

banks of the lakes, rivers and bays for a space of eight or nine hundred miles, with few exceptions, are what is in Canada termed worn out, and may be purchased from about 3 to £10 per acre. The new purchaser would give employment to numbers of farm laborers and tradesmen, and introduce on these farms a better system of farming and gardening, quickly producing three times the quantity of their present yield. Most of these lands are situated in delightful spots, and when once known one tenth of these farms would change hands every year, and with the money the present owners would again purchase ten times the quantity of wild land, in situations were they all know how to turn it to good advantage, —in this way the country would be doubly enriched and benefited.

Strangers may ask, who and where manures are to be obtained for working and fertilizing the land in these old frontier townships. Manures can be obtained in great quantities, in many ways, there is lime stone and marl sufficient in the several Districts; and plaster of paris, or gypsum, on the Banks of the Grand River, sufficient to spread over and enrich all the cultivated lands in the province.

With regard to lime as manure, its advantages are too numerous to mention here. Doctor Darwin, states the most certain way to know whether any sort of stone be fit for making lime, is to drop upon it a little aqua fortis, spirit of sea salt, or oil of vitriol, all stones on which the above or any other strong acid effervesces, or rises in bubbles—are calcareous stones, and will burn to lime—and the stronger the effervescence is, the better they are for that purpose.

Lime could be made by the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary at a small cost with great profit to the province from the stone now rejected by the artificers and convicts employed in completing the buildings, the chippings and broken lime stone thrown away, and considered of no value, may be compared to so much gold dust trodden under foot, when it is known that lime is a most invigorating manure for fertilizing most kinds of lands, for producing heavy crops of grain, grass and vegetables.

As all the penitentiary land near Kingston, consisting of about 100 acres, is a complete bed of good lime stones, fit for burning into manure, a gang of 40 or 50 convicts would produce sufficient lime to enrich the land of many Districts.

The moment its fertilizing qualities shall become sufficiently known, the Agricultural Societies would from its cheapness cause consumption of half a million of bushels annually, it could be easily shipped from the Penitentiary wharves, consequently vast quantities would be conveyed by water to all the Ports around the Lakes, and in addition to the quantity required for Agriculture, immense quantities would be used in the cities and towns for building purposes. The burning of lime by the convicts confined in the Penitentiary would be of such vital importance to the Province at large, that the subject will

be brought fully under the notice of the members of the Agricultural Association to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The best modes for cultivating the lands in the old townships before mentioned, must of course be left to the judgment and skill of the farmers occupying them.

Amongst the many inventions of implements of Husbandry nothing can exceed the Plough.

Ploughs are perhaps the most important implements used on a Farm, and as the soils of farms are necessarily of various natures, so ought the ploughs to be diversified in their construction; but the best improved ploughs can only be used to advantage on farms that are well cleared and fit for cultivation.

Deep ploughing is much recommended by all scientific and skillful farmers, and sub-soiling will, we trust, ere long, be brought into general use in Canada; therefore farmers should be careful in procuring the very best kind of sub-soil ploughs. That eminent agriculturist Mr. C. Penner of Lachine, has favored me with the following description of a sub-soil plough which he imported from England; it is named Reid's patent subsoil pulverizer, and the report of its working is well worthy the attention of our farmers.

“This sub-soil plough was produced at the Derby meeting by Mr. J. Read, of London, which had not the chance of being there submitted to trial. It re-appeared at Southampton, and was put to the test by the judges, with several others, in the hard baked soil of Mr. Spooner's farm. It is unnecessary to make a particular mention of these latter as no one of them was capable of executing even tolerable work in land so circumstanced. The Pan or old plough floor of this field had evidently never been invaded by Agricultural tools below 6 inches, it was as solid as centuries of ploughing and tramping can be conceived to have made a tenacious loam, aided by a drought of several weeks duration. Mr. Read's pulverizer was put into a furrow opened by a plough and set to work about six inches under it. To use the Judges own words “the old floor was split into fragments like broken tiles, and the soil separated and pulverized.—See *Royal Agricultural Journal* 1845.

It will not be necessary in this place to give much description of the implements of husbandry or other machinery used in farming purposes, as you have this day had before your eyes great varieties of said articles of the best description; but there is one article used by the dairy men of the State of New York, and in some parts of Canada, which deserves particular notice.—It is the churning mill which goes by a wheel turned by a dog or a sheep and the milk is churned without putting it into pans in the following manner, viz: the cows are milked in the evening and the milk strained into the churn, and the same the next morning; after breakfast the sheep is placed upon the wheel, which runs