must prove highly interesting to those who are not familiarly acquainted with the subject. As soon as the paper alluded to appears in public print, we shall embrace the first opportunity to give it in sertion in the *Cultivator*.

INDIAN CORN.

The culture of this crop requires very great attention, and, in order to make it it a profitable one in this country, it is necessary that the cultivator should display far more skill than is usually given. When the country was new, large crops of Corn were grown, and the labour connected with the management was very inconsiderable. It may still be grown on new land without much difficulty, but to ensure a good crop on land which has been long under cultivation, a heavy dressing of a rich stimulating compost is almost absolutely requisite. This compost may be made of vegetable mould, ashes, bones, old chip manure, where soap-suds, &c., have been thrown, manure from the hen-house and hog-pen, street scrapings, &c. &c. If these be mixed intimately with the soil, and the latter be ploughed a good depth, there can be no question but that the chance for a crop will be as likely as though the land were lately cleared from the forest. The largest crop of corn that we have any recollection of seeing was grown in the Niagara District, which averaged 90 bushels per acre. The ground was ploughed very deep in the Fall, and manured in the following Spring with a rich compost, very similar to the one just recommended. The land on which this great crop was grown received in all three ploughings. The rows were made four feet apart, and the corn was planted in the rows, about six inches asunder. It was worked during the months of June and July with a one-horse cultivator, and, apparently, the whole management was conducted with the greatest degree of taste. It is stated, in a late census, that the entire Indian corn crop of the United States, for the past year, equalled the enormous amount of *four hundred millions of bushels*. As our knowledge of the culture of this crop is trifling, when compared with some of our American cotemporaries, we make the following extracts upon this subject from a late number of the *Albany Cultivator:*—

"Mr Stephens gave his ground three ploughings before planting, and before the last ploughing put on 700 horse cart loads of street manure. He then planted in double rows 5½ feet asunder, dibbling in each grain. To do this with expedition and accuracy, he bored two rows of holes in a piece of board about four feet long, so as to form equilateral triangles, the sides of which were seven inches, as thus,

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Into these holes he drove pegs 3½ inches long. As the corn was dropped into the holes so made, a man followed with a basket of rotten dung with which he filled them up. During the season the corn was suckered three times. The intervals were repeatedly ploughed, and the rows kept clean of weeds by hoeing and hand weeding."

This corn was raised on a bet of 50 guineas, between Mr. Stevens and a Mr. Ludlow. Mr. L. planted his rows four feet apart, and the corn 8 inches from stalk to stalk in the rows. His ground was manuerd with 300 loads of street dirt. His crop was 98 bushels and 14 qts. per acre; Mr. Steven's 118 bushels and 2 quarts per acre. Unless the great quantity of street manure used made it necessary, or the condition of the soil was bad, no good reason can be given for so many ploughings for a corn crop.

In 1831, B. Butler, Esq. of Chenanago co., in this state, raised 140 bushels of corn from one acre. The soil was a stiff loam, nearly covered with small stones, of which 50 load to the acre were taken off before tillage. It was ploughed but once, but this was done in the best manner. Mr. B. adds—"We then drew on 25 cart loads (about 25 bushels to the load,) of sheep manure, and spread it evenly on the furrow. Rolled and harrowed with the furrow, with a light double harrow containing 40 teeth, until it was a complete garden mold, and the earth well incorporated with the manure. Again picked off the stones, and again rolled and planted on the 22nd and 23rd of May, on an even surface, with the early small white flint corn steeped in a solutation of copperas and saltpetre, and then tarred and rolled in plaster, and planted in doubledrills 3½ feet from centre of the middle drill. The plants standing single from 12 to 13 inches on the main drill. The corn was once ploughed, and afterwards kept clean with the hoe, plastered well on the plant, topped at the usual time, was ripe on the 15th of September, and was harvested on the 14th and 15th of October.

In this case the sheep manure sustained the high reputation it has acquired for the corn crop, both at home and abroad, and with the exception of that produce in the hog pen, our experience would lead us to prefer the manure from the sheep fold, to any other ordinary farm manures. One thorough ploughing was here found sufficient, the rest being left to the harrow; and we are convinced that in most cases one ploughing well done, will be found better then more. A fine mellow seed bed must in any event be had, and the soil must be moved with either plow or harrow until this is provided.

Another example of a good crop of corn, is that of Mr. Bugbee of Palmer, Mass. who raised from five acres of land 540 bushels, or 108 bushels per acre. The following is the account given by Mr. B. of his mode of culture:—"Last spring I ploughed up a piece of green sward, measuring about five acres, and prepared it for corn as well as my means would permit. ploughing, 30 loads of manure to the acre, spread over the ground, and thoroughly mixed with the earth by means of the harrow, without turning up or breaking the sod. The ground being now prepared, on the 30th of May I planted my corn. A small quantity of ashes, lime, and plaster of paris, mixed together and prepared for the purpose, was used at the time of planting, or put in each hill. Of this mixture, there were 2½ bushels of lime, 2½ bushels of plaster, and 25 bushels ashes for the 5 acres. This corn was hoed but twice, a third hoeing being unecessary."

This crop affords another of the many proofs already existing of the excellent effect of such a compost of lime, plaster, and ashes, especially on inverted sward, as that prepared by Mr. B. Those farmers who sell off their ashes, and harvest corn crops of only 30 or 40 bushels per acre, would do well to imitate Mr. B. in the use made of his.

In 1823, Leonard Hill received the premium offered by the Plymouth (Mass.) Agricultural Society, for the best crop of corn. We condense his statement of the culture, &c. The soil naturally was deep and rich. During the previous winter, while it was greensward, his cattle were foddered upon it. In May, it was ploughed very deep into squares 2 feet 7 in width. It was then manured in the hole, 64 cart loads barn manure being used. It was planted early with white and flesh colored corn, varieties having small cobs. The kernels were placed about four inches apart in the hills, not thrown together as usual. In the middle of July, the corn spindled, grew very thick, and so filling the spaces that the rows were scarcely discernible. It was hoed three times, and all the suckers early cleared from it. It was gathered on the first of October. The quantity of shelled corn, ascertaind by disinterested men, was 139 bushels, 3 pecks.

This was a great crop, but the account is defective in not stating the number of stalks left in each hill. The varieties of corn must have been of the small kind, or such close planting would have prevented the formation of ears. The quantity of manure was enormous.

Some of the most extraordinary crops of corn ever grown in the United States, were those produced by the Messrs Pratt of Eaton, Madison county. In 1822, they obtained from 3 acres, 517½ bushels, or 172 bushels per acre, and in 1823, from 4 acres, 680 bushels, or 170 bushels per acre. They prepared their land in the best manner, then with a shovel plough made a trench 20 inches wide into which the manure was placed and covered. On these trenches, so covered, the seed corn was drilled in three rows, thus:—

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Two feet nine inches distant, or 3 feet 9 inches from centre to centre of the rows. Another trench was made, filled,