

Based on the lowest values of the fertilizing elements sold in commercial fertilizers, the chemical value of good barnyard manure alone, *as voided*, is approximately \$2.25 per ton.

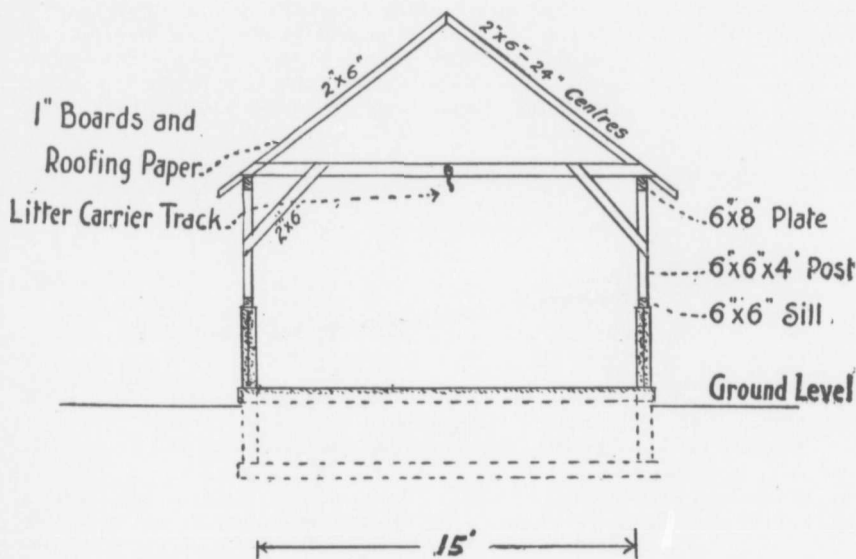
2. Although incapable of exact valuation, authorities emphatically state that the humus value of manure is fully equal to the chemical value.

3. The liquid manure is not only richer than the solid manure, but is more readily available for the plants. Particular attention is herewith drawn to circular No. 8 of the Experimental Farms, namely, "Manures and Fertilizers," by Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist.

4. The losses of solid manure result from heating, bleaching, leaching, washing, and denitrification.

The losses of liquid manure result from natural drainage, washing from rain, etc. The losses of humus in manures result from rotting, heating, and washing.

To prevent all these losses before the manure is worked into the soil, should be the careful study of every farmer.



5. Manure can be best handled as follows:—

- (1) Absorb and hold all liquids.
- (2) Haul manure from the barns as made.
- (3) Spread and work into the soil as soon as possible.

There are certain months in the year when the above practice is impossible. If it is necessary to stack manure, select a site for stack with slightly concave bottom, preferably on a clay spot in the field. Make the stacks with the sides square and the top slightly concave and thoroughly tramped.

There are districts in Canada where it is advisable to make an artificial pit for protecting both the liquid and solid manures against heavy rains. A sketch of an approved pit is herewith given.

6. It is very conservatively estimated that the chemical losses of manures on the average farm in Canada are 33 per cent of the solid manure, 66 per cent of the liquid manure, and at least 20 per cent of the humus manure.