THE VERLIT MAIL TOURTO, BIDDAT ARELL & NEXT.

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THE MANURE QUESTION AGAIN

The New England Farmer, one of or valuable exchanges, has been devoting great deal of attention lately to this vimportant subject. It opens the subjacewing in a late number with the pertindency "Do figures lie?" The friends chemical fertilizers prove so conclusive by figures that their system is the bewhile the barnyard manure advocates, ware in the majority, can likewise demonstrate the excellence of their system e clearest of calculations.

One would have supposed that the sellent articles on this same subject whis appeared in the Weekly Mail of Man appeared in would have exhausted the subject to the subject which would have exhausted the subject to the su especially as both sides gave their view fully, but from the many letters have since received from subscribers are satisfied that any further facts will read with attention. The Farmer says At the last meeting of the Maine St Board of Agriculture, Hon. Z. A. Gilbe

AGRICULTURAL

Board of Agriculture, Hon. Z. A. Gilbe in discussing the subject of manures, sai . The leaching of manure causes grewaste. 'A cow will void 20,000 pounds liquids and 20,000 pounds of solids param. The same ingredients are in the dings as in commercial manures whi you buy. Fifty dollars may be say from each cow, when well taken care of. Josiah Quincy found that a good cowhen kept on the soiling system, yields when kept on the soiling system, yields the addition of muck, may be more the doubled, both in quantity and value, a that the liquid manure when absorbed w aking an aggregate of more than fift first an aggregate of more than fifty cords, worth from \$5 to \$8 a cord. A further, it appears that the total man from each cow, when thus treated, equivalent, on a yearly average, to value of the milk.

The above items we find going the rought the newspaper press from Mine Annual Processing Mines Annual Processing M of the newspaper press from Maine to braska. It is nothing new. We have I told the same story over and over ag until we ought to have it by heart, are told that the slops from the sink sp and the wastes from an ordinary fan are sufficient to fertilize a large gar and produce food enough for that fami that the droppings from a small flock hens will manure an acre of corn w and that the collections from an ea closet are worth twenty-five dollars for e individual using it; and still we go in the same old ways, and allow th

in the same old ways, and allow the chances for obtaining great wealth to by almost unnoticed. Now there is doubt but that we are a wasteful peo. We have had good, rich land to draw frand when we have exhausted an acre cropping, without carrying anything be in return, a dollar and a quarter we buy another acre just as good, and nob has found any fault, and it would he done no good if they had. We seem bo to exhaust the fertility of the subject to exhaust the fertility of the subject to the to exhaust the fertility of the whole c try before we begin to restore it by method whatever. When that time co the new race. Now the good, ho farmer is forced to compete with the far himself. Some are now beginning to the end, and are looking about for means of restoring fertility to these hausted fields. And so we are told of value of animal wastes, of their mo value, as in the cases quoted above. fess that the question is too deep for us solve. We are aware that there is a gwaste from the animals kept on most far There is some from our own, and yet we to save it as well as we know how, think we can afford. When we see flatter ourselves that we are doings

flatter ourselves that we are doing we but when we read paragraphs like the quoted above, we conclude that either are extremely wasteful of fertility, or the statements are not quite true. No granted that it is true, that every ounce solid and liquid from a cow, a horse, or pig, could be saved, and judiciously plied to the land, does it follow that, unwe do save it all in the most perfect man we are criminally wasteful of the west that the Creator has placed within our real Now, we are keeping our stock over a localiar into which all the solid and lice excrements fall, after being mingled wabout an equal bulk of dry sand or saloam. This sand is carted nearly a made it costs something at the pit, it costs carting, it eosts for housing, it costs carting, it eosts for housing, it costs carting, and again, it costs for hauling to fields. We charge a portion of this pense to the health and comfort according to the confortable bed; but it costs heav and still all is not saved. An occasic heavy rain storm throws a little clear want to the cellar from the roof and the sum of the same and still all is not saved. An occasic heavy rain storm throws a little clear w heavy rain storm throws a little clear we into the cellar from the roof, and ther some drainage soaking through into soil below, and some goes out into yard to be evaporated in the open air. causing some waste, just how much we only guess; but if the value of a cow's crements is equal to the sums named ab we certainly never see it, and we are wasteful.

Now, it will be seen from the above,

Mr. Quincy makes the manure from a worth \$75 per year, at \$5 per cord, ap per cord that almost any farmer in langland would be willing to pay if quality of the manure was good. But fessor Stockbridge thinks that even per year is more than any farmer would likely to get out of it, and yet both be wrong. It depends very much u how one figures the value of the crop grows, how successful he may be in the ing them into cash, and last, but not lead to be wrong them into cash, and last, but not lead to be uses his money when he gets it. have found that there are a great means the successful here are a great means out values, even out.

have found that there are a great m ways for figuring out values, even out of farm accounts, and that figures do always tell the exact truth.

Being somewhat inclined to accept true the statement of such arithmetic as Mr. Harris, we have been encours to purchase cotton seed meal, wheat b and other grain quite freely, with the I that, even if all the money did not c back in the form of meat, milk, or but it would not be lost. And we have doubt but this view of it is a correct but yet we believe that a farmer who doubt but this view of it is a correct but yet we believe that a farmer who so feed his stock as to get his money if from the food consumed, in the for growth or production, is far ahead business point of view, of him must credit a large sum for manure, in order to figure our profitable transaction. There are che cal values, money values, and agricult values. The chemical value of a substant may not surely represent its agricult value; that is, a chemist may, with powerful tests, find a larger per cent. of elements of plant food in the soil would be naturally taken from it by liplants; and again, it is not impossible and selections. would be naturally taken from it by liplants; and again, it is not impossible find substances offered for sale in the market at prices less than their actual if everything were reckoned that should when figuring up their cost.

Mr. James Armstrong of Springbe farm, Vaughan, has a shorthorn bull weighs 2,200 lbs.

MANURING CORN.

Manuring corn in the hill has the e on poor soil of pushing the crop forvathe at the start. Hog manure in partie will do this. The effect is quite wonde but it gradually disappears, and in the whu the crop is gathered, little, if diffeence is seen between the manured unmanured land. It is a permanent pression that is wanted, and this with the better secured by applying the mature of the better secured by applying the mature when it is considered that the roots of corn after it has grown, spread out it directions, occupying with a net-work whole. MANURING CORN.

directions, occupying with a net-work whole extent of the ground. Hence benefit of working the ground, as all broadcast manuring. This explains working between the rows, and leaving stirred the soil in immediate or near tact with the hills, proves a success. also explains why corn thrives upon