

solid or liquid, in its receptacles. The heat engendered in manure heaps, if allowed to continue beyond the proper time and the proper degree, may be said to burn up the manure—a state to which the term “fire fanged” has been applied.

Liquid manure will invariably evaporate if allowed to lie too long. The exact time which either should lie in the receptacles cannot be exactly stated. It varies according to the material, the aspect, the season. In these respects the farmer must exercise his observation, and learn from experience when the proper time arrives for feeding his land with wholesome, and not exhausted, over-baked sustenance.

I can say but a few words on the mode of conveying liquid manure from the tank to the field. This can be done only by pipes of clay, wood, or iron, to, or as near to the place requiring the process as possible. Wood, in this country, is the cheapest, and, on the whole, the most advisable. It is obvious that the tank or tanks should be so situated as to afford some degree of elevation above the fields most likely to require this kind of manuring. The following mode of making liquid manure composts is given in the *Journal of Agriculture* for January, 1845, and I beg here to observe, that this and similar publications should be on the table of every person aiming at scientific agriculture; and such agriculture alone can be profitable:

“The attention of the agriculturist has of late years been more directed to liquid manure, and to the mode in which it may be most beneficially applied to the soil. The advantages derivable from it have been more or less insisted on by various farmers, according as its effects have been exhibited, success which will vary according to the manner in which the manure is applied to the soil, to the nature of the soil itself, and to the kind of crop it was intended to affect. The writer (Mr. J. Lawson, of Elgin,) has sometimes applied it to the soil in a manner differing from the usual mode; and, as the benefit he has derived from his mode has been considerable, while the mode of preparing it and the attending expense have effected great saving—the application also being much facilitated—he will here communicate the process he has adopted. Having your farmyard provided with a liquid manure tank, erect a shed convenient to it, but outside the fence of the cattle-yard. In this shed should be the materials to be acted upon by the liquid, which is to be conveyed in pipes from the tank to this spot. The shed preserves the materials from rain, and a wall of stiff clay has to be placed so as to confine the liquid, and prevent waste. This clay barrier should be about eighteen inches in height. The materials for

forming the compost should consist of 30 bushels of coal dust, that is, the earth from the bottom of an old coal pit, where charcoal has been made, or clay slightly burned may be used in place of this, either material being perfectly dry. To this add 3 or 4 bushels of ashes (quere, wood or coal?), half a barrel of plaster of Paris, and where the land is deficient in lime, one barrel of this substance. These materials are to be put in the reservoir under the shed, and well mingled. The tank being now filled with liquid, it is every now and then pumped over these materials until they are perfectly saturated with the liquid. In these proportions the compost may be made to any extent. To every 25 or 30 bushels of the compost add 1 bushel of bones, dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid—this addition being made a few days before the compost is applied to the land. The bones are thus dissolved:—To each bushel add 22 lbs of sulphuric acid, diluted with 44 lbs of water; put this dilution into a wooden vessel; then add the bones; let the whole remain in the cask for 24 hours, stirring as frequently as is practicable. It is applied in the following manner to turnips:—The drills, being formed in the ordinary way, should be partly levelled by a single shake of a very light narrow; the compost is then sown by hand in the bottom of the drills, at the rate of 25 or 30 bushels to the acre, and covered in with the plough, which again forms drills; the turnip-seed is then sown on the top of the drill in the usual manner. Should the manure be too moist to be handled, the addition of some dry earth will remedy this difficulty. For Indian corn, one handful to a hill or drill will be sufficient. It may be applied to potatoes just as to turnips, with the exception that the sets should be put into the drills before they are turned back with the plough, to cover the manure. This compost makes a good top dressing for clover, or for grain crops, sown broadcast over them in the spring, at the rate of about 30 bushels to the acre. The time occupied in making this compost is very short, and the work may easily be done by the farm servants. Where the charcoal dust cannot be got—and it is the best—the clay may be burned in a small temporary kiln. On a farm of 200 acres, as much manure may thus be prepared from the surplus drainage of the cattle yards in a season, as will be sufficient for 10 or 12 acres. The cost, exclusive of the labour, of preparing this compost, may, for one acre, be stated as follows, viz:

$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel plaster.....	3s. 0d.
1 “ lime.....	2s. 6d.
1 bushel ground bones.....	1s. 10d.
22 lbs sulphuric acid.....	9s. 2d.

Making..... 16s. 6d.”

As in part connected with this subject, it may be mentioned that where bones dissolved in sulphuric acid are applied to land, they become more easy of application by being mixed with burned earth, in the proportion of 4 bushels of earth to 1 of bones. They may in this form be