

That a considerable difference of produce might escape the observation of mere practical farmers, who seldom make comparative experiments, is readily to be supposed, and that, therefore, it might still be a disputed point amongst them, whether large or small cuttings are most profitable, as the author who relates those experiments asserts it is, and as we know it to be here. But we can hardly suppose that any farmer, who should see one acre in his neighbour's field produce as much as nine in his own, would continue inattentive to the advantage of using larger seed.

In the extracts, where this amazing disproportion of produce is mentioned, it is not stated what proportion the cuttings, used in the one and in the other case, bore to each other. Probably there was a greater difference than between those which are commonly used here. However, if the loss by planting small cuttings should only be one half, or even one fourth part of that mentioned above, still it would be an object highly deserving the attention of farmers. I thought, therefore, it might not be a useless experiment to try two or three different sizes of cuttings, near to those usually planted in this neighbourhood, and to mark the difference of produce, if any.

For this purpose, in the second week of June last, I took an equal number of cuttings, of three different sizes; the largest (No. 1) were somewhat larger than those usually planted here.

The second size, which I shall call No. 2, was less than one half of No. 1. The third size (No. 3) was about one third of No. 2. The cuttings of each size were weighed, and the weight noted at the time of planting, but the memorandum has been mislaid. However, although I cannot recollect the absolute weight, I am certain the proportion to each other was very nearly as above.

I planted 100 hills with each size, four cuttings to each hill. The land, manure, and cultivation as nearly alike as I could make them.

From the first appearance of the plants a striking difference in favour of the largest size was observable. Many of the hills from No. 1, had ten, twelve, or fourteen stalks, strong and healthy. Those from No. 2, much fewer and weaker. Those from No. 3, in many instances, had not more than four stalks, and those small and feeble. The difference, though still very perceptible, was not so great towards the end of the summer, as at the beginning.

In the beginning of November they were all taken up and the produce weighed.

No. 1	produced 280 lbs.
No. 2	240
No. 3	168

The medium weight of a bushel, upon several trials, was found to be 61 lbs. Therefore the produce of No. 1 was something above four bushels and a half; and the difference between No. 1 and No. 3 nearly two bushels. This is very consider-

able. If an acre planted with cuttings such as No. 1 would produce 200 bushels, by planting such as No. 3 the farmer would lose 80 bushels. In four acres the loss would be 320 bushels; in eight acres, which many farmers plant in a season, it would be 640 bushels!

I am informed that some farmers in the province plant only the EYES of their potatoes, and give the rest to their cattle or hogs. With these the loss must be still greater.

I design to pursue the subject further, and may hereafter communicate the result to the Society. Meanwhile, with the greatest respect for you and them, I remain, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

WILLIAM COCHRAN.

PROCEEDINGS IN FRANCE

ON THE FLIGHT AND CAPTURE OF THE KING, QUEEN, AND ROYAL FAMILY,

(Continued from our last.)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

NINE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

THE Assembly passed a decree to expedite the passage of couriers, by preventing their being stopped any where till within ten leagues of any of the frontiers; but in these limits the strictest attention is to be paid to prevent improper persons from passing the frontiers, for a time to be afterwards determined.

M. Romeuf, Aid de Camp of M. la Fayette, who had been in pursuit of the King, gave this account of his journey: That having communicated to the King the decree of the National Assembly, the King swore to him upon his word, that he had