

it; which by degrees will drain off the excess of water retained in the soil, and open it to the action of the air, which in its passage through it imparts heat and such fertilizing gasses as it may contain; even open drains or ditches are useful.

The mixture of sand, lime, gypsum, ashes, and vegetable manures, etc., through stiff clay will break its tenacity, and induce chemical combinations and add fertility to the soil. In cold countries like British North America, where the frost enters deep into the soil, fall ploughing has a tendency to destroy the cohesive qualities of tenacious soils; and if the subsoil is composed of sand, and a portion of it turned up and mixed with the upper soil, the effect will prove very beneficial.

SANDY SOILS, on the other hand, require quite an opposite treatment from that of clayey soils. To plough clayey soils when wet is injurious; but to plough sandy soils when wet is generally beneficial. A coat of clay, such as is often obtained from the bottom of cellars and wells, spread upon sandy soils, especially in the autumn, so that the frost may act upon it and pulverize it, tends to give fresh life to the soil; and often is found to be the means of restoring worn out soils.—Ashes, lime, gypsum, etc., have been often applied to sandy soils with good results; but not so much so as when applied to clayey soils. Rolling is also beneficial to light silicious soils.

There is a third class of soils—vegetable—very common in these Provinces. Many of these soils consist of from one foot to ten of decayed vegetation; some are composed of the sediment deposited on the flat lands by freshets—hence decayed vegetation

and earthly matter become mixed, and form some of the best soils of the country; others are situate between hills, and are also composed of vegetable matter and the debris of high lands, thus rendering many of the alluvial lands the best oat and hay producing soils in America.

In the manufacturing of soils, so to speak, nature has done for us what we in many cases might do for ourselves; namely, mixing one soil with another, and thereby enhancing their fertility. There is no doubt but very beneficial results would follow the removal and mixture of one soil with another. We have often heard it said that if two soils of an opposite nature be mixed together, though both poor soils, will make one good one. The truth of this we do not certify; but we do know that the mixture of different soils has often been found of great benefit; and if more attention was paid to this subject it would be of great advantage to the country. Our rivers, swamps, bogs, marshes, and other low lands contain vast stores of good vegetable soil, that only requires to be mingled with that of the high lands to make productive soils, and enhance our stock of agricultural produce.

Directions to Butter Makers.

As butter is one of the principal articles of produce in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, any means that can be adopted in order "to improve the quality and, of course, enhance the price," is of "much importance" to the farmers of these Provinces.

The following "Butter Circular," for Canada, has this object in view:—

"The undersigned has for many years issued occasionally, and latterly annually, a Circular respecting the Butter Trade of Canada—the object being to improve the quality, and, of course, enhance the price of Canadian Butter; and it still appears necessary to continue the practice, in order that attention may be persistently drawn to