

Lime, . . . . .	28
Silicia, . . . . .	32
Alumine, . . . . .	29
Animal and vegetable matter } and moisture, }	11

A tolerable crop of turnips has been raised upon a soil containing eleven parts out of twelve of sand. A much greater proportion of sand always produces absolute sterility. Soils differ in colour, being of a dark, or black, or red, or brown, or white colour. The colour indicates the nature of the soil or subsoil. "The best soils are uniform in colour, not mottled."

The reddish appearance in some soils is caused by a combination of iron, but this is not found to impair fertility.—Depth of soil is a matter of importance to the farmer. Shallow soils are unfavourable for the growth of tap or tuber-rooted vegetable. Such soils do not retain a sufficiency of moisture. Deep ploughing, in some instances, remedies this defect.



DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

THE extensive intervals, dyke, and marsh lands of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, with their mountain meadow and pasturage, establish their capabilities for dairy husbandry; which comprehends the judicious selection of dairy stock, the management and feeding of them, and the produce of the dairy, namely: milk, butter and cheese. This frequently forms a regular branch of ordinary farming, but in the vicinity of large towns, it is a distinct pursuit, carried on to a great and profitable extent.

In marketing this produce, it is a matter of importance to please the eye of the buyer, and to preserve the sweetness and good qualities of the articles. This suggests some useful hints, which we shall hereafter submit to the consideration of our agricultural friends in both provinces.

Those who pursue this department of husbandry, should attend to the proper selection of their cows; bearing in

mind, that some cows give a large quantity of milk, having, however, a small quantity of cream; and that others again give a small quantity of milk with a large portion of cream in it. Milks may thus be thin and watery, or good and rich. There is a great variety in the breeds of cows, occasioned by climate, feeding, crossing, and other causes; proceeding, it is supposed, from one original stock. The present breeds in greatest reputation are the OLD YORKSHIRE, a cross between the Tees-water and Hokerness. The LONG-HORNED or Lancaster breed. The SHORT-HORNED or Dutch breed. The MIDDLE-HORNED breeds of Devonshire, Sussex and Hereford. The AYRSHIRE. The ALDERNEY breeds, and GALLOWAY, &c. We shall extract descriptions of these animals from Jackson's Dairy Husbandry.

*The Devonshire Cow.*—A handsome animal, well set upon its legs; strait along the back; small muzzle; generally red; a good feeder, giving a large quantity of milk when well fed and in good pasture.

*The Hereford Cow.*—Broad across the hind quarters; narrow at the sirloin; neck and head well proportioned; horns middle size, and turned up at the points; colour generally deep red; head and breast white. This is considered an excellent cow for milk, and valuable for fattening.

*The Galloway.*—Is well known for its various valuable qualities; is distinguished by the want of horns; broad across the back; a slight curve between the head and quarters; broad at the loins; a fine round body; head moderate size; ears large and rough; chest deep; legs short; clean in the neck; general colour black—this, however, varies. This breed is highly esteemed; arrives soon at maturity; flesh of the best quality; milk excellent in quality, but not abundant in quantity; when fattened, bears journeys well when sent to market. The Suffolk Dun, which is also hornless, is supposed to be a variety of the Galloway.

*The Ayrshire.*—Is the most valua-