ies or some other hard substance, as from high specific gravity of the acid, and its afily for moisture, it sinks into an earthen or. Dried or charred bog earth put at the tom would tend to absorb it, and also any mus matter emitted during decomposition. It is thus prepared can be drilled with turnip other seeds, and their action is in general ediate and powerful. This has been the it of experience, whether they have been ton this or the other side of the Atlantic.

Land Drainage.

OTHE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN AGRICULTU-By publishing the following extract from the from Mr. John Johnston, near Geneva, York State, in reply to the inquiries of a sian farmer on the subject of the undering of land, you will confer a favour on the e, and a benefit to farmers generally.

Yours, &c.,

inguacousy, June, 1861. AR SIR, -Yours of the 8th inst. is received, I will answer it the best I can. It is imposforme to tell how far apart drains should nless I saw the land, and unless I saw some dug, and even then I would if I could ence draining in very wet weather, and exent at from 33 to 40 feet, until I saw which the land driest. It cannot be made too If your subsoil is very tenacious at 2 to 21 deep, your drains may require to be less 33 feet apart. With regard to depth, that dsupon how deep you have to go before et a hard bottom. Drains ought to be at 2] feet deep, but if possible you should get until the vater comes in at the sides of ains, and does not rise from the bottom of dich. If you have to go 31 or four feet before you get as deep as the water lies, I like it the better. Although it costs a deal more to dig it, you save a great deal as you might perhaps put your drains 50 more apart. Four inches deeper for your drains is enough. I like what is called shoe tile best for side drains, if the bottom 4. Side-drains may be the length of your no matter how long that is. If much runs, you have to increase the size of the ar the lower end. I have lateral or side-150 rods long and more, and I have no but they might answer ten times that, if crease the size of the tiles needed; but 2 or 21 inchs ought to answer in any side-There is a drain-plough made some 12 tof this, called the Thomas Draining. costing not over 12 or 15 dollars, that several speak well of, and said to be very

4 costing some 25 or 30 dollars, that is

also said to be very profitable; but if you can get ditches dug as cheap as I hear they get them in Whithy and Darlington, C.W., say 8 cents per rod for three feet deep, I would never bother with ditching-ploughs. I could procure you either of the above ploughs if you wish it. I am not positive as to price, but it is about the price. Farmers have generally enough of work for their horses without putting them to digging ditches. Paddy and his spade are the only machines I used to dig ditches, and I think them better than any other thing yet invented. I have not seen either of the ploughs at work, but I hear them well spoken of by those who have used them. I am certain of one thing, that underdraining is very profitable when properly done.

Yours, &c., J. J.

The Season—Prognostications of the Weather.

EDITOR OF THE AGRICULTURIST,—In the Agriculturist of the 6th of April, I stated in a communication to you that your readers may look for a cold and backward spring, with the wind hanging around the north during the greater part of the months of April and May.

You and your readers can now judge how far

I was correct.

Now then for the summer quarter, what of it? Well, you may look for a cold summer, the wind will blow mostly from the east and north-east during the three months, with many cloudy days; June is likely to have a larger share of the southerly wind than July or August. From the 6th of June until the 5th of September there will be twenty-six days on which it will rain. By that I do not mean to say it will rain all day, and it may not even fall a shower just where I am, it may pass around either to the north or south of me, but it will be seen in that number of days somewhere amongst your readers.

The inference from these remarks is, that it will be a poor year for corn and a good year for buckwheat, and as it will be rather a dry summer, I advise farmers who can do it to cover the ground with straw or long manure where they have planted their potatos; the ground should be covered with the straw to the thickness of five inches; this will keep the ground moist and prevent the growth of grass or weeds; will save the trouble of hoeing, and will insure a much larger crop than can be produced by any

other method of cultivation.

The above plan I have adopted for the last four years with success.

Ryckman's Corners, June, 1861.

Pea Harvesters:

EDITORS CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST,—Just on my departure from home the other day, I observed in your number of the first May, an article on "Harvesting Peas," and I have been too hurried, since my return, to reply to your re-