

The quality of the Jersey Irish potato for table use is so excellent, that they uniformly bring higher prices in the city markets, (especially the peach-blow variety), than those from other districts.

More than a year ago, there was a discussion in some of the agricultural papers, in reference to the cause of the good quality of the Jersey Irish potatoes. Among others, there was an article published in the *Country Gentleman* of January, 1859, which throws some light upon the matter.

After giving statistics, showing the annual product of potatoes to have been nearly quadrupled in four counties, between 1840 and 1850, the writer adds the following :

“ I suppose that the preference given to Jersey potatoes, is owing to the fact, that green sand is almost the only manure used in raising them. It is a common opinion in New Jersey, that potatoes raised from marl are much better for the table, than those from heating manures.” He adds, that the “ Peach Blow, a *late variety*, will be found to succeed first rate farther south.”

Whether the best mode of applying the marl be in the drill, or broadcast, is not stated ; but further information will be obtained upon this subject.

It is to be hoped, that those who have access to the marls of our State, will make trials of it for this special purpose. It is more than probable, that the green sand containing shells which I have described, will answer better than the Jersey green sand, in which there is a deficiency of lime and phosphoric acid.

MODES OF APPLYING MANURE.

In supplying the soil with such manure as may be required to increase its productiveness, we should be careful to apply it in such manner as to avoid a waste of any of its useful constituents so as to obtain from them the greatest maximum effect. In the investigation of this subject we must have reference to the characters of each kind of manure. I shall notice in this connection some of the most important manures now in use.

1.—*Lime.*

If we obtain lime freshly calcined and in lumps, it should be thoroughly slaked, which, if the lime be pure, will reduce nearly the whole of it to a powder. It is then in a state of what is termed hydrate of lime and is soluble in about 600 times its weight of water. When by a longer exposure it is converted into carbonate of lime, which is soluble in 10,000 times its weight of pure water ; but much more soluble in water containing carbonic acid, as is always the case with rain water. These properties of