large bones; increasing the quantity if the land be impoverished.

Respecting this, however, it may be observed, that some Farmers have found that they were particularly beneficial upon a clay loam, scarcely 12 inches deep, with a subsoil of grey sand mixed with coarse clay on a bed of good clay marl. The effect of bone manure upon pasture land has been surprising. It improved "the condition of the cows so materially, that about twice the quantity of Butter was made from them than from cows grazed on land of a similar quality, but not boned. The time for laying it on the land as a top dressing to grass, whether seedling or pasture, is generally recommended to be early in the spring. Seeing that the fertilizing quality of bones is improved by fermentation, it has led to the supposition that they may be usefully applied in compost with earth, and other substances: by this mixture, it has been found from experiment, that they soon become decayed and pulverised." Many intelligent and experienced Farmers prefer this way of using them; they mix 50 bushels of bones with five loads of burnt clay or good earth per acre, "by which dressing, the crops between fallow and fallow except clover, appear to be increased one fifth in value.'

The bone dust is prepared by grinding, in a similar manner to our Plaster of Paris.

The employment of bone dust is becoming so general in Great Britain, that when the consumption exceeds the supply, it is presumed that bones will be imported from South America, Africa, Australia, and many Asiatic countries.

Manures should be distributed over lands in a generous, but not lavish manner, for the extremes of too much and too little are both injurious. The land should be kept in "good heart," for it has been supposed that the rust of wheat is in many instances attributable to an over quantity of manure. Repletion, in the vegetable as well as in the animal system, promotes disease. When land is too rich, "the crop becomes affected with parasitical Fungi which develope themselves in the blades of the plant, and ultimately destroy vegetation."

### SALINE MANURES.

Common salt, in moderate quantities, has been found beneficial on arable land; it promotes fertility, prevents smut, preserves seed from vermin, and is particularly good for grass crops—from 12 to 16 bushels per acre, scattered over pasture land, improve it, and tend to destroy snails, slugs, and the eggs of insects. From 20 to 30 bushels per acre, on fallow lands, are sufficient to incorporate with the soil during the subsequent processes of ploughing and harrowing. Saltpetre has been found also very beneficial, and its effects upon wheat and oat crops have been very visible. Some agriculturists in England purchase it by the ton for farming purposes.

The nitrate of soda has been used, but as the price of such manures operates against the employment of them in these provinces, it is unnecessary to enter more fully into the consideration of them. In our next number we shall consider the use and application of Lime, which is one of our most valuable manures, and one which abounds in the Provinces.

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Address delivered by Dr. Bayard, at the formation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the City and County of St. John.—*(Continued from page 11.)*

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Soil, Culture, Climate, and Season, exercise a powerful and