

slope I make drains to lead the water from the head drain to the River, which is the outlet for the surplus water. These drains are four feet deep, by four feet across the top, and two and a quarter feet on the bottom. The drains stand open the first year. The next spring I clear these out and fill with stones, choosing round ones, say ten inches in diameter, to form my pipe, laying one on each side, and another over the centre, filling the head drain level with the surface with small stones. The clay taken out of the head drain I leave on the lower side to prevent any water passing over the surface. The other drains I fill in the same way to within sixteen inches of the surface, covering with bushes or straw. The first six inches of soil I tread, filling to the top with the soil taken out, and making it rounding to allow for settling. When any springs rise between the leading drains, I dig a drain on the upper side of the moisture, beginning with three feet deep, making a fall to the leader, filling with stones, choosing the largest size—making level with small ones—to within sixteen inches of the surface, and covering and filling as before described. In soft bogs or soft bottoms, or where stones are scarce, cedar poles ten inches in diameter, and straight, laying one on each side of the drain, and another over the centre, levelling to within sixteen inches of the surface with brush, make a very substantial drain. (See how I drained my bog land.)

2d. *How I Divide the Soil.*—I begin in the spring as soon as the frost will admit the loy twenty inches—turning the sod down and leaving the stones all on the surface, always digging up the hollows first to the level of the land already dug, and levelling the cradle hills into the scarf. In this way the good soil is kept within the reach of the roots, and your field is level and of an equal depth. Where large rocks are taken out, or where holes occur, three or four feet deep, I fill with small stones to within sixteen inches of the surface, then fill and level with good soil in the same manner as drains. By digging at this season of the year, one-third the labour is saved. The sod decomposes better, and the soil is minutely divided after removing all stones and rocks. I harrow the surface twice each way. I plough ten inches across the slope, which makes the next ploughing up the slope much easier for the team. If properly dug, one pair of horses will plough ten inches deep by one foot wide. How I do it. After each ploughing I always give two strokes each way with the harrow. Soils of any kind cannot be stirred too deep. I have had potato pits dug four feet deep both in clay and sand, the soil thrown out mixed to that depth, and, with the whole field equally manured, the grain on these spots of mixed soil would invariably lay down or lodge; and if seeded down, the crops of grass afterwards would show the good effects of a deep tilth. From this it would be seen that we must use the subsoil plough in all soils. The tools I use in

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