# A Few Minutes' Reflection and Recreation.

Lands mortgaged may return, but and small be thoroughly in earnest—hopesty once pawned is ne'er redeemd.—Middleton.

How truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles! Washington Irving.

Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a des-

Every great man is always being being helped by everybody, for his gift is to get good out of all things and all persons .- Ruskin

Consideration is the soil in which wisdom may be expected to grow, and strength be given to every upspring-ing plant of duty.—Emerson.

All the while that thou livest ill, thou hast the trouble distraction and inconveniences of life, but not the sweet and true use of it .- Fuller.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august. How complicate, how wonderful is

-Young. Whatever you try to do in life, try

All that has made England famous, and all that has made England wealthy, has been the work of minorities, some times very small ones .- Sir

Some women cling to their own homes like the honeysuckle over the door, yet like it, fill all the region with ubtile fragrance of their goodness. -Henry Ward Beecher.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things in which smiles, and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart.-Sir Humphry Davy.

He who would keep his heart pure and holy must plant a sentinel at every avenue by which sin may find access there, guarding against none more than the little sins, as they are called.-Thomas Guthrie.

"He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; avoid

"He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple; teach him. "He who knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep; awake him. with all your heart to do well; what-ever you devote yourself to devote yourself to completely; in great aims —From the Arabian Proverbs. "But he who knows and knows that

simple old lady on whom he had called. "I am not one of the regular ministers." he explained. "I am one whom they call a 'supernumerary.' But pessibly you do not know what that means," "Oh, yes, I do," was the re-"It means one more than's want-

THE CAUSE OF THE CROWD. Once, at the Rotunda, in Liverpool, the chair was taken by a member of the town council of that great city. There was a very large attendancein fact, the hall was crowded in every part. To give the people time to settle down in their seats the chairman and I sat on the platform for a couple of minutes. I looked at the audience, and said to the town councilor, "What a beautiful house! what a crowd!' "Yes," he whispered to me with a wink of satisfaction, "they knew I was going to take the chair." He was in earnest. I was sorry I had spoken. On another occasion I was asked to give a lecture for the benefit of a public library. That night was a very stormy one; snow, sleet, wind, everything bad was turned on. I thought that the poor library would not make much money out of me that night. To my great gratification, when I arrived at the hall I found there a very good house, and, being introduced to the president, I said to him: "I am agreeably surprised. I was afraid the weather would kill us. It is very gratifying to find such a good house on such a night as this, isn't it?" my dear sir," he replied, "I am not at all surprised. The public library is very popular." I have been very careful ever since.-Max O'Rell.

THE WISH OF LORD NELSON. The famous picture of the "Death of he was present at a dinner, during journals more intelligible to the general a moment, but the history of the life, which he sat between the artist and taste for art and some discrimination in judging it. "But," said he, turning power I do feel. I never pass a shop where the 'Death of Wolfe' is in the window without being stopped by it."

"But my lord," continuued West "I am afraid your intrepidity will yet builder." furnish me with another such scene; and, if it should, I shall certainly avail myself of it.'

A few days later he sailed: his strangly expressed aspiration was realized, and the scene lives upon can-

tein in some form. As trees of what-ever size, color or shape, are classed HOW THE FUED COMMENCED. as wood, so the protein in whatever "Harry, love," said Mrs. Darley to her husband, when he arrived home a red as in blood, or white, as in casein: He few evenings ago, "I've been dreadand although the chemist may, for his fully insulted!" "By whom?"

still so far as the practical man is con-"By your mother." cerned, we can leave such chemical "My mother, Molly? Nonsense, dear! names to the chemist, and use the word protein-the builder. And how could she insult you! She isn't here: she's miles away. labeled the different protein com-pounds in a feed, he finds another

"Show it to me ' "I'll tell you all about it. A letter came for you this morning, addressed

explanations into a little space, in your mother's handwriting, and so, say why that word was selected. of course, I opened it. "Of course," said Mr. Darley, drily.
"It was written to you all the way would require too much time, a large number of words, but little satisfac

'Yes, I understand that; but where starches are carbohydrates. How many sugars there are no chemist does the insult to you come in?" "In the postscript. When I read along to that it said: 'Dear Molly,knows, and the same is true of the starches, but the slight differences that Don't fail to give this letter to Harry; exist between the different varieties I want him to have it.' It's a shameare of no interest to any one but the ful insult, and I'll never speak to her are alike, if she only gets enough.

The following 16 rules are kept printed on a card by a member of one of the oldest mercantile concerns in New York city, and, with other good literature and much fatherly advice, are handed to young men of his acquaintance from time to time and otherwise distributed where they will do good. It is safe to say that the success of the establishment referred to has been built up along the lines indicated by these rules. We commend them to the attention of our

1. Keep good company or none. 2. If your hands are not usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have

him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.
6. Good character is above all things

7. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. 8. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

see a way to get out again. 12. Never borrow unless you can possibly avoid it.

13. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. 14. Be just before you are generous.

spend when you are old.

THE LIMITATIONS OF SPECIAL-

first-rate powers from the all-round development which was possible to the great men of the Renaissance. A great painter today must be content to be a great painter only, he cannot be a sculptor and a poet as well. This may be accepted. The matter, rather, to be regretted is that modern specialism stands often in the way of the unfolding and perfecting of talent grenerations from the cradle to maturunfolding and perfecting of talent even within the limits of the one chosen calling.

A MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITY. Children of normal parents are born neither selfish nor unselfish. The abil- danger great .- Cor. ity for good or evil lies latent at first, but develops and extends, like bloodcirculation, wherever channels are provided. With the first hour of motherhood begins a mother's responsibility. She has not to gain her influence; it is hers as soon as the child is hers. But she has to maintain, deserve and constantly increase it by making her own life, in every important particular, the model of what she would have his life to be. Love com-pels love; truth compels truth; nowith them and they will keep them; make them the center of your per?"

There are a few terms in connec-

tion with dairying, the elucidation of

which would make the matter in dairy

reader. We refer to the words "pro-

tein," "carbohydrates," "fat." They

are the open sesame to all that lies be-

tween the cover of the largest book on

feeding, so far as its practical applica-

Take the first term, protein; a some-

what strange word, and as not being of

English origin, slow to be grasped by

the farmer, but in spite of that it has

come to stay, because, like many other

words of foreign origin, it enables us

to express in one word what otherwise

would take many. So the sooner we

make this word part of ourselves, the

better. If we want to put the word to

more common use we can call it "the

All the bones and tissues of an ani-

mal contain protein; all the fluids are largely made up of it; the hide, hair,

horns and hoofs contain it in large

nearly pure protein in water; milk con-

tains over three pounds to the hundred,

and, in fact, there is nothing in the ani-

mal body that does not contain pro-

convenience, or other reason, give dif-

ferent names to different forms of it.

After the chemist has hunted out and

class of compounds, and for want of

a better word, and because, as in the

first case, he wants to pack a lot of

tion at the end. It will come close

enough to it to say that all sugars and

act as fuel, and as such are most im-

is always going on a slow fire, very slow in comparison with a true fire,

but none the less a source of heat and for this fire the carbohydrates are the

less we supply enough of it the work

After the carbohydrates are disposed

of, the chemist finds more or less fat,

the amount varying according to the

All animals must receive protein,

carbohydrates, fat; all foods must and

do contain them in different propor-

tions, and the farmer requires to know

because without such knowledge he is

working in the dark. He knows not

whether he is producing milk profit-

Ignorance, and a refusal to know and

use the tools of his trade will eventu-

CARE OF THE BUL.

Never ill-use a bull if there should

exist the remote chance that you may

meet that bull while at liberty. De-

pend upon it, even if months or years

have passed reprisals will follow.

There is no animal more sensitive or

animal with a longer memory. Many

of the attacks of bulls on their at-

tendants are the direct result of bru-

tality on the part of the man at some

time or other. In all probability the animal cannot retaliate at the time,

but he bides his time, and when it

THE BEE HIVE.

Many people have an idea that the

queen bee is a sort of ruler over all

the domestic economy of the hive, and

that she directs the storing of the

honey and the time of swarming, but

comes has no mercy.

she does neither.

amenable to kindness than a bull,

and understand these things, simply

food, from a small amount to 40 per

stops, and the profit also.

bodies, yet a fair

cessary in every ration.

ally be his own punishment.

As in the case of protein, un-

To a certain extent fat is of

proportion is ne-

portant.

calls these bodies carbohydrates.

tion is concerned.

generations from the cradle to maturity, and then sat back among the fireside shadows with folded hands, while their children praised them in the gates. It is certainly a grand call-There is none other like it. But ing. as the reward is great, so also is the

ON HIS DIGNITY.

"I get queer answers sometimes," said a business man who advertises a great deal, "when I ask my customers, as I frequently do, what publication they saw my advertisement in. As a rule they reply courteously, but once in a while a man takes the question as an affront. One pompous old fellow told me it was none of my business. A languid young man referred bility compels nobility. Love your me to his valet. But I was most taken children and they will love you in spite of all your shortcomings; keep to whom I said—In what paper, may I ask, did you see my advertisement? faith with you; treat them courteous- In all of them, sir,' he replied inly and they will be courteous; main- dignantly. 'Did you think from my tain high ideals and they will follow appearance that I read only one pa-

A BANKARIA AN

ON THE FARM.

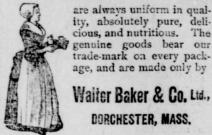
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a GOLD MEDAL

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

### BAKER'S **COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES**



age, and are made only by Waiter Baker & Co. Ltd., DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRADE-MARK ESTABLISHED 1780.

Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal,

sharpened, and his horses in good condition for the work. The early bird gets the worm, and the early-sown grain generally turns out the best yield at harvest. It is well to be ready for early seeding, but not well to begin before the land is in fairly good

CRUDE PETROLEUM FOR THE SAN JOSE SCALE

Crude petroieum is a new thing; it s an exceedingly effective insecticide, and in my own hands has been en- $\{ (a,b) \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}) : (a,b)$ tirely safe on all kinds of trees. To fruit-growers generally my advice is, use it boldly but carefully. Never treat a tree that does not need it, and never waste the oil. If you are in the least doubtful concerning the oil, or the man who is to apply it, use it in a mechanical mixture. sonally, on all trees to be treated by myself, I would apply it undiluted. The 25 per cent mixture has proved successful in so many hands that it seems almost as efficient as the undiluted oil, and I have no record of

injury from such a mixture. It must be recollected, however, that it is the oil which is the killing There must be oil enough to cover every part of the tree; the water serves merely to spread the same amount of oil over a greater surface. If you spray a pint of crude oil undiluted on one tree and two parts of a 25 per cent mechanical mix-ture on another of the same size, you have done exactly the same thing, and the results should be similar. If it needs a pint of oil to cover the tree well, you must put that much on, either with or without water, otherwise you will not get the desired re-I admit that the average man can do more even work with two quarts than with one pint, and will be less likely to put on an excess.

In using the mechanical mixture, keep the pump going as steadily as possible, as at every pause there is a tendency for the oil and water to separate in the hose, in the pump and in the air chamber. Every new start to be either clear oil followed clear water, or the reverse. Hence it is better to waste a little from tree to tree than to stop down every time and risk putting on too much oil or ineffective water.—Correspondent to Rural New Yorker.

## MR. JERRY SULLIVAN

A Sarnia Man Who Has Made an Important Discovery-His Letter

to the Public. To the tens of thousands who suffer

with Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, and Heartburn, the message of Mr .Jerry Sullivan will be a wel-Mr. Sullivan has found a cure in

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. He is anxious to help others, and writes the following letter for publication:
"For three years I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. I could get nothing to help me, although I consulted some of the leading doctors. I began to fear I would never be well.

"I purchased a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and after I had used these, I found my trouble growing gradually less. I continued the treatment, and am now perfectly cured. "I want all who may be suffering as I did to know of Dodd's Dyspepsia

Tablets. They are the sure cure for Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach." Mr. Sullivan, whose home is in Sarnia, Ont., has found out the difference between a medicine that "relieves," and one that "cures." Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure, and those who are

cured, stay cured. There is no good reason why any one should suffer a moment longer with Stomach Trouble.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured so many, that there is no room for doubt in the mind of any reasonable man or woman. They have never failed to cure all Stomach Weaknesses, when used according to directions.

ANSWERED DESCRIPTION. "That new reporter must be a humorist.'

"How so?" "Why, when the editor told him he would expect him to furnish a doubleheaded article, he came lugging in a barrel, and said that was the only one he could find."

### COLDS

The quickest relief for a cold is by Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

You will find the edge taken off in a night; and, in three or four days, you'll be wondering whether that cold amounted to anything anyhow.

That's relief. If you tackle it quick, the relief is quick; if you wait, the relief won't come-you know how colds hang on.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE

# AROUND THE LAMP. Be not content: contentment means whole career. That of which the his-

The world's best progress springs from man's unrest. Satiety is twin to satisfaction-The growing soul aches in its upward quest.

The splendid discontent of God With chaos made the world. Set suns in place and filled all space With stars that shone and whirled.

A TIME OF PREPARATION. tered thousands of years ago by the he proceeded to say: honored patriarch, and reiterated all down the centuries. "We are strangers as our fathers; our days on the earth the kernel represents the good Conser-are as a shadow, and there is none vatives." abiding;" plainly teaching that this world is simply a place of temporary sojourn, and a passage to the next. As such they use it who use it aright. They journey on day by day in anticipation of their heavenly home. They set their affections and center their hopes there. Their desires climb heavenward, and their aspirations to the immeasurable altitude where God dwells. Thus, as time bears them onward, it bears them upward. They

AN ESSAY OF S'S. Such strange sorts of souls are on the sphere.

Some social, some silent, some stern and severe. Some smiling so sweetly, some sober and staid, Some stay in the sunshine, and some

in the shade. Some stooping, some straight, some slender, some stout, Some starving in silence, some sup-ping with shout. Some sorry and sighing, and singing song.

Some saucy and scolding, some shiftless, some shrewd Some sincere and steadfast, submissive, subdued, The stylish, the simple, the slow, the

sedate. Speculators and swindlers and statesmen in state The sculptor and salesman, the savage, the sage, saint and the sinner, the speaker

on stage. Segar smokers, swearers, sots, sailors The spreader of scandal, smooth slanderer she,

Some seamstresses, some at the spindle and spool, Soothsayers and stewards, and schol-Sectarians and surgeons, and shepherds of sheep. Surveyors,

shoemakers, and sluggards in sleep, Some slaves and some soldiers, some scoundrels and scamps, Some scribblers of stanzas for sake of the stamps.

DON'T TALK TOO MUCH.

There was an amusing instance at a north country police court of a case

by having too much to say.

One dark night a rent collector had been waylaid, stunned by a blow on l the head and robbed of a bag containing a goodly sum of money.
Ultimately a young fellow was arrested and charged with the crime.

He stoutly maintained his innocence. and was endeavoring to set up an Despite the efforts of his council to keep him quiet, the prisoner continually interrupted while the prosecutor was giving evidence. In the end he

interrupted once too often. "How much do you say there was in the bag?" the prosecutor was asked. "I'm not quite sure." was the repry: "but I should say there would be over seventeen pounds.'

"That's another lie," blurted out the prisoner, excitedly. "There wasn't six-It is scarcely to be wondered at that the verdict went against him.

LIFE NEVER A JEST.

The playful fancy of a moment may innocently be expressed by the passing word, but he can hardly have learned the preciousness of life, who passes days in the elaboration of a jest. And as to what regards the deliniation of human character, the nature of all noble art is to epitomize and embrace can never be altogether ludicrous, it

must possess all the solemnity of the whole, not the brightness of the partial truth; for all truth that makes us smile is partial. The novelist amuses us by his relation of a particular incident, but the painter cannot sit any one of his characters before us

without giving some glimpse of its

torian informs us in successive pages, ies the a tyo.1. . ..,oc. y yp s it is the task of the painter to inform us at once. Writing upon the countenance not merely the expression of and the history of a life can never be a jest .- John Ruskin.

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT. An amusing episode occurred at a political meeting during the general election. After hearing the speeches of Day by day things are passing; one the candidate and his suporters an by one our friends are vanishing. A aged Conservative mounted the platthousand vicissitudes impress upon form and caused some mystery by draour minds the inexorable truth ut- matically holding aloft a walnut, when

"This is a political walnut. The rough shell represents the radicals; the next, before thee, and sojourners, as well the thin, biter skin, is the Liberals, and

A man in the audience cried out: "Now crack it!" The Tory did so, when, lo and behold! the kernel was rotten! The admixture of laughter and chagrin that followed may be imagined.

HOW MR. CRAWFORD WRITES HIS NOVELS.

Few authors are so prolific as F. Marion Crawford, and still fewer do are preparing for the holy festivities half so much preliminary work in the of that bright world, and are advancwriting of their books-which makes the first fact more remarkable. showed recently part of the material he had collected for his next historical romance, the scene of which will be laid in Florence. There were whole volumes of closely written notes, giving the histories and genealogies of all the great families living in that city during the times of which he will treat; there were numerous copies of old maps of the city, showing the roads and locating the important palaces and public buildings as they then existed, and extracts from records of those days. and even photographs of some of the paintings which have a place in Flor-entine annals. In adition to this Mr. Crawford said he had collected read 60 books, many of them old and rare, which were written during the period or about it. "And I am not done yet," he added, smiling. It is to be wondered if some of the popular historical romancers who have sprung up like mushrooms of late devoted so much time and research to the historical side of their stories! And this man has published two books within a year, and in addition to the works mentioned in this and the preceding paragraphs is also engaged upon an exhaustive history of Venice and doing other things beside!

THE THINGS THAT MONEY CAN'T

BUY. A college president said in an address: "College professors are miserably paid. The full professor in a New York State college gets, on an average a salary equal to that of a railroad engineer, and an asisstant professor the same as a fireman, while an instructor is equally rewarded with a brakeman.'

Measured in dollars and cents this is probably true, but what does it prove? Supposing that the railroad men should receive more than a college instructor (the president of a railroad usually receives more than the president of a with which one may get into trouble college), has anything yet been proved? Is the reward a college professor receives to be judged wholly by the size of the check? Are the advantages of a college education all financial? President Patton, of Princeton, when asked the question, why a young man should go to college, gave two reasons: first, that a young man should have a higher aim in life than mere money-getting; second, that a man should try to make the most of himself. Two somewhat similar reasons might be given in reply to the question, why a man should teach in college. Only in this case the

teacher is trying to make the most, not of himself, but of his students. American colleges are not moneymaking institutions. Every college in the country puts more money into the student than he pays in tuition fees and college expenses. The professor who quietly declines the offer of a larger salary in some other institution and continues to teach in his alma mater, must find the greatest emolument in his love for his work and the affection of his students. For obvious reasons the financial side must, to some extent, be considered, but a worse thing could hardly befall the colleges than that men should seek professorships for the salaries alone. The professor in the chair and the minister in the pulpit, who are there solely for purpose of making money, have mis-taken their calling.—James Melvin Lee.

A SUPERNUMARY.

Some of the richest and most staggering remarks addressed to his reverence are those which are spoken with very good intention, but which are capable of a double application; as when a somewhat consequential minister belonging to the Methodist we are wont to do. It 's not that spe-body got "one for himself" from a claimation keeps contemporary men of portant in the hive, as being the mo-

Nelson" is closely connected with an anecdote of the great admiral. Just before he went to sea for the last time Sir William Hamilton. Nelson was expressing to Hamilton his regret that he had not in his youth acquired some "there is one picture whose West made some gracious answer to the compliment, and Nelson went on: 'Why have you painted no more like "Because, my lord," West replied, "there are no more subjects."
"Ah," said the sailor, "I didn't think

"Will you?" said Nelson—"will you, Mr. West? Then I hope I shall die in quantities. The blood is a solution of the next battle."

She's the kindest woman in the world. "But, Harry, she did insult me," persisted Molly; "and it was done in a let-ter from Somerton."

through; you understand?"

RULES FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE.

readers: Never be idle.

4. When you speak to a person look

9. Never play at any game 10. Earn money before you spend it.11. Never run into debt unless you

15. Be temperate in all things. Save when you are young to

ISM.

Specialization in every line of ability is becoming on increasingly characteristic of the day that there are departments of endeavor in which the worker has arrayed against him the entire weight of public influence whenever he is tempted to follow freely the inner promptings of his talent, and to try experiments, to feel his way along new openings. An actor who makes a success of one order of characterizations is debarred from essaving another, and a different order. A writer who triumphs in one "field" must live in that field thenceforward. This is no unimportant thing, and it deserves to be considered more carefully than

ther of all the other bees, is really the servant of all the rest, and de-pendent upon them. She cannot feed herself or even digest her own food. The worker bees must digest her food and convey it to her in their mouths, as the pigeon does for the squab, from the time the larva is hatched from the egg to the day of her death. They do this that she may continue in her work of reproduction by laying sometimes twice her own weight of eggs in a day. The eggs may vary in numfrom 1,500 to 3,500 in a day, and when the honey flow is light she is fed to produce but the smaller number, but with a full honey flow they in-crease her feed and force her to lay as many as she possibly can. It virtually rests with them as to the number she shall produce, and thus it is that feeding the bees early in the spring will stimulate the rapid filling of brood comb and a full colony in about 24 days from the time the feeding begins. FOOD FOR HENS

Oats and wheat bran with green food in the shaps of cabbages or roots are good feed for the hens, especially if the grain has been well scalded, but they are not nutritious enough to form the entire diet for hens that are laying eggs. In fact, they cannot keep themselves in good condition upon such a ration, and certainly have no surplus to furnish the rich material from which the egg is made. wheat and meat in some form to supply nutritive elements. To be too lean to lay eggs destroys profit more surely than to be too fat, as they might be if the corn and meat were given without the lighter grains. In the latter case there might be hopes of their working some of the fat off by exercise, or consuming it in furnishing heat for their systems in cold wea-The skilfull poultry feeder is he who can so combine all these foods as to supply the wants and wastes of the body, and also that which is

MAKING MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.

needed for egg production in winter.

Much injury is often inflicted on trees by excessive tapping and various ill-practices in connection with the operation. As a guard against such practices, the following rules will be found useful:

chemist, for to the cow all varieties 1. Use nothing larger than a threequarter inch auger or bit-one-half to five-eighths is best. 2. Do not tap If we want to use a more common term, we can call carbohydrates fat all your trees until you try a few first and find that the sap will run equally well on all sides. 3. Select the thrifformers, because the formation of fat in the body is one of their chief uses. We can also call them heat producers, tiest part of the tree that is farthest because the changes which take place away from an old orifice or tapping in the body (by oxidization) produce cut. 4. Never put more than one heat and serve to keep the animal spout to a tree that is less than one warm. Unlike the protein bodies, they foot in diameter. 5. Do not, as a rule, cannot make muscle, nerve, horn nor hair; they only serve to make fat and tap trees more than once in a season but they may be freshened once after a long, hard freeze during sugar season. 6. Never leave spouts in trees a In the body of a living animal there single day after they are dried up.

Buckets and Tubs-No person make the best sugar by using foulsmelling buckets and tubs, and think that tin tubs and buckets are better than wooden ones, the tin ones are much easier kept clean and sweet. The sap penetrates the wood of the wooden tubs and buckets, and sours and dries during the latter part of the season, and it will not be an easy task to get the

scent out again. secondary importance. It is not so absolutely necessary as the first two farmers use wooden tubs Some painted inside and out, and think them preferable to tin, as they do not warm the sap as much on a sunny day as tin does, and will therefore keep the sap sweet longer; but the fact is, one should not allow the sap to stand in a tub longer than he can help, and as the sap can be gathered from a tin tub whenever it is warm enough to run, it gives the tin tubs an advant-age in this respect.

Sap should be gathered and boiled

ably or at a loss, or, if losing, where and how to remedy the trouble. No as soon as possible after it has left man ever succeeded in the long run by the tree. This is one of the main points on which good or bad sugar depends, for the longer sap stands after it has left the trees the more color there will be in the sugar. Sap should be strained before it is boiled. to remove all foreign substances, and in boiling it one should make it a point to syrup-off quite often, as the continued boiling of the same syrup for some time will color it, and the boiling apparatus should be constructed with special reference to this idea Sap commences to change as soon as it leaves the tree, and should therefore be worked up as soon as possible. And your motto should be in making maple 1st-cleanliness, and 2nd-to get all foreign substances out of it and to put none in, either in boiling the sap or sugaring-off. Contributor to Farmers' Advocate.

The wise farmer needs not to be reminded that there is economy in having all things ready to commence the spring seeding just as soon as the land is dry enough to work well. To this end he will have his seed grain and clover seed well cleaned and ready to sow, his harness and implements repaired, his harrow and oultivators