# Efficient Farming

### CARE FOR THE COLT TO MAKE THE HORSE.

The time to commence the proper production of a draft horse is before he is born. Not only in the selection of his sire and dam but in the care and management of the dam while pregnant. Strong, healthy foals can best be produced from healthy mares which are fed nutritious foods and given plenty of exercise, running in fields or paddocks or doing light work. It is difficult on many farms to find desirable work for brood mares, particularly in the winter, but when spring work commences there is no difficulty, and any mare is better working, provided care is exercised in seeing that she is not put in slippery places, not unduly crowded, not worked with too short a whiffletree, or overworked. Many foals have their chances ruined when their dams are overfed and under-exercised during the winter season.

In view of the fact that a horse attains at least half his weight by the time he is a year old, care must be exercised to see that he is given the best possible chance. Many spring-born foals do well for the first six months of their lives and then owing to lack of proper attention and feeding during the winter months do not mature to the size they should.

Feeding—The mother's milk and pasture grass afford excellent foods to start with. By feeding the dam a little grain in a low manger, either in the barn or on pasture, the foal soon is found eating concentrates. Then a creep may be erected in a corner of the pasture field and the foal will get grain in this manner. He should be provided with a shelter from heat and flies and if the mother must be worked, the foal should be kept in a strong loose box or paddock and given a suck in the middle of each half day. At first the milk should be drawn from the mare, particularly if she is warm, as a preventive against digestive trouble.

Weaning—If the mother is a poor milker the colt will be better weaned at five months, while if she is a good milker this may be postponed till six or even seven months. If the foal has been feeding well, the weaning is a simple matter, better results being secured if more than one foal is being reared, for a group of foals will not worry so much as a single one. They should be given plenty of exercise with fresh water before them at all times and good bone and muscle building food. From three to five pounds of grain may be fed per day during the winter months; this would be composed of two parts oats and one part bran with a little oilcake added. The grain is best fed mixed with cut timothy and clover hay, slightly damped. This adds bulk to the ration and prevents the foal bolting his grain, and assists digestion as the grain cannot form in doughy lumps in the stomach. A few roots (carrots, mangels or turnips) should also be provided and plenty of good quality clean hay, mixed timothy and clover, or alfalfa, an excellent bone and muscle builder. Salt should be given regularly. The colt should be kept in a thrifty, active condition; a little thin rather than too fat. His bones and joints must be developed simultaneously with the rest of his body or injury will result. He should have the run of a field or paddock in the daytime during favorable weather and a dry, roomy stall in a well-ventilated and moderately warm barn at night.

The colt may be halter-broken with less difficulty before weaning and a little labor at this time also in handling the colt's feet is well expended. The feet should be picked up occasionally and later on pared. Keep the foot large, round and level, cut away the toe, keeping the foot wide at the heel and quarters. Do not cut the bar of the foot or the frog. A good blister applied to a small young foot will frequently stimulate growth. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the care of the feet, exercise and good common sense feeding during the first year of the colt's life. Unless the colt weighs 1,100 pounds or more on his first birthday there is little chance of his ever making a ton horse.

Edison Marshall, who divides his time between big game hunting and writing novels, is shown with a bear he killed in the Canadian Rockies and which he refers to as a small one.

## Poultry

There is no time of the year when it is more urgent that the health of the birds be maintained than during the short winter days. Sanitation becomes a vital link in the chain of health during this season because the birds are confined to the house all of the time. Filth accumulates rapidly and contamination, once started, spreads with great ease and rapidity.

Midwinter sanitation should involve three operations.

First, do not forget the importance of removing the droppings frequently. Clean your droppings boards at least twice a week, sprinkling over them each time after cleaning a very thin layer of sand, which dries up the moisture and at the same time facilitates the removal of the droppings by preventing their freezing to the boards.

See that the water vessels are frequently rinsed and disinfected.

Last, but not least, is the importance of keeping the litter on the floor of the house in good sanitary condition. This will mean during the winter the occasional removal of all the accumulated litter with its droppings and dirt, and replacing it with clean coarse straw.

A good rule to follow in replacing the litter is to change it and replace with new whenever any of the following conditions become apparent:

Whenever the litter becomes wet and soggy and tramped down.

When the litter becomes so finely ground that it fails to hide the grain.

When the litter becomes heavily contaminated with poultry droppings.

In other words, poultry litter at all times should be coarse, deep, clean and dry.

Do not forget the value of sunlight, not only as a germ destroyer, but as an invigorator and carrier of health-giving properties to the birds. Be sure that the front of the house is so arranged that the direct rays of the sunlight can come in and sweep over the floor of the house during the day, allowing the birds to lie in the direct rays of the sun. By direct rays we mean, not those which have been filtered through glass, but those rays which reach the birds direct.

Birds have a high body temperature. They give off in process of respiration large quantities of carbon dioxide and they must have more oxygen than any other animal. These factors simply mean that the quarters in midwinter should be fully ventilated.

Fresh air, even if cold, is far to be preferred over warm air which has moisture in it. Combs will freeze and birds will suffer in a moist atmosphere, even if it is but a few degrees below the freezing point; whereas they will show no ill effects from a temperature around zero, if the atmosphere within the house is free from moisture and is fresh pure air.

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The hired man came home from the barber shop all excited. He said that Jim Robinson had eaten some spoiled oysters and had an awful case of pantomine poisoning.

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Out of the discussion of farm problems and the farmer, this one thought is being generally crystalized in the minds of the public that the farmer is and, of necessity must be an all-around business man.

## PREPARE A PLANTING PLAN

A bare unattractive house brings no credit to its occupant. If all homes were like those occasionally seen both in town and country places we would be compelled to hang our heads in the presence of visitors from other lands.

Why should any home with a bit of ground present a stark uninviting appearance? Few countries can boast of as wide a range of hardy planting material, and where can helpful information and co-operative assistance more easily be obtained? Our experimental farms and agricultural colleges exist to discover for the citizen reliable information on plants and cultural methods, and the horticultural societies stand ready at all times to help those who desire to improve their home surroundings.

One has only to attack the problem of beautifying his place to find assistance on every side, and when once commenced the way opens for proceeding with the undertaking. Whether it be the plantng of a hedge, a clump of shrubbery, a hardy border, or a few vines, some thought must be given beforehand, and this is the season for making the necessary plans.

It should be borne in mind that sunshine is necessary for luxuriant growth. No plant can flourish in the shade of huge trees. Not even grass will thrive in soil filled with the roots of old elms and other trees that use up the plant nourishment and shut out the sun. If one would plant his grounds with fine ornamentals some thinning out of old trees may be necessary. Trees have their place in grounds that are roomy, but other things cannot prosper when trees monopolize the whole space. On the other hand, where tree planting has been neglected and there is space for both trees and smaller ornamentals, some carefully selected varieties should be chosen. Of these there are many kinds not commonly grown, that when used give distinction to the home, particularly when so placed as to screen unsightly views. A full planting plan needs to make provision for suitable kinds of trees and shrubs and herbaceous perennials as well as their location according to the size of the property and the style and position of the house. A simple, rather than a complex arrangement is to be preferred, not only because it is less expensive, but as a rule more pleasing. It is now regarded as a mistake to break up the lawn with flower beds or even shrubs. These had better occupy positions skirting the walk or embellishing a corner, or screening abrupt angles of the dwelling. What is known as foundation planting has become popular. It is done with low shrubs and vines and should be so placed as to appear to tie the dwelling to its surrounding grounds.

### Experiments With Lime Phosphate.

The lime phosphate experiments now being conducted by the Dept. of Chemistry of the O.A.C. have given interesting results and show without doubt that lime may be applied with profit for clover on the older soils of Ontario, and that acid phosphate may be used with profit on wheat. The average increase in yield of clover on the lime plots was 40 per cent., for the lime and phosphate 60 per cent. The average increase in wheat yields on the lime phosphate plots was in 1923, 54 per cent., in 1924, 45 per cent.

This work has now been extended to three farms in each of eighteen counties. The plots are one-half acre in size.

### Feed Turnips After Milking.

Root crops, particularly turnips, often impart undesirable flavors to milk and cream from dairy cows fed this form of valuable succulence. The Department of Agriculture has carried on experiments to determine methods of avoiding this.

The results indicate that feeding turnips at the rate of fifteen pounds one hour before milking produces bad flavors and odors in the milk. Increasing this feeding to thirty pounds causes an increased intensity of these off flavors.

On the other hand, feeding at the rate of thirty pounds immediately after milking has practically no effect on flavor or odor of milk or cream.

### If the Well Freezes.

It was a tubular well, equipped with the usual petcock vent which persisted in causing trouble in freezing weather. It was always necessary to dig down to it when the ground was frozen. Finally a pit was dug and the sides walled with concrete. Now, when the vent refuses to work as it should, it can be reached without digging in frozen ground. This pit also makes a fine cool place for cream and butter in the summer time.

## FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

### The Next Step in Child Welfare.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Division of Child Welfare, Dept. of Health, Ottawa, in making an earnest plea for adequate provision for the mother, especially the expectant mother and the mother with small children, referred to the loss of 1,236 mothers in Canada during the year, largely because of lack of adequate advice and proper care.

The death rate among infants of one year is 42 per thousand in New Zealand, 77 in England and Wales, and 100 in Canada. By far the greater number of deaths take place before the baby is a month old. "What does this mean? Take care of the mother, and she will make Canada safe for the baby. She will live and not die."

"We always know that the deaths from any cause are not half of the story. For every mother that dies in childbirth, probably five, perhaps ten, are never so well and strong again, if they are not properly cared for when the baby comes. If they are properly cared for they will be as well or better than ever before in their lives.

How shall we make Canada safe for the mother? There are two chief answers to that question. First: Give every Canadian mother the proper medical and nursing care. Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Medical Officer of Health for Ontario, at the meeting of Essex Medical Society, held at Windsor, June 10th, 1923, says: "By far the most valuable asset of any country, particularly of a young country like ours, is the conservation of its native-born children. Yet it is a curious fact that up to the present time, while the Government of Canada had for years had a Department the business of which was to look after the calves, the lambs and the colts, it has given not one cent for the protection of the babies of the country. You cannot have a healthy baby without healthy parents, and of the two parents the more important is the mother. Mothers without number have lost their lives, as every doctor knows, because certain conditions in their pregnancy were not appreciated and they failed to secure treatment. Many a woman has headache, a pucy face or swollen ankles or occasional vomiting during pregnancy which, if called to the attention of her doctor, would have received treatment which would in nine cases out of ten saved them from convulsions and the death of herself or her baby or both. There should be the most skilful medical assistance and clean lying-in facilities, for many women die of puerperal fever. It is a disgrace to our intelligence as physicians that they should die of such a malady. In 1882, Duclaux, the great pupil of Pasteur, lost his wife from this affection. He wrote a book on 'Ferments and Maladies,' which he dedicated to his wife in the following words: To you, the innocent victim of the infinitely little, I dedicate this book in which I have attempted to popularize their history. May it, slight as it is, serve to hasten a little the day wherein the accomplishment of her sacred mission will no longer cause the wife to fall her husband, and the mother the new-born child.' The mother must be supervised during pregnancy. Too many mothers in Canada are not having that care."

The second chief answer is: Everybody help the mother. We need small hospitals, especially for maternity cases. We need nursing and medical care more readily available. District orgnizations and county organizations of Ontario Women's Institutes, send some one to see Dr. McCullough and ask him how many mothers died in your county in 1922, and how you can help to save their lives. Strengthen the hands of the Chief Provincial Medical Officer of Health, and tell him what the mothers need. You know more about that than even he does. We need the leadership of the mother. The mother has too much to do and too little help. "We mothers are always tired," said one of them.

"The saddest part of it was that she did not want to live. She was just tired out," said somebody of one of these 1,236 mothers who died in Canada in 1922.

The sum of it all is: Too much work—too little help.

There are many and great voices in this world. Influential is the sound of a voice. But the most influential is "the sound of a voice that is still." The voice of silence is the greatest voice of all in the world.

There was a Khaki Convocation at the Provincial University of Ontario, the University of Toronto, in the first year of the war. Even the examinations had to be hurried out of their time at the call to arms and these new graduates were in uniform when the president read out their names and they came up to receive their degrees. Fit to fight and ready to die, they went down from the University platform to go overseas.

At the next Convocation, the president of the University, Sir Robert Falconer, read to the whole silent assembly of Convocation, as they rose to hear, the list of the names of the fallen. Some of them graduated at that Khaki Convocation.

"They rose in reverence. Yea:
But those who lie
Far on the Flanders field to-day
Had not an answering word to say,
Their silence thundered their reply.
They gave their lives away."

"And us they trusted:—We the task inherit,
The unfinished task for which their lives were spent,
But, leaving us a portion of their spirit,
They gave their witness and they died content."

What can we do for our country? Do something for the mothers. Listen to the silent voices of these 1,236 Canadian mothers: "They gave their lives away."

It is the mothers who can lead us to do for the other mothers. They know how.

## The Sunday School Lesson

### FEBRUARY 8.

**Christ's Intercessory Prayer, John 17: 1-26. Golden Text—Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.—John 17: 11.**

ANALYSIS.

I. JESUS SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO GOD. 1-5.

II. HE INTERCEDES FOR THE DISCIPLES, 6-17.

INTRODUCTION—The discourse of Jesus in the upper room concludes with a great act of prayer in which he commits himself, the apostles, and the whole future Church to God. He has spoken to the disciples of the great assurances which, as they go out to serve in the world, will be theirs: the assurance of the love of God, the assurance of Christ's abiding presence, the assurance of the Spirit's coming. What more is left to do now except to commend them to the eternal care of the Father in heaven? Here, then, we have Jesus as the great High Priest of his Church, interceding for his followers, both those who are already his and those who shall afterwards be gathered in. Our lesson today shows how he thought of these followers and what he sought for them.

It will be instructive and helpful while we study the great Intercessory prayer are an expression of the Saother prayer which Jesus taught his disciples and which we call the Lord's Prayer. Three is a very marked resemblance between the spirit of the one prayer and the spirit of the other. Both begin with petitions for the hallowing of God's "name." Both lead up to petitions for the deliverance of Christ's disciples from the evil that is in the world. It will help the teacher of this lesson, therefore, if, in conjunction with the Intercessory Prayer, he will keep in mind the brief, but infinitely comprehensive accents of "Our Father which are in heaven."

I. JESUS SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO GOD, 1-5.

V. 1. The opening words of the prayer are an expression of the "Saviour's full and free acceptance of the "hour" appointed by the Father in heaven. Jesus had often spoken of the hour when he must yield his life in sacrifice, and now when it has come he prays that God will "glorify" him; that is, not only support him, but reveal him in the true light of his divine character and mission on the Cross. Men have been blind to God's purpose in the life of Christ. They had not acknowledged the divine purpose of his coming. Jesus prays that his going, his death, may open their eyes, and make the purpose of God plain.

V. 2. What was the divine purpose expressed in Jesus' life? This, that he should have "authority over all flesh," that is, that he should rule the human heart as Lord, and bestow eternal life on all whom God should give to him. We may here compare the great words in Matthew 28:18-19: "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Go, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, etc."

V. 3. When "eternal life" is spoken of, we should not think of everlastingness, but rather of full, perfect, unrestricted life, the life from which God is no longer hidden, but to which he stands immediately revealed. Jesus explains this here, when he says that eternal life consists in knowing God, and in acknowledging himself, God's messenger, as the true Messiah. Eternal life is thus a spiritual experience: it has to do with the quality of existence, not with its duration.

Vs. 4-5. Jesus has "glorified" God on earth; that is, he has revealed God's true character and attributes. He has finished the work which God committed to him, namely, to reconcile men to God, as far as that can be done in his life. Now he prays that, as he bows his head in death, the Father will give the world some glimpse of that eternal majesty which he enjoyed with God before the world began. In other words, Jesus prays that the Cross may convince and convert the world, by showing men that he is the Son of the Father.

II. JESUS INTERCEDES FOR THE DISCIPLES, 6-17.

V. 6. Jesus on earth has made the "name" of God plain to the disciples: that is, he has given them a new consciousness and a new experience of God's holy character and will. So long as Jesus has been with them in the world, they have been quite sure of God, and have kept his word.

Vs. 7-8. As the result of living in Jesus' presence, the disciples have confessed that all his deeds and words have been inspired divinely. They have been led to spiritual thoughts both as to his origin and as to his mission. Here we have plainly a reference back to what the disciples said in Chap. 16, verses 29, 30. But Jesus knows the perils which their untried faith will encounter when he himself is gone.

Vs. 9-11. Therefore, he commits the disciples very solemnly and earnestly to God. He puts the world altogether from his thoughts, and concentrates all his mind on the future of these loved ones. They are his own, specially given to him by God, as the witnesses of his glory. Their need is very great because they are being left in a world which does not acknowledge them or their Master. The only secure confidence which Jesus has of their continuance in faith consists in their being held securely in God's almighty hand, and so he prays. "Holy Father, keep in thy name those whom thou hast given me." That is, keep them in that holy secret of the divine knowledge, which I received from Thee, and imparted in turn to them.

Vs. 12-14. This safe-keeping of the disciples in the holy knowledge of God has been possible while Jesus was on earth. So carefully has he guarded their understanding in all matters pertaining to God that only one, the apostate Judas, the "son of perdition" (that is, one doomed to perdition), has fallen to Satan, and even that apostacy was foretold in Scripture. But the rest of the disciples, though loyal, have to face the world's hatred, just as Jesus has, because like Jesus they do not belong to the world, but to God.

V. 15-17. Jesus does not ask, however, that the disciples should be removed from the world, but only that they should be saved from the evil one. As we see by Chap. 16, verse 33, their task is not to quit, but to overcome. We may recall here again the petition of the other prayer: "Lead is not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." It is easy to turn one's back on life, and go into a cloister; it is hard to fight the good fight in a world of severe temptation. But this is what Jesus asks for his followers. He prays that God may "sanctify" them, make and keep them holy through the knowledge of the truth.

Application.

INTERCESSION—Of all the types of prayer, this ranks highest. Abraham yearning over the righteous who may be found in the wicked city, Moses pleading with God on behalf of the people, Hezekiah praying for a revival of religion, Nehemiah brooding over a great task and making supplication for the future of his race; these are types of men of faith whose prayers were for others.

There is pathos in the lesson picture before us. It is the eve of a long farewell. The morrow will bring its tragedy, and beyond that the scattering of the flock. Intimate personal relations are to be severed. Henceforth they will journey without their leader. Jesus commits them to the care and guidance of God.

Such critical moments constantly occur in life. It is a great day full of solemn import, when a little lad sets out into a big new world, for his first day at school. Mother watches him wistfully as he goes off without her. She will do well to pray with and for him at such a time. Family worship has a solemn hush upon the eve of long separations. "Men must work and women must weep," and mutual intercession for dear ones, near and far, is ever an appropriate expression of vital faith. Those whom we love may be far from us, over land or sea, but they are never far from God. "Though sundered far, by faith they meet."

### The Manuring of Farm Crops.

Although everyone who attempts to farm knows that manure has value, many do not fully realize the extent to which the manure when properly saved and applied increases the farm income. During the past twelve years comparisons have been made between barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Mr. E. S. Hopkins, Dominion Field Husbandman, in his report for 1923, which is now being distributed by the Publications Branch of the Department, states that the comparisons were made on a four-year rotation, which included mangels, oats, clover hay and timothy hay.

Farm manure was applied to the mangel crop at the rate of 15 tons per acre. Commercial fertilizers were applied on another portion of the land under experiment in the following manner: The mangel ground received a dressing of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, 300 pounds of superphosphate and 75 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. To each of the other crops in the rotation there was applied 100 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre. A third area received farm manure supplemented with commercial fertilizers. The mangel crop received 7½ tons of manure and one-half the quantity of fertilizers which were used in the area that received commercial fertilizers alone, while the oats and two hay crops areas in this rotation each received 100 pounds of nitrate of soda. The fourth area did not receive any manure or commercial fertilizers throughout the entire period of 12 years.

The outstanding points brought out in the tables published in the report show that both barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers considerably increased the yields of mangels and hay but that neither have increased very materially the yield of oats. With respect to the results with the oats, it is explained in the report that the crop on the manured land was so heavy that it lodged, which prevented proper filling. The unmanured crop being lighter in the straw stood up and filled better.

The lesson is drawn from this experiment that in farm practice the application of manure or commercial fertilizers should go to root crops, or other intertilled crops, or to hay.

In the matter of profit, the report shows that the cost of commercial fertilizers for the four crops in the rotation was $20.59 per acre, while the value of the increased crop over that taken from the unmanured land was $50.16 per acre. Some experience, it is pointed out, is needed in order to get the most profitable results from the use of commercial fertilizers. For this reason a beginner should use it on a small area at first, learning from his experience. Beginners are invited to write to the Dominion Husbandman for guidance in the use of commercial fertilizers for the various kinds of crops.

### THE POTATO CROP

Canada's total potato yield for 1924 is 2,572,000 cwt. in excess of that for 1923, according to an estimate by the Department of Agriculture. The total estimated yield for 1924 is 58,069,000 cwt. as compared with 55,497,000 cwt. in the previous year. The acreage planted to potatoes in Canada in 1924 was slightly in excess of that planted in 1923, or, as provisionally estimated, 563,899 acres as compared with 560,952 acres in 1923. The growing conditions throughout the Dominion were on the whole satisfactory, and the average yield per acre is estimated to be 103 cwt. as compared with 99 cwt last year, and with the ten-year average from 1914 to 1923 of 88.7 cwt.

Canada is making considerable progress in the production and exportation of potatoes and her product is coming into increasing demand. Potato growing in the Maritimes is an important activity and the winter ports are busy throughout the season shipping the product to many markets. The high quality of Canadian potatoes, especially for seed purposes, is creating yet wider demand and the prospects are bright for an extension of production and export.

EXPORT FISCAL YEAR 1924.

In the last fiscal year the export of potatoes from Canada totalled 3,030,328 bushels valued at $2,856,742 as compared with 2,798,842 bushels valued at $1,887,075 in the previous year. These went to the United Kingdom, United States, Bermuda, British Guiana, British West Indies, Cuba, Hawaii, Newfoundland, Philippines, St. Pierre and Miquelon and other countries. Two-thirds of the total shipments went to Cuba, where there has long been an insistent demand for the Canadian product, and more than half a million bushels went to the United States.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Quebec has been interesting himself in means of transport for the Quebec potato crop to foreign markets, particularly to Australian ports and the Bermudas, where there are increasing demands for Canadian potatoes. Several trial shipments of Maritime province potatoes were made to England in the declining months of 1924, including 1,200 tons from Prince Edward Island, and an extract from a report of the High Commissioner in London reads as follows:—

"It is understood that the prices realized show a profit to Canadian shippers and the progress of affairs is being watched with great interest by importers. The reason for this is that while the present opportunity results from the deficient yield of a particular season, there are indications that the home potato crops of the United Kingdom are increasingly affected by diseases, and if, as appears possible, certain of the best varieties of Canadian potatoes prove their suitability for the requirements of this country, there is a regular outlet being established for them over here."

### What a Beginner in Beekeeping Should Read.

The winter months afford the beekeeper an excellent opportunity of increasing his knowledge of bees and bee management through reading. There are, at the present time, so many good books and journals devoted entirely to beekeeping, the beginner is often at a loss to know which to choose. Mr. C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist, recommends one of the following for general reading: "The Honey Bee," by Langstroth and Dadant; "Beekeeping," by Dr. Phillips, or "Productive Beekeeping," by Frank C. Pellett. In addition to one of these, every beekeeper should have a copy of the "A.B.C. & X.Y.Z. of Beekeeping," which is the best reference book obtainable as it deals with practically every phase of beekeeping and has, in addition, special articles for beginners. These books can be purchased from any dealer in bee supplies.

It is also advisable that the beginner subscribe to at least one good bee journal, any one of the following can be recommended: "The Beekeeper," published at Peterboro, Ont., price $1 per year; "The Western Gardener and Beekeeper," Winnipeg, Man., price $1 per year; "The American Bee Journal," Hamilton, Ill., U.S.A., price $1.50; "Gleanings in Bee Culture," Medina, Ohio, U.S.A., price $1.15; and for the French reader "L'Abeille," Casier Postal 176, Quebec, P.Q., price $1.

The beginner is also advised to obtain the following Dominion Experimental Farms bulletins and circulars:

Bulletin No. 33, "Bees and How To Keep Them." Bulletin No. 22, "Wintering Bees in Canada." Circular No. 105, "Bee Diseases." Circular No. 52, "Facts About Honey." Circular No. 18, "Beekeeping in Canada.

These may be had free upon application to either the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, or the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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How times change. We bought a dictionary when we were married and all these years it's kept like new. But in the two months that Pa has taken up cross word puzzles it has had more wear than in all the eighteen years before. The covers are off and the pages getting more worn every day.

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