

use; he thought that there was a great deal of manure wasted from the way in which many barn yards were constructed, allowing the liquid part to run to waste; if farmers were to make their barn yards hollow in the middle, so as to save as much of the liquid portion of the manure as possible, or if they would go to the expense of a tank, it would be a great benefit to them.

Mr. D. BLACK said, he applied his manure in the fall for root and green crops, except for turnips; for turnips he would prefer manure just rank from the barn yard and put in the drill before sowing, as he thought it did as well for turnips that way as when turned and fermented; he thought manure was best made under a shed to prevent it from exposure to the weather; for summer fallows he would put it on before the second ploughing; he would like it fermented to destroy the seeds of weeds before putting it on summer fallow.

Mr. SUTHERLAND agreed generally with Mr. Wright's remarks in the comprehensive and excellent speech he had heard read; his impression was, that the greater portion of the best of the manure made on the farm was wasted by negligence and the improper construction of our barn yards; he had reference more particularly to the liquid portion of the manure, which was in most cases allowed to run to waste, and was leached out of the solid manure by the volumes of water allowed to pour down upon it from the adjoining buildings, when a trifling expense for eave troughs to carry off the water would remedy this evil; his idea of a farm-yard would be, to have it so constructed that all the liquid portion from the different stables would converge to one point and be received into a tank or cess pool, in this state it might be employed as a fertilizer in its liquid state, or amalgamated with the solid portion of the manure by the various modes adopted for the purpose. He thought the less the solid portion of the manure was turned before putting on the land the better, except for root crops; his mode of doing was to draw it out of the yard after the spring work was done, and convey it to the field it was intended to be used on; by this means he saved the turning of it in the yard.

Mr. PRATT said, he generally put on his dung in the Fall; he turned over his dung in the barn-yard in the summer and let it rot; he did not approve of turning dung, but could not help it as he thought there was no other way to destroy the seed of weeds that were in it. For turnips he preferred well rotted dung and plenty of it in the drill before sowing.

Mr. GEORGE BLACK thought that dung would be the better of being made under cover. If all the water that runs from the roof of the barn and sheds was prevented from running on the manure it would be much better, as so much water running through the manure took a great deal of strength out of it, he thought it would answer best to have a place puddled solid in the middle of the barn-yard, and small drains to run from each of the stables to carry off the liquid into this hollow place, so that none of it might run to waste. He had seen at home where they drew out their dung in large heaps in the field; they laid down just

about two feet of earth and then drew out as much dung as they thought sufficient for the field, and then covered the heap with earth, then pumped the tanks over this heap, and then a short time (say three weeks) before they wanted to use this manure, they would turn it all over and apply it to their potatoes, turnips, and other green crops. For wheat on clay soils, he would apply dung rank from the barn-yard at the second ploughing, as it tended to keep such land open, but to light land for wheat, he would apply well rotted dung; he had never had a good crop of barley after wheat, nor ever seen one: he thought there must be something in the roots or stubble of the wheat that did not agree with the barley. Manure for turnips he would like well heated, and put it smoking hot out of the dung heap into the drill, cover and sow immediately, and there was little danger but you would have a good crop of turnips. He would rather have one ton of liquid manure than ten tons of barn-yard manure as it is usually made; he had found turnips as good after liquid manure as after either bone dust or fish oil on the same land. In drawing dung out in large heaps in the field, it ought either to be covered up with earth or trodden down solid to prevent it from over heating.

Mr. MASSON always found his barley do well after wheat, if he ploughed his wheat stubble early in the Fall; he would never put manure on summer fallow, but reserve it for his barley crop; he laid it on in the Fall and ploughed it down with the wheat stubble in this way; he had good crops of barley, and his young clover always took and did well in this way. With regard to making manure, since he had been farming near Cobourg, he had always had most of his cattle tied up, and he found the manure made from them better than that made in the usual way of the cattle running loose in the barn-yard. He would like his barn-yard with a basin in the middle, and fill this basin each season with earth, taking care when he turned his dung to shovel up this earth amongst it; he would turn all his dung as early as possible in the spring and then draw it out for his green crops, taking care to mix the wet and the dry well together; he thought that if dung was very hot when put on for turnips it would dry up before it could be covered in; he liked it as damp and as fine as possible.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wright for his excellent Essay.

The next meeting of the Club was appointed to be held at Dixon's Inn, on the last Saturday of January, at one o'clock.

The subject for discussion to be draining. Mr. George Black to introduce the subject.

WALTER RIDDELL, *Secretary.*

TO TRY OUT BEESWAX.—Put the comb into a colander, or a tin pan with the bottom punched full of holes, and place it in a warm oven over another pan partly filled with water. The wax will melt and drop into the water below, perfectly clear.