

that the quicker farm yard manure is buried, the better, because when once covered up with three or four inches of earth there is no risk of its being lost, as the soil, (according to Way's experiments,) has both a physical and chemical power of retaining ammonia, while at the same time it yields it up readily to the growing plants. The wasteful practice of spreading manure on the surface, or laying it down in small heaps to be bleaching in the sun for weeks before being ploughed in, is not less absurd than the Syrian practice of making the dung of animals into cakes and sticking them on the walls of their houses to dry in the sun preparatory to their final destination of being burned as fuel! A farmer who imports his ammonia from the Chinese Islands, and dissipates to the four winds of Heaven that furnished by his own farm, is nearly as wasteful as if he gave away his straw for nothing and purchased what he required for his own use. If we lend our ear to science she will inform us that under exposure decomposition takes place, that the consequence is the liberation of that gas, (ammonia,) the essential spirit and vital agent in the production of our green and grain crops, from the body which we have been at the expense of collecting together, *then truly a body whose spirit hath departed.*

Professor Johnston, on the application of manure says, 'that when recent manure from a given quantity of straw is ploughed in, the greater the quantity of organic matter we add to the land when the only object therefor is the general enriching of the soil, this is the most expedient and economical way of using the manure, but when the soil is light and open, recent manure when ploughed in has a tendency to make it still more so, and may thus mechanically injure its condition; in such a case it may be better to allow the manure to ferment and consolidate in the barn yard with the certainty of considerable loss, than to diminish the solidity of the land by ploughing it, in a recent state, the question for the practical man to decide is whether it would not be better generally to keep his manure in heaps till it is well fermented, and adopt those measures for preventing waste in the heaps which science points out. Whilst those evils may arise from the use of long dung on light soils—it is very different on clay or heavy land, this sort of soil will evidently be benefited by the opening tendency of unrotted straw, while at the same time the products of decomposition will be more completely retained, the soil more enriched and the crops following more benefited. On clay soil an excellent practice is to plough in the recent manure in the fall which will then reach its most fertilizing condition when the early spring causes the young plants to seek further supplies of food; the nature of the crops sought to be raised must guide the practical man in applying the manure, as well the nature of the soil; if the crop is one which springs up rapidly and attains an early maturity, he will apply the dung in an advanced state of fermentation and thus immediately benefit the growing plants, in this state it is generally considered best for turnips, and at least one important object is gained by it: forcing the young plant during the time it is tortured by

the fly, and also furnishing such supply of food as keep them growing till they have attained a profitable size. I must apologise for the length to which these remarks have extended, the subject is so fertile and all important to us as farmers, that I trust some of your forgiveness, and I trust the practical remarks which follow may be heard with due attention, and be productive of more good.

Mr. J. WADE said, there is a good deal of difference between this country and England in the application of manure, they could use it as a dressing to greater advantage in the moist climate of England than we could do here in our dry climate.

There has been a good deal said about the advantage of putting manure under shelter, it was said by some to increase its value as much as twenty-five per cent; he had never tried keeping his manure under shelter yet; he had read lately an experiment made by a tenant farmer in England who had tried manure made under shelter and that made in the usual way, and had found but very little difference. It depended on what crop he wished to apply his manure as to how he prepared it, if it were not for the seeds of weeds, he would prefer applying his manure unfermented; he had been in the habit of applying the greater part to summer fallows; he generally applied from the barn yard just as it was (or turned) before the second ploughing, so that any seeds that were among it would vegetate and be destroyed by the plough. On the other hand, if you wished to apply manure to green crops it ought to be put in a heap and fermented, as manure ought to be partly pulverized for green crops, he had often applied manure to turnips without turning, and with good success, but took care to take the shortest, that with least straw in it, he should it come a dry summer turnips would not do well on unfermented manure.

Mr. Wm. ROBINSON said, his general practice was to draw out all his dung in the fall for green crops, as he seldom summer fallowed any; he never turned his dung as he thought it was a great waste of manure to turn it, he threw up the manure round the sides of the yard where it was thin and allowed it to lie all summer in the barn yard; he had eave-troughs round his barn and sheds, which prevented the wash from running off them on the dung; he preferred manuring in fall to the spring, he sometimes put a little dung in the drill for his turnips in addition to what he gave the ground in the fall.

Mr. BENNETT said, he was not much of a farmer, but as the chairman had desired him he would state how he had manured his carrot ground, (Mr. B's. carrots received the first premium last fall); his yard was small so that he had to throw his dung out and put it in heaps. The ground had been in potatoes the previous year, and he put the manure on after he had taken off the potatoes, and ploughed it down immediately, he thought that manure ought to be ploughed under almost as fast as it was taken out, as when manure was allowed to lie on the land in the sun for perhaps a week or two it was of very little