

rod land ploughed early will answer equally well, turn the stubble under in the fall, and in the spring cross-plough and harrow well, then take a double mould board plough and make two to twenty-eight or thirty inches apart then put barn manure in the drills similar to what you would use for potatoes, but usually not quite so much; but a liberal coat of manure will not injure on most stubble land which should be spread evenly in the drill after which a man with a basket scatterers some superphosphate on top of the manure in the drill at the rate of about five hundred pounds of bones dissolved with sulphuric acid and dried with black mud to the acre.

plough as soon as possible after the  
the seed is sown, and cover up the  
manure about the same time. When  
potatoes, then take a horse with a  
small " " and flatten two rows at a  
time, " " the plough is overtaken,  
then take the seed sower and put the  
seed in at the same time, and cover  
moist, at the rate of five pounds to  
the acre, as near as can be, and in a  
very short time the plants will ap-  
pear, and you need not fear the fly but  
the more the better. When the plants  
thinning out, which is usually done  
when they are the size of cabbage  
plants, at which time it is best to run  
the cultivator twice in a row leaving  
but a very small space where the  
plants are to stand, and then  
in this way the earth is torn away  
from the plants leaving a very nar-  
row ridge, which assists a variety

ally in thinning, which is done with a chainsaw, on all four sides (generally adding the knees) and cut off the top of the rows leaving the plants about thirteen inches apart, near as may be removing the earth from the plants leaving it flat on the ground. The plants are then surprising short space of time regain its upright position, and from a distance show as green as before thinning out. In this way you have gone over the whole process and the plants are all the same size and have made their appearance. After a short time the cutlifter should be ran through them once or twice before the leaves meet across the rows, at which time if kept in the rows they will be left to themselves, yielding in the fall from five hundred to a thousand bushels to the acre. I should have said I sow as

ness the 20th of June as possible, in order to be able to take advantage of the weather. I would like to draw your attention to what I have said we are in passing through the country, namely that we naturally keep our eyes open and take a sound judgment upon the management of the estates. In some instances we see the fields which have never been ploughed years ago, and then we see a greater portion of the stubs taken out, and the ground is sown with wheat. In other instances we find the ground, around which the peasants have been wont to dig, and the stones have been thrown, and then we see a bunch of bushes growing up apparently only to keep sentry over them, and which are doing no service to the estate. The surface of the field; besides a fruitful surface, is covered with stones, and the soil is seeded for noxious weeds preventing the use of improved labour saving machinery, costing more for cultivation than the value of the produce. In some of the obstructions had been removed. Then perhaps another field adjoining is too wet, though the bushes all are cut down, and the ground is not allowed to grow, although good soil is running to waste. In some instances the peasants are obliged to dig to get the stones out.

will not pay to ditch and clear up such land, I would say let us go into a fair calculation as to the matter of such land. When reclaimed, will it produce such land yield if put down to hay. I think one ton would be a small average to the acre, but put it at that, then say the hay is worth six dollars a ton. When reclaimed, will it cost out on one hundred dollars for one year at six percent, which would probably drain and clear up or reclaim from two to four acres according to the nature of the land. I think we think we had made a good bargain.

I would like to see some one who has a hundred dollars or more to spare try it and see if they are not well satisfied. This is the point where the day is well, when I can see the day when farmers will have faith in their business, and not be afraid to make judicious expenditures of capital upon the land. I think it will increase the wealth comfort and standing of the agriculturists of our country.

[illegible]

store our minds with useful knowledge as intelligence is essential to a farmers success as any other class of men.

To conclusion I would say let us make the most of ourselves, that we may be able to stand shoulder to shoulder with men of other professions believing that we have as honest a right to demand the same calling as any other body of men.

On motion of Mr. Peters a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McLeod, for his admirable paper. The Western land delegates, Howard Truman, President of the Association, W. Fawcett, Secretary, and J. W. McLeod, Interpreter, who had been detained from entering the hall, were warmly greeted by the Association. The annual meeting was held on the 10th of August, the first session on the 11th. In addition to change the date of the annual meeting of the Association, the meeting was adjourned till 7.30 p. m.

or *To be concluded next week.*  
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