

19. The sand and clay are afterwards carefully dried and weighed. If you found the weight of sand equal to the weight of clay, this would represent, in other words, 50 per cent. of sand. A soil of this composition is known as a **Loam**, as shown in the following table :—

NAME OF SOIL.	PERCENTAGE OF SAND.
SAND,	80 to 100
Loam,	40 to 60
CLAY,	— to 20

It is necessary, however, to arrange for other proportions of clay and sand, and these are distinguished as **Sandy loams** and **Clay loams**. They take intermediate position between the loam and the two primary soils, sand and clay, and the table of classification thus becomes more extended—

NAME OF SOIL.	PERCENTAGE OF SAND.
SAND,	80 to 100
Sandy Loam,	60 to 80
Loam,	40 to 60
Clay Loam,	20 to 40
CLAY,	— to 20

20. If, in the experiment indicated above, the soil had contained more sand—say from 60 to 80 per cent. of sand—it would then have been classified as a sandy loam. If there had been less sand and more clay—say from 20 to 40 per cent. of sand—then the soil would then have been classified as a clay loam. These groups of soils are based upon the percentage of sand, and the residue in each case represents the proportion of clay. It will be observed that soils are grouped together, having a moderate variation