

natural to suppose that the students' desire for a knowledge of the history of these, and other countries should be stimulated.

Art and science are amenable to natural laws; therefore, a knowledge of the operations of Nature as regards growth and development will aid the student in scientific research and pursuits.

Architecture and design are the children of Nature, every curve and line are copies of those which go to form the tree, the leaf or the flower. Figure is an essential property of matter, and beauty of design is that which most closely resembles Nature. Poetry and imagination are intimately allied with a love of natural objects. Trees, flowers and fruit are held up to the imagination as emblems of many virtues, and lessons of the deepest import are imparted by their growth.

Habits of industry are inculcated and enforced; no man can be a good farmer or gardener who is not industrious. Inherent indolence is, or at least should be, cured by the necessity of doing everything at the right season if success is to be attained; good and bad habits grow like flowers and weeds. Therefore, any pursuit which tends to uproot the bad so that the good may thrive, become settled and permanent, cannot be too much encouraged.

Love of home is increased and intensified and the domestic affections cemented, and rendered more sacred and lasting by a love of natural objects; there is a sort of freemasonry among the students and admirers of nature, a mystic bond of union which strengthens the ties of friendship and adds to the pleasure of life.

Labor is dignified by agriculture and horticulture: the farmer and gardener are in a certain sense co-operators with the Creator. Although the earth brings forth all that is required for our use, the merciful sentence. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" is still in force and is not really so much a punishment as a benign command to cultivate the soil, so that it shall bring forth more abundantly. The lot of many a millionaire is less to be envied than that of the faithful and diligent cultivator of the soil.

A neighbourly instinct is evoked, for a good farmer or gardener cannot be a bad neighbour; the diligence with which he cultivates his own land, as regard draining, fencing, keeping good roads, destroying noxious weeds, vermin and insects, has a reflex influence upon the whole neighbour-

hood for good; beside which, is the moral effect of his good example.

Patriotism is fostered in the heart of a good and successful farmer, for he learns to love the soil for the returns it gives him for his directed energies; he loves the country where he is permitted to practice the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness unmolested by oppressive legislation, and only charged with such taxes as are necessary to defray the expenses of the education of the rising generation and to insure the proper and just administration of public affairs.

The Poultry-Yard.

(CONDUCTED BY S. J. ANDRES).

HOW TO BEGIN WITH POULTRY.

The amateur must learn to walk before he can run, and my advice to him is: Try a sitting or two, or purchase a trio, and then if you have had bad luck you will not be out very much money. If the amateur were not too ambitious and would start with a few chickens and give them every attention he would be better satisfied in the long run and his chickens would make better birds than if he had an immense flock and only gave them half the attention they require. Take one dozen chicks just hatched and give them good attention and feed them well all they will eat from the shell until the show time and they will be worth more than two poorly raised broods.

S. J. ANDRES.

ONLY ONE ACRE.

A letter just received tells me of a farmer in Great Barrington, Mass., U.S.A., who is doing a big work and profitable one, too, on a small territory. He has but one acre of ground, on which he keeps three horses, one cow, rabbits, guinea pigs, ferrets, foxes, rackoons, and pet stock, and finds enough land to spare to do an extensive poultry business. He keeps a flock of pheasants and also a good garden.

He started his incubators January 1st 1899, and up to May 21st he hatched 4,503 chickens. After that date, he filled his incubators with duck