

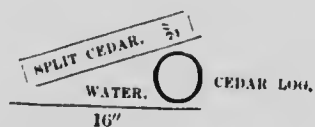
Instances corroborative of this fact are too constantly seen on the roadsides in summer, where places which have had water lying until late in the spring are the first to dry up and crack when the heat of summer comes on.

Without doubt, tile draining is the best and most durable, whilst other methods may be cheaper in this country—for instance, the use of split cedar and, where they are available, filling the drains with stones. Cedar may be used as follows, which is recommended by H. T. Thrift, of Hazle, here. He says:—

"The cheapest plan I know of is to dig the drain 16 inches wide and say 2 feet 6 inches deep; lay straight cedar rails, which are easily obtained in the woods, along one side of the ditch, and lay boards 1 to 1½ inches thick and 16 inches long, one end resting on the rails and the other in the angle of the ditch. If the boards are laid in carefully, this makes an excellent drain and will last for many years, and costs complete, if the work is well done, about 40 cents per rod. (See Fig. 1.)



FIGURE 1. RE-FILLING.



Another plan which is frequently followed is to dig the drain to the required depth, then take out from the centre of the bottom a channel about 6 inches wide and 6 inches deep. Over this lay split cedar crosswise or lengthwise, and fill in with brush and then with earth, as shown in Fig. 2.

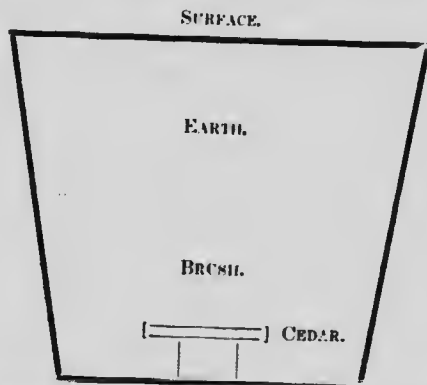


FIGURE 2.

Underdrains should not be less than 2 feet 6 inches in the soils requiring draining least and certainly deeper in stiff clay soils, say 3 feet 6 inches. The deeper drains are more effective, and in the long run less expensive, as