

## TO THE FARMER

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

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.

## THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to President Teachers' Association, Guardian's School and Home, P. O. Box 198, Charlottetown.

### THE WILL AND THE CHILD.

What an important place in the education does the training of the will occupy? The child who goes to school only because his parents insist upon it, who learns his lessons because his teacher forces him to it, is really not being educated at all. The child must first have within him the desire to learn, then the will to attain his desire in the firm will which amounts to a strong determination to overcome difficulties, to conquer, first himself then all adverse circumstances that stand in his way.

To conquer himself may mean to will rise early in the morning and go to bed in a reasonable time at night, when his inclination is to do the reverse, to will to avoid rich food, distracting companionship and dissipations.

Adverse circumstances may consist of a dull intellect, poverty or opposition and interference of others. Who has not many times seen the brilliant intellect with weak will outstripped by the ordinary mind supplemented by a strong will, who has not often admired the young people whose desire for education leads them to put their pride in their empty pockets and work for their living and their learning at the same time, and while you pity them, you marvel at the strength of will this necessity for its use develops. This is the strength of will which grows into strength of character and which is so often lacking in the young people who have had so much done for them as to preclude the necessity of their making any effort on their own account.

Mrs. Masher, in her "Child Culture in the Home" says: "The best teacher is one who guides rather than governs, suggests rather than dogmatizes, and who inspires the listener with a desire to teach himself, for after all is said and done a man must make himself. He can be assisted and developed to a given point only, and beyond that his inspiration must emanate from himself."

From such sentiments, from such sources joined to our own experience we may gather and condense into brief rules for teachers and parents these truths. That a child's will may develop properly, employ reason, never force or fear in dealing with him. Do not substitute your will for his, but supplement his by yours, when needed and then not in the arbitrary, but kindly way which will be both acceptable and helpful.

### LETTER-WRITING.

Lewis Carroll, the author of Alice in Wonderland, once wrote a little book, giving some excellent advice about letter-writing:

1. Before beginning a letter, read over again the letter to which you are about to reply.
2. Next address and stamp an envelope so that you may not miss the post.
3. Give dates and address in full.
4. Write legibly. Bad writing is often due to haste, but what right have you to save time at your friend's expense? Isn't his time as valuable as yours?
5. Do not fill more than a page and a half with apologies for not having written sooner.
6. Letters controversial or that they may lead to irritation should be kept till the next day, and then read over again with a view to pacific modification. Of all such letters keep a copy.
7. Do not try to have the last word.
8. Cross writing makes cross reading.
9. Refer to your correspondent's last letter, and make your winding up, at least, as friendly as his; in fact, even a shade more friendly, it will do no harm.
10. When you would mail letters, carry them in your hand.

## THE FARM

### POINTERS FOR THE ROOT HARVEST

As mangels and sugar mangels grow much above ground, they are

more exposed to frost than other roots. Pulling should, therefore, begin about October 15. The best practice is to pull by hand, then break the tops off with a sudden jerk. For convenience in loading, throw four rows together, making one long heap.

Another plan of harvesting mangels which is coming into general use now that labor is scarce is topping with a very sharp hoe, then harrowing out the mangels with common iron barrows, two strokes in opposite directions being usually sufficient, says Conservation. It may be thought that harrowing will break and injure the roots. No doubt there may be a few broken off, and some scratches from the harrow teeth, but such wounds heal very quickly and no decay has been noticed from this source. When no frost threatens, mangels should be kept on the ground 24 hours before loading.

These are more difficult to harvest, owing to their long underground roots. It is best to run a sub-soil plow along one side of the row, loosening and cutting off some of the strong fibrous roots, and thus enabling the puller to take up several at once. In most districts the time to harvest sugar beets and carrots is between October 20 and 30.

One of the easiest ways to harvest turnips is to top with an ordinary hoe and turn the roots out with a sharp-sharred plow, with the mould-board removed. By striking the tops of two rows together, the turnings can be plainly seen, and, if turned inward on the row of tops, they are clearly visible for loading. Harrowing out does not answer well, except in sandy soil. Hand-pulling is best where help can be secured. As they are not very sensitive to frost, turnips should be left on the ground for a day or two after being pulled.

### CHOPPED STUFF.

Alfalfa has great value as an ingredient in poultry feeding.

A teaspoonful of muriatic acid in a gallon of drinking water will prevent diarrhoea in turkeys.

Corn that is thoroughly dry is not injured by freezing, but how often do we get corn thoroughly dry? October is the best month for bulb planting. Buy a few bulbs and help the attractiveness of your lawn or yard.

Visit your fall fair, and before you go give the Secretary your dollar for membership. Your attendance is encouraging, but your dollar will help to pay the prizes.

Don't close up all the cracks in the poultry-house because the leaves are falling. Fresh air and sunlight mean winter eggs.

Fatten and finish your poultry. Three weeks in the fattening crate is worth almost as many months of running in the yard. People nowadays are willing to pay for the finished product.

Don't let appearances deceive you. The best looking cow in the herd may be the very one which is pulling down the herd percentage. While a good milker is generally a good-appearing cow, the converse need not be accepted as a matter of course.

Take care of the binder canvases. Never leave them on the binder all year to stretch and furnish a place for the mice to nest. Roll the canvases up tightly, tie securely with a cord and suspend from a rafter or ceiling about the barn or implement house. In this way there will be no chance that the mice will nibble them full of holes.

### MAKING POULTRY PAY.

The poultry editor of the "Farmer and Fireside" tells how to make money out of poultry, in part as follows:

"As all large business houses practice the most rigid economy in their sales department, so ought the poultryman to do. He ought to market his products in such a way that they will command the highest prices. If the poultryman ten days or two weeks before he intends to market his poultry, will shut them in a darkened room and feed them three times a day on whole corn, his birds will be in better condition to kill or to ship alive. If when he dresses his poultry, he will only exercise a little more care and be all the more fussy about the packing and the package, he will be amply repaid when his birds arrive in the market, because looks go a long way with all of us when we are buying our food.

There is no satisfaction, and but very little money in exchanging eggs for groceries or grain. By being careful in gathering the eggs so that they won't become chilled in winter and so the hens won't sit on them over night, and by using a little care in sizing and selecting, quite an advance over the common prices may be obtained. Carefully clean all the eggs, don't send any small, misshapen or large ones. Stamp each egg with a rubber stamp, using your initials or the name of your farm, and in a short time you will have created a demand for your eggs, and when you have created such a demand, your eggs will bring the highest prices, considerably more than your storekeeper would pay.

"Economy may only be practised by several poultrymen in one locality cooperating and buying their grain in carload or half car load lots, direct from the mills, in this way saving the two profits of the local grain dealer.

### GRAIN CROPS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—A bulletin issued today by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce gives a provisional estimate of the yield of the

principal grain crops and also the average quality of these crops at harvest time.

During the month ended September 30 ideal weather for the in-gathering of the grain crops prevailed over all Canada. In the greater part of Ontario and in the Western Provinces harvesting operations were well completed by the middle of September and only in parts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where the spring opens later, was harvesting carried on during the latter end of the month.

The estimates given a month ago are slightly greater than those now issued which may be presumed to be based more or less on results of threshing. The final estimates based altogether on threshing results and calculated on corrected areas will be issued as usual on December 15.

For spring wheat the estimate for the end of September is 188,468,000 bushels as compared with 182,840,000 bushels last year. For fall wheat the estimate is 19,107,000 bushels as against 16,396,000 bushels last year and 18,481,000 bushels in the preliminary estimate this year. The total estimated wheat production this year is therefore 207,575,000 bushels as compared with 199,237,000 bushels last year, an increase of 8,339,000 bushels or 4 1/2 per cent. The yield per acre for all wheat is 21.15 bushels as compared with 20.42 bushels last year. Oats show a total yield of 391,418,000 bushels and an average yield of 40.57 bushels as compared with 361,733,000 bushels and an average yield of 39.25 bushels. Barley gives an estimated total yield of 44,348,000 bushels and an average of 31.00 bushels per acre as compared with 44,014,000 bushels and an average of 31.10 bushels in 1912. For this year the total production of rye is 2,559,000 bushels, of peas 3,974,000 bushels, of buckwheat 7,600,000 bushels, of flax 14,912,000 bushels, of mixed grains 17,178,000 bushels, of corn for husking 14,086,000 bushels, of beans 984,000 bushels as compared with a total yield last year for rye of 2,594,000 bushels, for peas of 3,773,500 bushels, for buckwheat of 10,193,000 bushels, for flax of 21,681,500 bushels, for mixed grains of 17,952,000 bushels, for corn for husking of 16,569,800 bushels, for beans of 1,040,800 bushels.

For the three Northwest Provinces the total yield of spring wheat is estimated at 183,852,000 bushels, of fall wheat at 5,264,000 bushels, oat at 235,950,000 bushels, of barley at 27,904,000 bushels, of rye at 686,000 bushels, of flax at 14,808,000 bushels.

The average quality of these crops measured upon a per cent basis of 100 as representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc., is as follows: spring wheat 89.17, oats 90.52, barley 88.25, rye 85.41, peas 81.71, beans 78.48, buckwheat 73.40, mixed grains 80.16, flax 82.68, corn for husking 75.16. Of these wheat, oats, barley and rye are above the average quality for either of the last two years.

The potato and root crops continue to show good figures, as representing average condition during growth. The condition of potatoes is 83.59, turnips 82.62, mangolds 81.64, sugar beets 82.63.

Improving the poor pastures. A single application of phosphate and potash to very worn-out pastures and meadows sometimes fails to produce the expected benefit, and it is pointed out that this apparent failure rises from the cause that such exhausted soil combines with the potash too closely for the plants to make use of the chemical and that in such circumstances, it requires more than one year's application of phosphate and potash to make use of the plant foods.

This fact appears to have been well demonstrated by some experiments carried on for ten years at an agricultural station in Germany. The originally poor fields were said now after ten years' treatment to present a splendid object lesson of the value of fertilizers.

On the treated parts of the fields the herbage is as thick with good grasses and clover as the best meadows in the district, while the unmanured portions still fail to produce anything but a miserable, starchy herbage of practically no value.

During the first year or two the application of phosphates and potash seemed to have little effect and it was only after the fourth season that its beneficial influence was fully seen. The slow action is attributed to the fact that on hilly, dry pastures the new fertilizers are not so quickly available as on low-lying ground, which get the benefit of much more moisture.

The moral of the experiment is to show the owners of high-lying grass land should not be discouraged if an application of fertilizers-phosphate and potash—does not the first season produce much benefit, but should continue the treatment, as the output in a few years' time will be amply returned by the improvement in the grass lands.

## THE DAIRY

### PROFITABLE DAIRY FARMING.

What is successful dairy farming? asks a writer on dairy topics. It is not just squeezing through year after year with little or nothing to show for one's work. There must be a fair margin of profit after all expenses are paid. And yet hosts of farmers seem to be satisfied with the squeezing through process says "Successful Farming." It is poor business and

we all know it when we sit down and think it over seriously.

Successful farming is doing this year a little better than we did last year. Getting more milk from each cow and better milk at that. Making better butter and more of it. Selling it at a little better figure and pleasing our customers better than we ever did in days gone by.

Successful dairy farming means getting together a herd of cows by purchasing, if time presses by improving our own stock if that can be done profitably. Without doubt the latter is the more satisfactory.

Successful dairy farming means knowing one's cows better than in the past. Understanding each individual cow is an art. Some folks think a cow is a cow anyway and that is all there is to it. Mistaken ideas. All cows are not cast in the same mold any more than all men are.

Then the question of good feeding comes in with successful farming. A great big study is this of successful dairy farming. Are you studying it? There's money in hogs, but it requires industry and intelligence to get it out. However, this is true of all business.

### DAIRY THOUGHTS

The droppings from the cattle will benefit the pasture more if they are spread or broken up with a spike-tooth harrow. This prevents the grass from being killed out and weeds coming in where the droppings have lain.

The most important business of the dairyman is to increase the amount of manurial substances and apply them where they will do the most good to the growing crops.

He is in no wise a public benefactor who lets two cows to do the work of four.

A poor milker is one of the surest means of diminishing g milk flow.

Too many dairymen are conducting their business as a side issue when they should be making it the leading feature of their farming.

The new cow has an individuality of her own and the feeder should become acquainted with her as soon as possible after she is brought into the herd.

Give your limit on a good bull. If your cows are deficient in the flow of milk, buy a sire that will make up the quality. If their milk is deficient in butter fat, breed from a sire whose tendency is to build up along that line.

Feed records are just as essential as milk records. It is the profits you want rather than the phenomenal milk yields that are made by feeding large quantities of expensive concentrates.

Strong, thrifty calves cannot be expected from cows that have been fed starvation rations for a few months before calving.

Proper feeding determines the amount of gain in the dairy business.

Milk records and feed records make knowledge definite.

If we are to make a success of the dairy business we must put thought behind and into our everyday work.

A cow will never do her best unless she has perfect confidence in you.

The modern dairy cow must be handled with understanding and her owner must have a knowledge of her wants and make every effort to supply them.

A good cow in the hands of a poor dairyman is a poorer proposition than a poor cow in the hands of a good dairyman. Both are very poor combinations, however, a good dairyman will not keep a poor cow more than one season.

Good pasture lands are the basis of successful dairying.

To make dairying a success we must make it of interest to the boys. Good cows are not developed by chance, but are the product of good judgment, skilful feeding and proper foods.

## THE MARKETS

HALLAMS WEEKLY MARKET REPORT. HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK.

Toronto, Sept. 25.

BREFFHIDES, are in fair supply with slightly higher prices with deliveries somewhat heavier than for some time past, the demand is sufficient to keep stocks from accumulating. Tanners are most reluctant to pay present asking prices, which are now on high record basis. City Butcher Hides flat, 14 to 15 1/2c per lb. Inspected Hides No. 1 13 1/2c. No. 2 12 1/2c. Country Hides, flat, cured, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c. Fat Hides, 13 to 13 1/2c. CALFSKINS are being marketed at high, in fact record prices. Conditions generally have an undertone of easiness, stocks being more or less heavy in dealers hands. City skins green, flat, 16 1/2c. Country, cured 17 1/2c to 19c per cured 17c, according to condition and take-off. Deacons or Bob Calf \$1.00 to \$1.50.

HORSEHIDES. Slightly better feeling prevails with no change in price. Stocks are light with demands normal. City take off \$3.50 to \$4.00. Country take off No. 1. \$3.50 to \$4.00. No. 2. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS are accumulating with prices easier, in sympathy with the wool market. City Lamskins, Pelts or Shearings 50 to 65c. Country Lamskins or Shearings 30 to 65c.

WOOL. Market slow and draggy with little interest shown by the mills who are well stocked for their present needs, sales are few and at close prices. Washed combining fleeces (coarse) 25c to 35c. Washed

clothing fleeces (fine) 26 1/2 to 27c. Washed rejections (burry, chafy, etc) 19 to 19 1/2c. Unwashed fleeces combining (coarse) 16 to 16 1/2c. Unwashed fleeces clothing (fine) 17 1/2 to 17 1/2c.

TALLOW. Stocks are heavy and prices easier. City rendered solid in barrels 6 to 6 1/2c. Country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1. 6 to 6 1/2c. No. 2. 5 to 5 1/2c. Cake No. 1. 6 1/2 to 6 1/2c. No. 2. 5 1/2 to 6c.

HORSE HAIR. Farmer or pedler stock is being absorbed at current prices. Deliveries normal. Farmer pedler stock 37 to 40c.

OLD RUBBERS, JUNK, ETC. Heavy deliveries and stocks accumulating, with lower range of prices Rubber Boots & Shoes according to trim 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c. Auto tires, 7 to 8 1/2c. Bicycle tires, 3 to 4c. Lead heavy 3 1/2 to 4c. Tea Lead 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. Brass, heavy 9 to 10c. Light 6 to 7c. Copper, heavy, 11c to 12c. Light 10 to 10 1/2c. Zinc 2 1/2 to 4c.

RAW FURS. As the trapping season approaches more interest is being shown by the trappers, the record prices paid for fur during the past year having induced many engaged in trapping who have hitherto neglected this means of adding to their income, and has caused many additional requests for "Hallams Trappers Guide" which we are mailing free for the asking, so that they may learn the up-to-date methods of trapping.

## THE TURF

### EUROPEAN TROTTER NOTES—BELLE BIRD BEATS WILLY.

The first of the series of international races to be trotted at St. Petersburg, Russia, this fall and winter, over the half-mile track of the Imperial Trotting Club, of that city, took place Sept. 14. It was for a purse of 5,000 roubles, but only two horses started, the ex-American Belle Bird 2:09 1/2, owned by Mr. N. V. Telegin, of Moscow, and Willy 2:05, owned by Count Vorontsoff-Daskoff, the former being driven by Will Catton and the latter by Will Rosemeir, both well-known American reinsmen. It had been expected that Bob Douglas 2:04 1/2, General H. 2:01 1/2 and Spanish Queen 2:04 1/2 would contest in the international series, but Douglas has been sick, General H. is reported to be lame, while it has proved impossible to get Spanish Queen into racing form since she was imported into Russia, a year ago last June. Nevertheless, the duel between Belle Bird and Willy proved full of interest and excitement. Both had shown splendidly in their work and gave evidence of being closely matched, as the outcome proved. The mare, however, was the favorite, on account of her brilliant victories over the same track a year ago, also because of the confidence of Will Catton that she was unbeatable. The two rivals went away at a tremendous clip, trotting the first quarter-verse (sixth of a mile) in 20 seconds, a two-minute gait. Willy was in front, and the clip was so fast that Belle Bird, in endeavoring to foot with him, made a slight break. Catton, however, caught her with rare skill, and in a beautifully judged drive, gradually overhauled the stallion and in a stirring finish beat him half a length. The time was 2:10 1/2—a splendid performance—Willy trotting in 2:10 1/2. Interest in future international races has been much stimulated by the purchase of Sorrano 2:03 1/2 by a Russian sportsman. The chestnut mare will be brought in immediately from her former home, Vienna, Austria, and the result when she measures strides with Belle Bird and Willy is eagerly awaited. It is possible that Krepeah 2:08 1/2, the Orloff champion, may also start against the trio of Americans, also that Dago F. 2:08 1/2, who was shipped to Russia a few weeks ago, may be able to take part later on in the international events.

### UHLAN'S GREAT MILE.

Uhlans mile at Lewiston in 1:54 1/2 has astonished horsemen and few particulars have been given in the despatches as to how it was accomplished. Frank Trott, of the Boston Globe, who is at the Lexington meet thus describes the performance in a despatch:

Uhlans finished his turf career with the most dazzling exhibition of speed in turf history, by trotting a mile in 1:54 1/2, hooked to a pole with a run-out.

The son of Bingen has made his last public appearance at speed and in the future is to be used for the personal pleasure of his owner, C. K. G. Billings. He retires absolutely sound and never was in better condition for a trial of speed.

The unusual exhibition was for the purpose of determining how fast it is possible for a trotter to cover a mile in harness when hooked so as to carry as little of the load as possible. He was of the inside with the famous race-maker Slatas for a polemate, and Charles Tanner did the driving. The wagon was the same one that a year ago Uhlans and Lewis Forrester pulled in 2:03 1/2.

Tanner had his team to the quarter in :32, the half in 57 1/2, and the three-quarters in 1:25 1/2. Coming home the runner tired and Tanner had to rally Slatas with the whip to keep him up to his task. The best previous performance of a harness horse hooked with a runner was the 1:58 of Flying Jib and mate, made 20 years ago.

### HORSE NOTES.

Soprano, 2:03 1/2, sold two years ago by American parties to Austria won nearly \$20,000 on European tracks since arriving there. She recently changed hands for \$20,000. She is one of the fastest and best ever bred in America.

Harness racing on European tracks is becoming the most popular sport over there, particularly in Austria, where very large purses are hung up. Events are not limited to one mile, distances being frequently one and a half to two miles.

The Manager, 2:21 1/2, is the smallest horse racing, his weight is only 652 pounds.

The pacing gelding Ashland Reed, 2:15 1/2, after pacing a mile in that time had his shoes shifted and trotted a mile in 2:13 1/2.

Budd Doble, celebrated as the driver of the famous Goldsmith Maid, 2:14 1/2, passed his seventy-first birthday last week.

We were in error when we stated that Car Ferry had been sold. He is still owned by Mr. Louis Leard. We hope to see him entered in the fast paces on the ice the coming winter.

Etawah won the three succeeding heats of the rich Kentucky futurity for three-year-olds in 2:08 1/2, 2:10 and 2:12. Don Chenault, 2:06 1/2, the sensational three-year-old trotter, was distanced.

The contest for leading sire of 1913 is between Walnut Hal and Bingara. The former is at present ahead with 14 new performers.

Fred. Cameron is back from Brockton, Mass. He is firmly convinced that our local horses are as good average race horses as the New England steeds.

## NOTICE

All Poll Tax not paid, better be paid at once as Executions are ordered for same. Pay at once and save expense.

1909, to, 9 Wtf

## GOOD ROADS

### GOOD ROAD MAXIMS.

Get out of the rut.

Don't follow in the other fellow's track.

To avoid dust use a dust preventive.

Every-day laborer should be interested in the road question.

Your neighbor imitates you. Moral: don't drive in the ruts.

Don't follow in the ruts—make tracks of your own.

People who don't appreciate good roads drive in the ruts.

Turn over a new leaf; keep out of the ruts hereafter.

Don't be caught in the rut. Lazy people drive there.

There is no case on record where any community has ever regretted the improvement of its roads.

The good roads movement involves possibilities never so much as dreamed of a few years ago.

Great are the possibilities to be realized through perfect roads and quick transportation.

The social remedy for many industrial evils lies in the betterment of roads.

Time consumed in hauling products over bad roads is a waste.

If you are interested in good roads then you will throw away your narrow tires.

Tell your neighbor to keep out of the ruts; and keep out yourself.

Who makes the ruts? It is always the other fellow—don't imitate him.

If you want better roads, help preserve good ones when you have them.

**Table Silver**  
Grace, beauty and quality are all combined in silver articles marked  
**1847 ROGERS BROS.**  
This brand, known as "Silver Plate that Wears" is made in the heaviest grade of plate. There are many designs from which to choose.  
Sold by Leading Dealers

## Aquiri 2.27 1-4

(Pure Bred Certificate No. 51)

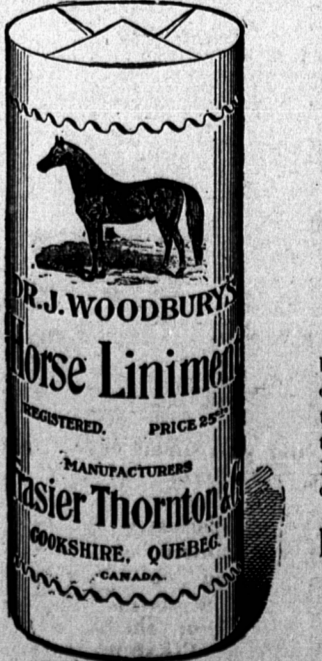
The greatest bred of all the stallions. A great young sire. Futurity bred all over, and the sire of colts trotters of size and substance. Will have a grand lot out at the races this year. Watch them. They are the kind you want. Kaldah, sister of Aquiri is the dam of Baden 2:05 1/2, the premier winner, in regular racing events, of all time. Baden's winnings for 1912 amounted to \$35,775 and a Gold Cup valued at \$500.00 for \$30,000. Service Fee \$15.00. Russian Nobleman Prince Viazamski and he was afterwards sold to the

J. M. NICHOLSON

502 Kent St.,

## HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT and DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevent the disease common to horses, such as Cough, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.



### AFTER USING

Why have a sick or lame horse when you can get a reliable and warranted remedy? The leading horseman of the Dominion endorse Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment.

For Sale all Dealers  
Price 25 cents

### BEFORE USING

Do you know that "Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment" is endorsed by all the leading horsemen of the Dominion. Save and preserve the life of your horses by its use. It will cure and prevent disease common among horses.

Demand Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment

Use this preparation thoroughly for all and every disease of the horse for which it is recommended. Criticise it closely. Carefully watch, mark and notice its effects, and honestly judging it on its merits, you will be compelled to endorse it.