

sufficient for drying 800 pounds of ordinary excreta from privy pits in Montreal, and rendering it entirely inoffensive. A sample of the product remained for days in my office without attracting notice, and indeed it was quite devoid of odour. Its analysis gave the following results:—

	Per cent.	Pounds per ton.		Value per ton.
Nitrogen.....	1.31	26.2	at 13c.	\$3 41
Phosphoric acid.....	0.90	18.0	at 5	0 90
Potash.....	0.14	2.8	at 5½	1 15
Water.....	65.47			<hr/> \$4 46

The valuation of ordinary fresh barn-yard manure with 75 per cent of water is about \$2 per ton; with 67 per cent water, as in the case of the average given above by Dr. Goessmann, the value is nearly \$2.25. Therefore, much better results might be expected agriculturally from a 'moss manure' of the composition just described.

These facts are reported in order to show that Canada possesses in her waste lands abundance of material which might be used in our towns and villages for the production of a very valuable manure, with the simultaneous introduction of very many sanitary advantages. It is not to be expected that cities or towns which are advantageously situated for the water carriage system, or which have already adopted it, will make any changes, but there are many towns and villages in the Dominion where the application of the moss litter system would be very suitable, and the authorities of which, by selling the product or giving it gratis to the farmers of the neighbourhood, might confer a great advantage on agriculture.