

plaster, not on the long straw pease unless sickly on potatoes he applied it after they were up, but could not see it did much good. Neither in his opinion did it do much good to oats or wheat; ashes he found very good for oats and wheat; was doubtful as to its being of service to Indian Corn.

Mr. MASON had sown 75 barrels of plaster in one year, 1 brl. to 3 acres, had sowed both in Spring and Fall; he would sow the very moment the snow was off the ground, this was the practice he had followed and which he intended to follow, as it was in his opinion the best; he had tried lime and ashes, everything, in fact, but would give the palm to plaster; he looked upon it as good for carrots and turnips.

Mr. WELLER stated that he had been brought up a farmer, but from poverty and laziness had to quit it; but latterly he had taken to farming again, and with the help of modern theory and his own experience he trusted to make his farm equal to any other in the country; he had tried plaster on his farm on an old meadow, but it had not succeeded very well; he thought that on new and light soils it would be found serviceable. He trusted, as he had again become a farmer, he would have other opportunities of addressing them.

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

The next meeting of the Club was decided to be on the second Saturday of June at one o'clock.

The subject for discussion to be "Lime as a Manure."

LINE AS A MANURE.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club of the Township of Hamilton, held at Perkins's Inn, Rice Lake, on Saturday, June 11th, 1853. Patrick Rose Wright, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Present—J. Wade, Bourn, Arnott, Fortune, Sutherland, Weller, J. C. White, W. Eagleson, Richardson, McIntosh, Ball, Henderson, Ferguson, Burnet, Ash, Capt. Thompson, &c., &c.

Mr. WRIGHT stated that the subject for discussion was *Lime as a Manure* and as there had been no one appointed to prepare an introductory paper, he should introduce the subject by a few extracts from Professor Johnston, after reading them he stated his own experience of lime in this country. He had applied lime to two fields, to one piece of about three acres of very strong clay soil: when in green crop it was very troublesome to work, he applied air slacked lime to it at the rate of eighty bushels to the acre, he applied it to the land when it was in green crop, he sowed the land with lime and he had more wheat from that piece than ever he had before from the same ground; since then it had been meadow, and instead of a ton or a ton and a-half to the acre, he had cut two and a-half tons from it every year.—On the other field, which was land that had been

very hard wrought, some that he had lately bought, he applied about forty loads of barnyard manure, and eighty bushels of lime to the acre. His crops from the land had been good, particularly the clover, it surprised himself. He thought that it would pay to apply lime even to undrained clay land; it would pay on grain but more particularly on grass. He thought lime at a York shilling a bushel was the cheapest manure we could apply, as its effect was lasting, not like plaster which was only beneficial for one or at most two years, whereas he thought lime was beneficial to the land for many years; to have his lime air slacked he bought it in the fall and kept it in a dry shed all winter.

Mr. JOHN WADE said he would state his experience with lime. Lime was one of the greatest fertilizers in Great Britain, and people thought it would do as much good here as there, but from his experience he thought that one bushel of Plaster would do as much good to the acre as ten pounds worth of lime. Some years ago there appeared a letter in the Agricultural Journal from Professor Johnston, stating that the cause of so much rust on our wheat was the want of lime in the soil, and that lime was an antidote of rust—but he found that it was no such thing. Some years ago he burned several kilns full of lime as he had plenty of lime stone on his farm—he applied it to his fallow land after the first ploughing at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre, and he saw no benefit from it whatever. As long as he could apply plaster to land at a cost of one third of a dollar an acre he would never think of applying lime, as he thought in our present circumstance it was throwing away time and money for no use, as one bushel of plaster would produce as much as eighty bushels of lime. A number of years ago he had limed one half of a fifteen acre field, and to this day he had seen no difference between the limed half and the unlimed. He drew his lime from the kiln and let it slack in small heaps in the field, he thought that lime might perhaps do more good in the back parts of the township than with them on the front, their land did not contain so much lime-stone rock.

Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, said I have considerable to do with lime as a building material, but have had little or no experience of it as a fertilizer. I have had convincing proof however on many occasions of the advantage of *slacking the lime* produced from quarry stone immediately on coming from the kiln—for I am well aware the same amount of good lime either as a fertilizer or for building purposes is more readily procured than by the air slacking process. With field or lake shore stone the case is different, the active property being longer retained. I have seen many instances of well burnt lime from quarry stone being rendered quite inert by lying unslacked for a few months, the only remedy in such cases being boiling water applied instead of cold, which is usual as in most cases, and even this every experienced builder knows will not produce the same amount as slacking immediately from the kiln.

These remarks of course are only applicable in certain localities where the stone used, as in Cobourg, is only in a state of formation, the Kings-