

Soils and Crops

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The Times a Day to Milk.

How many times a day a cow should be milked is a vexed question and seemingly will ever remain so. Before the spirit of inquiry and investigation became as rampant as it is to-day a settlement was thought to have been reached at twice a day. Now it appears that some cows can be milked with success as to yield three and even four times daily. Nor does it appear that the question of quantity and quality can be definitely decided by rule or rote. By Record of Performance report No. 12 issued by the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa it would appear that of 61 mature Ayrshires 28 were milked three times daily, a certain number of days, eleven of them below 100, eleven between 200 and over 100, four over 300 and under 300 and two over 300. Of the four-year-old Ayrshires one that was in milk 365 days was milked three times daily, producing 12,038 lbs. of milk, 519 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 4.11 of fat. Another was milked three times a day for 321 days out of 332 in milk, producing 11,529 lbs. of milk, 434 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 3.76. One other was milked three times daily for 292 days and three for a very limited number of days out of a total of 24. Of 31 three-year-olds only five were milked three times daily and of these but two over 100 days. Of 63 two-year-olds under three, three were milked three times daily for less than a hundred days, five over a hundred, and less than 200 and four over 200. One only exceeded 200 and was milked three times a day for 246 days out of 365 in milk, yielding 10,500 lbs. of milk, 428 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 4.05. Of 71 mature Holsteins, eleven were milked three times daily, for under 100 days, 15 for 100 or over up to 200, ten for over 200 to 300, three for over 300 up to 365 and eight for every day they were in milk, which in the majority of the cases was for every day in the year. One was milked four times a day for 313 out of 325, another for 216 days out of 365, a third for 129 days out of 365, a fourth for 257 days out of 365, a fifth for 298 days three times and 67 four times out of the 365, a sixth four times daily for 145 out of 332, and two four times daily for every day in the year, one having 10,373 lbs. of milk and 1,022 of fat, a percentage of 5.37 and the other 33,400 lbs. of milk and 944 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 2.79. Of 29 four-year-old Holsteins one was milked four times a day for every day in the year, producing 19,935 lbs. of milk, 747 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 3.74, another four times 191 days and three times for 40 days, another four times for 114 days and three times for 233 days, a third four times for 51 days and three times for 204, and a fifth four times for 163 days out of 346. Fifteen were milked for a certain number of days three times. One three-year-old Holstein was milked four times daily for the whole year, producing 18,371 lbs. of milk, 658 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 3.57, another four times daily for 32 days and three times for 333 days, a third four times daily for 74 days and three times for 149 days out of a total of 223 in milk, a fourth four times for 26 days and three times for 106 days, a fifth four times a day for 40 days and three times daily for 108 days, a sixth four times a day for 330 days and three times daily for 23 days out of 360 in milk. Nineteen others were milked three times daily for a number of days and two three times for the whole year, one producing 16,215 lbs. of milk, 624 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 3.84, and the other 18,262 lbs. of milk, 588 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 3.22. One two-year-old was milked four times a day every day in the year, producing 21,795 lbs. of milk, 842 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 3.86, another was milked four times daily for 103 days and three times for 252 days out of a total of 255 days, a third was milked four times for 72 days and three times for 274 days out of 346, a fourth and a fifth were each milked four times daily every day, making three two-year-olds so handled. One of the latter produced 12,168 lbs. of milk, 539 lbs. of fat, an average of 4.43, and the other 11,266 lbs. of milk, 448 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 3.98. One two-year-old that was milked three times daily for every day in the year produced 15,797 lbs. of milk and 535 lbs. of fat, a percentage of 3.04. Thirty-seven others of the 70 two-year-old Holsteins entered were milked three times daily for various periods up to 360 days. Thus, it would appear that the number of daily milkings must depend mainly upon custom, type, condition and judgment.

Green Manure for Orchards.

The two principal functions of green manuring are the use of cover crops in the orchard and as a blanket for the land during winter. The plants best suited for this purpose are unquestionably the legume crops. For fruit trees of all kinds the most important fertilizing element is nitrogen. Through their nodule forming bacteria the leguminous plants draw into the ground and make quickly available for the trees, large quantities of the free nitrogen of the air. And not only do the legumes increase the amount of nitrogen in the

soil; they are as good humus formers as can be planted. It should also be noted that practically all legumes are deep-rooted plants and hence bring up mineral food from the sub-soil. While the soy-bean, the field bean, the field pea, the crimson clover, and the lupines, all give good results in the orchard, the best of all legumes for this purpose is the red clover. The value of green manure has long been recognized by Canadian fruit growers. Nevertheless, there is quite generally throughout Canada a dearth of cover crops. Fortunately there is at hand an immediate and economical remedy for this situation. Within recent years there have been countless experiments by various experiment stations and practical fruit growers as to the best method of increasing the growth of legumes. Almost without exception these experiments have demonstrated that the best legume food known to man is agricultural gypsum. Indeed, its systematic use has time and again increased leguminous growth as much as five hundred per cent. and even more.

Soils in which legumes are grown are nearly always deficient in sulphur. Legumes, of course, must have sulphur, tremendous quantities of it. Unless they get it in easily available form they simply starve to death. Agricultural gypsum, which is an untreated, ground, natural rock fertilizer, furnishes sulphur in an immediately available and neutral form—exactly the form that sulphur is supplied to nature.

Seed Certification of Potatoes.

The measure of success attainable in the growing of seed potatoes depends not only upon the practice of best cultural methods, although this is a most important consideration, but also upon the amount of attention paid to the several diseases to which potatoes, both plants and tubers, are subject. To assist in this later phase of the work, a number of inspectors specially trained in the identification of potato diseases and in the application of control measures recommended, are again visiting the fields of all growers who have made application for such assistance this season. The accomplishment of several purposes is the object of this assistance being rendered, chief among which may be mentioned: (1) the grower is definitely advised by the inspector with regard to the cultivation of his crop and of the nature of any disease found to be present; (2) the grower is assisted in the eradication of all diseased, weak or otherwise undesirable plants from his fields, if he so desires; (3) growers of crops which, after critical examinations have been made of the plants during the growing season and of the tubers after harvest, are found to measure up to the standards set for No. 1 seed potatoes are put in touch with prospective purchasers; (4) direct information is obtained with regard to conditions prevailing in the potato fields throughout the country year by year; (5) records, which are available for the information of any one interested, are maintained of the history and behavior of all seed inspected.

In furtherance of this work, and in the event of the grower, whose crops have been found up to the standard, desiring to sell his stock or certified seed, a final examination is made by an inspector at the point of shipping, upon application by the grower. Provided the stock has been graded so that a shipment of potatoes for seed purposes contains no tubers under two ounces or above twelve ounces in weight, a sufficient number of tags to cover the number of bags or other containers necessary for the shipping of the amount of potatoes inspected is issued by the inspector and placed by him upon the shipment. These tags certify that the contents of the bags or other containers to which they are attached have been grown by the person whose name appears on the tags; that they have been inspected by an officer of the Department of Agriculture and found to be sufficiently vigorous and free from serious diseases, other pests and foreign varieties, to warrant them being classed as No. 1 (or No. 2) grade seed potatoes.

An enhanced price to the grower over that paid for ordinary stock, satisfaction to the purchaser, the general distribution of a high grade of seed potatoes throughout many parts of the country, and the acquirement of a considerable seed trade with the United States, have been the results noted during the several years the work described has been in progress.

By any one desirous of growing seed potatoes with a view to certification, the following points should be particularly borne in mind: (1) plant only clean seed (particularly certified seed); (2) do not mix the varieties; (3) practice seed treatment; (4) keep the Colorado beetle and other insects under control; (5) use Bordeaux mixture. Strict attention to these points will provide reasonable assurance that the resulting crops will figure well in the inspection and certification records, and other conditions being equal, the grower who enters such crops in any of the field crop competitions will secure a high percentage of points at the hands of the judges.

All growers who have not yet availed themselves of the service of an inspector, which are furnished free of charge, are invited to communicate with the Dominion Botanist.

Horse Sense

The following rules are worthy of careful study by every person who owns or works horses. A good plan is to tack the rules up in the stable where they can be referred to frequently.

1. Load lightly, and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.
4. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still.
5. When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.
6. If the thermometer is seventy-five degrees or higher, wipe him all over with damp sponge, using vinegar water if possible. Do not wash the horse at night.
7. Saturday night, give a bran mash, lukewarm, and add a tablespoonful of saltpetre.
8. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.
9. If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove his harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if necessary, chopped ice, wrapped in a cloth.
10. If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.
11. Clean your horse at night, so that he can rest well, and clean him thoroughly. The salt dandruff drying on his skin makes him uncomfortable, and often produces sores under the harness.
12. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay. If you don't he will be thirsty all night.
13. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

If sheep raisers only realized the benefits and satisfaction from dipping their sheep, no compulsory law would be required to make them enthusiastic and persistent in the practice of dipping.

Good pasture cannot be expected after two or three years of hay, for by that time the clovers are all killed out and even the hardy grasses are becoming thin, hence a light growth of grass is all that can be looked for.

The Children's Hour

The world has little use for the boy or girl who does not, in his heart of hearts, want to win out in the things that count for most. A shoe string is a pretty poor sort of thing to depend upon, but it is a steel cable compared to a young man or woman who has no big dream of success in some line or other.

Ask a hundred men of the present day what, in their opinion, is the greatest need of the times, and ninety-nine of them will tell you, "We need men—good men, and women, women that can and will do everything they undertake, right." The one-hundredth man no doubt would say, "We need means with lots of money. Men of means can do everything." With these men, "money makes the mare go." But while the mare is going, the money is usually going, too, and pretty fast; for the man who depends solely on his money to win him success will not win any success that is worth winning.

What, then, is success that is successful? Shall we leave the money entirely out of the question? Is it not a help in life? It surely is. The man who would say otherwise would not be speaking the truth. We need money. Primarily, our efforts in this world are directed toward the acquirement of money or something that can be turned into money. As the social world goes, money is a power. But it is not the highest good in life. Back of the money must be the determination to use what we get wisely and for the best good of ourselves, of those who are dear to us and of mankind.

Now, it is success to become a good farmer. A boy told me the other day that many thought he was a fool for quitting school and going to work on a farm. "But," he added, "I am learning every day. I will get to be as good an all-round farmer right here on the farm, so that I know as much about how to do farm work as I would if I went to school. I can't go to an agricultural school now, but I can learn as I earn."

That was a fine declaration of prin-

Experimental and Research Work in Grain and Field Crops.

Experimental and research work, promoted by, and under the guidance of, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has made great strides in Canada during recent years. It is estimated, for instance, that the discovery of Marquis wheat by the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farms Branch has enabled the wheat growers of the three Prairie Provinces by \$20,000,000 annually, and that the introduction of Preston, Stanley and Heron wheats into the other provinces has brought about a gain of at least half a million dollars yearly. But wheat is not the only grain that has profited immensely through the work carried on at the Experimental Farms. By the introduction of Daubigny, Victory, and in particular Banner oats, a gain has been made of over \$9,000,000 annually, while other new grains, such as barley, flax and peas, have proven responsible for an increase in value of \$3,000,000 annually. All of these must and will develop in still greater profit to the country. Experiments in plant breeding work with garden and field crops have led to the discovery of many new varieties, such as the Melba apple, Early Mielcoim corn, Alacritty tomato, etc. Hardy varieties of tree fruits have been proven of good growth in the Prairie Provinces, while some valuable discoveries have been made in forage crops, notably a perennial red clover. Immensely valuable research work has been done by the Division of Chemistry, and by the Division of Botany, and by the Health of Animals, Entomological and Seed Branches. Canada has been shown to be the healthiest of all countries in live stock, a fact which must be attributed in large measure to the excellent system of supervision and control adopted and followed by the Health of Animals Branch. By its precautionary measures and other activities it is conservatively calculated the Division of Botany has saved the country \$32,000,000 annually, largely by its crusade against smut and its control of late blight and rot of potatoes and other diseases to which plant life is subject. Research work in its laboratories by the Seed Branch has resulted in approximately 100,000 tons of screenings being made of maximum value to the live stock feeder and this is but one of the profitable results that have been achieved. Turning to the Entomological branch, when it is stated that to field crops alone a justifiable estimate is that the depredations of insects cause a loss each year of \$125,000,000, some idea of the colossal work involved can be formed. In field husbandry, by the greater use of crop rotations and the ascertaining of the most profitable rotations for each district, it is estimated that Ontario is benefitted annually to the extent of \$32,000,000, while by summer fallowing, a system urgently encouraged by the Experimental Farms Branch, the Prairie Provinces are thought to gain \$90,000,000 annually. These few facts will illustrate the advance that is being made in the development of Canadian agriculture.

Experiments by the French Army Veterinary Service show that dried seaweed makes an excellent substitute for oats in a horse's menu.

Any one who watches a pair of birds at their nest can scarcely fail to be impressed with the tireless and devoted care given to the young. Indeed, both poet and scientist, and even the most disinterested observers, agree that in the nesting season most birds furnish a beautiful example of devotion to the offspring and fidelity to each other.

There are many popular beliefs, however, which exaggerate the affection of a bird for its mate. For example, that the wild goose, having lost its mate, will never mate again; and that the eagle, once deprived of its first love, will never choose another. While it is undoubtedly true that the same individuals often nest together year after year, it is probably their attachment for the nesting site, rather than any love for each other, which causes them to remate; for it is merely the homing instinct which impels them to seek the same place at the same time each year. It sometimes happens, of course, that one of the pair has been killed and does not return to the old home. The other one may then haunt the nesting area in seeming grief, and if unable to find another mate that season, such sentimental stories may easily arise.

Only very few birds are believed to mate for life and remain mated throughout the year. The parrots are a familiar example of this true monogamy among birds, and in their native lands whole flocks can be seen flying about in pairs at all seasons. Even when hunted each bird clings to its mate, so that the birds flock to their fallen comrades.

But whether birds mate for life or for a single season, their home life will always interest us and merit our study, for it is the highest type of domestic relationship found among animals. As with all animals, the female usually takes the home cares more seriously; but with a great many species of birds, the male works with the female from the time the nest is started until the young are fully fledged.

The males usually arrive first on the nesting grounds, and make ready for the females by driving away rival males from the areas which they have selected for their own. The females seem to decide on the actual nesting site, however, and when this great matter is settled, both birds, in many cases, set about building. Some do it leisurely, as if they found pleasure in prolonging the task. Phoebe, for instance, come back early in spring, and although they do not begin to incubate until the beginning of May, they are busy every warm, sunny day carrying material with which to renovate the old nest under the eaves of some rocky ledge. Other birds allow only a couple of days for building, and then work indefatigably until the home is complete.

It is not to be inferred, however, that all birds lead the touching home life that we see among most of the common song-birds. Some, especially game birds, are normally polygamous, and, after mating, the males desert the females without even assisting with the nest. One of the most curious forms of home life among birds is that of the phalaropes, a small group of shore birds. With them the whole order of domestic affairs is reversed, and the female enjoys the freedom which is usually accorded the male. Her one duty is to lay the eggs, and this accomplished she flocks with the other females of her kind, leaving the male to incubate the eggs and care for the young. The familiar American cowbird and the European cuckoo are the most aberrant of all birds in their nesting habits, for they build no nests, but lay their eggs in the nests of other species and never see their offspring.

But the great majority of birds are monogamous; that is, they have only one mate each season, and it is their home life which offers unlimited opportunity for individual observation.

The Home Life of Birds

BY ELSA G. ALLEN

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Spraying and Dusting.

Whether dusting gives as good results in pest control as liquid spraying is a question that will stand discussion. A leading authority gives the advantages of dusting from an economic viewpoint as greater speed in application; more suitable for the timing of applications; less waste of time, the operation being possible in poorer weather conditions than spraying; lighter weight of apparatus, which is consequently more portable; less liable to trouble and breakdowns, owing to greater simplicity. The doubtful factors in dusting are, as to its efficiency in controlling fungous disease, biting insects and sucking insects and as to relative cost where the objects aimed at are taken into consideration. The authority here referred to quotes the results of experiments that point to the conclusion that dusting is equal to spraying in the control of fungous diseases and biting insects but is inferior to liquid spraying in the control of sucking insects such as Psylla and the green apple bug.

Sugar Keeps Bordeaux. That granulated sugar will keep Bordeaux spray mixture from deteriorating is the discovery of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. It is well known by orchardists that Bordeaux becomes almost worthless unless used shortly after being mixed. This trouble can be overcome

by adding one-eighth ounce of granulated sugar dissolved in water for each pound of copper sulphate (blue vitriol or bluestone) used. When sugar is used in the proportion mentioned the spray mixture will not spoil on account of a breakdown or delay on account of rain.

For a two-hundred-gallon tank of 6-6-50 Bordeaux, which will require twenty-four pounds of bluestone, dissolve three ounces (seven heaping teaspoons) of sugar in a little water, and add slowly to the tank of spray, agitating until thoroughly mixed. Too much sugar must not be used. For small amounts of spray, dissolve one well-rounded, but not heaping, teaspoon of sugar in one quart of water, then use at the rate of one-half pint of this solution for each pound of bluestone going into the amount of Bordeaux required.

Give us, O give us, the man who sings at his work! He will do more in the same time, he will do it better, he will persevere longer. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyful, a spirit all sunshine, graceful, free, very gladness, beautiful because bright.

There's money in the dairy business, but how can you ever really know until you keep books?

Most birds feed their young largely on insects, caterpillars, plant-lice, insect eggs, etc., and thus render a tremendous service to agriculture, for countless millions of harmful pests are gathered each year. The warblers, vireos, wrens, orioles and thrushes belong to the insect destroying army. Other birds, like the goldfinches and mourning-dove, feed their young largely on the seeds of weeds, and thus do they also help the farmer. These seed-eating birds are fed by regurgitation, and this is true also of the flickers and hummingbirds.

But the care of the young does not consist only in providing food. Almost as much as they need food, they need to be kept warm and sheltered from storms. Accordingly, the mother bird frequently broods them, ruffling out her feathers so that the young come in contact with her warm body. Most birds also keep their nests scrupulously clean and carry away the excrement after every feeding. This is, in most cases, enclosed in a mucous sac so that it can be easily removed, and the birds are careful to take it to a considerable distance from the nest in order not to draw the attention of enemies to the young.

During the brief time that most of our birds are in the nest, they are certainly lavished with the most assiduous care and faithful protection. There is no limit to the devotion of these birds to her nestlings in the presence of danger, for no matter how powerful the intruder, she knows no fear, and many species, especially the tiny humming-birds, attack with a ferocity which one would think could belong only to hawks and owls. But when once out of the nest, young birds are soon taught to shift for themselves and are then forgotten.

Face the sunshine—let the shadows lie behind you; Face the sunshine from life's dawn to its night; Face the sunshine, though at first its brightness blind you— Face the sunshine! Keep the shadows out of sight. Face the sunshine—let its beams your smiling lighten; Face the sunshine—let its rays suffuse your soul; Face the sunshine—let its warmth your pleasure brighten; Face the sunshine and be quit of grief and dole. Face the sunshine—let its sweet caress remind you Of the brightness we should scatter through the years; Face the sunshine—let the shadows fall behind you, And the sunshine will put rainbows in your tears.

The Feeding Stuffs Act.

The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament last year, is now in force. It provides that every sack, bag, or other container of feeding stuffs sold or offered for sale must have a tag or label in a conspicuous place on the outside, giving the name or brand of the contents, the name of the manufacturer, registered number and analysis guaranteed by the manufacturer, and the percentages of contents in protein, fat and fibre. The regulations formulated by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture under the Act detail the breed seeds known to be injurious, prohibits their use, and provides that no feed shall contain over five per cent. of weed seeds possessing good feeding value, nor over two per cent. of chaff, dust, straw or other fillers.

Blood travels through the heart at the rate of seven miles an hour.

None is poor but the mean in mind, the timorous, the weak, the unbelieving. None is wealthy but the affluent in soul, who is satisfied and foweth over—Tupper.

When my life's book is about to be closed, I hope to look back with calm repose To an honest life spent tilling the soil, And mankind benefited by my toil.

Selling the Homestead For a Mess of Pottage.

Journeying across our beautiful Canadian countryside, have you seen, as I have seen, huge signboards painted with an advertisement, its crude coloring blotting out the lovely tints of nature? Or a barn with the command to buy "Somebody's pink pills"? I can remember when it began, this desecration of the country, and we were told to take (but never did) various bitters and pills and to use certain cures and ointments.

We never bought, nor did our people buy, any of these infallible remedies. In fact, I never heard of any one who did buy. We thought them only cheap ways of painting the barns and the fences; we did not think of them as advertisements at all. But now, barn after barn, stable after stable, fence after fence, are found with these unsightly signs plastered on them.

What do the road users think? What do intelligent people think who cross the continent in the trains or by road? They know these painted barns and fences mark the standard of life of the people they belong to. They know that the man who permits his farm buildings to be used as a sign, his fence as a slogan, will sell (has sold) all this is beautiful and artistic he has about his place for a cost of paint. How utterly artless the country has become! Else we would take more pride in our homes, the appearance of our farms, the roads leading to them and our countryside.

I see but one way, besides appealing to their pride, to reach the farmers who sell their homesteads for a mess of pottage. If they have no pride, no love for their homes, they are hopeless. They have been thoughtless in the matter and I hope with this to make them sit up and think!

If a man has not the pride to keep himself and his home decent, he must be made to do so. He must not be allowed to insult the country and the decent people in it. He must be taught there is a better way, a more beautiful way to live, even if we have to pass laws preventing his defiling his own and disgusting every one else. He even lowers the financial value of his farm.

His answer is "I can do what I like with my own." No, he can't! He can not drive his horse or his car on the wrong side of the road. He can not dam up a creek running through his property and deprive his neighbor of water. And there are hundreds of other important things he can not do with his own property.

He must be taught, or compelled to learn, that he can not defile and deface his buildings and his land to make millions for bill-stickers and save a pittance for himself in paint. It is as great a crime to steal beauty as it is to steal cash. He must be taught he has a stake in the upkeep of the country. He must, first by education and then by justice, be made to see that he is degrading the country and degrading it by ruining his part of it, the part he controls, and that it is as important to preserve the beauty of the country as its dignity and usefulness.

Face the Sunshine.

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The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament last year, is now in force. It provides that every sack, bag, or other container of feeding stuffs sold or offered for sale must have a tag or label in a conspicuous place on the outside, giving the name or brand of the contents, the name of the manufacturer, registered number and analysis guaranteed by the manufacturer, and the percentages of contents in protein, fat and fibre. The regulations formulated by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture under the Act detail the breed seeds known to be injurious, prohibits their use, and provides that no feed shall contain over five per cent. of weed seeds possessing good feeding value, nor over two per cent. of chaff, dust, straw or other fillers.

Blood travels through the heart at the rate of seven miles an hour.

None is poor but the mean in mind, the timorous, the weak, the unbelieving. None is wealthy but the affluent in soul, who is satisfied and foweth over—Tupper.

When my life's book is about to be closed, I hope to look back with calm repose To an honest life spent tilling the soil, And mankind benefited by my toil.