

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

TO THE FARMER

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads departments of The Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any article that in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

HOW LIME BENEFITS FLOWERING PLANTS AND LAWNS

To the lover of flowers and rich foliage there are presented in this introduction of Ground Limestone for the soil a new interest in the growing of such plants. The application of lime to the soil produces a wonderful revelation in the rich, deep colored petals of the flower and the dark rich green color of the foliage of the plants. The flowers by their added brilliancy appear to be an improved variety. The flowers when cut will not wilt like those grown on soil deficient in lime.

All plants appear to take on a new life in such improved soil. And the effect of all fertilizer on the newly limed soil is soon noticeable, which is not the case in an acid soil. The best foreground and background for the display of beautiful flowering plants with their rich foliage is a beautiful lawn. Such a lawn cannot be had upon a soil deficient in lime. The grass on such soil presents a slender, limp growth of flat green color, with moss growing around its roots impoverishing its growth. Apply ground limestone to such soil at the rate of two tons per acre and notice the result in a short time. The grass will not shunt up like a weed, but the lawn will become of a dark blue-green color. The blades of the grass will widen out from its base and become stiff and erect and vigorous. Apply ground limestone to such soil at the rate of two tons per acre and notice the result in a short time. The grass will not shunt up like a weed, but the lawn will become of a dark blue-green color. The blades of the grass will widen out from its base and become stiff and erect and vigorous.

With few exceptions, bad horses are made bad by the methods used in their training. Usually such horses can be traced to men who will not make a study of each animal and modify methods to fit cases. Horses are like children. We must win their confidence to such a degree that they fear nothing when we are with them. If a person permits a colt to grow up unmanageable and to develop bad traits he is not a horseman, and no amount of hints on handling horses will make one of him. It will be safer for him to turn the bad animal over to a real horseman, not a loud-voiced brag, as horsemen, like musicians, are born, not made.

FARM

EASY TO TRAIN COLTS TO BECOME USEFUL HORSES

(Maritime Farmer)
My experience has been that there is only one right way and time to begin breaking a colt, and that is before it is weaned. From that time the colt should be handled all over each day, so that it will be as natural for it to have its feet handled to have harness thrown on, and to carry things on its back as it is for it to eat.

If this method were always carefully followed there would be few kickers. In this way it is easy to accustom the colt to being led about with halter and bridle and to going fearlessly up to automobiles, engines, and everything at which it would ordinarily become scared. When introducing a colt to any strange object, I avoid everything that could startle at, as at such moments their attitude is a blow or a jerk or anything that causes them the slightest pain to the strange object of which they are more or less afraid, and from which they are expecting injury. At such time it is very easy to spoil a colt so that it will always fear that particular object.

At such times they need to have the greatest possible confidence in the men handling them, and if these men are of the excitable loud-mouthed, or whip-flashing variety the colts will be made worse instead of better. I never hurry at such times. I lead the colt as near the strange object as he will go without forcing. When he stops I let him think I want him to stop, and pet him and handle him. I do anything to make him feel easy.

Don't Go Into Consumption Cure Your Catarrh Now

When your throat rattles, your lungs and chest are sore, your throat is stuffed with cold—don't fear consumption—use Catarrhose and get well. It clears the throat, cures hacking, relieves tight chest and soreness in the bronchial tubes. To clear away Catarrh of the nose, nothing could be better. Catarrhose is nature's own remedy—it heals and soothes—cures every form of throat, lungs or bronchial trouble. Prescribed by many specialists and used by thousands every day. Get the dollar outfit, it lasts two months and is guaranteed. Small size 50c; trial size 25c. sold everywhere.

and natural; at the same time I keep working a little bit closer to the object he fears. This requires time and patience, but it is well worth the trouble if well managed, and the more often this plan is employed the less trouble you will have in getting him up to the next thing he fears.

I never strike a colt when he is frightened. I do not jerk or yell at him. The excitable, noisy man can never become a good horseman unless he first learns to control himself at all times.

Nothing is easier than to spoil a colt. Take harnessing; the quietest colt can be made to fear harness by throwing it on him roughly or if anything about the harness hurts him. The really valuable, high-strung, nervous colt is quite likely to kick the harness off. Wouldn't you? Anyway, if you had never worn anything until you were about eighteen, or proportionately as old as the three-year-old colt.

High-strung colts are more sensitive to pain than the average man or boy, and can hardly be expected to have as clear an understanding of what is required of them.

The untrained three-year-old can only be compared to an eighteen-year-old boy who has never worn clothing never learned to talk or to understand words, and knows absolutely nothing but to eat what is given him and wish for more—if you can imagine such a case.

That is why, in teaching colts to work, there is only one method that will apply to all, an d that is to have them grow up accustomed to the feel of the collar and other harness, to the commands he must understand, and to the work he must do, just as the boy is taught his A, B, C, and to play at what he will work at later.

As a boy grows to manhood with doing a stroke of work—or play-work—it would be some job to break him in. Play-work is good for either. The colt should start with a few minutes in harness and nothing to draw, and work up to drawing something very light, as a log-cabin and so on, as he grows.

It should go between thills, quite young, and become so familiar with them that he does not object when they are rattled or slap his sides. Later, attach holdbacks and traces and teach him to back, turn, and hold back.

I start with one or two commands and teach him to understand and obey them; then I add one by one until he has mastered all that will be needed. I have him become fearlessly familiar with all wagons and machines about which he will work.

In breaking older colts I use the same method. It is necessary to start each animal, giving due consideration to his temperament and habits of the strain to which he belongs, particularly to his dam and sire, so as to guard against inherited faults. This method, followed with intelligence and patience, will usually produce satisfactory results.

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WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN BUYING COWS.

The best way to replenish the dairy herd is by raising the heifer calves. Many cannot, or think they cannot do this, and as a result they buy. There seems to be no cut and dried rule that one can follow in choosing good cows. The skill needed comes from close study and getting quite badly cheated and fooled a number of times. It seems that some man who has a cow to sell is certain she is the best cow ever put on the market. There is something touching in the simplicity with which he parts with the best cow to accommodate the buyer. It is well to be on the guard against these generous gentlemen and while we do not wish to say anything against their integrity, it is advisable to keep in mind, the old maxim that it is useless to lock the stable after the horse has been stolen.

In buying cows it is very important to be able to judge their age. This is usually done by examining the horns provided they have any. Another way to judge the age is by examining the teeth. At two years of age the cow has four full grown front teeth with two or more decaying milk teeth. At four years she will have her full set of eight in full size with sharp edges. These sharp edges gradually wear away, and as the wearing approaches the gum, the cow's usefulness declines. It may occur that a cow brought up on a sandy soil will wear her teeth out more and become correspondingly less valuable than one that has been fed in the stall on cut feed.

To the experienced buyer, the eye is a fine indication of the age. There is an indication of a brightfulness to the eye of the young animal that is sadly wanting in those having age. A cow's best milking time is usually from her fourth to her eighth year, when her decline usually begins, the udder showing the first signs of weakness. This is the time many dairymen show their folly. They keep her several years after she ceases to be profitable and then attempt to fatten up the old frame, losing about twice as much in the end as if they had sold her two years before. After a cow has passed her tenth year, her milk as a rule gradually becomes thin, and her grace should be filled by a promising young animal. There are exceptions to this of course, as many experienced dairymen will testify.

Some cows have large, fleshy udders, and fall to give the amount of milk that their size would indicate.

Such cows are rare, however, and after all, the size of the udder when it is full of milk, and the cow is fresh, is the best index we have as to the value of the cow. With many buyers, this one point far outweighs all others.

A rain it is considered by some that large, crooked veins running forward of the udder indicate a good cow. In our experience, except with old cows, we have found this sign sometimes unreliable. In fact, we are inclined to believe the size of the veins is more a freak of nature than a necessity, and their display depends upon the thickness of the skin and hair.

ABUSING THE COW WASTES THE FEED

Too often we, in this progressive age, talk and write about the best methods used among farmers, forgetting that there still exists a considerable number of either some common abuses that should be discouraged. Even though the Institute lecturers occasionally call the attention of the farmers to the leaks and wastes of the farm, these wastes still abound on every hand.

Probably at this time of year the most noticeable abuse and waste is the manner in which dairy cows are stabled and bedded. When riding through the country it is no uncommon sight to see milk cows with both hind legs and often the udder smeared with dried manure and mud. Frequently the tails hang weighed down with balls of manure and mud caused by cows having to lie with no bedding or insufficient bedding to absorb the moisture of the stable. Such cows never feel a curry comb. As a result after milking the milk is well tainted with the dirt from the udder and the hands of the milker appear as if walnuts were being hulled. In the spring the cows with this negligent and they become as bare as any hide having acid applied to remove the hair.

Yet with the cows stabled in this manner the farmer wonders why the flow of milk is greatly diminished. He is sure that he feeds a sufficient amount of grain and "rough" feed and is positively certain that he has good milkers. Occasionally he remarks that he would not think the matter so strange if the cows were compelled to stand out at night, braving all kinds of weather. Yet he never suspects his stable floor or bedding.

With a little forethought, expense and time such a farmer could have his cows giving a good flow of milk on the same feed. He could cement his cow stable, raising the main part of the floor sufficiently high to make a trough behind the cows. Under this management much less bedding is required and the shaggy cows with bare legs are unknown. It is much more pleasant to milk in a well-cemented, dry stable than in a wet, soggy stable, for then one does not have to get a fork or straw to digger about the cow each time he milks.

CLEAN UP THE HARNESS.

One of the worst neglected things on the farm, as a rule, is the harness. It is not necessary to have the metal parts shining as brightly as of the harness belonged to a carriage team, but the metal parts should be cleaned now and then to prevent them from rusting and to remove the dross from them, and the leather should be kept soft and pliable by occasional cleaning and oiling. When collars are kept clean and soft, sore shoulders rarely cause much trouble.

In fixing up harness, the first thing to do is to remove the dirt. The worse of this can be removed with a brush and then the leather should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water. After the leather has dried should be well oiled with some good harness grease or oil. The oil should be well rubbed into the leather. Keep your harness clean, and the leather soft, and avoid sore shoulders three times.

HOW TO KILL INSECTS IN THE GRAIN BIN.

Carbon bisulphide used at the rate of five to eight pounds to 100 cubic feet of space is recommended for the destruction of all insects in grain.

Every Wage Earner Should Answer Question Himself or Herself

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD FOR YOU IF HEALTH GIVES WAY?

In dollars and cents, what is the worth of the brain of your arm; what is the value of the staying power that permits continuous labor—what are they worth to you?

Suppose you did something so foolish as to reduce your strength, vitality or judgment one half, and it were impossible to get them back—how much would you pay to regain the lost portion?

When you let yourself run down, you reduce your chance for success in life—if sleeplessness comes you score lower still—should appetite and digestion fail, you are staled in the face by physical bankruptcy.

Don't let it go so far, take Ferrozone. It has cured thousands and it will cure you; it builds up bodily strength, makes muscles like steel, replaces Spring tiredness by energy and new life. Ferrozone rebuilds sick folks because it contains the strengthening elements of every run-down system requires. Especially before the hot weather comes, everyone needs a purifying tonic—Ferrozone fills the bill exactly—nothing known that juvenates and uplifts so fast.

As this chemical is very poisonous and highly inflammable great care must be exercised in handling it. The grain bins should be air tight and the temperature above 70 degrees. Burlap sacks or cotton waste saturated with the liquid may be thrust into the grain, or the material may be poured into a short section of pipe plugged at one end and perforated along the side. The carbon bisulphide may also be sprayed over the grain with a pump through a small opening in the side of the bin. The formation of a gas which is heavier than air and settles down through the grain, kills all the weevils within 36 hours.

HOGS NO HELP IN ORCHARDS

It is frequently claimed that an orchard is benefited by turning hogs into it. They eat up so much refuse, that they help to reduce the number of pests that always harbor in rotting fruit.

They do this and more. They eat the bark, and often girdle trees, thus causing their death. It is true that a hog fed on ideal rations is less apt to resort to gnawing bark, but it is a risky thing to rely upon furnishing exactly the ration that will satisfy the craving for the kind of nutriment found in the bark. With hogs, as with people, there are certain individuals that have what is called a morbid appetite, and one hog with such a taste may do more harm than all the rest of the bunch will eat.

All hogs rub themselves against the trees, and this also is injurious to the bark. Best get a separate pasture for your live stock or give up the idea of raising both hogs and fruit.—American Fruit Grower.

WHAT TO USE FOR BEDDING.

Straw makes the best absorbent keeps the animals clean if used abundantly and adds materially to the value of the manure pile. Wheat or oats straw is an abundant one on most farms, or easily procured. Bye straw is tougher, can be dried and used several times and for this reason is most desirable for use in horse stables. It is readily salable and in many markets brings nearly as much as good hay.

Swamp muck is fully as good as straw. Leaves absorb water fairly well, and do some value to the manure, but do not wear well. They are generally expensive to gather in large quantities. Cut or shredded corn stalks are most excellent, but are generally too valuable as a food to use for bedding.

Shavings and dry sawdust are clean and good absorbents, easy to handle, but in themselves add no value to the manure. Muck and peat, if dry, are very fine absorbents but are not clean in stables and are expensive to get out and dry. Nothing can be said in favor of sand. If it is dirty, a poor absorbent and heavy to handle.

One of the chief causes for the poor keeping quality of much butter that is made is the dirty condition of the milk cans when it has been made. Clean milk means good butter that will keep well.

As a rule the best crops to follow hay or pasture are roots or corn. Both of these crops require abundance of readily available plant food. They also yield well when well supplied with nitrogen and the soil is usually richer in this constituent after hay or pasture than at any other time.

Now is the time to clean the seed that you are going to sow this spring. It will also pay you to make a germination test, by so doing you will know whether you will have to sow more or if it make up for its poor germinating qualities.

Keep the cattle stables clean. Contagious abortion and tuberculosis and other diseases can only be kept in check in this way. There is no cure for contagious abortion, and although after cows have aborted three times they are usually immune from the disease.

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

THESE BRING THE WRINKLES AND PALLID FACES THAT MAKES WOMEN LOOK PREMATURELY OLD.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. The care of her little ones, the work about the house all contribute to these worries. Most of them may be too small to notice an hour or two, but they constitute a constant strain that affects the blood and the nerves and make women look prematurely old. The effect of these little worries may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, feeble appetite, tiredness after slight exertion, and the coming of wrinkles which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness. Among the many thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and strength through these pills is Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton, West, Ont., who says:—"I am the mother of three children and after each birth I became terribly run down. I had weak, thin, blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills and soon gained my old time strength. Indeed after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes, for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

case they are still carriers of it and may give it to other healthy stock.

To produce the lean, mild-cured side known as "Wiltshire," we require a long, deep, smooth pig, possessing a light head and shoulder, an even back, not too wide, but well covered with flesh, yet not fat. The sides from back of shoulder to ham must be deep and long, the rib short and sprung out boldly and dropping almost at right angles, the underline straight and free from flabbiness, the ham smooth and tapering with the maximum amount of flesh on the outside.

DAIRY

WINTER CHEESE MAKING.

With the present high price for meats and all kinds of food stuffs, the economical housewife may well consider the advisability of making cheese for home use. On account of the high price of rennet, peysin should be used to make the curd firm. This can be obtained from the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The milk for cheesemaking should be clean, sweet, and of good flavor. When at a temperature of 84 to 86 degrees, add the peysin. The milk should now be allowed to stand perfectly still until coagulation takes place. This is determined by inserting the forefinger carefully in the curd, then break on top with the thumb, and raise the forefinger carefully. If the curd breaks clean over the finger, it is ready to cut. If curd-knives are used, cut once with the horizontal knife, and twice with the perpendicular so as to have the curd in cubes. When cutting with an ordinary knife, cut the curd as carefully for ten minutes, when heat should be applied and the whole mass cooked to 94 and 96 degrees. It is important to keep the curd in motion while heating, to prevent scorching of the curd, and in order to secure uniform cooking. In about two hours after the peysin has been added, it may be placed on some sort of a wooden rack to drain. If no rack be available, the draining may take place in the vessel used for making the cheese. The whey should be removed as fast as it accumulates. During this time the temperature of the curd should be from 90 to 92 degrees. When the curd is somewhat firm and shows a tendency to meatiness, it may be broken into small pieces and salt applied at the rate of one to two pounds per 100 pounds of curd, or at the rate of two to four ounces for 100 lbs. milk. Use the larger weight of salt on a soft wet curd.

Thoroughly mix this salt with the curd, and as soon as it is dissolved, which will be in about fifteen minutes, the curd may be carefully packed in the hoop, and pressure applied gently. At the end of half an hour or more, the curd should be taken out of the hoop, and a bandage pulled neatly up about the cheese, allowing about one-half inch lap over each end. A cotton circle may be placed on each end, and the green cheese be put under pressure again for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The cheese may then be removed from the press, and be placed in a cool room at a temperature not above 60 degrees. At the end of a week it may be dipped in paraffin wax, or be given some other coating material which will prevent the exaporation of too much moisture, causing the cheese to be hard and dry. Good conditions for eating. They will require turning every day for about a month. When from two to three months old they should be ripen sooner if at a higher temperature, but it will be at expense of the quality.

Dairying takes the least fertility of the land.

Milk is a highly perishable food, and the length of time it will remain sweet and safe, especially for children, depends, the specialists say, almost entirely upon the constant care it receives from cow to consumer.

The cow that gives a gallon of milk a day in the summer and goes dry in the winter is not the profitable kind, especially this winter, when feed is so high priced.

A FEW REASONS FOR OPTIMISM IN THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

"The returns are much quicker and larger than from any other kind of live stock. The sale of the wool and lambs will practically bring in the original cost in one year, and at a very small cost and work. It is not necessary to feed them large quantities of high-priced grain but cheap fodder and hay and straw and pasture.

"All other live stock except horses depend on the sale of meat for returns but not so with the sheep, for they have wool which can be grown on sheep only and there is no substitute.

"The only profitable way to fight weeds is with sheep; they make money while they are destroying weeds. When it comes to grain raising no farm is complete without sheep, for they pack the soil, thus preventing drifting, and also fertilize. Sheep are especially easily handled. It is true there is a little fence in fencing, but as much as a farmer has his land or part of it fenced with barbed wire, and it is an easy matter to raise up the lower strands and slip on the woven wire. Then the farmer has a fence that is a fence, it will keep in all kinds of live stock and prevent him from losing valuable horses with wire cuts.

"Sheep raising is especially profitable, and the future is very bright, for there is a great world's shortage of wool and mutton, besides there are fewer sheep in Canada and the States than formerly."



Cleaning the steps, either wood or stone, is a lot easier if you use

Old Dutch



AMONG THE HORSES

Aquiline 2.19%, goes to Illinois.

To had that Louisville was unable to get into the Grand Circuit lineup.

The fifth auction of the Chicago Horse Sale Co., will be held March 26-29.

The fairgrounds at Sturgeon, Mo., have been sold to Jerry Schooling of that city.

Spring Maid 2.08%, Ben White's pacing mare, may blossom at a trotter next spring.

Lord Dewey 2.03%, who will make the season of 1917 at the farm of R. N. Nash near Lexington, Ky., arrived at his home last week.

The New York State Racing Commission last week recommended to the Legislature the enactment of legislation permitting race track betting by the parimutuel system.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Retail Harness Dealers' Association held last week it was announced that the price of all harness will advance considerably this year.

Roy Miller has bought the four-year-old trotting mare Miss Gayety, 2.20 from Patrick Wilkes Stock Farm. She is by Peter the Great, 2.07%, out of Miss Gay 2.11% (p. 2.07%), dam of Peter, the Gay 2.10%.

Dick McMahon is now in winter quarters at Macon, Ga., with the following horses: Hal Boy 2.01%, Pointer Queen 2.12%, Peter Look 3.2.03, Miss Perfection 2.07%, Anville 2.2.24, King Clansman 2.06%, Sis King 2.1.18, Doris D., 2.26, Dewey

VVolo 2.28, and a dozen youngsters and no-record horses.

David Todd, David T. Arrel and H. H. Stambaugh, three prominent Youngstown (Ohio) horsemen, last week bought the two-year-old colt, Hippodrome by Moko out of Hester Prim, 2.2.18% by Prodigal 2.16; grandam, Red Silk 4.2.10 by Baron Wilkes 2.18 from James Snell of Lexington Ky. Mr. Todd also bought from Cur Rea a two-year-old filly by Peter the Great 2.07%.

The death of William Simpson owner of the celebrated stallion Axworthy 2.15%, has not changed the plans for the son of Axtell 3.2.12, for this season, for he will again be in the stud at Mansfield Farm, R. L. Nash's breeding establishment, near Lexington, Ky. Many honors were gained by Axworthy during the past year. In addition to being the grand sire of the champion trotting stallion Lee Axworthy 1.58%, and the maternal grandsire of the champion brood mare sire of the year, his daughters having produced thirty-four trotters and pacers that took either new marks or lowered their old record. Axworthy's fee has been placed at \$200.

AMONG THE HORSES.

"Little Augie" of Tignish is surely unafraid. Figuratively speaking he has "Omnes Veniam" (Let em all come), for he will again be in the stud at Mansfield Farm, R. L. Nash's breeding establishment, near Lexington, Ky. Many honors were gained by Axworthy during the past year. In addition to being the grand sire of the champion trotting stallion Lee Axworthy 1.58%, and the maternal grandsire of the champion brood mare sire of the year, his daughters having produced thirty-four trotters and pacers that took either new marks or lowered their old record. Axworthy's fee has been placed at \$200.

There is a touch of the "Alphonse and Gaston" stuff about the Tignish race controversy at that, each fellow evidently respects the other personally, its the alleged methods employed that stirs up the bile. Followers of ice racing will be looking for something good from Tignish in future, after getting so much in the spotlight, the devotees of the sport will surely "come across" with something pretty handsome. Tignish has a claim to prominent position on the horseracing man being the home place of Baby Logan, one time Maritime Province champion trotter.—K.

STEELE BRIGGS

PROVED THE BEST BY EVERY TEST

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

SEEDS

Your Very First Baking

with Beaver Flour, will show you the difference between this perfect blended wheat flour—and the usual western spring wheat flours.

The light, flaky Pie Crusts, Cookies and Doughnuts—the delicious, "homey" nutlike flavor of the Bread and Rolls—will be doubly welcome after the tough, almost tasteless bread made with western spring wheat flour.

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MILLED OF BLENDED WHEAT

is the choicest Ontario fall wheat, strengthened with western spring wheat; and is equally good for bread and pastry. Order a trial barrel today.

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