

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 will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

APPLE FRAPPE.

Bake one dozen large tart apples remove the skins and pass the pulp through a sieve. Measure and add as much apple juice and freeze. Serve in apple cups that have been chilled.

MEAT CROQUETTES.

One cupful cold meat, ground, one tablespoonful minced parsley, one teaspoonful minced onion or chives, a little lemon-juice, salt and pepper, three-fourths cupful of white sauce. Mix well together and set aside for one hour. Shape into croquettes, roll in bread-crumbs, then in beaten egg, and again in crumbs. Fry in a deep fat and drain on soft paper.

CORNMEAL AND SAUSAGE CROQUETTES.

Four cupfuls boiling water, two tea spoonfuls salt, one cupful cornmeal, one and one-fourth cupfuls sausage-meat, flour, fat for frying. Add salt to boiling water. When boiling hard add cornmeal gradually, stirring constantly. Cook and stir over the direct heat for ten minutes, then put in a double boiler and cook one and one-half hours. Stir in the uncooked sausage meat and cook twenty minutes longer. Set aside to cool. When cold shape into croquettes, dip and fry in deep, hot fat.

CARAMEL CUSTARD.

Four cupfuls scalded milk, five eggs, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful vanilla, one-half cupful sugar. Put sugar in pan, stirring constantly over hot part of range until it becomes a strip of light brown color. Add gradually the milk, being careful that the milk does not bubble up and go over, as it is likely to do on account of high temperature of the sugar. As soon as the sugar is dissolved in the milk, add mixture gradually to eggs slightly beaten; add salt and flavoring, then strain into buttered mold. Bake as custard. Chill and serve with cream or sauce.

PICKLED CAULIFLOWER.

A fairly large cauliflower cut into small pieces should be boiled for five or six minutes in water to every pint of which has been added a table spoonful of salt. Then drain the pieces of cauliflower, and mix smoothly together with a little cold vinegar, a good tablespoonful each of dry mustard and flour, and a quarter-teaspoonful of pepper. In a pint of good vinegar dissolve six or seven large lumps of sugar. When boiling, mix in the mustard, etc., stir and cook gently for two minutes, and when slightly cooled pour it over the cauliflower. The pickle should be kept a few days before using.

NUT PUDDING.

One cupful bread crumbs, one cupful dates or figs chopped, one cupful milk, one cupful sugar, one egg, pinch of salt. Mix well. Bake thirty minutes. Serve with lemon sauce.

LEMON SAUCE.

Wet two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and one-half teaspoonful salt with four tablespoonfuls cold water. Pour on one cupful boiling water, stir ring constantly till the sauce boils. Let boil five minutes. Cream together one-third cupful butter two-thirds cupful sugar. Just before serving heat this into the hot sauce with a wire whisk, add lemon flavoring and serve.

DELICIOUS HOT CAKES.

One cup graham flour, two cups wheat flour, two level teaspoonfuls

AH! HOW "TIZ" HELPS TIRED, ACHING FEET

INSTANT RELIEF FOR SORE, SWOLLEN, TENDER, CALLOUSED FEET AND CORNS.

You're footsick! Your feet feel tired, puffed up, chafed, aching, sweaty, and they need "Tiz". "Tiz" makes feet remarkably fresh and sore-proof. "Tiz" takes the pain and burn right out of corns, callouses and bunions. "Tiz" is the grandest foot-flattener the world has ever known. Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" at any drug store and end foot torture for a whole year. Never have tired, aching, sweaty, smelly feet; your shoes will fit fine and you'll only wish you had tried "Tiz" sooner. Accept no substitute.

Next Year's Crop.

In the prairie provinces, this is the work which should receive attention after seeding is finished.

Plough in the fore part of June from 7 to 8 inches deep. Harrow immediately after ploughing or at the same time, but no later than the day following. For the remainder of the season cultivate frequently to maintain a mulch and to destroy weeds and weed seeds.

Clover and Alfalfa Hay.—These crops should be cut in time; allowing either crop to stand after the blossoms appear lessens its palatability and feeding value.

BRIGHTEN THE HOME

Brighten up the old home this winter. You can do it yourself. There is paint at the store lots of it; brushes, too. Stir it up, clear from the bottom; stir your grit up, too—and put on a pair of old pants. Lay down some papers and cloths to catch any drops of paint that may be spattered, and then

Every machine and implement which is not in use should be under cover. The winter rains and snows plant the seeds of rust, which are harvested by the manufacturers of farm machinery.

HOW OATS MULTIPLY

During his address at the Ontario corn show last week, Dr. Zavitz of the O. A. C. told how a single grain of oats multiplied in three years. Starting with one seed, in three years a little over 100 bushels had been produced.

GETTING THE GROUND READY

Crop Rotations.—Choose a rotation that will be suitable both the district and to the line of farming followed.

Conditions adapted to mixed farming rotations include broad crops, cereals and clover or alfalfa hay. For the prairie provinces the typical grain farming rotation includes one summer-fallow year in three, while rotations for mixed farming conditions comprise cereals, broad crops forage crops and summer-fallow years.

Seed.—Good seed grain is likely to be scarce this season, especially in Eastern Canada, consequently obtain the required seed as early as possible and select carefully. Secure the best seed, even if it costs more. Test all seed for germination in order to be able to estimate the quantities to sow per acre. Clean, grade and bag the seed before the rush of work commences. Purchase the seed corn on the cob; plant only the plump, uniform kernels.

Soil Preparations.—Start early and do all seeding operations as thoroughly as possible. A thoroughly prepared seed bed is uniformly level, fairly fine at the surface, but firm below. Harrow all ploughed land with the least possible delay; the setting of the soil and breaking of the crustured surface aid in warming the soil and conserve moisture.

After ploughing, the disc harrows, is the most suitable implement for preparing the seed-bed. The double cut-away disc harrow, a comparatively recent production, consists of two disc harrows, one in front of the other, cutting, the one with an inthrow, and the other with an outthrow. It ensures a level and thoroughly cut up surface soil, and, while requiring more horsepower to operate than the single disc, the cost of the operation is much reduced.

Seeding Grain.—Use a modern disc drill; it decreases the loss of seed at seeding time and ensures an even growth and uniform ripening of the crop. Select as large a machine as possible, since large implements aid in reducing the cost of production.

Preparing Land for Corn.—When spring ploughing for corn, turn a rather flat, shallow score, 3 to 5 inches deep according to soil. Roll and harrow until a friable seed-bed is obtained. Plant the seed as early in May as conditions warrant, not before the soil is sufficiently warm to stimulate vigorous growth. Plant not less than three feet apart each way in hills, and if planted in drills, 3 1/2 feet apart.

Using the Roller.—The roller generally puts the finishing touch on seed-bed operations, whereas its chief value should be that of a preparatory implement previous to seeding, for firming and crumbling the soil. Where it is required to use the roller immediately after seeding, the harrow should follow to maintain a mulch of the surface soil two or three inches deep. The roller should never be used on seeded land that is damp. The surface should be allowed to dry when rolling will prove very valuable in breaking the crust and forming a mulch which will retard evaporation of moisture.

SHOE BOILS OR CAPPED ELBOWS ON HORSES.

Shoe boil is the general name given to a bunch or swelling on the elbow caused by the shoe pressing against it while the horse is lying down. At first shoe boils are bruises, hot and sore, sometimes developing pus and breaking or have to be opened, occasionally laming the horse and making trouble generally. If neglected they usually develop into a hard gristly bunch of varying size, and at this stage are a permanent blemish unless completely cut out with the knife. Occasionally the hard lump is the result of only a slight but continued irritation without apparent soreness or pain, but finally growing into a shoe boil just the same.

Horses with roomy stalls and plenty of bedding do not often have shoe boils. The horse in the narrow stall where there is no chance to lie on his side comfortably is the one that of necessity tucks his feet under him while down to rest, and thus makes shoe boils. Many visits to city stables show that horses in cramped quarters with scarce bedding are the ones that present the most capped elbows.

TURF

PUREBRED HORSES EXCLUSIVE.

Some draft horse breeders make it the invariable rule to keep nothing but pedigree horses on their farms. They are the exception, it is true, but they set a commendable example. If some purebreds are desirable to have on a farm, they should be still better. The purebred horse that cannot work is not fit to keep. There hangs the argument at the start. Most of the grade draft breed mares in this country are regular farm workers. The purebred mares are usually even better individuals in appearance, so they are superior in harness. If they are not of more than average utility we do not want them.

Most of the shielding and pampering of pedigree mares arise from the owner's desire to protect his rather large investment from the risk of injury, overwork or interference with breeding. But idleness is bad for the mare. She is more liable to be injured running in the pasture than quietly working in the field; she can do just as much work as a grade mare of the same size and quality, and there is abundant evidence that worked mares breed as regularly as any other.

The general experience is that they produce the most consistent and profitable results. In winter the mare has considerably better conditions when she works regularly than when she runs along slippery paths in the pasture or fights with others for a share of whatever shelter is provided.

Usually not all the mares will be pregnant at any extra heavy work can be done by those which have skipped breeding. When all the horses on a farm are registered mares the visitor is always favorably impressed. There is then no indication that the pedigree animals are expensive "white elephants". They prove that they are the right sort of produce that the owner is looking for, and other horses that can work as well as breed. With all the horses registered there is no suggestion that careless pedigree record work on the farm might result in a grade being sold as a purebred. It looks better, at least. Just for appearance alone it is worth while to emphasize registered horses to the limit.

THE SIZES OF DRAFT FILLIES.

Accurate weights and measurements of Percheron fillies at different ages are given by Prof. J. L. Edmonds in Bulletin 192 of the Illinois experiment station, Urbana. These fillies are of the Percheron pattern and are the most consistent type of draft proportions for youngsters of their ages, so the figures are instructive.

The fillies whose first recorded measurements were made at 5 to 6 1/2 months old were then 13 1/4 to 13 1/2 lbs high and weighed 685 to 775 pounds. The fillies that were 7 to 8 months old at the outset of the test were 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 lbs high and weighed 10 to 970 pounds. Most of the fillies were then in moderate flesh.

At one year old the height varied from 14:04 to 15:04 hands and the weights ranged from 1,035 to 1,260 pounds. The smallest in height was the lightest in weight and the tallest was the heaviest. At 2 years old the heights varied from 15:1 to 16:0 1/2 hands and the weight from 1,425 to 1,775 pounds. At that age one of the lighter fillies had stretched up to a trifle more height than the heaviest filly, showing an individual difference in the manner of maturing. The following classes of 2-year-olds were 12 and 24 months old varied from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 hands and the average for the 10 head was 4 1/2 inches.

At one year old the average height was 14:2 1/4 hands and the average weight 1,112 pounds. At 2 years the average height was 15:2 3/4 hands and the average weight 1,548 pounds. These standards may fairly be considered reliable for well-fed and well-bred Percheron fillies. If a breeder's youngsters fall behind these figures they are not doing as well as they should.—Breeder's Gazette.

AMONG THE HORSES

Peter the Great's book is full.

It is reported that the pari-mutuel system of betting will be installed at Lexington, Ky., next fall.

The forty-three yearlings consigned by Walnut Hall Farm to the Midwinter Sale bought \$18,845—an average of \$438.25.

W. H. Smith, of Wooster, Ohio, has bought from J. M. Riffles, same city, the trotting stallion, McQuillan, 2:14 1/4 by Aquilin, 2:18 3/4.

It is reported that Wert Mallow, of Washington, C.H., Ohio will campaign Box R., 2:05 1/4, and Joseph Jay, 2:17 1/4 owned by V. V. Martin, of Columbus, Ohio.

Although no longer connected with the Indiana State Fair, Charles Dowling remains secretary of the American Association of State Fairs and Expositions.

J. C. Graves, of Independence, Mo., has sold the young broodmare, Brin Harvest, in foal to Etawah, 2:03, to Will Langford, who has charge of the broodmares at Patchen Wilkes Farm.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

March 8, 1917.

JESUS SAVES FROM SIN—TEMPERANCE LESSON.

John 8:12; 28:17, 56:59.

Golden Text.—"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."—John 8:36.

One of the first days of the feast of tabernacle the two large candlesticks in the Court of the Temple were lighted in memory of the pillar of fire in the Wilderness, and Jesus chose it as a fitting time to speak of Himself as the Light of the World.

"Those Jews that had believed Him." Who had believed that He was Abraham's seed. "Then are ye truly My disciples." It was not enough for them to believe that He spoke the truth; they must follow His teaching and accept Himself as their Messiah.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." They were bondslaves to sin.

"We are Abraham's seed." They had been in turn in bondage to Syria, Egypt and Babylon, and were still in subjection to Rome, but their pride elated them, and they declared themselves superior to the Romans to whom they were politically enslaved.

The freedom of which Jesus spoke was the freedom from the slavery of sin. "Everyone who committeth sin is the bondservant of sin."

"Ye yet seek to kill Me." Although legal descendants of Abraham, their desire to kill Him, the promised seed of Abraham, proved them to be no true children of Abraham.

"Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day." Abraham's great distinction, that which was counted unto him for righteousness, was his abiding faith in the promise made to him, that from his race should come One who would be a blessing to all the nations of the earth. He rejoiced in the certainty of the fulfillment of the promise, rejoiced to see the day of Christ. "And he saw it, and was glad." He saw in prophetic vision.

"The Jews therefore said." Possibly they understood Jesus' remarks as a claim that he was living on the earth in the time of Abraham, but more probably they only affected such an understanding.

"Before Abraham was, I am." Observe that he does not say, "Before the world was," but "Before Abraham was, I am."

The parts in the ration are given by weight and not by volume. Other factors are in egg production, and it may be that proper feeding will not produce desired results. However, desired results cannot be obtained without proper feeding. The ration is one of the important factors in egg production which can be controlled. Certainly the man who feeds for egg production will receive more eggs in a year than the man who follows no systematic feeding plan.

CARE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs for hatching purposes are preferably not held over two weeks. The fresher they are when put in the incubator, the better. They need to be gathered often to prevent chilling in the nests. A mixture of various sizes and shapes is a sure guarantee of indifferent results. Dirty eggs should be avoided, as the pores in the shell of such eggs are closed up, thus preventing proper entrance of fresh air or the escape of gases from the egg. Washing and drying with a cloth destroys the cuticle of an egg, and permits too rapid evaporation of its moisture.

As a rule a hen lays eggs of about the same shape continually and in general the shape of eggs is transmitted to offspring. Good market eggs are normal size and uniform; hence the necessity of breeding from hens producing such eggs. Eggs for incubation are held at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees. At a room temperature of 68 to 70 degrees they will start to incubate. If best results are to be secured the eggs are candled. By this method cracked and developed eggs are eliminated. When eggs are held for hatching it is not necessary to keep the large end up as they will keep just as well on the sides. When kept over a week it is advisable to turn them once a day. No eggs are saved until the male has been with the females seven to ten days.

Oratorio, 2:13, the 25-year-old son of Wilkes Boy, 2:24 1/4, and Canzonet, by Dictator, died on February 16 at the farm of his owners, William Hiatt & Son, of Indiana, who bought the horse about three years ago from the estate of Augustin Boice, of Indianapolis.

George C. Bryce, secretary and manager of the half-mile track at Toledo, Ohio, has arranged a very attractive program of five days, beginning on July 2. Of the sixteen events offered for this meeting, six are of the early closing variety, representing the following classes: 2-year-old trot, 2:12 pace, 2:12 trot, 2:17 pace, and a three-year-old trot. The classes for aged horses are each valued at \$1,000, while the juveniles will race for a purse of \$500.

The Ohio Racing Circuit, now considered one of the strongest organizations in the country, furnishes fourteen weeks of racing this year, the schedule being as follows: (Bowling Green, June 4-9; Cranwood Park, (Cleveland), June 11-16; Rockport, June 18-23; Marion, June 25-30; Toledo, July 2-7; Tiffin, July 9-14; Findlay, July 16-21; Lima, July 23-28; Rockport, July 30-August 4; Cranwood Park, August 6-11; Wooster, August 13-18; Toledo (Fair), August 20-25; open date, August 27-31; Wadling, W. Va., September 3-8.

POULTRY

THIS MAY BE WHAT YOUR HENS NEED.

Hens cannot lay consistently unless they have the right feeds in the right proportions. The following are rations for winter feeding: 1. Scratch food—1 part wheat, 2 parts corn. Mash (ground food)—1 part bran, 1 part middlings (shorts), 1 part corn meal, 1 part commercial feed scrap. 2. Scratch food—2 parts corn, 1 part wheat. Mash—ground oats, buttermilk or sour milk as a drink.

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

March 8, 1917.

JESUS SAVES FROM SIN—TEMPERANCE LESSON.

Golden Text.—"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."—John 8:36.

One of the first days of the feast of tabernacle the two large candlesticks in the Court of the Temple were lighted in memory of the pillar of fire in the Wilderness, and Jesus chose it as a fitting time to speak of Himself as the Light of the World.

"Those Jews that had believed Him." Who had believed that He was Abraham's seed. "Then are ye truly My disciples." It was not enough for them to believe that He spoke the truth; they must follow His teaching and accept Himself as their Messiah.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." They were bondslaves to sin.

"We are Abraham's seed." They had been in turn in bondage to Syria, Egypt and Babylon, and were still in subjection to Rome, but their pride elated them, and they declared themselves superior to the Romans to whom they were politically enslaved.

The freedom of which Jesus spoke was the freedom from the slavery of sin. "Everyone who committeth sin is the bondservant of sin."

"Ye yet seek to kill Me." Although legal descendants of Abraham, their desire to kill Him, the promised seed of Abraham, proved them to be no true children of Abraham.

"Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day." Abraham's great distinction, that which was counted unto him for righteousness, was his abiding faith in the promise made to him, that from his race should come One who would be a blessing to all the nations of the earth. He rejoiced in the certainty of the fulfillment of the promise, rejoiced to see the day of Christ. "And he saw it, and was glad." He saw in prophetic vision.

"The Jews therefore said." Possibly they understood Jesus' remarks as a claim that he was living on the earth in the time of Abraham, but more probably they only affected such an understanding.

"Before Abraham was, I am." Observe that he does not say, "Before the world was," but "Before Abraham was, I am."

The parts in the ration are given by weight and not by volume. Other factors are in egg production, and it may be that proper feeding will not produce desired results. However, desired results cannot be obtained without proper feeding. The ration is one of the important factors in egg production which can be controlled. Certainly the man who feeds for egg production will receive more eggs in a year than the man who follows no systematic feeding plan.

CARE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs for hatching purposes are preferably not held over two weeks. The fresher they are when put in the incubator, the better. They need to be gathered often to prevent chilling in the nests. A mixture of various sizes and shapes is a sure guarantee of indifferent results. Dirty eggs should be avoided, as the pores in the shell of such eggs are closed up, thus preventing proper entrance of fresh air or the escape of gases from the egg. Washing and drying with a cloth destroys the cuticle of an egg, and permits too rapid evaporation of its moisture.

As a rule a hen lays eggs of about the same shape continually and in general the shape of eggs is transmitted to offspring. Good market eggs are normal size and uniform; hence the necessity of breeding from hens producing such eggs. Eggs for incubation are held at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees. At a room temperature of 68 to 70 degrees they will start to incubate. If best results are to be secured the eggs are candled. By this method cracked and developed eggs are eliminated. When eggs are held for hatching it is not necessary to keep the large end up as they will keep just as well on the sides. When kept over a week it is advisable to turn them once a day. No eggs are saved until the male has been with the females seven to ten days.

Oratorio, 2:13, the 25-year-old son of Wilkes Boy, 2:24 1/4, and Canzonet, by Dictator, died on February 16 at the farm of his owners, William Hiatt & Son, of Indiana, who bought the horse about three years ago from the estate of Augustin Boice, of Indianapolis.

George C. Bryce, secretary and manager of the half-mile track at Toledo, Ohio, has arranged a very attractive program of five days, beginning on July 2. Of the sixteen events offered for this meeting, six are of the early closing variety, representing the following classes: 2-year-old trot, 2:12 pace, 2:12 trot, 2:17 pace, and a three-year-old trot. The classes for aged horses are each valued at \$1,000, while the juveniles will race for a purse of \$500.

POULTRY

THIS MAY BE WHAT YOUR HENS NEED.

Hens cannot lay consistently unless they have the right feeds in the right proportions. The following are rations for winter feeding: 1. Scratch food—1 part wheat, 2 parts corn. Mash (ground food)—1 part bran, 1 part middlings (shorts), 1 part corn meal, 1 part commercial feed scrap. 2. Scratch food—2 parts corn, 1 part wheat. Mash—ground oats, buttermilk or sour milk as a drink.

Sure Success in Sowing Seeds

DON'T waste your efforts and time on seeds of questionable quality. Buy Bruce's. For 66 years we have sold seeds and guaranteed the success of your garden by selecting Bruce's.

Try them. Splendid varieties. Beans—Refuge, Wagon, 1 lb. 50c. postpaid. Sweet Corn—Peep O'Day, 1 lb. 50c. postpaid. Peas—Early Settler, 1 lb. 50c. postpaid.

Write to-day for handsomely illustrated catalogue of vegetables, fruits, flowers, plants and bulbs, poultry supplies, etc., FREE.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. Limited Hamilton Canada

A chick in the hand is worth 2 in the shell

To raise all your chicks—to prevent losses from disease, dropouts, hiccups and Baby Chick diseases, use Pratt's Baby Chick Food.

Contains just what's needed to make bone, muscle, and feathers. Largely indigestible, finely ground and packed in dust-proof bags and cartons at 25c, 50c and \$1.00. At your Dealer's. PRATT'S White Diarrhoea Remedy used in the drinking water prevents and cures this blood disease. Write for FREE Book on the Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, Limited TORONTO P-11 70A (Clarendon) Street

STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE"

Sold By Reliable Merchants Over Canada

Catalog Free To Intending Buyers HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Ornamental Fencing that keeps its good appearance

Almost any kind of fence looks well when it's first put up; it's only first quality fence, such as the Maritime, that keeps its good looks in spite of the years.

Our catalogue displays a wide range of beautiful designs to choose from. May we send you a copy?

MARITIME Ornamental FENCING and GATES NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

F. J. Holman & Co, Selling Agents in Charlottetown