

as otherwise a coating of sulphate of lime will form over the particles of bones and prevent the further action of the acid. They should be suffered to stand for ten days or a fortnight, be very frequently stirred, and then their superfluous moisture dried with saw dust, wheat chaff or any convenient substance except lime, for the reasons before given.

The handling of the sulphuric acid requires caution, as it will excoriate the skin or burn the clothes of those who handle it if it comes in contact with them. The best mode is to have a bent leaden tube or siphon, with a stop-cock at one end; this should be filled with water, the short end placed in the sulphuric acid, the long one with the stop-cock over the bones; the stop cock is now to be turned, and the acid can in this manner be applied without any risk or danger to those using it.

Quantity and Cost per Acre.—The proper quantity of dissolved bones, as near as I can know from all the information which I have upon the subject, is about five bushels to be sown broadcast at the time of sowing or planting the crops. The cost, exclusive of labor, which is but slight, will be of

Bones, 5 bushels, 250 lbs., at 50 cents per bushel, \$2 50

Sulphuric acid, 83 lbs., 2½ cents per lb., 2 07½

\$4 57½

Or at most five dollars per acre. This will in every instance, if judiciously applied, produce an increase, equal to the above sum in every crop for four or five years, and then leave the land much better than before its application. To those who are in the habit of manuring fields with stable manure, this quantity added will enable them to dispense with an amount of stable manure double in price to the above, make its action more permanent and produce better crops. It should in every instance be thoroughly mixed with the manure before being applied. I offer this suggestion particularly to those who have market farms in the neighborhood of our cities, and to whom the cost alone of hauling stable manure is very great.

Farmers should take every occasion to manufacture their own manures, as they have had no certainty of the purity of the articles bought, and therefore have heretofore incurred great loss. I have shown, when speaking of guano, how this has been the case in relation to this article; and if so in this, how much more likely is it to be the case in a manufactured article, where no check exists to prevent its adulteration or impurity, and which few have the ability to detect? The value of dissolved bones depends on their phosphate of lime being converted into bi-phosphate of lime; and to show how important this is, it is