ad information on the subject. During the Howing winter about one hundred rods of trunk ains and secondary main drains of six inch and u inch square wooden boxs, were laid in a amp of about eight acres, the soil of which a pure peat. These drains were subsequently receive the water flowing from lands embrac-, with the swamp through which they pass, but twenty-five acres. This water is thus colded into one box drain, six inches square, hich will probably have to be replaced some r with tile pipes. During the winter I pur-ised and drew home 40,000 2 inch and 14 pes, and 4000 3 inch. The two former at 150 per M., the latter at \$12.50. Now I was dy to commence operations with some effect, I have little doubt that any farmer who once mmences draining will never rest satisfied till ery acre under his control which requires it ubeen so treated. The frost had not entirely sappeared in the spring of 1859, when I broke and in a five acre piece of sandy bog lying how my barn on a slope of land resting upon a as bottom, which almost cut off all communition with the portion of my farm beyond. This s excellent schooling ground, and I came out 'this field at the end of about three weeks ork, a pretty accomplished drainer, for a more Scult piece of ground could hardly be imagined. fler many failures however, and reverses, the ings were caught and led captive down to the in drain, whence they are allowed to escape er the brow of a hill as pure and as musical silver bells. After a late crop of peas, this ound, with the remainder of the field, a light ly soil, in all ten acres, was rather roughly m with fall wheat, and this year gave twenty shels per acre, the bulk of the crop coming m the drained ground. The total cost, inding tiles, of laying 250 rods of drains having This was cera \$187, or 75 cents per rod. ily a great expense, but it was owing in a at measure to the work having been done so ly in the spring when the land was full of ter, and the earth therefore constantly fell in fore the pipes were laid, and after getting ough the clay to the lighter soil higher up slope, which was a regular quick sand, the 3 were repeatedly filled up and had to be ed and relaid until at last I drew off the main wof water by running a brush drain under the across the slope, and then ran my pipe us up the slope to the brush drain. ter was ultimately choked with the quick sand, the water now runs down the pipes, and the is now laid perfectly dry where formerly an could hardly flounder through. In land of description I found, after numerous misfors, that the only way of securing the drain by laying a narrow slat or board at the boton which to rest the pipes, which should be and immediately covered with fresh clay as as any portion of the trench was opened. ald now do the same work for \$100, or 40

cents per rod, as the labour, from want of experience on the part both of myself and my men, cost twice as much as it ought to have done, and a great deal of it had to be done twice. The tiles can also be now had for 25 per cent. less

than I then paid.

My next experience was upon 73 acres of clay, lying on a hard grey limestone clay subsoil In this I laid 646 rods of drains—main drain at 20 cents per rod; branch at 17c., in all \$108.70; sundries, as carting tiles or laying do., and seven days extra work, \$44.85; 150 4 inch tiles, \$3.75; 5,000 2 inch, \$40; 5,000 13 inch \$35; 1,000 3 inch, \$12.50, in all \$244.80. By this expenditure upon an old clay field, which by constant cropping had fallen into the hardened baked condition usual after a series of years with such soils, I was enabled to raise without manure 3,664 bushels of mangel wurzel and carrots, the cultivation and harvesting of which cost \$5.25 per hundred bushels.

During the remainder of the spring I laid about 573 rods more in different parts of my farm, at an expense of all labour and materials, except tiles, of \$116.64. In December, 1859, I commenced upon another clay field, which had been ploughed into 33 feet lands for the purpose during the previous autumn, and by the 8th February, 1860, the men had laid 498 rods at a cost of \$84.86. Since this I have laid a few more on my own farm, and my account for drainage

on my own land stands thus:

•	
44,000 tiles	\$372.00
Teaming and distributing tiles at	
\$2 per M	88.00
5,000 feet lumber for box drains	
at \$8	40.00
Condition of the last	40.00
Sundry expenses, carting clay, lay-	
ing tiles, and strips or slats for	
hottom	84.66
530 rods digging and filling p. day.	255.06
1923 " " per rod.	311.80
Por rou.	
2453 rods, nearly 73 miles	21151 59
aroo rous, meanly is milese	21101.04

These drains average full four feet deep. A portion of one outfall was fifteen feet deep, of another eleven, of two others eight. All of these heavy diggings were done by days work, as well as all my first schooling operations, and this of course will account for the enormous difference between the expenses of the day work and of the piece work. In doing the latter, through greater skill on their own part and the work being better laid out and directed by myself, the men made better wages than when working by the day, in some cases as high as \$1.12 per day—the average being about 87 cents.

In addition to the above I have superintended the laying of 30,000 tiles elsewhere; 25,000 of which were laid in a field in Mrs. Forlong's property at Gore Vale, immediately in rear of Trinity College, Queen Street, Toronto, between