seventy-nine bushels; in the fall I ploughed the same piece of land, and the spring following I sowed 2 bushels of bary wheat, the product was 45 bushels; I ploughed it again in the fall, and in the spring I sowed 3 bushels of oats with hay seed, the product was 67 bushels; after which it remained to hay 3 years, producing during the 3 years, about 900 bushels, making in all 6 years under cultivation and hay, after which it remained 3 years in pasture.

Here follows my account with said piece of and, Dr. one and a half acre of land for 6 years, cultivation as above, viz:---

To interest on £15 being the value of one acre and a half of land clear- ed, ditched, and its proportion of			
tare and wear of the building's			
	٢ï	8	0
utensils for 6 years,			•
Drawing dung, paid the men,	1	2	0
Ploughing and Harrowing, do.,	1	5	0
Reaping and Housing, 3 times, do.,	1;	10	0
Threshing and Cleaning grain,	2	10	0
Mowing and Housing Hay,	1	5	0
Grain and Hay Seed, and Ditching,	2	0	0
,			
اد	E15	0	0
Sold that year at			
By 79 B. Barley, 3s. 9d., 4	11	16	0
	14		3
		-	-
67 B. Oats, 1 8	5	11	8
900 Bls. Hay in the 3			
years, 30 0	13	10	0
	47	18	11
Expenses,	15	0	0
	32		
Use of Horses and my attendance,	2	15	4
	30	3	7

Showing a profit of about five pounds per annum, equal to £3 6s. 10d. per acre.

You will by this statement see that a farm of 200 acres, 100 acres of which being alternatively cultivated in this manner, the remaining 100 acres being left for hay and pasture, would yield, provided the above prices could be obtained, a profit per annum, after paying interest, of £934 5s. 5¼d., that would be paying the farmer well, besides paying him for his time, and the time of his cattle; but, as there may be a great reduction on the above prices, and as other casualities might reduce the profits, I shall say that without any doubt or question, such a plan of cultivation would insure one half of the abor profits, say, £167 2s. Sd. per annum, on or hundred acres thus cultivated, and that on capital not exceeding two thousand pounds, the value of a farm of 200 acres cleared, ditcheck with all necessary buildings, being about \pounds per acre.

But, Sir, the first obstacle to this high cultivation is the immense time lost in winter by the farmer in drawing wood, threshing, and goin: to market when at a distance; as to the threshing much time is now saved by the introduction of threshing mills, but the expense of threshing by the mills going round the country is too great it generally averages 9d. a bushel for wheat. have, on account of this great expense, procue a single horse mill, and reduced the expense w 4d. a bushel and my own men do the threshing The next obstacle is to procure manure it sufficient quantities, it could only be obtained it the vicinity of towns; you, perhaps, think the plaster of Paris, marl, lime, clay, and salt, wi supply the want of dung, but from experience! can say that it will not, the effect of dung is general, whereas, the effect of plaster, lime, &c., &c., is partial, and very limited on some land and on some crops plaster has no effect, br. dung never fails if properly applied.

The third obstacle, and the greatest, which cannot be removed by human art, is the short ness of the summer season; to cultivate on such a plan, and on so large a scale, would require such a number of hands to perform the work is due time, that it would be hardly possible to procure them, and if they could be procured in a few instances in some localities, no man need, as yet, expect to profit by farming in this country on an extensive scale, unless he stands by and sees every iota of the work performed and every hour of the time employed profitably.

If you think the above worthy of a place in your Journal, you may publish it when convenient.

Yours truly,

G. MARCHAND.

St. Johns, 27th January.

The letter of our friend, Mr. Davidson, of St. Foy, Quebec, will be found in our columns. No doubt it would be necessary that better regulations should be established for ploughing matches, and that particular