

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops. Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Copyright by Wilson Publishing Co., Limited

R. D.: Can you tell me about how much soy beans to plant with corn for filling silo? Also, how much is required per acre when sown alone twenty-eight inches apart?

Answer: In planting soy beans with corn for ensilage purposes use from 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. The beans can be sown with the corn or drilled in separate in the same row, so that cultivation can be carried on one way. The soy beans alone use 30 lbs. per acre. It is very good practice to assist the soy beans and corn to maturity by applying about 200 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing about 2-10-2. This brings about rapid, vigorous growth and a stage of maturity where corn and soy beans contain the greatest amount of food value.

R. E.: Could I mix and use to advantage the following: phosphate, clear potash and lime, to be sown with a grain drill? What proportion should I mix it? For oats, for corn, for beans, for potatoes? Of the two fertilizers, potash or phosphate, which feeds the kernels and which the stem and leaves?

Answer: I would strongly advise you not to mix phosphate, potash and lime, because the lime will react on the phosphate, undoing what the fertilizer manufacturer has done. In order to make the phosphoric acid of the phosphate rock soluble the manufacturer has ground the rock and treated it with acid, thereby making acid phosphate. If you add lime you will cause the acid phosphate to go back to the insoluble form. If you are mixing this material for such crops as oats, corn or beans, I would advise you to mix about 1,250 lbs. of phosphate with 400 lbs. potash and use about 200 lbs. of this per acre. The analysis of the product will be 10-10, that is,

it will supply 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash. This will be very good to use on a soil that tends toward a muck type. If mixing for potatoes I would advise you to use 750 lbs. of phosphate with 400 lbs. of potash, applying about 500 lbs. of this per acre. This will analyze 6-10, that is, 6 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash. Phosphoric acid has a great deal to do with hastening the ripening and plumping the kernels. Potash strengthens the stalks and causes the formation of starch in the leaves and later in the kernels.

C. K.: Would you advise sowing sweet clover on poor soil, a little sandy, just clay over?

Answer: Sweet clover is a very good crop for use on poor soil. It binds the loose sandy soil together and gives it body to hold both moisture and plant-food.

E. S.: Would wild rice have any bad effect on stock that runs in the field where it is growing? Also, would it spread to high land?

Answer: I cannot find any evidence that wild rice has had a bad effect on stock pasturing in a field where it grows. The natural habitat for wild rice is low-lying, swampy land. It has been known to spread to high land to some extent.

F. H.: Is buttermilk good to feed to pigs which are four or five months old?

Answer: In actual experiments conducted by South Dakota Experiment Station buttermilk 17.1 lbs. and corn 4.1 lbs. per day, as an average ration for 1,000 lbs. of hogs, as compared with skimmed milk 17.2 and corn 4 lbs., the buttermilk to all intents and purposes gave as good results as the skimmed milk. If water is not added to the buttermilk it is considered an exceedingly good feed for hogs.

The Dairy

Calves dropped in the fall and early winter should be allowed to run on pasture during the summer. Pasture, however, should not be depended upon altogether, as it contains too large an amount of water in proportion to the food nutrients to insure the calves a satisfactory ration.

Calves should not be put on pasture until the weather is settled. Adequate protection against cold storms and sudden changes of weather should be provided. Calves that have been housed in warm barns are sensitive to the chilling winds. It has been my experience that calves do not do well if compelled to sleep at night on cold damp ground.

Plenty of shade should be provided the calves during the summer. Give them all the clean cool water they will drink during the hot weather. My experience has been that calves do much better where they have access to drinking water at such times when they need a drink than they do when watered from a pail twice daily.

Hogs

Profits in hog feeding depend not a little upon the manner in which the young pigs are started on their career. When from two to three weeks old, the little fellows should have a yard where they may be fed. This yard should be so arranged to keep the older hogs from interfering with the young ones. A little grain can be fed at this age. Skim-milk is a very good and may be used with four middlings. Later ground oats and standard middlings can be mixed with the skim-milk. Corn meal is also a valuable substitute.

At five to six weeks of age cracked corn and whole oats can be fed and a little later whole corn and oats make a good ration to keep the pigs growing. As early as possible, the sow and litter should have pasture. Good green clovers or other legumes should be available throughout the summer.

Planting Dahlia Tubers.

Many people do not understand that the tuber of the dahlia has no eyes and if detached from the stem cannot grow. I have known of several instances where these tubers were planted and watched anxiously for weeks and hopes kept up because they were always fresh and green when examined. They will keep all right but cannot grow for the eyes are in the old stalk just where the tuber joins it, and this heavy ridge at the base of the old stem should be divided among the several bulbs that are attached to it, and only those tubers having this piece of stem should be planted.

Tea is not a food drink. It is used for its restful and mildly stimulating qualities and for the relaxation that its proper serving brings to the mind and spirit.

The Sunday School Lesson

JUNE 4.

Jehoiakim tries to destroy God's Word, Jer. 36: 4-8, 20-24, 32. Golden Text—The word of our God shall stand forever, Isa. 40: 8.

Lesson Foreword—Jeremiah had twice been hindered from delivering his prophecies. Once he was arrested in the temple and barely escaped with his life (see ch. 20). Some time later he was arrested again by Pashur, the priest, because he uttered an unpleasant prophecy in the court of the temple (see 19: 14 to 20: 3). These two events appear to explain the difficulty Jeremiah experienced in securing a hearing for his message, as described in this chapter.

I. Writing the Roll, 4-8.
V. 4. Then, after Jeremiah had received the command from God, vs. 1-3, Baruch, Jeremiah's amanuensis, preaching had driven from him both his own kinsmen and his countrymen, but Baruch remained his devoted friend and disciple. Baruch appears to have been of high social standing; his brother, Seraiah, was chief chamberlain to Zedekiah, ch. 51: 59. He may have been a scribe or secretary by profession. From the mouth of Jeremiah, the prophet dictated and Baruch wrote. Paul wrote some of his epistles by dictation (see Rom. 16: 22). All the words of the Lord; the prophecies which up to this time had been delivered in the name of the Lord. He would have to recall them from memory, or they were practically lived it. This chapter is instructive for understanding how the book of Jeremiah (and possibly other Old Testament books) came to be written.

A roll of a book was made by cutting a sheet of parchment or leather into a narrow strip, and then writing on it with a quill pen or a reed pen. The roll was then rolled up and stored in a safe place. In the case of Jeremiah, the roll was written on parchment or leather, and was kept in the temple. The king, Jehoiakim, was so displeased with the prophecies that he ordered the roll to be burned. Baruch, however, hid the roll and later dictated the prophecies to other scribes, who wrote them on new rolls. This is how the book of Jeremiah came to be written.

V. 5. I am shut up. This does not necessarily mean that Jeremiah was in prison (ch. 37: 36). It may mean that on account of his clash with the authorities he was excluded from the temple. Peake says, "The authorities had probably forbidden him to speak there again."
V. 6. Go thou. Baruch, unlike Jeremiah, was free to enter the temple. Read in the roll. This was the purpose for which the prophecies were committed to writing. Since Jeremiah could not preach in the temple, the only means for bringing his prophecies to the ears of the people was to have Baruch read them. The fasting day. On a fast day the temple would be thronged with worshippers both from Jerusalem and from the surrounding cities of Judah.

V. 7. Jeremiah sought to convict the people of sin. They could see no wrong in their ways and did not realize that their hearts were alienated from God and that of their control. If they repented, they would naturally supplicate for God's mercy and His anger would pass away and His threat of judgment would not be fulfilled.

V. 8. Baruch . . . did. In obeying Jeremiah's request Baruch was exposing himself to the same hostility as the prophet himself experienced. But Baruch did not hesitate.
It took a year to write the roll, for it was commenced in the fourth year of Jehoiakim (v. 1) and was read in the temple in the fifth year, v. 9. After Baruch read it in the temple, the

priests reported the matter to the king, who commanded Baruch to read it to them. When they heard it, they warned him that they would have to report it to the king, and advised him and Jeremiah to go into hiding.
II. Burn the Roll, 20-24.
V. 20. They went in to the king. The princes were in the royal palace when Baruch read the roll to them, and the king was in an inner chamber of the palace. In the chamber of Elishama the scribe, Elishama was the king's private secretary and as such, had quarters of his own in the palace. There the state documents would be kept.

V. 21. Jehudi; a subordinate official on the palace staff (see v. 14). To fetch the roll. The princes had left it in the scribe's chamber probably in the hope that the king would not wish to see it, but would be content with their report of it.

V. 22. Winter-house; that part of the palace which was used for residence during the winter. (See Amos 3: 15). The ninth month; that is, December, the cold and rainy season of the year. (See Ezra 10: 13.) Hearth; a brazier with glowing coals which was set in the middle of the room.
V. 23. Three or four leaves. Leaves is used here in the sense of columns. The roll was written in columns which ran down the width rather than the length of it. Cut it with the penknife; literally a scribe's knife. "A knife writing upon leather" (Kenyon). Until the roll was consumed. As every year, the four columns were read, they were cut off and thrown in the fire, until the whole roll was read and burned.

V. 24. Jeremiah's prophecies of pleading, denunciation and threatening. The no impression on the king and his court. Having no sense of sin, they remained unperturbed.

III. Another Roll, 32.
The king had burned the roll in spite of the intercession of three of the princes, v. 25. Then he sent for Jeremiah and Baruch but they had gone into hiding, v. 26. Another roll was then written, dictation being employed as in the former. There were added, in the second edition, vs. 27-31, the four columns were read, and probably Jeremiah dictated new prophecies as he delivered them down to the end of his life.

Application.
If all the Bibles in the world were sunk in the ocean, man's obligations to God would still remain the same. He would have the same path to tread, only his lamp would be gone; he would have the same voyage to make, only his chart and compass would be overboard. The destruction of God's word still left Jehoiakim accountable to God, although he had endeavored to destroy that which was a help to him.

We are reminded sometimes that sin is sent to warn us of the presence of disease; so looked at in that light, it is a blessing in disguise. Only a foolish man would ignore its warning. Likewise, a business man, as he is so conscious that things are not going well in his business, would not be content until a thorough investigation was made. A parent who fears that his child is not well, insists upon that his child is not well, insists upon knowing the truth, painful though it be. To refuse to face the facts of a situation is to commit Jehoiakim's blunder.

Smoke

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

1/2 LB. TINS—and in p'kgs.

How Wireless Serves the Farmer Folk

By M. Adams

Wireless telephony has come into prominence with amazing speed in the last few months. Its use is of the utmost importance to farmers. With reliable sets now offered at reasonable prices, the possibilities of the radio are almost unlimited. It is as easy to buy a radio receiving set as a toothbrush and equally simple to use one. It is not expected that the radio will entirely supplant wire communication as the limitations of sending apparatus will prevent. But it will develop into an important supplementary service to the telegraph and telephone lines. Radio, unlike the telegraph and telephone which afford immediate but personal contact generally only between individuals, covers an area. In radio broadcasting is the means of immediate contact between numerous individuals. It will bring to the farmer out in the country news in a flash that up to this time has never been disseminated so promptly to escape being history instead of news.

The general use of the radio will do as much to relieve rural isolation as has the increasing use of the automobile and telephone. The city will no longer have a monopoly of comforts, luxuries and recreation. The radio will bring the church, the lecture platform, the latest play, the opera or the news of the world to the farmer and his family as they sit in their own living-room. It offers them a very real and practical opportunity to get in closer touch with the cultural life of the city. No matter where he lives, how far he is from town, how bad the roads are or how limited his immediate resources for pleasure, the farmer can adjust the receivers of his radio at will and bring to himself as he sits in his own easy chair many of the advantages of the city.

Aid to Farm Marketing.

Besides the recreational value of the radio is its practical value as an aid to farm marketing which makes the new invention of utmost importance. Market quotations, current conditions in various markets, weather reports, crop reports and the like are already being broadcasted at regular intervals.

Just how the system of disseminating market news by wireless will be of positive benefit—the benefit one can lay his fingers on—is yet to be determined. It will depend largely upon who sends it out and the user makes of it. Any system, however, radio or otherwise, which hastens the distribution of accurate, unbiased news of the world's agricultural markets is highly beneficial. Through the radio, the sale of farm products can be put on the same basis as commercial business. The farmer will get from his radio set news as "hot" as that which the business man reads from his ticker.

The fact that accurate, up-to-the-minute knowledge of current market returns is to be made available to farmers can be turned into substantial profit. For instance, a farmer may have ordered a car for loading his hogs at the siding to be shipped on

the following morning. The noon radio market reports bring news of an unexpected down-turn in hog prices at the market for which his load is slated. If the farmer has been following the market news regularly and intelligently, he can decide in his own mind whether the break is a temporary one due to heavy receipts which will not last long or whether it is the beginning of a persistent price decline and act accordingly. Without the radio service, the news of the unexpected lower prices would not have reached the farmer until after his load had been shipped. This is but one example of how the radio will save money for the man out on the land who is not directly connected with the telegraph, and this amounts to the same thing as making money for him.

Frequent Weather Reports.

For years it has been possible to obtain market news promptly through the use of the telegraph but such messages were much less frequent than the radio offers and their cost was prohibitive to the individual farmer. With the radio in general use, it will no longer be possible for a buyer to slip out into the country after the market has gone up and buy live stock or grain on the basis of old quotations. Weather reports are now being broadcasted to farmers in many sections. The immediate receipts of such material is of immense value in the production and harvesting of crops when an hour's delay in the cutting of hay or the harvesting of grain may mean the loss of many dollars.

The same practice can be used in the marketing of perishable fruits and vegetables, grain and live stock. With a capable directive agency, an extensive radio system and growers who are willing to follow directions, produce can be put on the market so that heavy receipts at one terminal and dearth of receipts at others will be a thing of the past and more uniform prices will be inevitable.

Possibilities for the Future.

There are changes to be made and problems to be solved as the radio progresses to perfection. As an aid to the farmer in his problems of farm marketing and as an instrument of lessening rural isolation, its possibilities are particularly promising, and undoubtedly the next few years will find farmers everywhere profiting by their wireless sets.

The radio will not supplant either the farm paper or the newspaper as a means of education, information and entertainment. It leaves no permanent record which can be recalled for reference and has limitations as to the amount of material which can be transmitted. In the field of market quotations and to current conditions which are continually changing, it cannot furnish analyses or factors which bear on the market's future which, after all, constitute the most useful market information to the farmer whose operations compel him to take a long range view.

and bulk by replacing about one-third of the corn with oats.

Recommendations for feeding farm work stock, based on experiments, would be: To use home-grown feeds. To make legume hay an important part of the roughage, feeding it along with ear-corn, or preferably ear-corn and oats. As a general rule, to feed approximately one pound of grain and one pound of roughage per hundred pounds of live weight per day; vary the amounts by increasing the amount of grain when the animals are at hard work and decreasing the grain and increasing the roughage when they are doing light work or are idle.

Nobody would know anything about your community if it weren't for the home-town papers. Support them. After all, is not the parent with the tenderest affection for his children naturally their greatest intellectual and spiritual teacher?

Folks who will sow only when the moon is right don't always stop to think whether the land is the same

PLACING THE HOME FIRST

We often get the cart in the wrong position. Perhaps this situation occurs as frequently on the farm as in any other place. This is particularly true of the relation of the home to the farmer's business. On a very large percentage of our farms the service of the home is accepted as a matter of course and with little or no recognition. On such farms the business of farming is always placed first.

The matter should be viewed from the other angle. The home is of first importance. Farming is simply a means of supporting the home. Through the willing efforts of a contented and competent wife, the social atmosphere of the farm will be kept so wholesome and pleasant that the work will become a joy to the farmer and his family as well as to the hired help. Such a wife, too, will adequately supply the needs of her family. Certainly the highest recognition should be given service of this character. The duties and responsibilities of the home manager should be placed, at least on the same level as are the duties and responsibilities of the farm manager. This would make the farm enterprise a partnership arrangement, which it ought to be.

Be of the Same Mind.

When the apostle Paul closed his second letter to Corinthians he wrote, "be of the same mind one to another." We do not believe that this great student of human nature had in mind as he penned these words that he wished all the Corinthians to think the same thoughts. He must have known that this was impossible. One man was obliged to work out his destiny while performing the work of a carpenter; another did the same while he was in his boat catching fish; still another was a sailor, etc. All the men were under different influences, had a variety of temptations, and quite naturally their thoughts were different. But all were aspiring to the attainment of a Christian character.

In building our communities we need to "be of the same mind." I cannot be of much value to the community in which I live if I refuse to work with my neighbor. I cannot work with that neighbor unless I think in the same general direction. It may not be desirable that I think exactly what he does; in fact, it perhaps is better that I do not; but both of us and all of us want to think straight ahead to the best good of the community. Our common interest is to make our community a real good place for ourselves and our families to live in.

To Control Onion Maggots.

A new method of controlling onion maggots was recommended by Oregon Experiment Station last year, and in tests the method was found satisfactory; so much so, in fact, that only one maggot was found in 555 onions. This method consists of planting volunteer, or cull onions, or last year's planting in the onion field. These act as a lure to the adult flies at the time they are depositing eggs. Commercial onion growers omit about every hundredth row, and in this set the cull onions, planting them every six inches, and from two and one-quarter to four inches deep. These should be put in at the same time the regular crop is seeded. When the flies appear, these cull onions show a much more marked leaf growth than the seedlings, and they prove a remarkably attractive lure for the adult flies.

All of these culls should be removed and destroyed as soon as the majority of the flies have deposited their eggs. This date will vary with the season, but will be approximately from June 10 to 18. A total of 440 eggs and maggots were removed from six culls used as traps in a field where the rate of seedling infection was only 1 to 555. Scattering the culls in the regular rows did not prove effective, as the flies would work along the seedling row on either side of the cull.

Plants infested after the removal of the trap crop should not be thinned out, as they will act as traps the remainder of the season. From early June to harvest-time the maggots are controlled by predacious and parasitic insects.

Inspection for Export.

Owing to the placing of an embargo on certain garden crops from Ontario by the United States authorities on account of the European Corn Borer, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture has stationed inspectors at convenient points in order that prompt inspection service may be given to shippers who intend to export to United States points.

The quarantine referred to places an embargo on celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, spinach, oats and rye straw, chrysanthemums, asters, cosmos, zinnias, hollyhocks, gladioli, and dahlias. These plants may be imported into the United States only if accompanied by a certificate of inspection. To secure prompt inspection service, shippers are required to notify the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Port Stanley, Ont., which is the headquarters of the work.

Our loaves constitute the great foundation in which the character of the young generation is being moulded.

For Home and Country

Where Girls Have Good Times

BY MISS K. F. McINTOSH, COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATOR.

Of the eight Junior Institutes in Peel county, one has disbanded, as most of the girls have graduated (into homes of their own, or to other places), but a new one was formed at the conclusion of the Three Months Short Course at Bolton this winter.

For four years competitions have been put on by the Department of Agriculture at County and Township Fairs. Teams have always keenly contested for places. Trained teams have judged Home Economics sections at the six School Fairs for two years. Programs are literary or social, deal with Home Economics or Agricultural subjects—following an order when joint meetings are held with Junior Farmers' Improvement Associations. Debates, contests, public speaking competitions, geography, arithmetic, verse and other matches add zest to many an evening. Sewing has been done for the home branch of the Soldiers' Settlement Board—principally the making of layettes and quilts. A lot of lonely families in Northern Ontario was secured and each group has been responsible for sending magazines and papers to these people. Cheltenham had the happy thought of sending regular subscription to the Canadian Home Journal to their families. Occasionally a letter from some Junior brightens one of these homes. Assistance is given with Women's Institute programs.

Social activities have been sleigh rides, skating or tobogganing parties, picnics, garden parties, plays, sometimes a dance—Junior Farmers always figuring then. A beginning was made in athletics last summer when volley-ball and soft baseball were played. Brown-ball, a new ice game, was popular with the Bolton group. Rules are quite similar to those used in hockey only a football takes the place of a puck, brooms are substituted for sticks and rubbers or neccessars for skates. While a certain amount of work is general, each group has individual activities.

Alton Junior Institute has given generous financial support to the School Nurse Fund each year. Their main project is the supplying of glasses for a little boy belonging to a poor family. An important part played in the social and educational life of the village. With the W. I. a course was taken in Home Nursing and First Aid. Since their community life Institute, a number of the girls have used the C. G. I. T. codes. Brampton Institute is little more than a year old but has taken a creditable place. With the Junior Farmers several At Homes have been given. A local naturalist addressed one joint meeting on native trees and flowers.

For Home and Country

Where Girls Have Good Times

BY MISS K. F. McINTOSH, COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATOR.

Of the eight Junior Institutes in Peel county, one has disbanded, as most of the girls have graduated (into homes of their own, or to other places), but a new one was formed at the conclusion of the Three Months Short Course at Bolton this winter.

For four years competitions have been put on by the Department of Agriculture at County and Township Fairs. Teams have always keenly contested for places. Trained teams have judged Home Economics sections at the six School Fairs for two years. Programs are literary or social, deal with Home Economics or Agricultural subjects—following an order when joint meetings are held with Junior Farmers' Improvement Associations. Debates, contests, public speaking competitions, geography, arithmetic, verse and other matches add zest to many an evening. Sewing has been done for the home branch of the Soldiers' Settlement Board—principally the making of layettes and quilts. A lot of lonely families in Northern Ontario was secured and each group has been responsible for sending magazines and papers to these people. Cheltenham had the happy thought of sending regular subscription to the Canadian Home Journal to their families. Occasionally a letter from some Junior brightens one of these homes. Assistance is given with Women's Institute programs.

Social activities have been sleigh rides, skating or tobogganing parties, picnics, garden parties, plays, sometimes a dance—Junior Farmers always figuring then. A beginning was made in athletics last summer when volley-ball and soft baseball were played. Brown-ball, a new ice game, was popular with the Bolton group. Rules are quite similar to those used in hockey only a football takes the place of a puck, brooms are substituted for sticks and rubbers or neccessars for skates. While a certain amount of work is general, each group has individual activities.

Alton Junior Institute has given generous financial support to the School Nurse Fund each year. Their main project is the supplying of glasses for a little boy belonging to a poor family. An important part played in the social and educational life of the village. With the W. I. a course was taken in Home Nursing and First Aid. Since their community life Institute, a number of the girls have used the C. G. I. T. codes. Brampton Institute is little more than a year old but has taken a creditable place. With the Junior Farmers several At Homes have been given. A local naturalist addressed one joint meeting on native trees and flowers.

Alton Junior Institute has given generous financial support to the School Nurse Fund each year. Their main project is the supplying of glasses for a little boy belonging to a poor family. An important part played in the social and educational life of the village. With the W. I. a course was taken in Home Nursing and First Aid. Since their community life Institute, a number of the girls have used the C. G. I. T. codes. Brampton Institute is little more than a year old but has taken a creditable place. With the Junior Farmers several At Homes have been given. A local naturalist addressed one joint meeting on native trees and flowers.

If science their price that the cheaply value!

Who, I thought that a store of millions a fact and a sprouting mining of

The nit speaking, nitrogen quantities, other thing

Since the liquefying, been found constituent all these

a great use should be used to the amount of the States also, and out value of the dollars.

Oxygen ways in the combined steel rails in

Western, as street, using tramway in the process of labor-saving, and it was made it possible

The oxygen does, which in on motor-lanes

Once the from the air, nitrogen, with air for the an industry, an enormous

the filling of it, while it is the putting on

Nitrogen is air over an flame, six feet the "substituted, trapped at the entrance, and

Two of the air are argon and ed upon as rare and a delicate

Both of these small plants for testing

Electric power used by their lamps, but even his lamps possible is produced in an

With all the from the atmosphere that the air is valuable, and is costless and free for everyone, and are thirteen trillion able, and the air for it is constant

How insignificant value, or great compared with which abounds

Measuring Until recently had ever been the surveying instruments

Maps are now astronomical instruments those used by the position at all. It found to be easier they are checked

When, more French Institute they were very should be as the earth's circumference is not

They checked rotations by the distance in a north to the equator. When the work found that the means differed by

To-day a far going is being to the construction Cairo railway, the great African worked out by sur

Considerable finished, and these present, at any for us to revise

An error has been true but it is not affect the Atlas of matter of fact, to inch for each mile very serious mistake

When the measur ed it is expected that surveyors will differ yards for the entire measure continued.

Canada possesses water power of the Year clothes if will wear much be upon the chafe.