gone to seed, as will, when firmly compressed, form a stratum of one cess described above is intended for foot in depth over the whole yard. light farinaceous soils, in withigh On to this let whatever liquids can be spared about the premises be directed, such as suds from the wash room, the wash from the sinks, a portion of rain water from the eaves, and whatever else that can be obtained that possesses any virtue. These fluids all contain more or less fertilizing matters, and if mixed with the other materials, will induce a thorough fermentation of the whole mass, and secure its preparation for the use and sustenance of crops.

A few quarts of corn, peas, buckwheat, or other grain, scattered over and dug into the manure, or dropt degree of retentiveness and producinto holes made with an iron bar, will operate as an inducement to the swine to root and turn the mass, and thus effect the thorough incorporation of all the parts, so that, by their 'assistance, and the effects of a proper degree of lermentation, you will have in the end, instead of the crude collection originally deposited, a perfectly homogeneous article of great richess, and at a moderate expense. We mention the labor of the swine in this connection because it is a popular belef that they can be thus profitably employed; it certain ly admits of a question, however that belief is not fallacions. That is, whether labors of swine in rooting up, turing over and mingling the common manure heaps of the barn, cannot be more chealy performed, at common wages. In ordre to raise pork profitably, we must avail ourselves of two things, viz. : get a great weight, and at an early age. Can this be working hogs, for well-fed pigs will not work uuch,

Is it not, then, better to feed swine from the beginning, with as much nutritious food as they will eat up clean, and with a good appenite, when they remain quiet and lay on fat and flesh with great rapidity?

If the manure made from the prothere is a want of cohesibility, would be well to add a liberal percentage of fine clay to the other ingredients, wherever that article can be easily obtained. This is the consttitutional alterant which such lands require, and, with the organised and decomposable constituents of the mass, will produce most imme-1. 1 diate and favorable effects.

By applying this earth in the compost, it will be found, that, although the quantity annually used, may be small, it will, in time, produce an important change, and sceure a good tive energy to lands ordinarily tan light for the profitable cultivation of any crops but tye or corn.

There can be no doubt, we think, that the running of well-fed hogs' on manure heaps is of great value to them; such hogs will not root much, while their constant droppings, especially the liquid portions, are di the most valuable character Where they run over horse-manure heaps, they keep it compact preventing the admission of air, and that rapid heating which quite often nearly destroys it. At any rate, in one or the other of these ways, or by partially using both, a large and valitable heap of manure may be annually secured from the hog-yard. Now 's the time to begin the process.

MANURES.

M. T. W. Field, in a paper rest before the Farmer's Club of the Amorican Institute, on manures, states the following propositions :

1. Manure does not waste, so long as it is unfermented or undissolved, and these conditions may be effected by drying or saturation. 2. Fresh mannie is unfit for foor