

stout posts, would answer. Such a covering, while it protected the manure, would also protect labourers in rainy weather, who might be at work on the compost, when interrupted in out door business by the wet. This pit should have an opening at one end, that a cart might back into it, for the purpose of easier loading. All kinds of animal and vegetable manures should be deposited, layer upon layer, in even surfaces upon the compost heap, and care should be taken to mix the dung from the cow-house, stable, and piggery, so that the excrements of well fed animals may be incorporated with the poorer manure—and the greatest benefit will be derived from conveying the liquid refuse of the barn yard and pouring it over the mass. When it becomes requisite to cart out manure in the fall to save time in the spring, it is advisable to deposit it in a hollow situation, to strew some loose earth previously at the bottom, for the absorption of fluids, and then to cover the whole with a few inches of earth to prevent the escape of the fertilizing gases. After the dung has been carted to the field, it is well to turn it over once or twice to hasten the putrefaction of any undecomposed patches in it. "It may be of use to know that the dung required for fallows for wheat in autumn, may be less putrified than that for turnip crops." As straw is the basis of farm yard dung, care should be taken, when reaping it, to cut it as close as possible to the ground, as a few inches of straw left in the field would, if collected, make a material increase to a compost heap. "It is calculated, that for every ton of straw, three tons of barn yard dung may be obtained, if properly managed." The manure should be well pulverised before it is applied to the land; in this state, it

incorporates more thoroughly with the soil, and fertilizes every particle of it. The ground itself should be free from weeds and stones. When it is scattered over the earth it should be immediately ploughed in, as every moment of exposure to the air is attended with loss of strength and property. It is better to apply manure in small quantities, at short intervals, than in larger quantities at long intervals.

*Liquid Manure.*—The urine of cattle is a very powerful agent in the formation of rich composts. The farmers in Belgium have been in the habit of using it a long time; and the superiority of this manure has given a degree of pre-eminence to their agriculture, notwithstanding many disadvantages under which they labour. Mr. Charles Alexander, an intelligent farmer near Peebles in Scotland, was one of the earliest to discover the advantages of urine as a manure, which he did by a number of concussive experiments, the result of which proved that the urine of fourteen cattle, kept five months on fodder and turnips, amounting to about eight hundred gallons, fertilized two hundred and eighty-eight loads of loam, which was deposited in a pit, upon which the urine flowed from the stable, so that, it manured seven acres of land, about forty loads to the acre, in a thorough manner. Mr. Alexander used this manure for ten years; he found it equal, both in effect and durability, to the putrescent manures: in fact, that the loam thus saturated with urine was equal to the rotted cow dung. Mr. Jackson observes: "Since the period of these experiments, a better knowledge of composting from urine has prevailed. It is now well known that in all cases, moss, earth, peat, or any vegetable substance, is better than mere earth. If earth alone