

Practical Farming.
NATURE OF SOILS.—A knowledge of the nature of soils is indispensably necessary to the practical agriculturist. The varieties of soil may be ranked under the following heads: Sand, clay, gravel, chalk, loam, marl. By different combinations of these substances, all the immediate kinds of soil are formed; and on a proper mixture of them, in certain proportions, depends the general fertility of the earth, and the success of the farmer's labor.

The two extremes in soil are tough wet clay and dry loose sand. Each of these has its peculiar plants which will not grow in the other, although they are few in number and of little known use. But the plants common to both of these soils grow and thrive better in loam, which is a middle species of earth, composed of these two extremes, partaking equally of the good qualities of both, without the bad ones. For this reason, lands which partake of the different properties of clay and sand, or which, in other words, are a kind of compound, wherein the properties of clay and sand are so united as to corrupt each other, are generally the most fruitful, and produce the greatest mass of vegetables. This will more evidently appear, if it be considered in what manner plants and vegetables are nourished, and what it is that gives them bulk, vigor and firmness.

When the seeds of plants are deposited in the earth, certain degrees of warmth, air, and moisture, are necessary for the expansion of their vessels, and the extension and firmness of their fibres and solid parts. For these purposes, stiff clay and loose sand, are both, while separate, very unfavorable; the former, by the closeness of its texture, retards the water like a dike, admits too little heat or air, and prevents the tender fibres of young plants from shooting freely to such distances as are necessary for obtaining a sufficient quantity of warmth and moisture. The latter, from the looseness of its texture, admits heat too freely, and is not capable of retaining a sufficient degree of moisture for the purpose of vegetation. The particles of vegetable nutriment are either absorbed by the heat, or washed down by the rains too low for the roots of plants to reach them. Hence, few plants will come to maturity on mere sand, except such as extend their roots very deep, and attract nutriment from a stratum below it. In stiff clay there is little fermentation, the salts being so confined and locked up by the tenacity of its texture, that they cannot act. In light dry sands they are speedily evaporated by heat.

All sands are hot and dry—all clays cold and wet, and, therefore, the manure sandy lands with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best, for this changes the nature of the land itself, whereas dung and other substances, afford only an inferior and temporary improvement. Mixed soils, which incline to the clayey kind, are best for corn and pulse. But it is not the natural soil only that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it, and what lies immediately underneath it. For if the richest soil is only seven or eight inches deep, and lies on a cold wet clay or stone, it will not be so fruitful as leaner soils that lie on a better under stratum. Gravel is perhaps the best under stratum to make the land prolific.

The best loams and natural earths are of a bright brown, and hazel color—these are they are called hazel loams.—They cut smooth, and tolerably easy, without clinging to the spade or ploughshare; are light, friable, and fall into small clods, without chapping or breaking in dry weather, or turning into ricket when wet. Dark, grey, and russet mould, are accounted the next best. The goodness of land may also be very well judged of by the smell and the touch.—The best emits a fresh, pleasant scent on being dug or ploughed up, especially after rain; and being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, will not stick much to the fingers on handling. But all soils, however good, may be impoverished, and even worn out by successive crops, without rest, especially if the ploughings are not very frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

If we examine, fields of land which have been cultivated, we find, nature has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguishable varieties of soils, and although some belonging to one may from some cause, or other, be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive; or perfect their seeds, so as to become general. The great care of the farmer, ought, therefore, to be, by proper mixtures, to reduce his land to that state and temper in which the extremes of hot and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other, to give them every possible advantage, flowing from the long continuance of sun and air, to the most kinds of plants as they afford.

In this, the greatest nourishment is to be renewed their fertility by a judicious alloyance of the most proper manures.—Where these things are done, there are few spots so unfruitful to cultivate as not to repay his expense and labor with a plentiful increase. But without these, the best farms of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but weeds.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Resolution.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of the Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, the qualified electors at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be held in the law by the constitution of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the respective counties, to be held in the law by the constitution of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the respective counties, to be held in the law by the constitution of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the respective counties, to be held in the law by the constitution of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges.

Watches and Jewels!
A CHEAPER THAN EVER—Wholesale and Retail—AT THE "PHILADELPHIA WATCH STORE," No. 96 North Second Street, corner of Quarantine Street.

THE NIAGARA SHOWER-BATH.
An entirely new Article for Shower-Bathing, with warm or cold Water.

THE SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
The tongue often white and loaded; the face pale and yellow; the eyes watery or swollen; the mouth occasionally bitter; the appetite extremely variable, sometimes remarkably deficient, and at other times voracious. There is sometimes a sickish feeling in the stomach, and a constant flatulence, with a swelling and hardness of the abdomen; the bowels are irregular; the stools are slimy and thin, and the urine is often milky and turbid; there is frequently a heaviness of the head, and the patient is often afflicted with a nervous headache, or a sense of oppression, ringing in the ears, or even deafness, faintness, convulsions, drowsiness, indolence of manner, listless temper. In some cases, the patient is afflicted with a tremulousness of the hands, and a general nervousness of the system, and a variety of other symptoms, which are not mentioned here.

Allegations.
Equitable Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company.
Insurance Companies.
Medicines.
Medicines.

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