

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, and the more  
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 the more  
in this way the earth born worm  
from the plants leaving a very nar-  
row ridge, which assists a variety

ally in thinning, which is done with a hand saw, and the weeds are pulled (generally padding the knees) scraping off the top of the rows leaving the plants about thirteen inches apart, which may be removing the earth from the rows, and the weeds on the side of the row which will in a surprising short space of time regain its upright position, and from a distance appear as if the weeds were not there. In this way you have gone over the whole surface of the field removing all weeds that may have made their appearance, and in a short time the cultivator would be running over the ground once or twice before the leaves meet across the rows, at which time if kept clear of weeds, they will take care of themselves, and in a short time you will have five hundred to a thousand bushels to the acre. I should have said I sow as near the 20th of June as possible. In

leading the stump question, I would like to draw your attention to what we see in passing through the country. We naturally keep our eyes open and pass judgment upon the management of the farms we see. In many instances we see the fields which have been ploughed years ago, and the greater portion of the stumps taken out, but too many by far left in the ground, around which perhaps a pile of stones have been thrown, and a bunch of bushes growing up apparently to keep sentry over them marking to a very large extent the appearance of the country.

ance of the field; besides a fruitful seedbed for noxious weeds preventing the use of improved labour saving machinery, costing more for cultivation and yielding less returns than if the obstructions had been removed. Then perhaps another field adjoining is too wet to plough, the bushes allowed to grow although good soil is running to waste. Some one may say it will not pay to ditch and clear up such a land, I would say let us go into a fair calculation as to the matter of costs. When reclaimed what would such a land yield if put down to hay.

I think one ton would be a small average to the acre, but put it at that and then say the hay is worth six dollars per ton, which would pay the interest on one hundred dollars for one year at six per cent, which would probably drain and clear up or reclaim from two to four acres according to circumstances, in which case we would 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 with the per cent and the security.

We need not expect to succeed very much no matter what calling we prefer without persistent enterprise, perseverance and intelligence, and I believe the chances for success are as good on the farm as elsewhere, and we should not

give up in despair and say that the farmers life is a life of drudgery and toil, when we have so many labour saving machines which enabled us to do much more work in a given time, and with a great deal less muscle than in times past, but should keep a steady course, taking advantage of every opportunity to improve our farms, our stock, buildings, machinery and mode of feeding stock. I would here put a special emphasis upon the word stock as the farmers' success depends so largely upon the care or proper treatment of the animals he has under his

charge, kindness and liberal feeding, summer as well as winter, comfortable stables and cleanliness and good ventilation are very essential, and should be strictly attended to. We should store our minds with useful knowledge as intelligence is as essential to a farmers success as any other class of men.

In 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

On motion of Mr. Peters a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McLeod, for his admirable paper. The Westmoreland delegates, Howard Trueman, President of the Association, W. Fawcett O. E. Flowerwelling and Harmon Humphrey, who had been detained here, entered the hall, and were warmly greeted by the Association. After some informal discussion on the resolutions to change the date of the annual meeting of the Association, the meeting was dismissed at 7.30 a.m.

meeting was adjourned till 7.30 P. M.  
To be concluded next week.











## 'LENA RIVERS.

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the "done got none from Mas'r Everett,"  
and suspicion in that quarter was lulled.  
Unfortunately for Anna, both her father

2 CLEVELAND Wood Screws, containing 650 gross  
assorted sizes,  
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

**Opposite Normal School.**  
redirection, July 14.

Levens, Slates, Moulds, Gasks, Unions, Handles,  
Stern Lashings, Team Bells, Bucksaaws, Shovels,  
Halter Chains, etc.

Z. B. EVERETT.

2400, Nov. 10

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists,  
Lowell, Mass.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**B**OSTON Sugar-Cured Hams, at  
**GEO. HATT & SONS,**

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