tised in Congleton, Cheshire, England. In Canada this method of deodorizing human refuse has been in use for years at Caledonia Springs. It, of course at once recalls the dry earth system regarding which great expectations were at one time entertained. The advantages of moss litter over dry earth for the purposes in question are, however, very decided. They consist in the perfect inoffensiveness of the moss litter product, in the fact that one part of moss litter will deodorize and dry at least six parts of mixed excreta, and in the greater agricultural value of the resulting manure. Dry earth (which is required in quantity at least equal to that of the excreta) is valueless from an agricultural point of view, but this is not the case with moss litter, which, as its analyses show, often contains as much nitrogen as ordinary barn-yard manure. Numerous analyses have been made of moss litter manure as produced in Germany, and its average contents from seven different towns may here be stated.

	p. cent.	lbs. per ton.		Value per ton.
Nitrogen	0·644	13·28	at 13c.	$1 72
Phosphoric acid	0·350	7·00	5	0 35
Potash	0·285	5·70	5¼	0 30
Water	83·00			$2 37

Numerous trials have been made on various crops with this manure, and very satisfactory results are always reported. In all cases it is stated to excel barn-yard manure even when the latter is used in much greater quantity.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada, on May 27, 1902, Mr. T. Macfarlane describes a manner of applying the moss litter, by means of which the quantity used is much reduced, and the value of the resulting manure greatly increased.

Canada possesses in its bogs and swamps inexhaustible quantities of moss litter, which is frequently found in beds several feet in thickness lying above the peat. The following tests have been made in the Inland Revenue Laboratory of moss litter from various localities in the Dominion :—

	Moisture.	Ash.	Nitrogen.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Moss litter, Berwick, N.S.	14·40	1·16	1·26
Black muck, "	13·30	3·68	1·58
Moss from Great Village, N.S.	63·44	3·46	0·63
Sphagnum moss from Shippegan, N.B.	12·45	1·55	0·55
Light coloured moss litter from Lincoln Parish, N.B.	11·55	1·40	1·79
Dark coloured sample from the foregoing locality	10·95	0·80	1·06
Moss litter from Musquash, N.B., upper layer	11·50	0·95	0·82
Moss litter from same locality, lower layer	12·50	0·90	0·72
Peat from St. Bridget, Province of Quebec	13·30	2·50	1·48
Peat from St. Hubert, Quebec	12·35	2·68	1·84
Light coloured moss litter from Caledonia Springs	10·00	1·60	2·95
Dark coloured moss litter from same locality	11·60	2·70	2·28
Peat from the same locality	10·05	3·90	2·94
Surface moss from the Mer Bleu at Fleman's	10·85	2·80	0·71
Surface moss from the Mer Bleu at Baldwin's Farm	7·90	2·66	1·47
Surface moss from the Mer Bleu at Baldwin's Farm, 18 inches deep	27·90	1·72	1·64
Peat from Mer Bleu at McFadden's Farm, wide ditch, Navan	22·60	4·40	2·21
Peat from Mer Bleu, McFadden's Farm, narrow ditch, Navan	9·40	6·62	2·80
Peat from near Stratford, Ont.	16·80	9·10	1·91
Hypnum moss from near Stratford, Ont.	8·75	9·72	2·01
Moss litter from bog in Welland County, Ont.	3·85	4·70	1·51
Peat lying underneath the foregoing	5·70	4·85	1·41
Peat from the same locality, lying 4½ feet below surface	3·25	41·26	1·52
Peat from Dodson's bog, near Beaverton, Ont	18·42	9·04	1·89