ses of the most productive, and the most valuable of any in the township in which it is situated. The first step towards improvement with this man was to dispose of the poor, old, worn-out cattle and horses he found on the farm, and supply their places, not by good ones merely, but by the very best he could procure, regardless of the price. The farming utensils, from the least to the greatest underwent a close inspection and a thorough repair. A shelter was provided for his cattle and sheep, and a comfortable pen for his hogs. A lime-kiln was built, and all other necessary improvements were immediately made. In his farming operations, there was nothing peculiar, or different from those of his neighbours, except in their seasonable and perfect performance. In the early part of spring his fences were thoroughly repaired. The stones were collected and hauled from the fields designed for mowing, and from other places where they might interfere with the proper cultivation of the land or prove detrimental to the growing crops. One kiln of lime was burned in the spring and placed in his corn ground at the rate of sixty bushels to the acre; and another at midsummer, and applied in like quantity to an inverted clover sod, as a preparation for wheat. His corn was planted with care, in hills three feet apart each way, and three grains in a hill; it was twice harrowed, twice plastered, and twice ploughed, and all at the proper season. A part of his wheat was sown on open fallow, which had received a heavy dressing of manure in the spring, and had been twice ploughed and once harrowed before harvest, and once ploughed afterwards. A part, also, was sown on open clover-lea, which had been enriched by ploughing under a luxuriant growth of grass, and which with the lime applied as before stated, and thoroughly harrowed and incorporated with the soil, always proved an excellent preparation for wheat, and insured a bountiful crop at the ensuing harvest. I need scarcely add, that his crops of every kind were uniformly good, and far surpassed those of his indolent and improvident neighbours, and afforded him a clear profit of more than $1,500 a year. But at length his success and increasing prosperity attracted the notice, and excited the emulation of the surrounding farmers, and led them gradually to imitate his example, until finally most of them became good farmers, and many of them superior; and, generally, they have rendered themselves independent, and enhanced the value of their farms at least one hundred per cent. And instead of the sloth, ignorance, and poverty, which disgraced the agriculture of that region of country a few years since, it is now distinguished for its industry, wealth, and intelligence, with every concomitant blessing—all of which is the effect of the *good example of one good farmer.*

P. W.

Rural Retreat, Pa, Feb. 23, 1842.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

GREAT CROP OF CORN.

BARRE, Nov. 22d, 1841.

Benj. Guild, Esq—Dear Sir—The ground from which I raised the corn mentioned in the enclosed certificates, which together with the following statement, are presented for the Society's premium, is that is usually denominated upland, and was a tough sward, having been mowed once, and for a greater part of the time, twice for the thirteen preceding years. During that period of time, the only cultivation it received was, one top-dressing of manure, and for nine years of the thirteen, two bushels of ground plaster a year, sown usually in the spring. I ploughed about half the acre late in the fall previous to planting, and the residue in the following spring. I then harrowed and spread upon the ground seventeen common cart loads of manure, which was in about equal proportions of green, compost, and light straw manure from the yards. It was then cross ploughed and about the same quantity and quality of manure spread on and again harrowed. I then ploughed it into furrows about three and a half feet apart one way, and planted the corn about twice as thick the other way. In dropping the corn, I put from ten to twelve kernels in a hill, putting into each hill a small quantity of plaster—using in the whole two bushels—and planted the corn on the 17th and 18th of May, intending, should there be a superfluity of stalks, to pull up a portion of them at the first hoeing. Many of the hills were, however, neglected; and others but partially attended to. I hoed the corn but twice, making little or no hill, and would here remark, that the hills containing ten or twelve stalks produced less than those which had but two. As near as I could judge, hills having four stalks were the most productive. There were upon the acre about eight thousand hills. The variety of corn planted was the white eight-rowed corn, which I have called the many ears corn, from the fact of its having generally from two to five ears upon a stalk; and I have known as many as seven good sound ears upon a stalk. I have planted this variety for twelve years, usually selecting my seed from stalks which had two or more ears upon them. The cobs from which I shelled a bushel of corn, weighed but eight pounds.

The account which I have made out upon the opposite side of this page, will exhibit the expense of cultivation and the product of the acre.

Very respectfully, I am yours,

ELIAS AYRES.

P. S. Should any thing further be required than the enclosed certificates and the above statement, I should be happy to be informed, that I may be able to conform to the requisition. L. A.

Cost of cultivation.

First Ploughing	$4 00
Harrowing	1 00
Second ploughing	2 50
35 loads manure	30 00
Planting	4 00
Hoeing first time	5 00
do. second time	3 00
Cutting and binding stalks	3 00
Harvesting	8 00
Two bushels plaster	1 50
½ bushel seed corn	0 75
	$62 75

Produce of the Acre.

115 bushels of corn, at 92 cts	$105 80
4 tons of fodder, at $5	20 00
5 cart loads of pumpkins	7 50
	$133 30

Extract from the Speech of the Rev. Dr. Buckland, delivered at the Council Dinner of the Bristol Meeting of the English Agricultural Society.

At Cambridge the question was mooted how far it was desirable to establish through the influence of that society, example farms and experimental farms. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to expect that the tenants and cultivators of the soil, who were not the proprietors, should consent to be the victims of experiments, some of which might be successful, and others of which might fail.—(Hear, hear.) It was in vain that the society had found its attention called during its short but most profitable existence, to such admirable works as Morton on the "Nature and Property of Soils," Leibig on "Agricultural Chemistry," Professor Johnston's "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," delivered at Durham, and the Lectures of Professor Daubeney on Agriculture, at Oxford. It was in vain that the cultivators of this country had the means of reading such works, unless the proprietors who had the means themselves of higher education in science and literature, would come forward and show their tenants, by their own practice and example, what could be done in conformity with the motto of the society, by uniting "practice with science." (Cheers.) He should be ungrateful for favours received within the last two days—he should not be discharging the duty which he owed to the gentlemen assembled if he were not to state to them the extraordinary delight he had felt in witnessing the example, the most useful, most successful example he had ever seen in practical agriculture, which within twelve miles of Bristol had been set by his right honorable friend the Earl of Ducie. (Hear.) They had heard much of the benefit of thorough draining and subsoil ploughing, but he knew but few examples in England (though there was many in Scotland,)—and some of these had been most ably pointed out that day, moreover, in the lecture of his friend Mr. Smyth, of Deanston, to whom agriculture owes so much—he knew of but few cases, except that of the example farm of Lord Ducie, where it had been shown practically what could be done by the application of science to agriculture. It was a fact that about 200 acres, which, seven years ago, was for the most part a morass and a wood, and the best of it grass land not worth 25s. an acre, was now throughout worth from £3 to £4 an acre, and was producing large wheat crops on every field in each