

In the solid manure, we remark there is little Nitrogen—so necessary in producing the richer and most nutritious parts of the grain and root crops—but we find it present in great abundance in the liquid manure. The other organic portions are less easily destroyed. In the ashes or inorganic part, we find all the inorganic constituents of fertile soils.

We have already cautioned our friends against waste—pointing out the simple means by which it is to be avoided.

The manure should be covered when practicable ;—the manure heap should stand on a level and hollowed surface ; and when carted to the field, should be covered as soon as possible by the soil, or if standing in the heap should be covered with muck, peat or loam as an absorbent ; gypsum should be sprinkled when procurable to arrest and fix the ammonia ; the liquid manure should be collected as we have already advised in pits made for the purpose,—they may be of cheap construction at the first to evidence the importance of the recommendation—so sure are these temporary make shifts to be supplied by permanent receptacles for the purpose. Absorbent materials and gypsum, or sulphuric acid, when procurable, should be thrown into these for a similar purpose to that intended in the application to manure heaps.

No subject is more deserving of attention to the practical Farmer than the saving, collecting, and judicious application of manures ; and we may return to this subject at a future time. Meantime we have endeavoured to be plain and practical in the few seasonal remarks whs have given above. J. A.



PORTRAIT OF HORSE.

(See Transactions of Board of Agriculture, No. 5, Chapter Second, Page XXV.)