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|-------------------------|---------|
| Undressed,              | 100lbs. |
| Top-dressed, 30th March | 132 "   |
| " " 13th April          | 140 "   |
| " " 27th April          | 156 "   |

Clearly showing a marked difference, when applied after the leaves are well developed, which result may arise from the fact that gypsum laid on the leaves of plants is converted into carbonate and its sulphuric acid absorbed. I have personally made no experiment with gypsum that would justify me in giving an opinion as to the quantity most suitable for meadow, my practice is one barrel to two acres, sown immediately before rain, if possible, and in ordinary seasons like the present, about the 10th of May. Although foreign to our subject I would remark that it will be found good economy to use clover seed much more liberally than is usual; 10 or 15 lbs. per acre is little enough, yet a good bottom and very little plaster will do a great deal of good, besides the immense quantity of vegetable matter easily decomposed for manure, the clover will afford for the succeeding crops. On Indian corn, plaster can be beneficially applied in the hill, and sown after the corn is a foot high its effects are magical. That it adds to the yield of grain I am not prepared to say. Last year I applied it to my potatoes sown in the drills previous to covering up, and on the plants after they were above ground. The last plan did no good whatever, as I found by experiment. I had no rotten potatoes and what remains of my crop are at this day as sound as ever, and the quality excellent. As a manure for the pea crop, plaster is unparalleled, but should be used with caution, and only on very poor soil, or on the short strawed varieties, as it is apt to induce a superabundance of straw. I trust, gentlemen, to be enlightened on some of the points which I have mooted, and will by expressing your opinions freely not only confer a benefit on those present, but, through the press, on our club and on our brethren throughout the length and breadth of our land. He concluded by speaking in high terms of rolling the seed sets of potatoes before planting in plaster, giving each piece a coat as it were of white-wash. This plan had been found to work admirably in the States as a preventative of the rot. He alluded to the success Mr. Campbell had obtained, by planting alternate rows of Indian Corn and potatoes. Mr. Campbell took a field of eight acres, on six he planted potatoes and corn—put three rows of corn, then three rows of potatoes alternately over the whole piece—the two acres he put in carrots, and from the whole piece he had 1510 bushels carrots, 180 bushels of corn and 900 bushels of potatoes. He (Mr. Wright,) said that he did not understand how this was done, but supposed that the corn sheltered the potatoes in their early

stage. He concluded by requesting every gentleman present who had experience in using plaster to give his brother farmers the benefit of it, not only to those present, but to others throughout the country. He hoped that that feeling of diffidence which had been observed at previous meetings would not prevent those present giving their views.

Mr. SIDEX said he generally sowed plaster when the clover was opening out, and on peas, barley and oats; he sowed half a bushel to an acre of peas; he did not agree with the President as to the quantity of clover seed to the acre, he thought 7 or 8 lbs enough, he sowed very little plaster on peas, found a great increase in grain and straw; put plaster on Indian corn after the first hoeing, used a barrel on three acres of clover.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said he was not so sanguine as some were regarding plaster. On his description of soils (very heavy) he found it profitable to sow on new meadow. He, however, had not tested the matter thoroughly. On old meadows he thought that although plaster gave it a start in the spring it did no permanent good. He would not feel warranted in sowing plaster on old meadows on his land; indeed it was not found on the front road between Cobourg and Port Hope to improve the grain, as it had the effect of making more straw and less head. He would sow plaster on clover just as the leaf expanded. In Baltimore, where there was a light sandy soil, he had heard that plaster did most good when sowed in the Fall.

Mr. W. RODDICK said he had not used much plaster on his land, as it was heavy and he thought it succeeded best on light soils. He had tried putting it on potatoe seed when cut with good results. On peas, the crop was increased one-half on light soils by using plaster. His practice on heavy land was to sow on clover only the first year; plaster did not do much good on timothy; had used plaster on turnips and carrots with excellent results.

Mr. MACINTOSH said that some years ago he made an experiment in sowing plaster on peas. The young man he had in his employ sowed the plaster in one ridge and left one unsown and the consequence was that the field presented a very remarkable appearance. There was a remarkable difference between the crop which had and had not plaster.

Mr. EAGLESON sowed a barrel of plaster to two acres on clover first crop, did not sow after on peas, he thought it increased the crop 50 per cent.; did not sow on clover the second year, because he wanted the timothy to come up, and he did not think that it did much good to timothy; it was on the early pease that he used