

No. 3, 76, No. 4, 88, No. 5, 54; thus showing that burned bones were superior to any of the others. He used 15 bushels of bones last year on $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of turnips; the land got a light coat of coarse manure, ploughed in the previous fall; the other portion of the field was heavily manured in the rows with fermented manure, previous to sowing the turnip seed, likewise a quantity of ashes; the turnips on the bones were a good even crop, which he received a prize for, while the other portion was a very uneven crop. He had not used guano in this country, but from experience of its effects in Scotland and in Ireland he had no doubt of its efficacy in this country. As there is a great quantity of animal food consumed in Canada, an immense bulk of bones might be collected; also, from tanneries, horns, hair and other animal matter; there is another source from which, I am sorry to say, enormous quantities of bones might be collected, that is from dead animals; but this last source will diminish as the cultivation of green crops increases. He agreed with Mr. Wright as to the benefit of using salt with plaster on peas. He believed it would increase the yield; the plaster, at the same time, causing a smothering crop of straw. He had used two barrels of salt on land to be sowed with Barley, the same being very foul with charlock seed; it destroyed the charlock, and he had a good crop of Barley; but alongside, where no salt was used, the Barley was mostly smothered with yellow weed. His neighbour, Mr. Geo. Roddick, sowed some salt on part of a field which was very full of this yellow weed, it had the same effect as Mr. Wade had mentioned. The easy, portable, and expeditious manner in which they can be used, at a busy season of the year, certainly in itself is a great recommendation to use them. There are few farmers who can manure the 4th, 5th, or 6th part of their farm yearly, from their barn yards; and without a rotation, and a proper proportion of that rotation being manured, and some kind of green crop cultivated, it is impossible to keep a farm in a paying condition. He thought excellent manure might be had from distilleries; if the droppings of hogs and cattle at these places were preserved and manufactured so that they could be used as hand manures they would be of great value. Also, if the slaughtering of cattle in cities was all done at one shamble in each place, and all the blood and offal preserved and properly prepared, it would be a superior manure. He would recommend in sowing plaster to be just as particular as in sowing grain; every square yard missed with plaster on clover is a forkful of hay lost. M. Black concluded with the following caution: if guano comes in direct contact with seeds it will kill them, it has been proved that bones will not do so.

Mr. WADE recommended the use of a broad cast sowing machine for plaster.

Mr. G. BENNETT said that his experience in the use of artificial manures had been very limited, except in plaster, which he had used with very beneficial results. He had once tried an experiment on corn, with equal parts of gypsum, salt, and wood ashes. The result was a crop of over 70 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. He

could not say whether it would have the same effect on a different soil. His was a sandy loam.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought it unnecessary to take up the time of the meeting. He highly approved of all that had been said by Mr. Black and other speakers on the subject of grain crops and artificial manures.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. P. R. Wright for his excellent and interesting opening speech.

W. R. RIDDELL, Secty.

REPORT OF THE EAST ZORRA FARMERS' CLUB.

ON CHANGE OF SEED, &c.

March 2, 1854.

A meeting of the East Zorra Farmers' Club was held at Donaldson's Hotel, 12th line, the 2nd March.

The Chairman introduced the subject, saying, it was one that deserved great attention at our hands—much more than it usually received.—Some had already began to change their seed, but some had been in the habit of sowing the same oats 10 or 15 years running, to save the trouble of going three or four miles to change them; but he thought all seed ought to be changed, oats as well as wheat.

Mr. JOHN SMITH then read as follows:—

I feel sorry that the duty of drawing up the paper for the present meeting should have devolved upon me—a person altogether unfit for so important an undertaking. In making a few remarks upon this subject, I shall first call your attention to the most important part of it, viz., Fall Wheat, which will divide itself into two heads:—1st. The different kinds of fall wheat, and, in my judgment, their respective merits. 2nd. The best mode of preparing such seed for being deposited in Nature's womb—the soil.

First, then, of all the different kinds which have come under my observation in point of yield, red chaff claims the preference, yet it has shown a disposition to rust, on account of being a few days later than some other kinds. With that kind known by the name of *Scipio*, I am best acquainted, having grown it for the last six or eight years, and have found it to stand the winter as well as any other; and being a little earlier than the red chaff, it has often escaped the rust and filled well, whereas had it been a few days later, it would have been comparatively worthless; yet it is more liable to sprout in wet weather. The *Soules* wheat is not so much known, having been grown but two years in the neighborhood. In 1852 it showed a disposition to rust, but in '53 it was very good,—but the season has been favourable. The *White Flint* has not given satisfaction—it inclines to lodge or lay down, and also to rust. The *Blue Stem* has been twice grown with us—has not rusted, has yielded well, and has the name of standing a wet harvest well.

I now come to consider the next proposition, viz., the best mode of preparing the seed. The first is Canadian or American, and consists in dipping the wheat in ley made from hardwood