

in the most rational and advantageous manner, would prove of more real service than premiums in many other and more popular directions."

If a stranger should travel through Prince Edward Island, and form his opinion of our farmers by the state of their dung-hills, he would not go away with a very exalted opinion of our industry and intelligence. The waste of manure occasioned by the system followed here, is beyond calculation, and is deplorable indeed. The brevity aimed at in this pamphlet will not allow a discussion of the principles of Agricultural Chemistry. But it may be stated as an indisputable fact, *that the most enriching parts of manure may be washed from it by rain, or escape from it in the shape of an invisible gas, during the heating of the dung heap*. To assist the farmer in preventing this, is the object of the writer.

#### BARN-YARD MANURE.

The first consideration in the management of manures is to secure them, against all waste. On most of the farms in this Island the manure heaps are exposed to the rain, by which the most fertilizing parts are washed out, and frequently placed on the side of a hill, so that their dark rich juices, instead of being saved for the crop, run off to the nearest brook. This is a common error. To prevent it, the place where the manure is thrown out should be dug out so as to form a pit two, three, or four feet deep, according to its situation; if the bottom will not hold water, it should be puddled with clay; during the summer, or in the fall, as in the convenient, one or two feet of bog mud, if it can be got, or earth from the road side, should be laid over the bottom of the pit, the manure, when thrown out, should then rest on this mud or earth, which will absorb the juices as they escape, and become as good as the dung itself; and when the mud or earth will not soak up will remain in the pit saturating the lower parts of the dung-heap. This will be found, on trial, an improvement on the present system. But there is a