

A Pennsylvania farm, ^{in the most valuable part of the State} is about from 100 to 200 acres in extent. A farm of 100 acres would be laid off in lots of about 10 acres and worked by the farmer assisted by a man and a boy. The fences are usually of wood, with locust posts and oak rails. Sometimes they are made of stone or boards. After his fences are up the farmer's most important care is to have an enormous granary, under the same roof, for his grain and a carriage for his wagon and tools. His granary is full, bursting with the results of his labor. The rotation of crops in Lancaster County, the favorite show county in the State is pretty well settled and constant. The first crop is Indian corn, then succeed ^{oats or barley} wheat and grass, clover and timothy mixed for 2 or 3 or 4 years. ^{Some farmers take off barley a crop of rye after the wheat crop.} After the oats, the land is manured with lime and stable manure. Different quantities of lime are used according to the soil. In Lancaster 30, 40 or 50 bushels to the acre are usual: but in the great valley on the Brandywine, ^{a lovely country} 60 or 80 and in some parts of Pa I heard of as many as 100 bushels being used. It is put on in the fall in small piles, and is then suffered to stack: after this process is completed it is scattered and plowed in. The stable manure is preserved for use with great care. On the best farms that I noticed the heap was kept well piled up on the lowest part of the Barn yard. It is so situated as to secure all the valuable liquids of the yard. ^{On} to centre is placed the straw and fodder rack for feeding the horses and cattle. Plaster was formerly much used in the best agricultural parts of Pa. Its use was then discontinued from an apprehension that in the end it impoverished the land. ^{But} it is now once more coming into partial consumption.

The cattle generally I found not better and I think not so good as in the grazing districts of Ky. But the farm horses and boys seemed to me to be much superior. The horses especially it was delightful to behold. They are not of the delicate racing breed which have so injuriously to the farmers in this state supplanted all others among us. But the genuine farm or draught horse. Large round and muscular. Of a kind easily kept, always fat and always hearty, indicating by the plump evidence the plenty which abounds upon the farms and the admirable adaptation of means and ^{strength} ~~power~~ by which that plenty is produced. These are the horses that our farmers want for the purposes of their farms. Let the racer be confined to the circuit of the course but for the plain straight forward plough row give me the draught horse of Pennsylvania. The horse that will furrow after four on an acre to sunset and once be as ready on the morning on the m his stall.

The farming implement with no except the horse breaking up grass with the she new construction of the plough is