

stone, but receiving from more elevated land a continual supply of clear, cold, soft spring water, which ran over nearly the whole surface. The owner, faithless of reclaiming the lot, was yet desirous of collecting the water to supply a reservoir for cattle. This was mainly accomplished by cutting a drain across the slope of land near the upper side of the field, for about a hundred rods in length, which did so much for draining the surface that other ditches were cut completing the work. The drains were finished with the flat stone usual in such districts, carefully laid and covered with a good coat of straw, before replacing the dirt. Now of the change produced.

A crop never grew upon this lot from the time it was cleared until after it was drained. Water grasses and weeds were the only product; but since draining, it has produced annually over two tons of good hay per acre, without any manure. The appearance of the soil is wholly changed, from a tenacious blue clay, adhering to one's boots like tar—it has become a clear, black, clay loam—just such a soil as always produces remunerative crops to the farmer.

DRAINING WITH BOARDS.—Our way of underdraining with boards, is to have the boards sawed an inch thick—one five inches wide at one end, and six inches wide at the other. The other board that we nail to that, (hog-trough fashion,) is one inch narrower, so as to make the troughs lap over each other as we lay them in the drains. We generally lap them about six inches. Some farmers say put them down two feet, some more; but our plan is, more or less to suit the situation; in some situations two feet would be plenty; others, six feet little enough. The object is to go down until you come to the spring. The meadow where we have been draining, is black mud about two or three feet deep; then comes gravel. I had an experienced drainer putting in a few drains where was a miry place of a few rods square that could not be ploughed; I paid no attention to him, having so many other things to attend to, and considering that he knew more about the business than I did; but he did no good; horses would mire through the sward. I went down after the ploughman had given the job up, and with a boy, in four hours we put in an underdrain that dried the piece, so that I had better corn there than any where else in the whole field. We went through the mud with our drain, and as soon as we struck on the gravel the water boiled up as from a fountain, and in such a situation sap pine boards will never rot; all you have to do to preserve them is to keep them always wet.

TEMPERATURE OF CREAM FOR CHURNING.—As to the temperature at which the churning should be done, in the statements which I have read, some have thought the finger and others the thermometer, was the best way to test the proper warmth of cream for churning. To say that the temperature should be between fifty-five and sixty, as some have said, or between sixty and sixty-five degrees, as others have said, is very indefinite. I think there is a degree exactly right, at which butter will separate from