

II. MANURES RICH IN CARBON: [forming humus.]

Stable-litter, straw, foliage, weeds, forest-leaves, saw-dust, lawn and garden trimmings, rotten mould, turf, earthy brown-coal, and vegetable substances of nearly all sorts.

III. MANURES CONTAINING POTASH: [strongly forcing.]

Potash, nitrate of potash, malt-grain from beer-breweries, urine of breeding cattle, wood ashes, foliage, stalks and leaves of all sorts, lawn and garden trimmings, building rubbish, street-sweepings, compost, burnt clay and loam, marl of many sorts.

IV. MANURES CONTAINING SODA: [less visibly operative.]

Common salt, refuse salt, Chili saltpetre, soap-boilers' lye, urine, certain sorts of manuring salts, soda felspar, and some other kinds of stone, soap-suds, dish-water.

V. MANURES RICH IN PHOSPHORIC ACID: [seed-forming.]

Burnt bones, bone black, sugar refuse from refineries, phosphorite, and a few other kinds of stone, poor guano, raw bones, bone dust, true guano, animal substances of all kinds, oil-cake, malt-grain from breweries, solid human and animal excrements, stable-manures, urine of carnivorous animals, wood ashes, straw, leaves, &c.

VI. MANURES CONTAINING SULPHURIC ACID: [partly direct manures, partly absorbent of manuring substances.]

Gypsum, sulphuric acid, green vitriol, sulphur-coal, ashes of pit-coal, turf, and brown coal.

VII. MANURES RICH IN LIME.

Burnt lime, chalk, marl, gypsum, ashes of brown-coal and turf, building rubbish, pond mud, and soap-boilers' ashes.

VIII. MANURES RICH IN SILICA.

Pit-coal ashes, as also ashes of all sorts, sand, straw, stable-manure, &c.

IX. MANURES THAT PULVERIZE THE SOIL.

Sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, lime, marl, humus, &c.

X. MANURES THAT IMPROVE THE SOIL.

Lime, marl, loam, sand, pond-mud, vegetable mould, turf, &c.

Here is a fine classification of the chief manures that are employed as fertilizers.—They should be chosen and applied according to the nature and condition of the soil, as well as with reference to the crop, that is to be produced. Many of the manures are compounds—hence the reason why you find them repeated in the different classes. The farmer should preserve this classification and use it until he finds a better one.—

Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

TRAINING HORSES FOR THE SADDLE.

The following passages are taken from that excellent English periodical, the *Veterinarian*, and will be found well worth a careful perusal.

We have always been of opinion that horses were used under great disadvantages, irksomely to themselves, besides an awkwardly and annoying to their riders and drivers, who had not been educated, or, as it is called, "broke in," for the purpose for which they were intended. Compared with the number who receive no "breaking" at all—or none, save what little they get, to quiet them to domesticity, from the hands of the country "colt breaker," how few are they who have once had a schoolmaster's whip over their heads. And yet, mount an animal of this numberless class, and afterwards throw the leg over a really broke or managed horse, and the difference is likely to prove as great as—speaking not so very wildly—between riding a horse and riding a cow. True it is, with persons who do not from experience understand this, riding is riding so long as it is on horseback; but a true and expert horseman would as soon ride a donkey as an awkward, no-mouthed, no-paced horse.

On all occasions it is a consideration of moment to avoid alarming a horse; and although this applies to every hour of his life, it is of greater consequence with young than with aged horses; that is to say, young ones will be alarmed at trifling objects, which at a future age they would not notice.

The control which we acquire over the horse depends upon the mouth, and likewise a vast proportion of the agreeable or disagreeable associations which render exercise on horseback pleasant or toilsome. A good mouth is the medium by which any improvement in the natural carriage of an animal is to be accomplished. When going at a slow pace, the way in which a horse carries himself may, to a very considerable extent, be controlled; but when at speed, or even when nearly approximating that pace, his unrestrained action must prevail. By habit in the slow paces, improvement in the faster ones may be slightly obtained; but that must be brought about by very moderate attempts, otherwise the action of the animal, far from being corrected, will inevitably be rendered worse. A horse that bends himself nicely, is undoubtedly more pleasant to ride than one which runs with his nose down to his knees; or the reverse, with his head in rivalry with that of his rider; and such defects are, in most cases, capable of correction if properly treated in juvenile days; but too much constraint is adverse to pace both for racing and hunting. When a horse carries his head too high, it may, in many instances, be remedied by using a curb bit without any port, but with rather long cheeks, and the curb chain hung quite loose. Accompanied with good hands, this often produces an excellent effect, especially with young horses, which are disposed to contend against the control of a martingale. It may appear as a contradiction, but when a horse carries his head too low, a curb bridle will often be found the best remedy; and the contradiction is cleared up by the remark, that the difference of effect is pro-