A showery season was the only suitable one for passengers to travel down it. this description of land.

ecace of a few months, we are subsoiling to the should form, it practicable, by admeasurement, a depth of fourteen or sixteen inches, and working superficial area equal to the solid unoccupied it like a garden; the water having left it, and contents of the pipe or drain (reduced to an area :) the frosty air following the water, it is as mellow the velocity of passage in the drain being eerand friable as could be desired. In fact, during tainly, in a general way, equal or superior to the the last month, whilst our neighbors were unable velocity of percolation. to move, we were harrowing on our wheat, and beans like a rich garden; the earth crumbling the continued winter rains expand the particles down after the drill like sand-very much to the and render filtration more difficult-especially astonishment of the Tenant and Labourers; and during the first year or two after drainage; therethis after so much carting and disturbance, and so fore, I prefer deep and narrow stone drains, promuch of the subsoil thrown up, that two months tected from earth by a pipe over them, because previously it was thought a whole summer would they afford ready access to a large and porous hardly suffice to condition the soil.

The drains cross, at a very acute angle, the sides of the drain. slope of the land; they are four yards apart, with

of its passage through the drains."

bashels of stones.

The style of draimage applied to this part of the farm is as follows:

teen inches long, three and one-eighth wide at gravel, sometimes both. top, and one and a half at bottom,) which redepth from the surface thirty-two inches. The of extensive knowledge and ability in this departdrain being well cleared out, we first fill in the ment of drainage, who I undersland has essenstones, a drain-pipe, thirteen inches long and take his fall from the lowest point, and gradually three inches wide outside, having a two-inch bore. work up to where the spring shows itself, having This fits so exactly into the space made by the previously ascertained the whereabouts by diglast or narrow spade, that it not only rests on the ging, and by those plants that invariably show stones, but binds against the sides of the drain, themselves over a spring. As springs are generthereby preventing the stones being choked by ally attended by sand-beds, a single drain will the superincumbent earth, but also forming the often lay dry a large extent of ground. In one earth above it into an arch ; which in the stronger case, where there was swamp of four acres, the soil would, it is presamed, retain its form even if drain was opened at two feet, and continued in a the pipe were broken or decayed. As this is a trench till it reached eleven feet in depth-the plan of my own, and contrary to the entertained |sand boiling at intervals like water in a cauldron, opinions, that the tiles should be at the bottom, of course it was necessary to shore up the sides, I will give my reasons for so doing ; because,

Ist. It is cheaper.

sider of the utmost importance, and not sufficiently it was necessary to have two strongly made iron considered. It is quite evident, that the filtra- skeleton arches with wooden sides, about thirty ti. 1 of the water must be according to the area inches high, and the width of the drain two feet. of the pores presented to the air in the drains. In these arches were laid the pipes, and firmly

impervious basis, a dry summer burnt all up, and use having a large passage unless you have a wet one ruined the crop by otting the roots enough sidedoors to admit a sufficient number of

The pores, in contact with air, which are con-Now, however, after draining, in the short smally admitting the water by its superior gravity,

> It must be considered, that in dense subsoile, surface ; filtration going on both on the tops and

I would observe, that even on the recently a leader to every fourscore reds-the leader being drained strong loam, but little surface water ran rather deeper than other drains, but not wider, away, most of it percolated, except in cases of the Still, as it never runs full, it proves in practice ground being frozen hard, and very heavy and my subsequent proposition, that " the filtration of sudden rains. It appears to percolate tolerably water, in strong soils, is far inferior to the velocity clear according to the season-but on this point my observations must be more extended. On Each acre contains twelve score rods: and cutting across some of the drains that had been costs ten pounds, requiring 3200 pipes and 360 made six months, the stones were found to be washed as clean as the gravel in a brook.

The other third of this farm was the reverse of the first two thirds, and required an entirely dif-First, a double turn of the plongh takes out ferent system of draimage. It is mostly black, nine inches; then a marrow spade (sufficiently) sandy, and boggy soil, with numerous springs wide to admit the drainer's foot) takes out tentrising at various points where obstructed by perinches; then comes a still narrower spade (four-pendicular walls or veins of dense clay or hard

The drainage here has been effected by a permoves thirteen inches more-making the whole son named Pearson, from Warwickshire, a man drains, to the depth of ten inches, with nice clean tially improved Lord Digby's estates by his judigravel-stones, and then place, on the top of these cious sub-draining of the springs. His plan is to and when his level was accurately taken, he commenced laying his pipes on hay (two half 2d. It is more durable, and less liable to choke. pipes, four-and-a-half inches diameter were put 3d. There is a larger area of space for the together, being internally nine inches by four-andescape or filtration of the water; and this I con- a-half,) but so strong was the force of the water, It might be illustrated by saying, it is of little loaded to the top of the arch with soil to keep the