

a shed, if convenient,) place thereon evenly, a layer of 3 in. of ground bones, and then an even layer of good fine soil or earth, free from stones or sticks. Give a good sprinkling of gypsum over each layer of earth. Another layer of bones is applied upon the layer of earth, and the same alternations are to be repeated with the gypsum until we have four of each bones and earth, and the height of the pile will be 24 inches. As the bones are usually dry, each layer should be well moistened with water or *better with urine*, in order to hasten the process. It is proper to place two or more sticks in the pile reaching to its base, which should be frequently examined by feeling them, in order to judge of the degree of heat produced. If the weather be warm they will begin to heat in a few days, and in a week or two will become hot. When upon taking out the sticks they feel unpleasantly hot, the process should be checked by chopping or spading down the mass from top to bottom, which, if carefully done, mixes the materials well together, and they are ready for spreading.

If the process be commenced during cold weather it may be hastened by placing at the bottom a layer of fresh horse dung about 6 inches thick, and covering the pile with straw or fodder to retain the heat.

There is much testimony in favor of using salt as a manure and it cannot be applied more advantageously than with the bones, because it promotes their solubility. It would be better to place the proper dose of salt with the gypsum upon each layer of the earth.

In reference to the quantity of bones to the acre I may say, that after trying them in quantities from 30 bushels down to 10, I came to the conclusion that 10 bushels to the acre was the most advantageous quantity. I became satisfied also that this quantity, prepared as I have just indicated, and uniformly sown, will be as effective for a year or two as double the quantity applied in the dry state.

Should the soil be dry when wheat ground is dressed with dry bones, and continue so for some time after, but little effect will be produced by them upon the autumn growth.

The effect of the putrified bones will be obvious within a few days after the young wheat appears above the surface. The putrefaction in the first case goes on very slowly; but when the bones have been once heated it will proceed more readily and of course furnish an earlier supply of the much needed ammonia, as well as phosphoric acid.

One great advantage of bones over ammoniated guano arises from the fact that putrefaction and decay have progressed in the latter until nearly all the ammonia which they are capable of yielding has been already formed. And as it is very soluble in water, much of it is rapidly washed