which is certainly double the average for the mowing land of the state, and uses no other manure.

Mr. Dickinson makes great account of increasing the natural deposit of sediment by artificial means. He plows and harrows land that is to be overflowed, and stirs up the soil after it is under water to make it very muddy. Even the subsoil that is thus spread over grass land is found to be an excellent fertilizer. His grass crops are enormous, and the best possible commentary upon his method of irrigation.

Now we have thousands of farms all over the country quite as well, or even better situated for statical watering than these. In many cases a few days' labour by the ordinary working force of the farm would make a pond and the necessary channels for watering a few acres. The work once begun would demonstrate its economy and lead to the watering of all the available portions of the farm. Lands that are now an incumbrance, hardly paying taxes, might be brought into a high state of productiveness. We call the attention of our readers to this very important topic at this season, when the scythe exceps so many acree prolific in five finger and biars, but poor in grass. Cheap and careless migation pays, and the more systematic and perfect it is, the better it pays, as a general rule. Use our streams rightly, and we shall find them ncher than Pactolus, plowing over golden sands. -Agriculturist.

Economy in the Preservation and Storing of Manure upon a Farm or Garden.

The following statement will, it is hoped, be found interesting to your readers. It is based entirely upon experience gained during the last 10 years, in which the following practice has been observed, viz. :--

In the autumn in each year, immediately after harvest, all the hedges and ditches upon a farm of about 500 acres of mixed gravel and clay land are trimmed and cleaned, and the whole consumed in one or more large heaps by charring or smother burning, great care being taken that the wood, rough grass, and weeds, of which the heap is composed, is sufficiently covered from time to time with earth to prevent the escape of any flame; and as the heaps are consumed, daily additions of a further quantity are made, so much earth being charred as possible. The whole having been thus converted into a wellburnt mass, by which means the weeds and waste are cleared up and the farm made neat, a most valuable heap of material for the preservation and economical storing of manure applicable to root and other crops is obtained at a very trifling cost.

When the heap is cold it is carted and placed under an inexpensive shed made of very rough. materials, viz, oak posts fixed into the ground, with rough larch poles for the plating and rafters. The covering is composed of the chips obtained from the hoop-maker, but the roof may be covered with any material most easily and cheaply obtained. The advantage of chips or straw is, that the covering is warm for the fowls, which are made to roost in the roof, so that the powerful manure from them may be economised and preserved for use.

It is probably well known to all your readers that charred or burnt earth, cinders, ashes, &c., are complete deodorisers, and all offensive substances thrown into the heap become, in the course of a few hours, entirely free from smell. The first shed crected for the purpose above described did not cest more than £5. It was constructed of a few poles with a roof of thatched hurdles put up by a hedge carpenter. This fact is mentioned to show that no one need he deterred from adopting the system by reason of expense. When the ashes have been placed under the shed, all the refuse of the house and premises, which in most cases is entirely wasted, The urine is thrown upon or amongst them. from the house is removed in a vessel kept for the purpose. All the blood and animal refuse, äc., are thrown into the heap, as also the soil from privies, and in the course of a few hours any offensive smell is entirely destroyed. The manure thus made during 12 months has been found sufficient to provide a good and cheap dres ing to be drilled in with the root crops, and excellent results have been obtained-as many as 40 acres in one year have been thus manured.

"Having by experience ascertained the complete deodorisation of all offensive substances by being mixed with burnt earth, the material has since been used for destroying all unpleasant smells in stables, cow houses, and pig styes, with Buildings which would otherentire succees. wise smell very strongly are rendered as free from offensive savour as any dwelling-room. The burnt earth is placed all over the floors to the depth of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, and is occasionally moved up with a pointed tool. All liquids are absorbed and deodorised, the solid portions of the excrements are daily thrown into When the burnt earth is the adjoining yard. fully saturated it is removed to the shed, and another covering is substituted. Not only is all the liquid manure thus secure and economised, but the health of the cattle is better provided for. Although scarcely necessary to refer to the expense of the above operations, it being exceedingly small, yet it may be satisfactory to some to have data from which the cost may be calculated :-

1. The clearing of the hedges and ditches is a necessary work upon all well managed farms, whether the rubbish is burnt or not.

2. The carting into heaps for burning, and the subsequent removal to the shed, is done with the odd horse or pony and an old man.