account of an experiment tried by Mr. EDWARD WILLIS, near Marshfield, Massachusetts. "Taking a quantity of bones, none of them larger, and most of them smaller than a man's two fists, he made a good layer of fresh horse manure, on which he placed a layer of bones, then a layer of manure, then another layer of bones, and so on, alternating to the top, covering the heap over well with the manure. It lay somewhat longer than he intended, and became somewhat fire-fanged. But the bones were utterly decomposed, disintegrated and dissolved, so that the whole heap had become a homogenous mass, and you could not detect any bones in it. Now, the bones were decomposed by the fermentation induced in their component parts by contact with a fermenting substance."

We give below an extract from Prof. NORTON'S Elements of Agriculture, showing the method of preparing bones for use by means of sulphuric acid.

"To every 100 lbs. of bones, about 50 or 60 of acid are taken; if bone dust is used, from 25 to 45 lbs. of acid is sufficient. The acid must be mixed with two or three times its bulk of water, because if applied strong it would only burn and blacken the bones without dissolving them.

"*a.* The bones are placed in a tub, and a portion of the previously diluted acid poured upon them. After standing a day, another portion of acid may be poured on; and finally the last on the third day, if they are not already dissolved. The mass should be often stirred.

"*b.* Another good way is to place the bones in a heap upon any convenient floor, and pour a portion of the acid upon them. After standing half a day, the heap should be thoroughly mixed, and a little more acid added; this to be continued so long as necessary. It is a method which I have known to prove very successful.

"In either case the bones will ultimately soften and dissolve to a kind of paste; this may be mixed with twenty or thirty times its bulk of water, and applied to the land by means of an ordinary water cart. Used in this way, it produces a wonderful effect upon nearly all crops.

"A more convenient method in most cases is to thoroughly mix the pasty mass of dissolved bones with a large quantity of ashes, peat earth, sawdust, or charcoal dust. It can then be sown by hand, or dropped from a drill machine. Two or three bushels of these dissolved bones, with half the usual quantity of yard manure, are sufficient for an acre. This is therefore an exceedingly powerful fertilizer. One reason for its remarkable effect is, that the bones are by dissolving, brought into a state of such minute division, that they are easily and at once available for the plant. A peculiar phosphate of lime is formed, called by chemists a *superphosphate*, which is very soluble; and in addition to this, we have the sulphuric acid, of itself an excellent application to most soils.

"I would particularly recommend farmers to experiment with bones dissolved in sulphuric acid. The dissolving of them is a simple business, and can be easily shown on a small scale, by the teacher to his class. He can do it, for instance, in a tea-cup or tumbler, or on a plate or a flat stone. The cheapness of this manure is a great recommendation. Two bushels of bones would not certainly cost more than $1; then say 50 lbs. of acid to dissolve them would cost by the carboy, $1,50, making only $2,50 for a quantity quite sufficient for an acre, with half the usual dressing farm-yard manure. It would be worth almost as much as this, to cart the common manure from the yard, to say nothing of its value. There are few farms on which bones enough might not be collected in the course of a year, to help out in this way the manuring of several acres."

We will resume the subject in our next.

JAPAN PEA.

THIS new and rare article is found to be adapted to our soil and climate, and yields bountifully. The writer has counted on an average 300 pods to each plant—pods containing from two to three peas. They are small, round, of a cream color, and very hard. Should think they might be ground. They are very nutritious. The plant attains the height of about thirty inches; it is stiff and woody—unlike all other peas, it stands independent of all surrounding objects, and upright, like a shrub or small tree. Experience will prove the best manner of cultivating and harvesting.

They should be planted or sown about the usual time of planting corn not earlier, as frost is fatal to the young plants. J. W. BRIGGS.

WEST MACEDON, Wayne Co., N. Y.

THE OHIO STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION at its recent meeting, passed the following resolutions, among others, showing that the spirit of progress is abroad. We wish the members of every Agricultural Society would exert their influence to secure the establishment of a National Agricultural Bureau:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Boards of County Agricultural Societies to address the Representatives in Congress from their respective districts, requesting them to use their utmost endeavors to secure a liberal appropriation by Congress for the establishment of a National Agricultural Bureau, to be placed upon a permanent basis, under such management as will disseminate practical agricultural knowledge throughout the entire Union, thereby promoting the general interest of the age.

Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osage Orange, a most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced in Ohio for economical and enduring fences.