

wintered in bee-houses, which consist of roughly boarded building containing two rooms, one above and one below. The one below, which is level with the ground, is the bee-house proper, and is surrounded by eighteen inches of sawdust doubly boarded on either side. The upper room is used for a workshop and general store room, a couple of ventilators passing through it from the bee-house below.

Well, I have tried to give you an idea of Mr. Jones' different methods in apiculture, and I hope you'll find it sufficiently interesting to publish.

I only found, when I first began this article, how hard it was to describe these different methods briefly, and yet intelligibly. Were I writing to a Bee-Journal it would be very different, for I should take it for granted that my readers understood the management of bees to a certain extent, and confine myself entirely to Mr. Jones' management.

FRANCIS W. SKAIFE.

Thank you.—A. R. J. F.

Rock Island, Stanstead, Que., March 29th, 1886.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST, ESQR.,

Dear Sir, — Permit me to make some enquiries, as regards the following subjects: I have plowed between 15 and 20 acres of old worn out pasture, and I shall dress with hardwood ashes from 50 to 60 bushels per acre, sow oats, and seed down with mixed grasses—lucerne and clovers, both red and white—cut hay one year, and then let it go to pasture again. Now, I wish to give it about 500 lbs of ground bone that I shall make at home. Would it do to sow it broadcast after I take hay off once, or must I put it on at the time of sowing and seeding down this spring and harrow it in? As I shall hardly be able to do it this spring in time, would it give good results to sow after the first haying, which would give me a better chance? A reply to the above from you will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

DAVID BORLAND.

Rock Island, Que.

P. S.—I have sold the farm that I lived on when you paid me a visit on your tour, and have purchased close by, and I intend to get my pasture all put in good order as fast as possible, for it is in a sad state.—D. B.

Please let me know your address, I am not certain of it; only running risk.

REPLY.—Dear Sir,—As to your questions about the manner of applying bone-dust, I beg to say that it will answer equally well if sown broadcast after the first haycrop is severed; provided always that it be reduced to a finish state.

What an immense quantity of ashes you propose to use! Twenty bushels would be quite sufficient for an acre. Why not mix them with the bone-dust, and damping them, allow them to work up the bone-dust into a pasty form. The mixture would act much more quickly.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

Canadian Hoed Crops.

The following is an extract from the Canadian Census of 1881. The acreage in corn and in root crops is not given, the return being in bushels only. In potatoes, both the number of acres and of bushels is given. I have estimated the root crops at 500 bushels per acre, which seems a fair average of all roots grown in gardens and in fields. The corn crop I estimate at 30 bushels per acre. With these estimates, we arrive at the figures given as representing the percentage of hoed crops in Canada. When summer fallows are so little practiced,

and with such a small percentage as 3.94 % (less than 4 % of hoed crops) it is not surprising that weeds have such a range, and that the returns of grain crops are so small:

B. Columbia, Manitoba and N. W. Territories.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Whole Dominion.
3,139,699 484,134 5,897 434,448 134,436 568,879 1,124,350	10,332,656 3,730,674 24,294 3,195,454 528,058 3,723,512 20,381,594	12,625,877 6,410,264 888,169 1,572,476 2,050,904 3,623,380 14,873,287	19,259,909 11,294,109 8,096,782 33,856,721 6,479,222 40,335,943 18,893,996	45,358,141 21,899,181 9,025,142 39,059,094 9,192,320 48,251,414 55,268,227
8,389 1,138 196 9,723	150,637 7,417 810 158,894	123,868 7,247 29,605 160,721	181,294 80,672 269,893 531,969	464,289 96,503 300,838 861,630
Acres 2 1/2	Acres 1 3/4	Acres 2 1/8	Acres 4 1/8	Acres 3 1/8

Quebec.

BUTTER-MAKING IN WINTER.

PROFESSOR J. P. SHELTON.

Trouble in churning; requisites indispensable for prime winter butter; food of cows; temperature; causes of butter 'not coming.'

Why butter "does not come" under certain conditions, is a