after standing two days, will be found to measure fifteen bushels; if no rain has fallen at the end of two days, it is ready to be spread; should rain have fallen, you must wait until the soil is dry again. In this depends the good effects of your lime. To ensure a minute division of the lime, the land must be dry, so that the harrow will work free. I now presume the land is dry. Before I begin to spread, I give the land a single stroke with the harrow to level the land, and to bring the moist earth to the surface. I spread as follows:—A man with a wheelbarrow will spread one acre per day. (By spreading in this way, the earth being moist and the barrow low, little is lost by the winds, the men and team are not annoyed with lime adhering to their skin and hair; should they perspire, this could not be avoided.) The above quantity will make one acre of ground all white. I cover with the harrow as he spreads. This ensures a more minute division of the lime, and after he has done spreading, I give it a single stroke across with the harrow. The above is the way I apply lime to aluminous soils, the manure being added as I will hereafter describe. On silicious and bog soils I plough the manure under, adding lime in the same way afterwards. It is to be remembered that I have been preparing sod land for green crop. Where my wheat and barley have grown this year, the land being silicious and aluminous, planted with potatoes and turnips in 1848, and manured with animal manure, I prepared as follows:—I ploughed the land up the slope ten inches deep, in ridges sixteen feet wide, after which I gave it a single harrowing, then prepared and applied as before described, and as it was spread, gave it a single harrowing. The ground is now ready for the seed. (See culture of wheat and barley exhibited at Fair in October, 1849.

Lime should never stand exposed to the air, after being spread, as it becomes of the same nature as dry run lime, insoluble, and therefore unfit to decompose the vegetable and animal matter in the soil. Marl being more of a clayey nature, is more fit for silicious sands or bogs, than the last described mineral. I never used any, but have been informed that there is some on the Maugerville lots. (See the use of this mineral in the Norfolk Husbandry, and how applied.)

Gypsom is next. I never used any, but intend to try it. It is highly spoken of in the United States, especially in Dutch County. That County has doubled its fertility within the last thirty years by growing red clover and dressing with gypsom. I intend trying it next year on different crops and in different ways, after which I shall report.

Salt—How I apply it.—On the following soils, viz., silicious, aluminous, alluvial and bog, I used salt in the summer of 1849. The crops experimented on were wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips,