

of interesting consideration to the farmer; but he is not to suffer himself to be prejudiced against any particular kind from some supposed impurities which it may be thought to contain. The quality of the lime may be impaired in two ways: by inherent impurities in the stone from which it is obtained; or by an injudicious mode of burning. In the former case there is but little to be feared for agricultural purposes, as the ordinary constituents of those limestones that are at all capable of being converted into lime, have no injurious properties in themselves; not even in the case of those that contain a large proportion of magnesia, which would prove hurtful to such soils alone as are already overcharged with this earth. The analysis of two specimens of limestone furnished by Mr. Ignatius Waters—No. 1 being considered of the best, and No. 2 of the most inferior kinds obtained at his quarries, gave the following result:

No. 1.		No. 2.	
Carbonate of lime,	88.5	Carbonate of lime,	76
Silex,	8	Silex,	18.5
Magnesia,	a trace.	Magnesia,	2
Undetermined,	3.5	Undetermined,	3.5
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	100		100

Two specimens received from Mr. Penel Palmer gave

No. 1.		No. 2.	
Carbonate of lime,	88	Carbonate of lime,	80
Silex,	10	Silex,	11.5
Magnesia,		Magnesia,	3
Undetermined,	2	Undetermined,	5.5
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	100		100

Two specimens selected by myself, yielded

No. 1.		No. 2.	
Carbonic Acid,	42.5	Carbonic Acid,	39
Lime,	54	Lime,	45
Silex,	2.5	Silex,	13
Magnesia,		Magnesia,	3
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	100		100

These analyses show that the limestones now most in use in the upper parts of Montgomery county, are upon an average equal to the majority of those burnt in the other parts of the State; the limestones obtained from the Fredericktown valley are equally free from any impurities that might impair the value of the lime obtained from them. As to the other circumstance impairing the quality of the lime, namely, the imperfect burning of the stone, it does not appear to be