

the farm and farming were brought into disrepute in consequence of the imprudent enthusiasm of the Farmer. Such injudicious proceedings have created an unfavourable influence against agriculture in these Provinces, and have prevented many gentlemen from retiring into the country, after they had retired from mercantile and other pursuits in the town. They have heard of five and ten thousand pounds having been invested in agriculture, and sunk in the investment, when as many hundreds would have purchased a desirable retreat, and a proportionate expenditure upon it, would have made the speculator comfortable, and have promoted the interests of agriculture, and the character of the country. We know several instances confirmatory of these observations.

MANURES.

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MANURES comprehend the following, viz. farm yard manure, liquid manure, night soil, ashes, saline manures—as common sea salt, salt petre, and the nitrate of soda—lime, marl, and gypsum—and we may add for the information of the new settler near hard wood forests, that the decayed leaves and vegetable matter forming a thick layer on the surface of the soils in such woods, is an excellent manure, well worth collection, especially by those whose stock is small, and who have consequently but a small quantity of stable manure. We would urge the great importance of attention to this matter, as a small quantity of stable manure, the ashes from the fire place, a few parings of sods and the night soil of the house mingled with a quantity of this vegetable matter, would greatly increase the agricultural ability of the new settler and cottager.

Farm yard Manure.—We have already mentioned that a pit should be dug for the manure, adjoining the stable—that it should be 18 inches deep—that the bottom of it should be lined and clayed to prevent leakage and loss—that it should be so constructed that the urine of the stable should flow into it, and that it should be enclosed from the weather. We again urge the importance of this arrangement, and the great advantage and profit that would result from it. The bottom of this pit should be strewed with loose earth and straw to the thickness of 9 or 12 inches; this will absorb the liquid portion of the manure that settles to the bottom—we would recommend this pit merely for the reception of the winter collection, and not as the bed for the future compost, and for the following reasons—if the compost were made in contact with the barn, which in ordinary instances of the dung-heap is injured by it, the process of fermentation would increase that injury by accelerating the decay of the building—the gases which escape during putrefaction would vitiate the purity of the air in the stable, and the winter manure not undergoing the necessary change in time for spring use, would be unfit for agricultural purposes for the reasons which have hitherto been adduced—therefore—we would recommend the present pit merely for winter purposes in our Provinces—and that a general compost pit be dug in a suitable and convenient situation for the reception of all the different articles for manure making. It has been recommended that this pit should be three or four feet deep, secured at the bottom in the manner already mentioned, and strewed with a layer of earth and straw. This pit should also be covered with a shed, and protected from the weather—a low roof, erected upon a few