in this locality that wish to try the effects of Bone Dust upon their crops, but they want information as to the mode of proceeding. You promised an article in the *Agriculturist*, and they have been looking for it in each succeeding number ever since. Please insert something in your next on the following inquiries:—

1. The way in which Bones should be used, and the quantity per acre?
2. The kinds of crop they are best adapted for?
3. The state of the bones, whether coarse or fine for any particular case?
4. The soils to which bones are best adapted?

Yours respectfully,
W. E.

REMARKS:.

We were not aware that we had promised an article on Bones as a fertiliser till we received our respected correspondent's letter. We will shortly treat the subject somewhat in detail; in the meantime, we submit the following observations for the consideration of the parties to whom our correspondent refers.

1st. Bone dust can be beneficially added to a compost, consisting of farm-yard manure, and earthy matter, incorporating the whole thoroughly together. When applied by itself to drilled root crops, it should be scattered in the drill. Drilling machines may now be procured for sowing seeds, and manures, such as finally ground bones, rape-cake, guano, poudrette, &c., with the seed. The quantity should be varied according to the nature of the soil, and the requirements of the crop. More will be required if spread broad cast than when applied in drills. In the former case say 20 bushels to the acre, in the latter 10 or 12 bushels. If the land is in good heart and manured slightly with other substances, less quantities than the above may be sufficient; otherwise, the amount of bones may be beneficially increased.

2nd. Bones are particularly adapted to Turnips; and may be used for root and grain crops generally. They often have an excellent effect on pastures. Turnips well manured with bones and farm-yard dung, and carefully summer worked, will leave the ground in excellent condition for barley and clover with grass seeds the following spring, without further manure.

3rd. It is not advisable to use bones more than half inch, as they will be a long time in decomposing. For turnips, and such crops as require a quick action of the manure, it is much better to use bones in a state comparatively of powder. In that case a less quantity will be sufficient for the wants of the immediate crop; coarser bones will slowly decay, and afford by degrees a smaller amount of nourishment to a succession of crops. We strongly recommend such as are finely ground.

4th. Bones act with greater power and certainty on light and dry soils, in which they more readily decompose than in cold, wet clays. If the latter soils be drained, bones may be applied to them with advantage. No kinds of manure produce their maximum effects on wet land.—Eds.]

EACH OF US MUST DO ALL WE CAN FOR CANADA.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

Sir,—The farmer is doomed to toil and get his bread by the sweat of his brow, and is exposed to the heat and cold, and after all his toil in plowing and sowing, his hopes are often blasted by the ravages of the midge, the worm, the rust, or the untimely frost. Who then would be a farmer? exclaims the young lad of Canada? True, the calling of the agriculturist has a very dark side to it, but then it has two sides, and having viewed the one we will now turn over and look at the other. We have seen that the farmer has to toil, and who has not? Are any free from this decree? We think not. Let us enquire of a few among the professional and mechanical classes. Perhaps, my lad, you would like to be a lawyer, and do you think lawyers have no toil? Why, it is all toil with them, from the time they commence their preparatory studies, until the end of their practice. Moreover, the lawyer has to depend on man for his success, while the farmer's dependence is on his God, whose is the earth, and the fullness thereof. Then how few lawyers succeed in their practice