

ton quarry stones for instance, retain their active properties as long as any.

Mr. BALL said he never had any experience of lime as a manure.

Mr. FERGUSON, said that he never used any lime in this country, he thought that lime would produce very little effect on undrained land; at home he had laid down lime in small heaps and covered it up with earth, then after the lime had slacked had laid it on turnips and potatoes in the drill. He thought that they used rather more bone dust and guano now in Scotland for turnips than lime; guano was a more immediate fertilizer than lime, but lime was the most lasting in its effects.

Mr. WM. EAGLESON, said he had never applied any lime in this country, though he had often seen it applied at home, they applied it both by itself and mixed with earth as a compost of about one-sixth lime, and applied this compost to their green crops, the lime they merely applied to *lea*, previous to breaking up for oats. He thought that they had more limestone in their land in the back parts of the township than in the front.

Mr. R. FERGUSON, said he had seen a great deal of lime applied in Scotland both on fallow land and potatoes and turnips in the drill, it had a highly beneficial effect on land there, and he saw no reason why it should not do as much good here. They generally laid the lime down in small heaps on the field and covered it up with soil, then when it had fallen to powder they spread it on the land, the quantity put on the acre varied with the kind of soil, if the land was light they put on less, if the soil was heavy they put on the more. He thought about thirty barrels of lime to the acre was their usual quantity [a barrel of lime was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of our measure] if he could get lime at sixpence a bushel he would prefer it to plaster, if the land was in a proper state.

Mr. DAVIDSON said, Mr. President,—Lime and I are about entire strangers; therefore, I can say little about it as a manure. He agreed with almost everything Mr. Wade had said; that, considering the high price of lime and labor, it was almost useless to us as a manure. He thought that on old worn lands lime might possibly do good when preparing the land for wheat; but that, on our new soils, with proper management, dung and plaster would give us far better crops than lime. He thought that if we managed and wrought our land well, we could extract good crops from it without lime. His impression was that lime would not pay to apply to land.

Mr. McINTOSH said he had no experience in the application of those costly manures here, though he had seen a vast deal of lime applied at home. Mr. Wade had said that lime did little or no good on clay soils. Now, he (Mr. McIntosh) had seen thousands of bushels of lime applied to the very strongest clay soil of the carse of Gourie. He believed they thought lime there to the land almost indispensable in the preparation for wheat. He thought that on our old worn lands lime would revive it for wheat, especially on clay soils.

Capt. THOMPSON said he was glad to have an opportunity of offering a few remarks. He would just congratulate the Farmers on their appearance here to day. Lime and its proper application was a subject that had interested the farmer greatly for the last twenty-five years. In the West of Ireland, where he came from, it had the most beneficial effects. In reclaiming their waste land, it was indispensable. He had known lime there, drawn sixty-two miles, to apply to the land. Their method of application was just to remove the turf, and then apply the lime to the land. Their soil there was a clay—their sub-soil a hard gravel. In that part of the country, he had known lands not worth one shilling an acre, and in one year, with churning and liming, converted into good farms. He had used lime here in a moderate manner; he had applied some to two fields, and he found it had a very beneficial effect—not for one year only, like plaster, but for several years. He had known lime mixed up with potato tops, earth, &c., and applied to the land—it did well for green crops. A friend of his bought a farm in Lower Canada, which was literally a farm of thistles; he mowed the thistles the first year, and mixed them up with lime and a small proportion of salt, and applied the compost to the land; now he had one of the most beautiful farms on the Island of Montreal. He thought the caustic properties of lime helped to destroy thistles on land.

Mr. ASH said that he had heard a great deal about lime and plaster, and their application. Now, he held that it was neither lime nor plaster, but proper cultivation and a good season, that secured us good crops. He believed that the very best manure for our soils was to cultivate them well. If the land was very much exhausted, he would seed it down with clover, and let it lie for a year or two. He thought that plaster was as good for clover as anything we could get.

Mr. ASH, Jr., said, as for lime, he never had any experience with it; but plaster, he was sure, had a good effect for more than one year. In a field belonging to himself and his father, the soil of which he believed to be every way the same, last year he applied plaster to his half, his father applied none to the other half; now this season his half was fully six inches higher than his father's.

It was moved by Mr. Wade, seconded by Mr. Eagleson, that the next meeting be held at Dickson's Inn, Court House, on the second Saturday of July, at 2 o'clock, and that the subject for discussion be, whether it is most profitable to general cropping to plough in the fall or the spring. Mr. James Sutherland to introduce the subject.

WALTER RIDDELL,
Secretary.

Ground once well plowed is better than thice poorly. But many do not think so.

Dr. Franklin says: "If every man and woman would work four hours a day at something useful, want and misery would soon vanish from the world, and the rest of the day might be leisure and pleasure."