goes back to the atmosphere, or to the ground, the general source whence it was taken, and is anew able to assist the growth or preservation of organic beings.

To supply vegetation with ingredients furnished from animals and plants, is called, in its most common signification, to manure, and manure itself is used therefor.

The word manure signifies generally the coarser remainders of animals or plants, appearing in stables and other places, and which men give to the ground again, for the fertility of plants. In the ground, going over in humus, it produces new effects, and nourishes the plants; but comparing the small number of humus parts which are found in the field, with the productions produced in that very field, it will be easily seen that the portion of humus has not produced this mass, but that atmosphere nust have done a good deal to its production, for the several species of earthy matter are mostly sterile in their pure state and therefore not to be transformed into a product of vegetables.

The atmosphere is also, with regard to its hydrogen, carbonic gas, oxygen and nitrogen, able to deliver all materials out of which the plants exist, except the fixed ingredients, which remain as ashes after burning the vegetables.

For that reason, were the first plants on our earth mostly formed out of atmospherical ingredients, and there is still a great number of plants which are principally formed by appropriating atmospherical ingredients, against which many others, and especially the so-called cultivated plants, require for their perfect cultivation, and particularly the cultivation of the mealy and oily seeds, those ingredients which are formed by dissolving of moist earth (humus) Besides, there are several minerals, not only dissolving the manure, but nourishing the increase of plants. Therefore the manures produce their results generally.

1. By increasing the contents of moist earth, to which mostly belong the remainders of animals or plants.

2. By producing irritation in the plants, and increasing the activity of their vegetation, without nourishing the plants, which is the case of most salts.

3. By exalting the activity of the ground: for instance, lime. ashes, marl, and other articles.

4. By improving the natural proportions of the ground, without having chemical effect on the plants. Some species of manure affect not only one kind or the other, but unite several anvantageous effects.

The different manures may be divided in the following classes :

1. Atmospherical manures—2. Animal manures—3. Vegetable manures—4. Combination of vegetable and animal manures—5. Liquid manures—6. Mixed manures (compost)—7. Mineral manures—8. Chemical manures. G W. Lewis Co., N. Y.

Gravier and Breeder.

HIBERTS HINTS TO HORSE-KFEPERS.

The following brief facts we have taken variously at random, in looking through the work :

"A desire for ornament or a fine appearance, should never lead you to buy a fine carriage for a vehicle of all work. A 'shabby gentility' will be the result after the gloss is worn away."

"Choose for your carriage-maker, one who has a character for fair dealing and good work."