

SEPTEMBER.

UNDER, FREQUENT, OR THOROUGH DRAINING.

Some public writers are disposed to regard this subject with disfavour, if not derision.—They call it the hobby of certain writers, on which they are pleased like unthinking children, to ride perservingly, leading many into an extravagant expenditure; and excusing this view by remarking that under drainage is always costly, and unless executed in the most thoroughly efficient manner, which is seldom the case in this country, is by no means durable or to be commended.

That, as we have remarked in the last number, open drains are easily made and easily repaired. That a good plough will leave a trench at the close of a land—and that when this is not deep enough, if the next lands be laid off in the same direction, a good ditch may be made without expense. That farmers cannot, generally, afford to expend more on an acre than it will be worth when all is done. They will tell you that the eulogists of under draining are but the owners of *new* drains—that, when choked, they will need relaying at a cost greater far than the clearing out if an open ditch.

Autumn is the season for improving wet lands, especially in a wet summer like the last: and in spite of the cautions and vaticinations of those prophets of evil advising young farmers against making outlays which yield no immediate adequate return, and the felicitations of those who boast of having saved immense outlays to American Farmers by warning them against adopting hastily the schemes of the inexperienced, we still have same confidence in an unusually large personal experience, supported, as it has been, by the unvarying testimony of the leading farmers of the neighbouring states, and by many in these provinces.

It is of great importance, as a preparation for ploughing and sowing down grass lands in the fall, whether with grain or seeds, that they should have been timeously freed from superfluous moisture; and, in many cases, the sowing of grain in such instances is precluded, and a valuable crop irretrievably lost to the farmer. If the ground be sufficiently dry, too, the renovation of grass lands may be satisfactorily proceeded with.—You will not be consigning your seeds to a watery bed, neither will you be spreading forth your manure and top-dressing to be soured and converted into unwholesome nutriment to the coming vegetation.—Owing to the late wet season, independently of threatenings of nocturnal frosts, it is feared there will be in the corn crop more straw than grain.—But though the crop be rather late, yet, if the present month should prove favourable throughout, we may still expect heavy crops of corn.

We hear complaints of rot from some localities in the potato crop. The Jackson whites, though favorite earlies, are rotting in the hills; the Davies seedling, is said in similar situations, to have escaped with impunity.—Wet and warm weather this month, is destructive to the potato crop,—but warmth is necessary to mature the corn crop.—This, with clear sunshine will mature the products of the garden,—sweeten the pastures of the meadow and will reward the cultivator of every order, with a more bountiful increase. This month the later crops—the golden corn,—the potatoes,—the roots,—the squashes,—the pumpkins and fruits are to be harvested, and the crops are rather late owing to the cool weather in the latter part of July and early part of August. But dry warm weather will speedily convert the milky juice into gluten, starch and oil, and gild the hardening grain with the rich golden tint, ever so desirable. The days and nights will speedily be of equal length, and thereafter the days will gradually shorten, and the cheering rays of the sun will be progressively decreasing in duration and brilliance.—We have seen, in the former number, that, during this month we