

### TO THE FARMERS

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.

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 138, Charlottetown.

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

(Contributed.)

In discussing the all-important subject of Education it is generally assumed, that reforms essential to a progressive educational system can not be effected without an increased financial expenditure. It is true certain reforms will require more money, but it is also true that reforms equally essential and more far-reaching than those involving a financial outlay are possible of accomplishment without the expenditure of an extra dollar if parents would awaken to a sense of their responsibilities.

One of the reforms so desirable is an increased daily attendance at our schools more particularly in the Primary Schools. In the Primary School of Prince Edward Island which number over 400 the percentage of attendance averages 55 or to be exact out of 210 school days in the year the average child who attends school is present 116 days or out of 265 days in the calendar year less than one-third of the days are spent at regular intervals in school. This is not an isolated case but the average for 1400 children in a Province which boasts of more wealth per capita and more produce per acre than any other Province of the Dominion.

It may come as a rude shock to parents who feel they are making sacrifices to give their children an education to be reminded that hundreds of our boys and girls leave school with the most superficial knowledge of even an elementary education.

The indefensibility of such a policy even from the utility point of view must be apparent when we bear in mind that those whose education is so neglected must fight a losing battle in the competition which every year becomes keener in all walks of life.

Another matter worthy of serious consideration should be to keep our boys in school until they complete their sixteenth year. It too frequently happens in many homes that boys leave school as soon as they attain their fourteenth year and in many cases at an earlier age.

This condition should and could easily be remedied, as the material advantage gained must be of very doubtful value to a parent who considers a good education indispensable in the present age.

One of the reasons for taking children out of school at an early age is the lack of labor and the impossibility of procuring help during the busy season.

Granted, that it is necessary at certain seasons to keep the older boys out of school, is it not possible to send them back to school and keep them there regularly from Nov.

### SCHOOL & HOME

### SCHOOL NOTES

(Specially written for The Guardian.)

Because a man has shop to mind in time and place, since flesh must live,  
Needs spirit lack all life behind,  
All stray thoughts, fancies fugitive,  
All loves except what trade can give?

One of the great purposes of any worthy education is to teach men and women how to use their time of leisure so that it is an uplift to them rather than a stumbling block. They must be taught to look up for their pleasures and not down. If history, literature, art and music are to reach out through life and enrich its noblest work, the interest in these and the appreciation of their possibilities must be cultivated in the schools.

Education means the enlargement of a young man's interest; he will love books as well as business; he will be a thinker as well as a toiler; he will be ready to lead and not merely to follow in the public affairs of his community. Opportunities for young men to make the most of themselves by education are a direct challenge to all their noblest qualities.

Personal determination to get learning is a fundamental necessity. Education cannot be poured into the mind; it is the product of the man's own effort. A profound invincible purpose is the vital force that will alone take a young man through the discipline of real education: A seed may have soil, moisture, sunlight and air, and yet never sprout and grow. If it lacks the vital force of a living germ, no conditions will ever make it a plant. A great hunger for knowledge will "break through stone walls" of difficulty; if a boy has a real appetite for study he will find a way to feed the hunger.

Education, which is based on nothing more inspiring than the idea that life is a struggle to make money, is not at its best level. Recognition of the practical, careful, thorough training in the ways of material prosperity and profitable manual or mental endeavor, is a real need, and there is no danger that any school, college, or university will lose sight of it. The danger is all the other way. The idea that we ought to eliminate culture, stifle imagination, choke breadth of view and centralize every effort on the material is a mistake from which educational institutions must redeem themselves, where they have fallen into it, and against which they must

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are our particular strong point. We can help you greatly if you have a sick or blemished animal. Remember we have \$350.00 worth of horse flesh ourselves and have the experience in caring for them. We handle every reliable horse and cattle medicine.

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Bottom 2 23 1 4 by Bingera  
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also  
Donjon D. 2 20 3 4  
Iona Girl 2 19 1 4

let to May 10th?  
In that time pupils could easily, if the parents would make a determined effort, make 100 days' attendance, and under a competent teacher in two or three years our boys would acquire a least a fair education.

Many of our successful business men and most prosperous farmers owe much of their education to what months, and under conditions similar to those suggested above. Not only is the individual handicapped by lack of education, but the state may suffer when the duties of citizenship devolve on those whose education fits them for an intelligent discharge of their responsibilities.

### FACTORS IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

(Specially Selected.)

Childhood is for training the senses, the powers of observation, discrimination and comparison. The result ought to be a bright, alive, keen, alert individual, with a rich mental content, and a healthy moral tone. If the training of childhood has been neglected or wrongly directed, no amount of superstructure can remedy the bad effects. Childhood is the time for laying the foundation of the intellectual and moral life, and where this is not properly done, the usefulness and happiness of adult life is greatly marred.

The ideal primary school teacher is Nature, aided by a director or tutor, and the ideal school is the neighborhood in which the child lives. The child should first get a knowledge of the objects of nature first hand, by examining, handling, comparing. The more intimately a given experience is connected with motor processes peculiar to it and distinctive of it, the greater the command over its ideal representation. A child cannot describe anything that it has engaged in, without acting it out to the full length that the circumstances permit. Thinking is restrained acting. Perceptual processes are penetrated thoroughly by experiences of movement. Description should accompany observation and comparison, because the ideal process (being a reproduction of the perceptual) tends to restate the movements which form an essential part of it.

When the child, by observation, has learned of the things of his own community; he will naturally wish to know of the things in another community, especially if his tutor is wise in directing his observations and showing him the conditions of existence. The knowledge he can gain of other communities he must get through reading; and so he will have a motive in learning to read. He will have an appropriate basis for gaining a knowledge of another community and the great principle "from the known to the unknown" can be consistently followed. At this stage also is the place to begin the study of language, as involved in the descriptive and discriminating process; and or arithmetic, as involved in the enumerating process. In this way learning is natural, interesting and efficient. It develops all the faculties of the mind, and in their natural order. It furnishes control over the organism, thus increasing its power; and it adjusts the individual to his environment. Finally, it makes knowledge real and vital.

### THE FARM

### DISEASES OF THE FOX

Sir:—Fox raising is now occupying a very important place among the industries of this province, so important that it tends to outclass all other industries, at least from a financial standpoint.

There is so much capital invested in the enterprise, and so much at stake, that fox owners and those who have invested money in companies, are beginning to feel anxious about the preservation of the health of the fox.

The treatment of the diseases of the fox is only in its experimental stage, but the fox is so closely related to the dog, and as the diseases of the dog are similar to those of the fox, and as the treatment of the diseases of the dog is being carried out scientifically and successfully by veterinary surgeons all over the world, the study of the causes, symptoms and treatment of the diseases of the fox is a comparatively simple matter for the up-to-date veterinary surgeon.

The place occupied by the fox in the animal kingdom is as follows: Class, Mammalia; Order, Carnivora; Family, Canine; Species, Fox.

The fox is a meat-eating animal, and his diet should consist almost wholly of meat. He does not grind his food, but merely chops it with an upward and downward motion of the jaws; he does not masticate it very thoroughly before swallowing it.

Diseases of a communicable nature should be rigidly guarded against. Each virulent disease as canine distemper, rabies, scabies and ringworm could be contracted from dogs and cats, so that these animals should not have any communication directly or indirectly with the fox.

Then there is the intestinal parasites as round worms, tape worms, &c.

Round worms inhabit the small intestines. The larvae of these worms are found in the faces of dogs and foxes having the worms in their intestines. The larvae on entering the fox's intestines develop into a round form; these worms may cause serious digestive troubles, and if there is any evidence of their being present, the animal suspected should be promptly treated.

There are several kinds of tape worms. The Taenia Echinococcus whose intermediate host may be either man or the hog, so that a fox would get the larva by eating pork affected with this parasite. The larva is found in the muscles and some of the organs, and when developed in the intestines of the fox is very small and may bore its way into the liver, muscles, brain and spinal chord.

The Taenia Cerebralis, whose intermediate host is the sheep; the larva form of this parasite produces a disease in sheep known as Gid by invading the brain.

The fox would get the larva into its intestines by eating the flesh of sheep affected with this parasite.

The Taenia Martini whose intermediate host is the ox, known commonly as measles beef. Flesh of such animals is not fit food for the fox.

Taenia Canis, intermediate host, the flea and louse found on the dog and fox.

Indigestion is a disease which is very serious and is generally brought on by overfeeding, by improper food, such as spoiled food, lack of exercise, to avoid this the fox should have a good large pen to run about in.

Rigid examination of all food fed to the fox is absolutely necessary, and nothing of a doubtful nature should be given.

J. E. CROKEN, D.V.S.

### STABLE VENTILATION

(Selected.)

An abundance of fresh air in the cow stable is very essential to the efficiency of the dairy herd as well as to the quality of the product.

The air of the stable is too frequently close and filled with dust and disagreeable odors. That the milk will absorb odors and that dust falling into the milk is extremely dangerous, is a well known fact.

It is a common experience to enter the cow stable in the morning and find the air very close and uncomfortable, a condition which surely could not be the best for the health of the animals that have stayed there all night.

According to the late Prof. King of Wisconsin, a cow in order to supply the amount of oxygen needed in her body, must breathe 200 cubic feet of pure air in 24 hours. The amount of oxygen she consumes from this amount of air is about 11.04 pounds.

The air space in the barn may be large but the abundance of fresh air is of more importance. The smallest stable may have more fresh air than the largest one; it all depends on the ventilating system.

The highly specialized dairy cow demonstrates that fresh air in abundance is necessary. She is closely confined during the winter months and in many cases is kept in ill-ventilated stables which have the additional disadvantage of being poorly lighted. This is contrary to nature and consequently she produces less than when out in the fresh air and with nature's environment.

That these conditions exist and are in a large measure responsible for the presence of disease cannot be doubted.

That conditions must be changed is evident from the following figures showing number of cattle condemned and killed for tuberculosis in this State in six years, taken from the Cattle Commissioner's Report.

1905.....	676
1906.....	920
1907.....	802
1908.....	925
1909-10.....	2392
Total.....	6254

### GETTING READY FOR SPRING

(Selected.)

The thoughtful farmer has his season's work all planned out for next season. He knows about how many acres he will put to each crop, how many milk cows he will keep, how many sows he will have to farrow. It is well planned except the details of the filling in which he must do as the work is done.

It is well to have the harness in good repair, the tools put in readiness, the seed corn sorted, tested and graded, the seed oats all fanned and everything in readiness for the busy rush of spring. Much preliminary work can be done of the many small things that in the aggregate are important.

Spring is a wet and unsuitable time to do much work, so it stands us in hand to be ready when the opportunity presents itself, and all of this valuable time can be used in getting ready. Go around the fences—do what is necessary to keep the stock right where you put them. Poor fences make breachy stock. Clean the brush out of the way, so it will not bother in the spring. It is good to stop ditches from washing. It is business to haul out and scatter all the manure. By keeping all little jobs done and out of the way as soon as they present themselves, we can easily keep our work up in first class condition.

It is business to have the best of seed, stock or help. Anything that is poor grade cannot produce good grade of crops or results. In hiring a man get a dependable, intelligent one that does not need to be told everything; one who can take the lead and run the business should you be ill or away.

### TEST SOIL FOR ACIDITY

(Selected.)

"I have seen fields so dotted that litmus test would show decided acidity in a place, when forty feet below I would not get the reaction. So it is not always safe to assume that the entire area of any field is uniform. The thing to do is to make the test in several different places,

guard where they have not yet surrendered.

Ruskin maintains that human efforts fail, not so often from want of power to do as from want of due care to see precisely what is to be done. We do not know exactly what we are aiming at, and so we bundle on from hand to mouth unable to decide whether we are successful or not, or measuring our success by the number of our pupils who take honors in middle-class examinations or at the universities. Thus, instead of being educators, we go on contentedly as mere instructors.

They instinctively feel the need of the requisite amount of warmth because of the relaxed milk giving condition of the body they are in. Almost every farmer can see these signs of the truth of things if he will but thoughtfully observe.

Many cow owners have observed that they must keep their cows warm if they get a good flow of milk, and then knowing only half of the truth, they shut them up in tight stables and poison them to death with foul air. Just as much as the cow needs warmth she also needs plenty of pure air and oxygen in order that she may manufacture a good supply of milk. The lungs play a mighty important part with the udder and the stomach in making milk. Professor King worked out the problem of how to supply a stable of cows constantly with pure air and how to keep them warm and comfortable at the same time.

The physiology of milk production is a very deep and complex subject. The more milk we demand of the cow the more wise and careful must we become to supply her, not only with the right kind of parentage whereby she may have both capacity and vigor of constitution, but we must know the right conditions to surround her with so she can do her best work for our profit. Only in the exercise of this double knowledge can we obtain cows that will yield us a good profit. How foolish and weak then is the position of any dairy farmer who is content to remain in ignorance of these important principles of cowology.

### THE DAIRY

### DAIRYING IN WINTER

(Selected.)

In opening the subject of Winter Dairying, I do not propose to say much of your time, but will endeavor to point out some of its advantages.

In doing so, I suppose, it is natural for us to look at it from the standpoint of a Creamery Manager. Winter is the season when creameries have the most difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of milk or cream to keep the factory up to its capacity and also cause the loss of a certain amount of milk supply after a lessening of the milk supply affects the economical manufacture of butter.

It makes it impossible to supply the demand for butter at the season when the price is highest and amount of trade for the summer months when butter is plenty and lower in price.

But it is from the point of view of the farmer that the missionary work needs to be done as I believe the average creamery manager realizes the importance of a good supply of milk in winter as well as summer.

The first advantage I would point out is that by having the cow fresh in the fall she will, with proper care and feeding, produce more milk and butter in a year than by freshening in November or December she can remain in the stable for the winter and she has six or seven months when she can be made to produce more milk than in any other equal period of the year. Extensive experiments conducted along this line by one of the U. S. Experimental Stations shows that cows that freshen in from December to February, give a larger amount of milk in a year than those freshening at any other time and that those along in April gave the smallest amount.

Another advantage is that the farmer has more time to care for the cows in winter. In the summer time the sowing, cultivating, and harvesting of the field crops makes a rush of work when labor is scarce and high. At this time the dairy cow is not likely to get as good care as in winter when help is cheaper and more easily secured.

Winter dairying would help solve the help question as it would even up the work making it less in summer and more in winter and thus enable the farmer to keep his help all the year.

Winter is also the best time for

### THE MARKETS

### HALLAM'S WEEKLY MARKET REPORT, HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK.

TORONTO, March 1, 1913.

Beefhides.—Owing to the poorer quantity of stock now being offered there is a slight decline in prices. City Butcher Hides green, flat, 12c per lb. Inspected Hides No. 1, 15c. No. 2, 12c. No. 3, 14c. Country Hides, flat, cured, 12c to 13c. Part cured 12 to 13c. Green 11c to 12c price.

Calfskins.—Dull and easier, light skins in poor demand. City skins green, flat 15c. Country green, flat, 15c. Part cured 16c, cured 17c.

Horsehides.—Market firm with good movement of stocks. 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.—Unchanged at previous quotations. City take off according to size, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Country 75c to \$1.50.

Wool.—Unchanged, demand absorbing the supply. Washed combing fleece 22 to 23c, combing 25 to 26c, rejects 17 to 18c, unwashed fleece clothing 13c to 14c, clothing 15c to 16c.

Tallow.—Good grades in demand, off coloured or No. 2 a drug on the market. City rendered solid in barrels 6c to 6c, country stock solid in barrels. No. 1, 6c to 6c; No. 2, 5 to 6c; Cane No. 1, 7 to 7c; No. 2, 6 to 6c.

Horse hair.—Farmer or pedler stock firm, with slight increase in price. Farmer pedler stock 38 to 40c. Old rubbers, etc.—Are in moderate demand deliveries about sufficient to supply present demands at unchanged prices. Boots and shoes 6 to 8c; auto tires, 6 to 8c; Bicycle tires, 3c to 4c; Lead, heavy, 3c to 4c; Tin lead 3c to 3c; Brass, Heavy, 9 to 10c; Light 7 to 8c; Copper, Heavy, 10 to 11c; Light 7 to 9c; Zinc, 2c to 4c.

### RAW FURS

Muskrets are easier and in fair demand. Skunk and Mink are easier owing to skins becoming springy and faded with the advancing season. Ermine or White Weasel are in good demand at all quotations.

No. Ont. Que., N. S. N. B., Lab., Newfld. Mink—No. 3, \$10.75-4.00. No. 2, 6.25-8.00. No. 3, 1.75-1.25. No. 4, 50-25.

Red Fox—No. 1, 11.00-5.00. No. 2, 6.00-4.50. No. 3, 2.50-1.50. No. 4, 1.00-25.

Muskrets—N. S., P. E. I., N. B.—Spring 85-35. Winter, 75-30. Fall 65-25. Kitts, 15-30.

Wool. No. 1, 7.25-2.50. No. 2, 3.25-2.00. No. 3, 1.50-1.00. No. 4, 75-40. Skunk No. 1, 4.40. No. 2, 3.05. No. 3, 2.25-1.50. No. 4, 1.25-50.

Raccoon Dark \$6.00-2.50. Lynx 27.00-1.90. Lynx Cat 9.00-2.00. Bear 27.50-50. Silver Fox \$100.00-100.00.

Otter, N. B., Que., 40.00-5.00. Beaver Castors, 13.00-9.00. Blue Pelts of Unprime skins are always figured at value.

### TORONTO SEED MARKET

Unchanged, and very quiet.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 34c. Creamery solids, 28c to 29c; separator dairy, 28c to 30c; store lots, 22c to 24c.

Eggs—Strictly new-laid, 30c. per dozen by the case; cold-storage eggs, 22c. per dozen.

Cheese—Large, 14c. per lb.; twins, 15c. per lb.

Poultry—Receipts were light; prices firm, as follows:—Turkey, 25c. to 26c. per lb.; geese, 18c. to 20c.; ducks, 20c. to 22c.; chickens, 20c. to 22c. per lb. for choice; hens, 15c. to 16c.

### HIDES AND SKINS

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c; city hides, flat, 12c; country hides, cured, 11c; country hides, green, 10c; calf skins, per lb, 14c; lamb skins, \$1.10 to \$1.50.

### MONTREAL

Live Stock.—The market for cattle showed additional strength last week, and prices advanced in some instances. Supplies were on the light side, and the weather was quite favorable. In addition to this it is claimed that cattle are costing more in the country, owing to competition between American and Canadian buyers. A few lots of choice steers sold at 7c. per lb., and some holders were asking 7c. Fine stock was about 6c., and good around 6c. per lb., while medium ranged from 5c. to 6c., and common from 4c. to 5c. per lb. Supplies of lamb were quite light and the tone of the market firm. Sales took place at 7c. to 7c. per lb. There was not a very active demand for sheep, and prices were steady, at 4c. to 5c. Supplies of hogs were light, and as a result prices were higher than a week ago, and the tone was still stronger. Select lots sold around 10c., off cars.

Horses—Prices were steady, at \$300 to \$400 each, for horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs.; \$225 to \$300 each for light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; \$125 to \$200 for light horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.; \$75 to \$125 for broken-down stock, and \$30 to \$50 for choice saddle or carriage animals.

Poultry.—There was a fair demand

### TODD 2.14 1-4

Sire of 82 Standard Performers  
Sire of 12 with records of 2.04 1-4 to 2.10  
Sire of

## MAYOR TODD

(47893) trial 2.18 last half 1.08

<b>TODD</b> 23892, 2.14 3-4. Sire of 12 in 2:10, inc. Bob Douglas 2:04 1-4, Northern Man 2:06 1-3, Gordon Todd 2:07 1-4 Iowa Todd, 2:07 1-3, G. E. Todd 2:07 3-4 Todd Mac 2:07 3-4, Al Stanley 2:08 1-4, etc.	<b>BINGEN</b> 23567, 2:06 1-4. Sire of 11 in 2:10, inc. Uhlman 1:59 Admiral Dewey 2:04 3-4 King Cole 2:05 1-4, John Ward 2:05 3-4, etc.	<b>FANELLA</b> 2:18 Dam of 5, including Sadie Mac 2:05 1-4, Magowan (2) 2:10 3-4, etc.	<b>MAY KING</b> 10272, 2:20. Sire of 27, including Binge 2:06 1-4.
<b>ALCLAYTON</b> 12206, 2:20 1-4. Sire of 19, including Louis G. (4) 2:08 1-2, Lella Wilkes 2:14 1-2, William H. 2:15 1-4.	<b>WILKETTA</b> Dam of Alclayton 2:26 1-4.	<b>YOUNG MISS</b> By Young Jim 2000. ALYON 18000, 2:07 3-4. Sire of 7 in 2:10; dams of 4 in 2:10 etc.	<b>ALCLAYTON</b> 732, 2:27. Sire of 10, including Wilkes 2:08 Bus. 2:09 1-2, Harrietta 2:09 3-4, etc.
<b>ALCLAYTON</b> 12206, 2:20 1-4. Sire of 19, including Louis G. (4) 2:08 1-2, Lella Wilkes 2:14 1-2, William H. 2:15 1-4.	<b>WILKETTA</b> Dam of Alclayton 2:26 1-4.	<b>CLAYTON</b> By Harry Jay 45, 2:29 [Dam of 1 in list.	<b>ALCLAYTON</b> 12206, 2:20 1-4. Sire of 19, including Louis G. (4) 2:08 1-2, Lella Wilkes 2:14 1-2, William H. 2:15 1-4.

Mayor Todd a very handsome and extremely good gaited trotter, stands 15.3 1-3 hands, weighs over 1100 lbs and a good son of one of the best horses that ever lived.  
He was trained a little over a year on the track at the Johnson farm and trotted a mile 1.18 last half in 1.08.  
Intending breeders should look him over before booking your mare.  
Terms \$15.00 for season. For further particulars apply to the owner.

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