

OUR DOMINION FOR EVER.

Our Dominion forever ! our own dear land,
The land of the brave and the free ;
Where ever we roam we'll think of our
home,
And love the old banner,
The red-cross banner,
Triumphant by land and by sea.

CHORUS.

Then sing our Dominion for ever,
The red-cross banner for ever !
No cravens are we,
By land or by sea,
We'll sing our Dominion for ever ;
We'll sing our Dominion for ever.

Our Dominion for ever ! our hearts and our
homes

We'll ever protect with our lives ;
For with heart and with hand we are ready
to stand

And fight for the Banner,
The red-cross Banner,
In defence of our sweethearts and wives.

CHO. —Then sing, etc.

Our Dominion for ever ! God bless our own
land

Rose, thistle, and shamrock here grow,
So closely entwined, they are ever combined
To adorn the old Banner,
The red-cross Banner,
That triumphs o'er every foe.

CHO. —Then sing, etc.

COLOR SENSE IN INSECTS.

Bees, at least, and probably other insects, do distinguish and remember colors; this we have for a settled fact. Not only so, but their tendency to follow color has been strong enough to produce all the beautiful blossoms of our fields and gardens.

Moreover, we have seen that while bees, which are flower hunters, are guided greatly by color, wasps, which are omnivorous, are guided to a less extent; and ants, which are miscellaneous feeders, not at all.

It may be objected that insects do not care for the color apart from the amount of honey; but Mr. Anderson noticed that when the corollas of certain flowers had been cut away, the insects never discovered or visited the flowers; and Mr. Darwin lopped off the big lower petals of several lobelia blossoms, and found that the bees never noticed them, though they constantly visited the neighboring flowers.

On the other hand, many bright colored bells have no honey, but merely make a great

show for nothing, and so deceive insects into paying them a call on the delusive expectation that they will be asked to stop to dinner. Some very unprincipled flowers, like the huge Sumatran rafflesia, thus take in the carrion flies, by resembling in smell and appearance a piece of decaying meat.

Moreover, certain insects show a preference for special flowers over others. One may watch for hours the visits paid by a bee or a butterfly to several dozens of one flower, say a purple lamium, in succession, passing unnoticed the yellow or white blossoms which intervene between them.

Fritz Muller mentions an interesting case of a lantana, which is yellow on the first day, orange on the second, and purple on the third. "This plant," he says, "is visited by various butterflies. As far as I have seen, the purple blossoms are never touched. Some species inserted their probosces both into the yellow flowers of the first day and the orange flowers of the second day."

Mr. T. D. Lilly, an American naturalist, observed that the colored petunias and morning-glories in his garden were torn to pieces by the bees and butterflies in getting at the honey, while the white or pale ones were never visited.

These are only a few sample cases out of hundreds in which various observers have noted the preference shown by insects for blossoms of a special color.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

NEW MILDEW DESTROYER.—This from a late *Rural New Yorker*, is worthy of special attention, as it is said to destroy mildew at once, without injuring the leaves of the vines or plants: "Place four pounds of fresh stone lime, broken to the size of hens' eggs, in some vessel holding several gallons; over this strew two pounds of sulphur; pour over the whole three gallons of boiling water, and cover tightly while slaking the lime. When entirely slaked, stir well, and pour one half into a forty gallon cask, and fill with water, mixing all together. Allow it to settle, and use the clear liquid for sprinkling or spraying the vines or plants affected.

BAKED APPLES.—Peel and remove the cores of six large apples, fill each one with jam of some kind; bake and serve with custard.