

all, with filling, spreading, &c., would not cost less than 1s. per yard; this would amount to 6l. 14s. 5½d., an expense sufficient to sub-soil plough the land, and leave more than 5l. to be applied in manure; this, at the present prices of guano and bone, would purchase 7 cwt. of the former, or 40 bushels of the latter, being double the quantities of these manures applied to an acre, and undoubtedly sufficient to manure several inches of subsoil."

The second object may also be said to be mechanical; when the sub-soil is retentive, or when "a pan or cruit" exists, this does much good, not only by facilitating the descent of water, but by equalising the supply of moisture during drought, not only by capillary attraction, but by allowing the roots of plants to penetrate freely below the parched surface into a cooler and damper medium. But besides its mechanical operation, it is intimately connected with and lays the foundation of the third and most important change, that of allowing the influence of the sun and air to penetrate, and, by the filtration of rain, to make that one of the most beneficial, which had previously been one of the most detrimental of atmospheric agencies; thus producing such remarkable changes as are often seen by the draining and deep cultivating of land, without any visible foreign chemical agent or re-agent being introduced.

Then follows a detail of a number of experiments tending to shew the advantages of the operation on various soils—on thin soils with open shelly killas subsoil—on blue and other clay subsoils—on granite soils when the bottom is retentive—and in cases in which the actual sub-soil plough had been used, and the soil and sub-soil had been deep ploughed up by the common plough and mixed together.

In conclusion, it is stated, "that if the experiments are not held to prove the advantage of sub-soil ploughing, they prove that it is not injurious. In no case where the writer has seen either deep working with the common plough or with the sub-soil plough has it had the least possible effect; but, on the contrary, the crops have turned out beyond his expectation. And if, as will be conceded, a deep soil is better than one of a contrary character; and if it be of importance *permanently* to improve land, this appears to be one of the most feasible and necessary preliminary steps. Not that all land requires such a process; nor should a practice be condemned from having been tried without producing any good effect where it was absolutely not needed.

"In regard to the expense of the operation, it may be slightly different in different soils and situations; but where four ordinary horses draw the sub-soil plough, with two going before with the common plough, three-fourths of an acre may be a fair day's work. At this rate the cost would be per acre—

One pair of horses and a man 1½ day, at 8s.	£0 10 8
Two ditto and two ditto 1½ day, at 16s.	1 1 4
Tear and wear, say.....	0 2 8
	£1 14 8
The land having to be ploughed, at any rate the single plough ought not to be charged against the sub-soiling, therefore deduct.....	0 10 8

Leaving..... £1 4 0  
as the additional expense for sub-soiling an acre."

**FOREIGN PROVISION TRADE.**—At public sale on Friday, by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, 25 tierces Labrador salmon sold at 65s. per tierce, duty paid, about 2½d. per lb.; 50 boxes cheese, ex *Victoria*, a New York, sold at 48s. per cwt., duty paid; 50 ditto, ex *Prince Albert*, from the same port, realized 53s. to 54s. being the finest yet imported; 50 ditto, ex *Hendrick Hudson*, a New York, sold at 44s. to 45s.; 30 kegs ox tongues, ex *Gladiator*, a New York, sold by the keg in bond, at 20s. to 21s.—these prices are about equal to 2s. 2d. each tongue, duty paid; 20 hf-brls. sausages, ex *Wellington*, a New York, sold at 10d. per lb., duty paid; 100 dried American hams, ex *Mediator*, a New York, sold at 38s. per cwt., in bond; 30 half-barrels fine family beef, ex *Prince Albert*, a New York, went at 35s. to 35s. 6d. in bond—each barrel contained 100 lbs.; 5 cwt.

American smoked beef sold at 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. duty paid; 30 tierces prime mess beef, ex *Toronto*, a New York, all sold at 74s. in bond—the tierces contained 304 lbs.; 25 barrels prime mess pork, ex *Impress*, a New York, went at 45s. per barrel of 200 lbs. in bond; 9 tierces pork middles at 24s. per cwt. in bond; 30 kegs lard, ex *Hendrick Hudson*, a New York, sold at 37s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid—in selling this parcel the broker stated, that the candle then burning on the table was made from the stearine extracted from hogs' lard, and that parcels of such candles were expected in this country, and could be sold on terms to compete with the best English make; 25 tierces prime mess beef, ex *Lady Seaton*, a Montreal, sold at 74s. in bond—tierces contained 304 lbs. each; 30 tierces beef, ex *Ellen*, a Port Phillip, found no offer; 30 casks mess beef, ex *Barrys*, a Cape of Good Hope, was in the same predicament. The goods thus sold presented a marked improvement in their saleable quality; and an Irish curer in the room informed us, that the staple of the American provisions, as well as of the refused colonial beef, was as good as possible; but that inferior salt and too much saltpetre had been used in curing.

**FOREIGN PROVISIONS.**—On Wednesday afternoon several influential parties connected with the provision trade met at Nicholson's Wharf, Thames-street, to inspect some foreign cured provisions, imported under the new tariff, among whom were the following:—Mr. McGregor, of the Board of Trade; Mr. Pattison, M. P.; Mr. Hume, M. P.; Dr. Bowring, M. P.; Mr. B. Hawes, M. P.; Mr. C. Villiers, M. P.; Mr. Young, and Mr. A. Barclay, secretary to the Hudson's Bay Company. There were also present Mr. J. Hankey, the banker, Mr. J. W. Dover, and many parties connected with the store departments of the Crown, the American and colonial traders; and Admiral Deans Dundas, M. P., and Mr. Ewart, M. P., were invited, but were prevented from attending by other engagements. Previously to the open inspection of the cured meats, samples from the stock on hand were tasted at the warehouses of Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, and the most fastidious present admitted that the beef from Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and Port Phillip, the pork from Cincinnati, the tongues from America, and the salmon imported by the Hudson's Bay Company from Labrador, were excellent. Most true it is that the mode of "cutting up" cattle for curing, in the parts of the globe above mentioned, is not quite so scientific as that displayed by those connected with the provision trade on this side the Atlantic; but this is a difficulty that time and experience will soon overcome. The cured (American) beef and pork, for the India and South Sea voyages, was an exception to the objection stated. It was cut up with almost European skill, as to size and convenience of sale. The samples of cheese imported from the United States were tasted with a jealous palate by a few of our own manufacturers, and pronounced good.—*Standard*.

**THE PROBABLE REASON WHY PRESERVES DON'T KEEP.**—A large supply of crushed sugar arrived at a grocery establishment in Perth, a few days ago, from Glasgow, with all the appearance of adulteration. Samples have been submitted to chemical tests, but hitherto, we understand, without detecting the peculiar ingredients of admixture. To appearance it is some mucilage or starchy substance, giving the sugar a peculiar clammy moisture, as well as smell. Suspensions of adulteration in the same commodity have been entertained here for some time, not only in crushed, but in refined or lump sugar. A large quantity of the latter having been dissolved, by a family in town, previous to being boiled with fruit for jelly, was found to contain a large portion of glutinous or starchy matter, but the exact ingredient could not be ascertained.—*Perth Courier*.

A writer in the New York Farmers says, more than half the bullocks and sheep slaughtered in New York, are unsound, or in some way diseased.

Men often act lies without speaking them. All false appearances are lies.