butes at the same time to its growth and developement. Various soils no doubt, exercise various influences as conductors of heat, light, air, moisture and electricity, and thus oppose, or favour the decomposition of their saline constituents, which have been discovered in different vegetables.—The goodness, or badness of soils may be in the ratio of this power; and this power may be increased or diminished by the presence or absence of saline ingredients; but still the plant is indebted to the soil, which yields its virtues to the agents which act upon it, and as tilling has hitherto been found to improve the powers of extraction, we are inclined to suspect that those sowers and reapers will have lazy times and a sorry harvest, who commit their seed to an untilled soil, and convert their ploughshares into sickles.

HORTICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

Dear Sir—It is too much the fashion in this country, to rail at the climate, and deny its capability for bringing to perfection the fruits of the earth. Because our *winters* are long and severe, agriculturists *assume* that the summers are insufficient for producing the vegetable necessaries of life, in equal quality and quantity with the old country and the neighbouring States. I am convinced that this opinion, or *prejudice*, is groundless; and that nothing but due care, attention and skill are requisite, to render many of the nutritive products of the soil, in New Brunswick, fully equal to those of Old England, although the latter has so much the advantage in *latitude* over the former. As a single instance, in particular, I would mention, that last year, considering that the climate of this country might as well afford two crops of *Celery* in the season, as that of England, I allowed a few young plants, of *late* growth, to remain in the ground, in the open air, (covered only with straw) *throughout the winter*; I transplanted and trenched them in the middle of May, this year, and the result was, that by the latter part of *July* I had Celery plants three feet long, and (in the edible part,) ten inches in circumference; with the largest quantity of *solid* stalk that I ever saw. The experiment thus having proved so entirely successful, and it being evident that there is nothing to prevent our raising *both an early and a late* crop of celery in a season, I intend (D. V.) to try it again on a larger scale; both by *leaving* a considerable quantity of *young plants*, (without transplanting,) *where they were raised from seed; and by trenching out another* lot of late plants, and letting both remain through out the winter; and I hope by this means, and by careful attention to them in the spring, to have *fresh* celery next season ready to use immediately after having consumed the winter stock, and sufficient to last from that time till the regular summer crop is fit for digging; thus obtaining a supply *the whole year through!* If the above hasty remarks should succeed in stimulating others to make similar experiments, and thus to improve the practice of either Horticulture or Agriculture in this Province, (which I am convinced is susceptible of much more improvement, and is liable to much less disadvantage from climate, than is generally imagined,) my object in troubling you with this communication will be fully answered, and I shall rejoice that it will not have proved entirely useless. I am, my dear Sir, yours, very truly, G. B.

Saint John, October 6, 1841.

COMMUNICATION

Upon the general deterioration of Sheep, apparent from the Carcases in Market.

Sir—I have been much pleased to observe that you have, in your valuable publication, called the attention of our farmers to the various improved breeds of stock so celebrated in the Mother Country, and I am convinced that a judicious selection of both cattle and sheep, suitable to the nature of