

ture in 1902, the Government was congratulated upon the successful inauguration of the travelling library system. During the session, when the estimates were under consideration, only \$2,000 was voted for the travelling libraries, as compared with over \$60,000 for the Public Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes, art galleries, etc., of the Province. It is safe to say that the people in the towns who have access to these libraries and institutes do not need these advantages nearly as much as the isolated families of the rural districts. It would be only fair to at least divide the amount, if the Government cannot afford to appropriate more, and place the books where they will do the greatest good to the greatest number.

It was probably a mistake to submit this scheme to the Department of Education. The travelling library would do untold good in supplementing the work of the Farmers' Institutes, and the many other educational agencies under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture.

To place one hundred fresh, readable books a year in each agricultural community, would go a long way in solving the social problems of the country. If this library were made the nucleus for the formation of literary societies, debating clubs, and reading circles, under adequate supervision, the intellectual life of the country would receive a stimulus and strength absolutely unattainable in the congested centres of population.

In these libraries would be books that would spur the perplexed youth to act the Columbus to his own undiscovered possibilities, that would

urge him not to brood over the past, or dream too largely of the future, but to get his lessons from the hour and make every occasion a great occasion; books that would be uplifting, energizing; the standard of which could not be measured in gold, but in growth; not in reputation but in subtle power; not in circulation or popularity, but in character; books of biography, literature, science, history, religion; books that young people will read and whose truths they are able to digest and assimilate. Modern farming is an intellectual pursuit and such facilities would remove the drudgery and increase its fascination.

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Never let stock go back for want of a temporary expenditure to meet special seasons or requirements.

Don't think that walking about on your farm with your eyes open and a paddle in your hand is time wasted.

Don't buy feeding mixtures which you can make yourself, at 50 per cent. more than the ingredients are worth.

Never buy large quantities of artificial manure, except to give a sharp fillip, if you can get plenty of farm manure cheap.

Never have a bad-bred animal on your farm; never let your stock drink cold water when the thermometer is at zero; and don't turn bullocks into machires for warming two bushels of icy cold roots, with 93 per cent. of water in them, up to the temperature of their own bodies.