

three of potatoes alternately over the piece—the other two acres he put in carrots, and he had from the piece, 1510 bushels carrots, 180 bushels corn, and 900 bushels potatoes—the drills lay north and south as the plan succeeded well with him, he mentioned it that his brother farmers might try it.

Mr. A. McIntosh, Cold Springs, said he was best acquainted with light soils, as his farm was what is called light land; the system he had adopted was something like this: he ploughed over his green sod in the spring, and sowed oats on it, then after the oats he took a crop of peas, after the peas, then fall wheat, then manured well and took a hoe crop, after that spring wheat and seeded down with clover, cut the clover for hay two years and pastured the third, and then commenced his rotation again. He had as an experiment some years ago sown Fife wheat, Club wheat, Black Sea wheat and the old Siberian wheat, all in the same field, the result was that the Siberian proved almost a total failure, the Black Sea wheat very bad, the Club was better, but the Fife wheat was much the best—the land was a yellow loam with a clay subsoil.

Mr. David Black, Baltimore, said that they could hardly keep to a proper rotation in his neighbourhood, as their clover was very apt to kill out; last year he thought the warm dry weather had greatly damaged their young clover; he could scarcely say that he had adopted any regular rotation of crops, but he thought the following did best with him;—1st to break up green sod and summer fallow it, and sow it with fall wheat, and then take a hoe and green crop and manure, then spring wheat or oats and seed down with clover seed (as bailey did not do well on their light soils), then cut it for hay two years and pasture it one year, which made a seven years' rotation. He, one year as an experiment, ploughed in a crop of clover for wheat, he pastured it in spring, and about a month before he intended to plough it, he kept out the cattle and let it grow quite rank; he ploughed it down about the first of July; he then let it lay about six weeks and cross ploughed, and then seed furrowed it; his wheat was badly winter killed that year, but in places where it was not winter killed it was very good.

Mr. John Pratt said the plan he adopted was to sow peas on the green sod; then to sow, after the peas, either spring or fall wheat; then the third year, a hoe and green crop with manure; then the fourth year, barley or spring wheat with clover seeds (he sowed $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of clover seed to the acre); he then let it lay three years—two years for hay and the third for pasture. He drew a great deal of manure from Cobourg, which enabled him to grow a large quantity of roots, principally turnips—he found the manure he drew from town best adapted for turnips. All the manure he drew through winter he applied to his root crops in spring; what he drew through summer he applied to his pea stubble for wheat in the fall. He always let it ferment slightly before applying it, as the heating destroyed all noxious weeds, seeds, &c., that might be in the manure. He, last year, put on 200 one horse cart loads of

dung on two and a half acres of turnips, and he thought that the turnip crop would almost pay for the manure, besides the benefit to the land afterwards (he had never paid more than one shilling for a waggon load of dung in the town). He thought that dung ought to be rotted for turnips: last year when sowing his turnips, he fell short of the dung he had drawn from the town, and applied some green from his own barn yard, and the turnips sown on it were not half so good as those sown on the other.

Mr. George Black said he had no experience on light soils in this country; the practice that he pursued on light soils at home, and he would be inclined to try the same here, was a six-course shift: 1st year, oats on green sod; 2nd year, turnips; 3rd year, wheat or barley with clover seeds; the 4th year, hay; 5th and 6th years, pasture. There, soil was so light that it would drift like snow when they were preparing it for turnips, but it had a good clay subsoil; and though it was so light, he had seen the wheat on it taller than he was. They fed off most of their turnips with sheep, which effectually treaded and consolidated the soil. He would prefer rotted dung not too much heated for turnips. Should his dung be likely to over heat, after it was turned over, he would turn on his horses or cattle and tread it well down, which would prevent it from heating too much. He thought manure was best applied to turnips just before sowing; he had tried manuring land for them in the fall, but he did not find it answer well.

Mr. Forsyth said, as he was but lately come to the country, and the farm he was on was a strong clay, he could say nothing about the rotation best adapted to light soils. His practice with manure was to draw it out through the winter, and lay it in a heap, and then apply it to his root crops in the spring; he found what he drew out in winter was well rotted when he came to apply it in spring. Would prefer applying dung to potato land in the fall, but to turnips in the drill at sowing.

At the call of the President, Mr. John Barnard, South Monaghan, said he had often read the reports of our proceedings, and was forcibly struck with them as being in keeping with our character as practical agriculturists. He intended being present at some of our meetings, but he never had an opportunity till to-day, when having seen a public notice of our meeting, he had come to see, not as a teacher, but as a learner. His father farmed a farm of five hundred acres in Yorkshire, England (on which he was brought up) which he believed was principally light land. He believed their practice was different from ours—at least from any he had heard mentioned to-day—but as he was young when he left he could not distinctly remember it, so that he could not go fully into it. One thing he distinctly remembered—and he had not even heard it mentioned to-day—was, that on all their light soils they used what they called a *presser*, which they found highly beneficial for wheat, as it made the land solid and brought the wheat up in drills. Another thing which he thought well adapted to light soil here, and of which he had heard very little to day, was Indian