

sible. Should he be interrupted by change of weather it will be contrary to the rules laid down in the preceding section to pass to any other extensive operation, unless some particular motive, or an appearance of this change of weather being of long duration should seem to indicate such a course. In such intervals it is much better to set about some of the smaller operations which are in point of fact of equally as much consequence, and can be very soon completed; it ought to be held as a rule that no operation once taken in hand should be laid aside except in case of absolute necessity; and the farmer ought always to hold himself in readiness to resume that which was at first undertaken, as soon as the weather will admit.

No general estimate can be given of the expense of the keep of a man or maid servant on account of the numerous variations which are produced by locality or by different customs. The difference of expense in one country or in another is so great as frequently to increase or diminish by one half. In general, however it will be found, that where the servants are well kept and particularly where they receive an ample allowance of food, they are stronger, more capable of work, and more willing to assist in all kind of operations, so that the value of their labour is very little short of the actual cost of their keep. Accounts of the wages of many countries with regard to servants, and specifications of their expense in these places will be found in many treatises on agriculture and political economy. None of these calculations are, however, to be depended on.—*Thaer's Agriculture.*

### DEEP AND SHALLOW DRAINING.

It is loss of time to discuss whether deep or shallow drains are best, till you know what kind of strata you are going to cut through. Both are good when the soil is adapted for them; and nothing but experience and great practical knowledge can tell what depth, what direction they should be cut in; and not then, till he sees what form the land is in, and what kind of strata lies under. There can be no uniform system for draining. The process must be entirely governed by the nature of the strata and how it lies.

In the length of my practice, which is upwards of forty years, I have drained almost all kinds of land, from 2 ft., and 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.

6 in. and 4 ft. The different kinds of subsoil rule these, and what depth they lie, and whether they are porous above and retentive below, or retentive above and porous below. A man cannot tell which of these depths is best until he comes to execute the work. I have found all to answer when the strata is adapted for them. Respecting the distance, that depends upon the form the land lies in, and what kind of strata lie under. I cannot find anybody that can give a reason why drains should be cut 5 feet deep in stiff clay, and the clay put on the bare pipe or tile again. In the course of my practice I have seen one graft of clay put upon the brushwood which was put upon the tile, and which prevented the drain from having the desired effect. Every farmer that is a little acquainted with the spirit level, considers himself competent to the drainage of his land, without the assistance of a practical man; and in cases applying solely to clay and surface water the object is generally well effected; but where the land is springy, the strata varies, and the water breaks out at different levels, the spirit level must be used with great care, and with the aid of a practical man. In these cases I consider parallel draining of no use, as it would double the cost of the land, and not have the desired effect. But these things would require a practical man, and he must have the knowledge and use of the spirit level, or else he cannot make an estimate of what the draining of an acre of land will cost. In the course of my practice I made an estimate to the amount of £1,921 18s. 6d., and contracted for that sum before a drain was cut. Whenever I find it necessary to cut to any depth in clay, I always fill the drain up again with some kind of material that will admit of free access for the water to the tile, and spread the clay on the land. I have known a piece of land drained from three to four feet deep, and the clay put in again, and the land was none the better.—*Chester Chronicle.* Nov. 7.

**LOCK JAW.**—This hitherto fatal disease in animals has recently been cured by a new operation, whereby the animal obtains instantaneous relief. The muscles which were considered to be extensors are now found to be flexors. This important discovery was made by a person named Webb, of Balsham, Cambridgeshire, who has been operating upon a mare belonging to Mr. Addock, of Linton, which is now well, and going to work.