NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Science and Practice will be more closely related during the 20th Century in consequence of the labors of such men as Lawes and Gilbert, whose names have become familiar to all careful students. Their work has made the 19th Century famous for exceedingly useful agricultural experiments, and has set in operation experiment station work in many countries. Hitherto the great mass of the people, and especially the farmers and fruit growers, have known little of the underlying principles of their practice, because such knowledge has been locked up in books and largely confined to the halls of the great Universities for the benefit of students of the liberal Arts. Education had been monopolized by the professions; and the lords of the soil, kept in ignorance, lacked that self respect that was due to their noble occupation, and did not attain that success which was due to their industry.

Now all is changed. The professor goes to meet the farmers, and submits himself to their cross questioning: he puts his chemistry, physiology and botany into common terms and applies the principles to the every day duties of the farm. As a result we shall have intelligent cultivation of the soil, and failure and discouragement will be the exception in our fair Dominion.

Night Shelter would appear to have an influence on vegetable production, if we may judge from results attained by A. Petit, of France, in 1901. Various mats and screens were stretched a certain distance above the plants at night, and a record kept as compared with certain other plants not so treated. In case of cabbage and lettuce sheltered from March to May a very considerable increase in yield was noted; while strawberries with night shelter from October 15th, grew more vigorously, were about eight days earlier, and the crop was sensibly heavier than where not sheltered.

To make plants bloom in the window garden Mr. Barton advises using small pots. Most people, he told the farmers at Grange Hall, Grantham, used pots too large and in consequence the plants produced stalks and leaves instead of flowers. Another mistake, often made, was in getting the black soil from the woods for flowering plants. This is not the best potting soil. Better get a strong clay loam, such as you would sow to wheat; take a turf from that and let it rot in a pile for one year. Then, if necessary, it could be enriched with cow manure, and made porous with sharp sand.

Trees for home and school grounds, according to Mr. W. C. McCalla at the same meeting, may be well selected from the native varieties. He had collected a herbarium of these trees, and found at least twenty species which grew in the Niagara district, that could not be found elsewhere. Mr. L. Woolverton advocated the cultivation of taste in tree planting about the farmer's house. Trees and shrubs should be grouped about the entrance to give an air of mystery to the approach, and in front of fences, barns and other objectionable features, so as to hide them from view. He advocated an open lawn in front of the house as the very best setting for it.

Boys and girls who live in the country should study those things that will best fit them for their life work. "The professions," said Mr. Duncan Anderson, "are overcrowded, but there is plenty of room on the