

year as the Board may consider desirable. This prize will be one of the most coveted honours to be gained at the Show.

The Legislature did not deem it proper to accede to the petition of the Board of Agriculture, during last session of Parliament, to grant a sum of money from the public funds, in aid of the proper representation of Canada at the Grea World's Exhibition at London, England, in 1862. The Board may possibly be able to make some preparation for that event, in connection with our approaching Exhibition, and it is partly with this object that the County Societies are requested to send to it specimens of fall wheat from every county in the province. At any rate, if this invitation is freely responded to by the Societies, a collection will be obtained, which will form a most valuable and interesting representation, for various purposes, of the capabilities of every part of the country in regard to the production of this great staple.

The Canada Company continue their liberal prizes for Wheat, Flax, and Hemp, which have always, especially the first named, been amongst the most highly valued and interesting prizes competed for at our shows.

We need not enter, however, any further into details. It is sufficient to refer to the list itself, and to cordially invite all, agriculturists, horticulturists, mechanics, manufacturers, and artizans, each to prepare to exhibit in every class in which they believe they can produce a superior article, and thus contribute to sustain the high position which the Provincial Exhibition of Upper Canada has won.

We understand that the local preparations at London are proceeding satisfactorily, and on the whole we have good reason to expect that the Exhibition of this year will not be in any respect unworthy of its predecessors.

Dissolving of Bones for Manure.

In all countries that have been subjected to cultivation for any considerable period of time, it may be considered as an axiom, "that without manure no good farming is profitable." This proverb means that with manure we can do any thing, cultivate every thing, which has been clearly proved by experiment. There are few farms even in the newest parts of the country which would not be benefitted by economising and applying all the manure that is made thereon, or that can be conveniently and cheaply procured. But upon old land that has been subjected to continued cropping, manure of some kind is absolutely indispensable. Bones, when minutely reduced, have been found admirably

adapted for general manurial purposes, being equally well suited to turnips and the cereals. When treated, however, with sulphuric acid, they become more readily taken into the circulation of plants, and their immediate action rendered more certain and effectual. The following method of dissolving bones will be found both simple and effective.

First, turn over and water the bone dust thoroughly with as much water or liquid manure as it will absorb; then shovel it all into a conical heap, and cover up carefully and closely with sods, or any material that will not be too porous; in a few days the temperature of the heap will be so high that the naked hand cannot be inserted in it. The object of the close covering is to prevent as much as possible the escape of the gases thrown off during fermentation. When the heap has cooled down again, turn over with water, and cover up as before; and when the heat is at the greatest mix with the acid. Take off, say two bushels at a time from the side of the heap, spread them out on the floor, or water them well all over; then apply the acid at the rate of one-third the weight of the bones; turn them all over carefully with a shovel, so as to bring the acid in contact with all the pieces of bone. It may be here necessary to mention, in regard to watering the bone-dust, that the affinity of sulphuric acid for water is very great, so much so, that if exposed to the air it will quickly absorb water from the atmosphere, and consequently, when the bones are partially saturated, the acid, from its great affinity for it, rushes, as it were, into the pores of the bone in search of water, and thus the bones become rapidly and perfectly mixed with and acted upon by the acid. When the bones and acid have been thoroughly mixed, shovel them into a corner, and proceed in the same manner with the rest of the heap. From the boiling acid produced by mixing the wet bones with the acid, they are apt to spread all over the floor and cannot be very easily kept together; after the mixture has been left for an hour to cool, there is no difficulty in laying it up compactly next day, a practice that ought always to be adopted, and in which condition it ought to remain till required for use. A considerable quantity of acid is often lost by this method unless the floor on which it is done is laid with