

fer their being planted in rows: let the rows be 36 inches apart, and the sets 12 inches distant, two inches below the surface is sufficient. Lay the manure over the sets, and cover it completely over by deep ploughing when you are ploughing over the rows; this will afford perfect drainage for the potatoes. It is a mistake to suppose that you can raise a larger quantity of potatoes by close planting, they require much space and constant working of the ground while growing.

For Swede turnips. The period of sowing these must be regulated by the weather, though about the forepart of June may be considered the most favourable time. The best cultivators differ in opinion as to the mode in which manure is the most advantageously applied to the Turnip crop; some preferring its being spread over the whole surface of the land and others placing it exactly under the plant. For my own part, I give the preference to placing it exactly under the plant in rows at a distance of twenty inches, so as to allow the horse-hoe to work freely until the middle of August. One pound of seed ought to be sown to the acre, as the cost is trifling and you single out the plants at a regular distance. It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, any more than to mow twenty acres of grass for five loads of hay. Enrich the land, and it will pay you for it, you had better farm 50 acres well than 100 acres by halves. To keep your land as dry as possible is the object of every lowland farmer; and, indeed, of so much importance do I consider this, that I hold the man who neglects it unworthy of the name of a farmer. Remember the adage that it is cheaper to do anything well than to have it to do twice; this is not more true in any case than in fencing. I believe that the man who keeps a farm in the neatest order, is at less cost than he who allows his stock to ramble and goes to stop up the fence. This is as bad as to allow water to stand upon the land, and then begin to grip it; or to allow weeds to seed and then to mow them. By the way of farming I have explained for grain, turnips, and potatoes, I can assure you I have raised some splendid crops, and have seen them raised, both in Canada and in Yorkshire in England.

The CHAIRMAN having then begged all to allow each speaker to proceed without interruption, however eager any person might be called on:

Mr. COOKE, who said that having been born in the land of stumps, and used to see crooked furrows, he might say he had been bred to it all his life; he considered it was more profitable to work and manure land well, than to do it in a slovenly way. He differed from Mr. Dale about manuring a summer fallow, but he liked to plough some dung in for a coming crop, as he thought fallowing ought to be enough for that crop; he thought ridging land up good even on flat land. When he lived in the Niagara District, an Englishman came into it, Jones by name, who ridged up his land, first into two yards then afterwards into four good furrows, and he reaped splendid crops, and did a great deal of good in that section of the country. He himself did the same, and found it better both for sowing

and dragging, and it gave better crops. The best piece of wheat he ever had was by hauling ashes off a new piece of land on to a half-worked out field, about 30 bushels to the acre.

Mr. BARNES wished to know on what course of cropping Mr. Dale farmed, and what quantity of fallow he made. The Rev. Mr. Panquier's system which the Secretary had alluded to as raising such excellent crops, was that of regular manuring. Summer fallowing half the land at a time was no way at all; he [Mr. B.] would fallow 10 acres out of 50 each year, for a five course shift, and manure each fallow. We could not grow green crops like we could in England for we could not feed off the land, so that we take from the land instead of enriching it. Some advocated peas as a fallow crop, but he could not see how we could do without a fallow. When we begin with a farm, we should take hold of the worst piece we have and bring that into order, and so continue with the rest. We ought to sow on dry ridges about 30 feet wide, and strike up furrows so that the land could dry quickly. We ought to plough in the fall as well as in spring, so as to give roots room to run. The more land is worked the better it is, and it is not weakened but strengthened by ploughing, and the more a farmer follows a regular rotation of crops, the more profit he will have.

Mr. HUGGINS said, though he was a stranger here, he had been a farmer in Canada 22 years; he agreed with Mr. Dale in some things, and disagreed in others. In raising wheat he (Mr. Dale) prefers fall ploughing, this year he had happened himself to plough 30 acres, but did not approve of the practice, he thought wheat did best on spring ploughed land. He thought every farmer ought to sow wheat on sod land, for he had raised from 30 to 45 bushels on sod, but never more than 30 on stubble land. He thought we ought to put our dung on green crops, plough land up in ridges about 12 feet wide, and keep dry; we ought not to sow our turnips before the 20th of June, for fear of the fly, if sown before that time, the fly is very apt to destroy them, as he knew by experience, but if after that time, the fly seemed to be gone, and they escaped. As to the rest of Mr. Dale's remarks he agreed with them.

Mr. MILMAN thought with Mr. Huggins that manure ought to be kept for green crops, and then the ground would be good for other crops afterwards, and green crops were as profitable as grain. Some people said, you could not destroy Indian sod without summer fallow, but his farm when he got it was full of Indian grass, and by growing turnips he had got it completely under.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought sod would not want manuring, but he would be afraid of wire-worm. A neighbor had a field that was already so injured by it he thought it would not be worth harvesting.

Mr. BARNES knew a case of wheat failing on old sod, so that the crop was entirely lost; but it was on old Indian grass sod, not on clover.

A discussion then arose about the use of subsoil ploughs, in which their advantages and disadvantages were pointed out. The subject of draining was also introduced.