

fertilizing ingredients. The resulting manure ferments well and is of excellent quality. Here again we have an opportunity to establish a lucrative business in Canada—one of value, not only to agriculture but to commerce generally; for moss litter is in great demand for use in the stables of the larger cities of the United States.

We must pass over our deposits of marl and gypsum, merely recording the fact that our analytical work in the Farm laboratories has shown that we have, in many districts, in a cheap and obtainable form just that element which many of our soils require to bring them into a high state of productiveness.

Seaweed from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada has been analysed by us, and its value as a manure, on account of the potash and nitrogen it contains, well established. The ease and rapidity with which this fertilizer decays in the soil, liberating its constituents in forms at once available for plant use, greatly enhance its value.

The tidal deposits of the Maritime Provinces, and more especially of the Bay of Fundy, have received careful examination at our hands. Their beneficial action has been shown to depend not only upon the nitrogen and organic matter they contain, but also upon the somewhat small amounts of the other essential elements of fertility they possess or of the carbonate of lime they supply. While not of the character of commercial fertilizers in the quantities of plant food they contain, they are undoubtedly valuable for many soils as amendments, both chemically and physically. As they differ very much, it is exceedingly difficult to speak of these muds as a class. While some are but of the nature of fair soil, others on examination are found to contain notable quantities of nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

FODDERS AND FARM CROPS GENERALLY.

There is now such a large accumulation of analytical data respecting the composition of our native and introduced grasses, clovers, Indian corn, roots of all kinds, cereals and milling bye-