

nure of the barn-yard be used on the land. If it be applied to corn, tobacco, or other spring crops it would probably be better to use equal parts. If it be intended for the wheat crop there need be no hesitation in doubling the proportion of muck, which in that case is exposed to decay four or five months longer, and the mixture with the larger proportion of muck is then fully equal to stable manure. This has been proven by experience, a result which we would have surely expected from a knowledge of its chemical composition.

4. As there are many enterprising farmers with large estates who would like to avail themselves of this valuable resource to a greater extent than it is practicable to utilize by the aid of the barn-yard, it is well to know that another effective mode of preparation is most successfully practiced, which is as follows:

The muck, after being dried as before, is distributed in long narrow masses, eighteen inches, or not exceeding two feet in thickness, and *carefully* spread over it *thoroughly* slaked lime at the rate of half a bushel to the cart load, or better still, at least two or three bushels of shell marl. It is better to stir up and turn over the mass some two or three months after the mixture be made, and throw it up into narrow ricks two or three feet high, and let it remain at least six or seven months longer, when it will be equal in value to a similar quantity of stable manure.

OTHER MANURES.

It does not appear that there is any useful information to be added to what was given in the first report relative to night soil, ashes, gypsum, common salt and other manures, which were particularly described, and their action and effects pointed out.

All of them, when properly used, will increase the productive capacity of our lands, and I have endeavored to present such an account of them in both reports as will aid the farmer in making his selections.