

of an acre dressed with earth manure, the turnips weighed one-third more than those grown on the three-quarters of an acre. The whole crop was fed off; no other manure was used; and the following year the barley crop was finer on the quarter of an acre, in the proportion of four to three.

The following year, on another piece of land, earth which had passed seven times through an earth-closet, was substituted for crushed bones, at the rate of one cwt. per acre. The ground was poor, the crop white turnips, and several good judges expressed the opinion that a finer crop could scarcely have been grown. Mr. Dickinson, of New Park Farm, Hampshire, has asserted that such a mixture is equal to crushed bones in power, more immediate in its action, and that the benefit lasts three years in the ground.

In a garden near Erith, belonging to the Rev. H. Bernau, Belvedere, (about half an acre,) for twelve or fourteen years an annual manuring of stable dung had failed to produce anything like a crop. Peas would not grow. Cabbages were dwarfed. Neither celery nor rhubarb nor parsnips would grow at all. Last year, as an experiment, the stable dung was abandoned, and earth from a closet used.

The first sowing of peas was destroyed by a too liberal use. Grown wiser by experience, the gardener used less, and his barren garden was changed into a fruitful field. His peas grew seven feet high, and were covered with pods; the white head of his cabbages weighed four pounds and upwards, and the passers-by stopped with wonder to ask what made his crops so much better than their own.

At the West Riding prison, a piece of ground was last year sown with onions, in the usual way; the produce being *nil*. This year the same ground was dressed with earth manure, and again sown with onions. Twice again dressed whilst growing, the result has been a very fine crop. At the same place, one half of an acre of grass land was manured with rotten dung, valued at 48s. The other half acre was manured with half a ton of earth manure. The crops were both fine and equal in value.

If the manure be not drilled in, care should be taken to use it during rainy weather; otherwise, the valuable salts contained in it remain undissolved.

It is believed, on the ground of much observation and experiment, that as soon as the earth covers the deposit, some manurial property of that deposit begins to impregnate it; and that when the deposit is wholly absorbed, the earth has in fact digested it, or reduced it to a form or state in which it can afford nourishment to the plant. The sooner, therefore, the root can reach it the better.