

much as possible. The hard clay knolls should be thrown in the hollows, and the decomposed matter that is in the hollows on the spot where the knoll stood. The ridges should be as level as possible, and an open row between each, at least four inches deeper than the ground is trenched.

By this means all the small stumps are removed at once; the larger will be so trimmed, that after a winter's frost a charge of blasting powder will put the sound ones, at least, in the way they will burn out. The slow or rotten ones will burn out by themselves, with the assistance of the small ones being stuffed into them.

This to many may appear a tedious and laborious system, but when we take into consideration that when the land is cleared a man can work at it from December until April, and that any man can do an acre in a week; and that when it is once done it is done forever; and that one acre will produce much as four not so worked, we will see the advantage of it. A good spadesman will do an acre in two weeks. I don't think it could be drained in much less time, and no one has ever questioned the benefit derived from draining yet. As soon as the prepared land is pulverized by the spring frosts, it is sown in equal parts with carrots, parsnips, and mangel wurzel. Drills should be used with the corner of a hoe about three feet deep, and from 24 to 30 inches apart, from 8 to 12 inches between the plants. The only manure, and I believe the best, that can be applied to these, is what ashes will have been made during the time the settler has been on the place, mixed with three times bulk of burnt clay, or fine mould, spread evenly in the drill, and the seed dropped on in small pinches at the prescribed distance. The remainder should be sown with Flax, Oats, Beans and Turnips. They should be placed in rows as well as the rough state of the land will admit. If the settler is able to lease a cow, a brood sow, and a couple of sheep, he should do so; if not, he must go out for the haying and harvest to earn a little. Besides the sow he will want three or four pigs, to feed on the roots that he does not want for himself and family, or the sheep. The produce of the acre of roots he will have to sell, which will bring him from £20 to £40, according to all the trials that have been made of it, either in this country or the old. By having a steam box over

his sugar kettle any weeds and all the small roots that are pulled out of the spots where they are too thick, can be converted into food for the pigs, and the box can be made large enough to hold as much as will do for a week. The produce of root crops on clay land is not so great the first year as afterwards, while in the sandy it is fully as good, if not better, than it will be in the succeeding ones, especially if not manured. A thousand bushels is about the average yield of such root crops, wherever they have been tried in this county, consequently off of half an acre there would be 500 bushels, with which he could feed 1200 lbs. of pork, which at \$5 a hundred would be \$60. This, with \$120 for the flax, would make \$180; beside butter from the cow and what poultry they could rear. The capital required to go on a lot in this way would be \$140; so the settler would have \$40 saved the first year. Flour, of course, he would have to buy, but he can do that much easier than grow it. Growing wheat in small quantities is the worst thing a man can do, except trying it on a large scale, which is ruinous. I have known people living in the bush for three years before they could grow an ounce more than they wanted for their own use,—all on account of sowing their wheat first. The ground would be logged in the spring, done in a hurry, the ground neither leveled, nor the ashes spread. The consequence would be that some of it would be too rank, some of it too poor, and all would be rusty; while their potatoes and turnips would have been good, only that were all in too late. Another advantage they the spade husbandry has over the drag, is that you don't need oxen; one horse is sufficient after the second or third year. If I have not said enough on this subject I have said too much, for my labor is all lost. I believe it was on the subject of the farmers of Bruce buying ploughs they did not want that I began, and I have ended by trying to prove that the spade would have suited them better. How far I have succeeded time will tell.

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS—There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The recipe came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, father of Rev. Newman Hall, and