Of the AGRICULTURE of Carolina.

T HE Lands of America from a Series of Years have accumu- lated such a Crop of produce that Tillage is in a manner useless. Though the fertility of a Field is cultivated by repeated Crops, they take down the Fence which included it, and let it lie as stubble; or this Fence is removed to another Fruit Piece of Land, some of which yields them plenty, yours that have it do so, only the Hardsman formerly without Rent. this is the Practice of Tenants, till an other Tillage is taken with an Hooght, to raise the Earth where the Grain is sown. As a Planter’s entring on fresh Land, he reconcentrates to and to clear it of a well Borden of large Trees and Underwood; so much of which as is moveable to be ship in Hogs, and burned, the Trees being left to rot, which is usually effected in eight or ten Years; in the mean time Mice, Rats, etc. is in town between the profuse Trees.

The Fields are bounded by wooden Fences, which are usually made of Palm, fruit, or live Oak; but in the State of Chopton, in the beginning of March, the morning they raise, their Fences to fresh Land, and the Necessity of speedily omitting them partly the Reasons why Hedges are not hidemands made Unlimited, besides the Facility of making wooden Fences in a Country abounding in Trees.

Fruentum Indicum. Maiz Idictum.

Of the Grain Pulfe, Roots, Fruit and Herbage, with their Cultivatio.

Indian Corn.

THIS is the Native Grain of America, from whence other Parts of the World were at first supplied; it agrees with all Climates from the Equatorial to the Latitude of 45. Yet the Climate of the Field is cultivated in the northern latitudes of the Gaul and Corin, and different Time of ripening, besides accidental Varieties in the Colours of the Grain. The largest is cultivated in Virginia and Carolina, the second is ranked in dearth, and the largest ripens not till October, and is frequently left standing in the Field till November before it is gathered. The Lesser Grain, opening in half the Time of the large recommends it to the Indians, according to whom their Cultivation do not provide Corn for the whole Winter; this by its quick ripening affords them early Food, and is therefore by them most propagated: This Kind is chiefly cultivated in New England, where Heat is defective for ripening the larger Kind, and it is also propagated in Longvadoes, and in some Parts of Italy, and in kindly Summers will come to Maturity in England, as it myself have experienced. The large Kind grows uniformly nine or ten Feet high, and in fluence in Strong Land, to the Height of fourteen Feet. The smaller Sort grows commonly five or six Feet high. In planting this Corn, six or eight Grains are dropped in the Circumference of about thirty Inches, and covered with a Hooght. When it sprouts some Inches above Ground, cut Superfluities, if any, are pulled up, and three left in a Triangular row in the Grain, are also wrenched, and covered with a Hooght, which being removed three or four Times in the Summer, raises a Hill about them. After the Corn is come up some fortnight, the Plants are dropped into every Hill two or three Plants called Rombas, which as they shoot up are pressed by the Stalks of the Corn, and are tied and gathered before the Corn. These Hills of Corn are at the Distance of about four Fores tender, regularly planted in Lines or quincunx Order: In few the Plants are included 5,5, stepping off the lepiduous Horns: in August they are topped, and their

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Les champs sont couverts de barrières de bois, qui sont faites ordinairement de bois de Forêt longs; le temps de la fin de l'année, le matin, la tondre, leurs Fences à fresh Land, et la Necessité de faire leurs entrer in partans les Reasons why Hedges are not hidden made Unlimited, besides the Facility of making wooden Fences in a Country abounding in Trees.

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