

AGRICULTURE—CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir:—Among the valuable information contained in Mr. Peter's pamphlet, adapted to the farmers of Prince Edward Island, is a paragraph on the subject of *liquid manure*. He quotes from an established book on agriculture, to show the value of this manure; the "urine saved from a single cow being worth seven dollars per annum," and yielding sufficient, with proper management, to manure an acre and a quarter of land. He mentions the mode sometimes adopted, of saving the liquid in a tank, and spreading it over the land by means of a water cart, but as this is attended with considerable outlay, he suggests a less expensive mode of applying this powerful stimulant: "A pit should be dug by the side of the stable, to receive mud or earth, on which the dung should be thrown. The urine is generally wasted by running through the loose floors of the stables or stalls." The pit should be placed in such a position as to catch it, shelving off the earth from under the stable three or four feet, as far as the group extends; so that any liquid falling through will run into the pit. If the cattle stand in a double row, or tail to tail, then, under the whole of the group, a drain must be dug, leading to the pit, as wide at the top as the group, and narrow at the bottom, and puddled with clay, so that the liquid falling through, will gradually flow over the earth or mud placed in the pit; by this means the urine, instead of running under the barn, and being lost, will be soaked up by the earth in the pit. This method may be adopted even where the floors are formed of logs. By means similar to the above, the author obtained 220 loads of manure from the urine of his stock, seven cows and three horses, independently of the manure made from their dung.

An intelligent farmer in Scotland, made the following experiment: he dug a pit contiguous to the feeding stall, but distinct altogether from that which was appropriated for the reception of the dung. The dimensions of this pit, were thirty-six feet square and four feet deep, surrounded on all sides by a wall, and the solid contents were one hundred and ninety-two yards. Having selected the nearest spot where he could find loamy earth—and this he always took from the surface of some field under cultivation—he proceeded to fill it, and found that with three men and two horses, he could easily accomplish twenty-eight cubic yards per day. When the work was complete, he levelled the surface of the heap, in a line with the sewer which conducted the urine from the interior of the building, on purpose that it might be distributed with regularity, and might saturate the whole from top to bottom. The urine was supplied by fourteen cattle, kept there for five months, on fodder and turnips. The contents of the pit produced two hundred and eighty-eight loads, allowing two cubic yards to be taken out in three carts, and he spread forty of these on each acre, so that