heavy enough for wheat. Good yields of oats, potatoes and root and fodder crops, generally, are under good systems of culture readily obtained in favourable seasons.

QUEBEC.

The analytical results of clays and loams obtained from widely different areas in this province are contained in Table IV. Much variation in composition is to be observed, as might be expected, but, although some show inadequate quantities of certain elements for best results, all the surface samples come well within the limits of fertility we have discussed, and many of the soils are seen to compare most favourably with those of recognized productiveness.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The analyses of several typical soils in the Maritime Provinces are given in Table V. Prominent among these is one from the Sackville Marsh, N.B., at the head of the Bay of Fundy. The tides of this bay are phenomenally high, carrying with them vast amounts of detritus. Large deposits of this so-called marsh mud consequently form, and this material is highly prized by many farmers as an amendment, frequently being applied at the rate of 100 to 200 loads per acre. Reclaimed marsh lands are found to be exceedingly fertile.

Particulars are presented of a typical soil from Prince Edward Island. It is seen to be inferior in several particulars to many of our Western soils and it would seem, therefore, that this province, justly known as a fertile one, owes its reputation rather to good soil texture and favourable climatic conditions than to large percentages of soil-food constituents.

Table VI shows the averages of the results from the soils examined, taken province by province. The data, however, are only to be interpreted as representing the composition of soils of large areas in the respective provinces.