

have a busy time on the farm. Neglected grass lands must be seeded down, and should be attended to as early as possible, so as to be well rooted before the coming frosts.—Ditches should be dug and cleared out, and mud and peat prepared for composts. Early potatoes should be dug. Rye and oats should be threshed—rutabagas and turnips thinned out—your cellars secured against the coming frosts.—We would again recommend the extension of the turnip crop, so easily raised,—surpassed, in this respect, by none save mangelwurtzel—so valuable for fattening—for producing milk and for promoting the health of the feeding and farm stock.—Could farmers only afford to add to their meadow hay or other fodder a few turnips, they would be enabled to carry through their stock of all descriptions in much better condition; and they would not have to waste a great part of the summer in recovering their lost condition in the winter and spring-time.

*Mais revenons à nos Moutons.*—From Genesee, Albany and New-York the testimony of the leading farmers establishes that the results of thorough draining have fully justified the expenditure. The advantage is not limited to any district soil or country. It depends on conditions common to all. There can be little doubt that the largest and best portions of the soils of Canada would justify and amply repay the expenditure—if judiciously applied.—But success depends on this condition.—It is unfair to blame a system, because its application has been bungled. Our growing season is short in this country, and therefore our spring-time must be hastened and extended, and the evils of wet weather at this important season greatly mitigated, and partially removed. The evil consequences of excessive droughts will be obviated—for the roots of the growing crops may safely extend themselves downward in search of healthful nourishment. Thorough draining with subsoiling, will supply nourishment to the growing crop in dry weather.—This appears paradoxical—but we can attest to it from our experience on a very obdurate soil. We repeat that thorough draining combined with subsoiling, will render the farmer comparatively independent of the mutations of a variable climate.—In a cold and rainy season such improved practice enables him to put in his crops two or three weeks earlier; ameliorating warmth is supplied to the plant in every stage of its growth by withdrawal of all prejudicial superabundant moisture; it permits the roots a freer and wider range in search of nutriment, and enables the provident farmer to conclude his harvest some three weeks earlier, in many cases, than his thriftless neighbour. As we have said, in long droughts, the depth and friability of the soil will encourage the rootlets to push downward and laterally and feed abundantly on the treasured nutriment in cool retreats far beneath the withering influence of a burning sun. On shallow obdurate soils, improved by such thorough culture, evaporation will take place more slowly; on this simple principle, that open and porous bodies form the worst conductors of heat besides that thorough pulverisation permits of heightened capillary action, sucking up moisture from below and diffusing and preserving a uniform healthful moisture around the tender roots of the growing crop.

To all this we can bear ample testimony from personal experience, which is elsewhere recorded and from which we will have occasion to extract liberally on future occasions. All correct reasonings on this subject are based on undoubted geological and chemical principles. It shall be our care to point out the difficult, but thoroughly reliable path between the seeming antagonism of practice and theory, under the guidance of a large experience. By passing the mole plough through the subsoil, in the furrow made by the ordinary plough, the indurated and sterile mass is broken up and disturbed, and myriads of channels are formed for the passage of the water into the drains underneath.—This is the perfection of draining. The question of cost is the chief difficulty. Next the execution of the work on an efficient and economical system—We think that in the end we