

Sunday Reading.

A Parable—The Good Part.

THE REPROBATE ACTORS OF THE PART OF DAY. Four youths—brothers and orphans—were invited to spend some time at the house of an old friend of their fathers, before embarking for a foreign land.

But their host, in an affectionate manner, explained to them that none of these things were offered as presents, but only as loans.

"No," replied their friend, "the boxes are not yours, and the key will not be given to you till your departure, that is, in case you make choice of these boxes."

"Will you not, at least," rejoined one of the youths, "tell us what they contain?"

"No," said the host, "but you may lift them if you are able, and form an idea of their weight."

The young visitors attempted to lift one of them; but with united efforts they failed to raise it even an inch from the table.

"You may judge of the value of the contents by the weight yet I leave it to you to choose between the beam and the gift—the opened and the unopened treasure; and I will quit you for a while, that you may enjoy a full opportunity to consider before you decide."

Lift together, the boys conferred upon the subject.

"Look," said Apron, "upon these various ornaments spread upon the table—delights of all kinds to make you pass pleasantly while we are here."

"But," replied Philatus, "to have them at last how sad, and to go away empty."

"But who knows," rejoined Apron, "what is in these boxes?"

"They cannot be empty," observed Timon.

"No," they reply, "answered Apron, "he filled with worthless stones. I have heard of such matters being practiced, and if—"

"Hush," interrupted Philatus, "I suspect not our friend. Could he deceive us?"

"Indeed, you can tell me," replied Philatus, "he is only a stranger; we do not know that he can be so for us. He may fill to our hearts' content, and we may find ourselves, after having spent a full fortnight, duped, thoroughly duped, in the end. Now a bird in the hand is better than two in the bush. I shall leave the locked boxes to those who are bold enough to run the risk, and I will not touch anything but myself, from this day forward, and can have done."

"Thus saying, he began to search with avidity among the open treasures. Some of the best returned.

"What have you chosen, my boys—a loan or a gift an opened or an unopened treasure?"

Agricultural.

PHOSPHATES—THEIR USE.

The following letter from Professor Liebig on the value of the phosphates, cannot be read too often by those who would understand the more important facts connected with agriculture.

My Dear Sir—My recent researches into the constituent ingredients of our cultivated fields have led me to the conclusion that, of all the elements furnished to plants by soil and manuring to the nourishment, the phosphate of lime, or, rather, the phosphates generally, must be regarded as the most important.

In order to furnish you with a clear idea of the importance of the phosphates, it may be sufficient to remind you of the fact, that the blood of man and animals, besides common salt, always contains alkaline and earthy phosphates. If we burn blood and examine the ashes which remain, we find certain parts of them soluble in water, and others insoluble. The soluble parts are, common salt and alkaline phosphates; the insoluble consists of phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and oxide of iron.

These mineral ingredients of the blood—without the presence of which in the food the formation of blood is impossible—both man and animals derive, either immediately or mediately through other animals, from vegetable substances used as food; they have been parts of the soil upon which the vegetable substances were developed.

If we compare the amount of phosphates in different vegetable substances with each other, we discover a great variety, while there is scarcely any ashes of plants altogether devoid of them, and those parts of plants which experience has taught us are the most nutritious, contain the largest proportion. To these belong all seeds and grain, especially the varieties of broad-corn, peas, beans and lentils.

It is a most curious fact that, if we incinerate grain or its flour, peas, beans and lentils, we obtain ashes, which are distinguished from the ashes of all other parts of vegetable substances by the absence of alkaline matter. The ashes of these seeds when recently prepared, do not effervesce with acids; their soluble ingredients consist solely of alkaline phosphates, the insoluble parts of phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia and oxide of iron; consequently, of the very same salts which are contained in blood, and which are absolutely indispensable to the further indispensable conclusion, that no seed suitable to become food for man and animals be formed in any plant without the presence and cooperation of the phosphates. A field, in which phosphate of lime, or the alkaline phosphate form no part of the soil, is totally incapable of producing grain, peas or lentils.

An enormous quantity of these substances, indispensable to the nourishment of plants, is annually withdrawn from the soil and carried into great towns, in the shape of flour, cattle, &c. It is certain that this incessant removal of the phosphates must tend to exhaust the land and diminish its capability of producing grain. The fields of Great Britain are in a state of progressive exhaustion from this cause, as is proved by the rapid extension of the cultivation of turnips and mangel wurtzel—plants which contain the least amount of the phosphates, and, therefore, require the smallest quantity for their development. The rotation of crops now in vogue, in the most fertile soils, is 80 to 90 per cent of a turnip. The great bulk makes the amount of produce (including, as respects their adaptation to the food of animals) measured as their contents of the ingredients of the blood—that is, of substances which can be transformed into flesh—stands in a direct ratio to their amount of phosphates, without which neither blood nor flesh can be formed.

Our fields will become more and more deficient in these essential ingredients of food in all localities where carbon and fat is do not about the collection of the fluid and the solid excrements of man, and their application to the purposes of agriculture. In a former letter I showed you how great a waste of phosphates is unavoidable in England, and referred to the well known fact, that the importation of bones increased in a most remarkable manner the fertility of the fields exhausted from this cause. In the year 1847, the importation of bones for manure amounted to forty thousand tons, and Huskisson estimated their value to be from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand pounds sterling. The importation will be greater, present, but it is far from being sufficient to supply the waste.

Another proof of the efficacy of the phosphates in restoring fertility to exhausted land is afforded by the use of the guano—a manure which, although of recent introduction into England, has found such general and extensive application.

We believe that the importation of one hundred weight of guano is equivalent to importation of eight hundred weight of wheat—the hundred weight of guano assumes, in a time which can be accurately estimated, the form of a quantity of food corresponding to eight hundred weight of wheat. The same estimate is applicable in the valuation of bones.

If it were possible to restore to the soil of England and Scotland the phosphates which during the last fifty years have been carried to the sea by the houses and the trade, it would be equivalent to manuring with millions of hundred weights of bones, and the produce of the land would increase one third, or, perhaps, double itself, in five or ten years.

We cannot doubt that the same result would follow, if the price of the guano admitted the application of a quantity to the surface of the fields, containing as much of the phosphates as have been withdrawn from them in the same period.

If a rich and cheap source as phosphate of lime and the alkaline phosphates were open to England, there can be no question, that the importation of foreign corn might be altogether dispensed with after a short time. For these materials England is at present dependent upon foreign countries, and the high price of guano and of bones prevents their general application, and in sufficient quantity. Every year the trade in these substances must decrease, or their price will rise as the demand for them increases.

According to these premises, it cannot be disputed that the annual expenses of Great Britain for the importation of bones and guano is equivalent to a duty of corn—this difference only, that the amount is paid to foreigners in money.

To restore the disturbed equilibrium of the constitution of the soil—to fertilize her fields—England requires an enormous supply of animal excrements; and it must, therefore, excite considerable interest to learn that she possesses, beneath her soil beds of fossil guano strata of animal excrements in a state which will probably allow of their being employed as a manure at a very small expense.

The coprolites, discovered by Dr. Buckland (a discovery of the highest interest to Geology,) are these excrements; and it seems extremely probable that in these strata England possesses the place of recent bones, and, therefore, the principal conditions of improving agriculture—of restoring and exalting the fertility of her fields.

In the autumn of 1842, Dr. Buckland pointed out to me a bed of coprolites in the neighborhood of Clifton, from half to one foot thick, enclosed in a limestone formation, extending as a long stripe in the direction of the banks of the Sever. The limestone, of which the rock of Clifton, consists for the most, of one fourth part fossil excrements and bones. The same are abundant in the hills of Bath, Eastern and Broadway Hill, near Evesham. Dr. Buckland mentions beds, several miles in extent, the substance of which consists, in many places, of a fourth part of coprolites.

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