them to purchase a large farm in the Western part of the Province, where I have little fear that deserved success would attend their industry and energy. I will now add a little experience of my own in the use of plaster, and then draw this already too long a letter to a conclusion.

My first essay with plaster was upon a five-acre piece of Indian Corn, and being short of mowing ground that year, (being the first on my farm,) I decided on saving an acre of it for fodder, and left the plants proportionately thick in the rows, and gave them when about two feet high a second heavy dressing of plaster, being encouraged to do so by the extraordinarily rapid growth from the effects of the first dressing. I was further induced to do this from the reflection that there was not sufficient manure under the crop to produce the weight I wanted and wished to harvest. I was not disappointed in the result, for every one in the field admitted there was at least seven tons to the acre, and I judged that to be the case from the number of loads drawn to the barn. I cut it early that I might have the chance of getting it well cured, and the weather fortunately coming hot enabled me to house it in excellent order with all the sap in it. When it came to be fed, every animal on the farm preferred it to the best hay offered them—and that was not all, for during the three following years, the acre twice plastered produced fully one-third more each crop than did each of the four acres only once plastered. That experiment, fairly carried out as it was, convinced me that we do not dress our clover and hay crops with sufficient plaster. A bushel and a half per acre is not more than enough I am sure, from other experiments I have tried since, but for grain I should say that a bushel is sufficient, as the former named quantity would be apt to run the crop too much to straw. So much then for plaster and its merits and my experience of it, and that of others. Let those try it who please, and I would advise those to try it who don't please, for if any farmer wishes to cut from three to three tons and a half of hay to the acre, which I have frequently done, and others also, let him use a bushel and a half of plaster, and from fifteen to eighteen pounds of clover seed to the acre, and he'll do it. Moreover, if he'll cut it early, when just going into flowers, with all the nutritious quality in it, its value will be enhanced thirty per cent, and his *aftermath* will be of double value for the hay being cut early. This has been fairly tested over and over again, and is indisputable. Apologizing again, Mr. Editor, for this lengthy epistle,

I am respectfully and truly yours,

LEICESTERENSIS.

GUELPH TOWNSHIP, 31st March, 1870.

P. S.—I fully intended adding sooner, that the contents of this letter, are not intended for the thousands that already appreciate the efficency of plaster, but to waken up the "*d ones*," for *you well know* there are drones, perhaps too many, in every community.

BEET SUGAR MOVEMENT.

(*To the Editor of the Ontario Farmer.*)

SIR,—The people of this place have quite a *sweet* agitation for manufacturing sugar from beet roots.

At a public meeting called, we decided to send an agent to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where the most successful manufactory of beet root sugar in America is situated, in order to investigate the subject in all its bearings. He took some sugar beets with him, which had been raised in the township, and had them analized at that factory. They proved to be equal to the American or German grown beet.

Upon his return a meeting was called, and a large number of our most intelligent and well-to-do farmers attended, and evinced a deep interest in the enterprise. After the meeting was organized, D. S. Butterfield, the gentleman sent to Fond du Lac, gave a description of the mode of cultivation pursued in raising the sugar beet, and a description of the machinery necessary to make about eight hundred pounds of sugar per day.

Mr. Wm. Pelschlager, a gentleman from Berlin, was present. He is taking a great interest in this subject, having visited Germany a few years since to investigate the manner of manufacture, &c., practised in that country. He gave the meeting a minute description of the method which should be followed in order to raise the best quality of sugar beet, and exhibited drawings of the necessary machinery for its manufacture.

Every one in the room was, I think, convinced of the benefits to be derived from starting such a factory, and of its certainty to pay large dividends, provided sufficient capital could be raised to start a factory that would run off one thousand pounds of sugar per day.

A committee was appointed to open stock books for organising a joint stock company under an Act passed in 1869; but we now find that certain parties in Toronto are applying to the Dominion Parliament now in session for a special Act to charter "The United Dominion Sugar Beet Root Growers and Manufacturers Company." If an Act is passed granting special privileges to one company, why not let there be a general clause to apply to all factories started in a given time?

The State of California has offered a bonus of $30,000 in gold for the first thirty thousand pounds of beet sugar made in that State, and Messrs. Bousteel and Otto, who established the factory at Fond du Lac, are off to that State to secure the prize.

Let our Government do something similar, and foster a very desirable Canadian enterprise, and keep at home four or five million dollars, which is now sent abroad annually to purchase sugar.

I am, thy friend,

GILBERT MOORE.

Norwich, March 8, 1870.

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.

A long series of experiments and close observations have established some points which it is absolutely necessary should not be overlooked by any one entering into the business of raising cranberries.

This vine might also be called a marine plant, so great is its love for water, and so soon does it perish when deprived of a full supply of this its necessary aliment.