In directing attention to the foregoing results we think it well to emphasize the fact that the "exposed" sample of our experiments was rotted under much better conditions and circumstances as regards protection from loss by drainage than exist ordinarily upon farms. The losses from rotting manure upon farms in general must exceed many times those recorded here.

Leaching .--- This in Canada undoubtedly causes more loss than excessive fermentation. When the drainings of a manure pile exposed to rain are allowed to run off and escape there is great loss in the available, and hence more valuable, organic and mineral plant food elements. Such "washed" manure is worth but a fraction of its original value. This depreciation before the manure is carted to the fields may, and frequently does, exceed 50 per cent of its value as it came from the stable and barn. The greatest loss is in potash, nitrogen and soluble organic compounds coming next. The more active the fermentation has been, the greater will be the deterioration if the pile is afterwards subjected to leaching. Thus it is that large piles of manure by rotting and leaching in open yards and on fields subject to flooding suffer deterioration and are reduced in value. If under the most favourable circumstances losses of plant food occur during the fermentation of manure, what must be the waste upon many of our farms where from the manure pile, frequently situated upon a hillside or steep incline, streams of fertility leached out by rains and the drippings from the roofs of the farm buildings, issue forth to find their way to the creek or river.

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COMPOSITION OF MANURE LEACHINGS.