

once started it will go on burning all night, even in a snow-storm, so long as the fire has not burnt down to one log. The hardest things to burn are rotten logs, but these can be easily got rid of by piling them on the stump fires—it should be so managed that when the stumps are burnt out there are no rotten logs left.

Killing the Sprouts.

The clearing is now one year advanced; it is chopped, burnt, seeded, branded up, fenced and the cord-wood cut, stacked and ready for hauling next summer. The process of clearing so far described should be repeated every year, till all the farm is cleared to the same degree and in pasture.

The summer following the first chopping the ferns should be cut three times if possible, as before mentioned. It will be found that while the first cutting will take about a week (for ten acres), the third cutting will not take over a day. About August, after the second clearing is chopped and before it is burnt, there should be about two weeks spare time. Get a small camping axe (75 cents), with a short handle about a foot long, and spend a few days in cutting out the willow, hazel and vine maple sprouts growing up from the roots of last year's clearing. Do not be satisfied with pruning them off, as a good many may grow again, but knock them off at the root. There is no need to spend much time over this, as a good many of the smaller ones will be nibbled off by the cattle or sheep and others will die out in any case the second year, but what you do chop or knock off, treat thoroughly.

Between Season Work.

It is a good plan during the time of chopping the next ten acres, whenever there is an extra warm day, to burn off a few piles of the "branding up" heaps (taking care not to burn any of the cord-wood). It lends a little variety to the work of chopping. These branding up heaps can be burnt almost any time between April and September. When the fire is out pick up any fragments left and pile them on the nearest unburnt heap and immediately seed down the burnt spot. If rain falls before the seed is sown, drag a handful of brush (two or three cedar branches) over the ashes after the sowing. This will cover them and give them a good start.

When you have got all the "branding up" piles, and the piles of branches from the trees which have been made into cord-wood, burnt, and the cord-wood hauled away, the clearing is finished as far as the pasture stage is concerned; that is, there is nothing further to do to it so long as it is only going to be used for pasture; the bulk of the old logs will have been used up, the fir for cord-wood, and the cedar for fencing, buildings, etc.; all that will be left will be the stumps and a few fir logs too rotten for cord-wood. The following year the pasture will be first-class, and as good as could be wished. Last year, by the first of June, the writer had clover over two feet high on a piece of clearing at the same stage as that described above, and it was very thick. If it had been cut for hay on that date it would have gone two and one-half tons to the acre, at least.

If it is the intention to stump and break up the land as soon as the stumps are ripe, then the following winter it would be as well to spend a few weeks in preliminary work, which will consist of a few under-drains and logging off the old rotten logs. The draining should be done first, as it dries out the