

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

SUPPLIES OF FEEDING STUFFS

In order to prevent retail dealers taking advantage of the scarcity of bran and shorts to exact excessive profits over the prices fixed by the Food Controller, the latter has ordered that the retail price of bran and shorts, where cash is paid, must not exceed by more than ten cents per bag...

bran and shorts per day which means that a single carload will only be produced every two weeks.

The Food Controller has taken measures to reserve for the farmers of the Dominion all by-products of grain elevators that are available for stock feed and also feed-wheat, bran and shorts and all such surplus products...

The Food Controller has been in constant communication with the authorities at Washington with a view to expediting shipments of corn into this country for feeding purposes. Arrangements have been made for its importation as soon as means of transportation have been provided.

TEETH-GRITTING A SYMPTOM

When children grit their teeth, either asleep or as a habit when awake it is generally a sign that they have adenoid growths back of their noses and need the attention of a physician.

FARM

REPAIRING THE ORCHARD. The season for overhauling the orchard is rapidly approaching. Some farmers do not realize the necessity of going carefully over every tree and giving it a certain amount of repair.

HOW TO USE FROZEN POTATOES

"Frozen potatoes are not necessarily 'spiced,'" writes M. deRosier in a French agricultural paper. Although not very palatable in this condition, they may be dried and then cooked as usual.

of horses carelessly hitched to them, why they wince should not be fastened to them, and why all the other brutal abuses of trees should be taken in hand by the law if necessary.

"Nature has her own way of healing tree wounds, whether made by man's carelessness or by severe storms. When a limb is broken off the exposed bit of cambium receives a generous supply of the sap, and because this sap gives growth it at once sets to work to repair the part destroyed.

The great danger to a tree is not in losing a limb, but in having a wound made in which water can stand and cause decay, or in which injurious insects can find lodging. Nature heals the wound wisely, but she cannot heal it rapidly enough to eliminate these dangers, and this is where man's skill comes in to hasten the process of healing."

LICE AND WORMS LESSEN PORK PROFITS

Lice are the sure enemy to profits on the hog at all seasons of the year. They crawl over the body and bite him after night till he cannot sleep. They scurry through his bristles by day till he cannot forage his living.

Worms are another source of great loss in the hog lots. There are several commercial worm killers on the market, but there is a cheaper remedy if we will only use it. A little turpentine mixed with a quart of slop once a week will clean out the worms in great shape.

DAIRY

THE FEEDING OF CALVES

Giving a calf an extra good start the first six months of its life and doing so cheaply, is the secret of successful and economical stock-raising. No matter how good the calf at birth, it will be handled at a loss, or more or less seriously handicapped for future usefulness and profit if not fed carefully and cheaply in its early days.

POULTRY

SPECIAL VS. SIDE LINE POULTRY PRODUCTION

At this time when economical production is of first consideration, the question of whether production should be increased by encouraging the number of birds is a matter of some importance.

USE "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS WHEN CONSTIPATED

When bilious, headachy, sick, or sour stomach, bad breath, bad colic

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should.

\$74.30 for twenty-four months' feeders, the variation depending on methods of feeding, feeds available and market values of these feeds.

III. Calves of poor type and breeding are not worth rearing, but good calves properly bred will be worth at least 30 per cent, and up to 100 per cent, more than their feed cost at two years of age.

IV. Calves of good size, strong constitution and large capacity will on the same feed make greater growth and better gain than small, weak, narrow individuals.

V. Good rearing of calves is most profitable as shown in such results as:— Earlier maturity in size. Earlier maturity in profitable production.

VI. The calf reared on its dam costs 25 to 50 per cent, more than the purchased calf, and the more productive the cow the greater will be the charges against the calf.

VII. Puffed calves reared to a gain of 8 months on whole milk, make gains which cost \$14.00 in 1875 per cwt., which is several times the cost when a properly fed substitute for whole milk is used.

VIII. Skim milk fed sweet and at a temperature of about 50 degrees F. is the best single substitute for whole milk, and may reach a value of 70 cents per cwt. or more in feeding young calves.

IX. Buttermilk, if fed uniformly to acidity and temperature, may have a slightly greater value than skim-milk. Great caution must, however, be taken to start calves at a greater age and very gradually.

X. In feeding calves to 6 to 12 months of age on rations composed largely of skim-milk or buttermilk and a good cream substitute, gains may be made at a cost of feed amounting to from \$2.00 to \$2.15 per cwt., this amount varying with the character and price of meal and the ruggedness and thrift of the calves.

XI. If well started on mother's milk, calves may be well reared on calf meals without whole or skim milk. However, greater care and attention must be paid to these calves and even so, gains cost from \$3.00 to \$5.41 per cwt. or nearly double the cost where some skim-milk is used.

XII. There are many excellent calf meals on the market in Canada. The Canadian manufactured meals are of good quality and generally decidedly superior to imported ones, due not only to the palatability of the ingredients and the chemical balance, but even more to freshness and freedom from mustiness.

Of the Canadian made calf meals used the three which in total gain have given an excellent satisfaction are Royal Purple, Gold Dollar and Gold Well's.

Providing the necessary ingredients are available, it may often be more economical for the feeder to mix his own calf meals. If properly done, the resulting gains in weight and often at a much reduced cost.

XIII. In order to rear the best and cheapest cows, all purchased calves should be taught to eat, at an early age, cheap and nutritious farm roughages and grains. The best roughages are grass, fine alfalfa or clover hay, sweet timothy, mangel and ensilage of the grains, oats and barley are unexcelled.

To Have Better Calves 1. Give sulfatic feeds and avoid over-feeding. 2. Feed regularly and carefully. 3. Keep calf pens clean and freshly bedded.

Avoid every possible way all such infectious diseases as scours, tuberculosis, black leg and abortion. 5. Destroy parasites such as worms, ringworm and lice.

It is sometimes a test of patience and a test of the young horse's will to start off in their first year's work. No two horses were ever alike, and each must be broken in differently.

At this time when economical production is of first consideration, the question of whether production should be increased by encouraging the number of birds is a matter of some importance.

When bilious, headachy, sick, or sour stomach, bad breath, bad colic

Get a 10-cent box. Take a Cascaret to-night to cleanse your Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning.

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should.

It is more profitable to breed and rear good young stock to maturity than to purchase the average cows for sale, which are usually the animals least profitable and desirable in the neighbor's herd.

Remember, a Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means healthy bowel action; a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children.

ber of poultry farms or by increasing the flocks kept on farms and in back yards in the towns and cities, becomes of special interest.

POULTRY SPECIALIST

That the poultry specialist usually gets better results than the farmer, goes without saying. He gets better results because he has to, if he did not he would soon be out of business.

With the present high and ever ascending prices of feed, it is becoming more and more difficult for the specialist to show a satisfactory profit so that we must turn to increased production to sources where the feed problem is not so acute.

FARM FLOCKS

Every farm in the country should carry a flock large enough to make the best use of the unsaleable grain, waste and milk. There are a few farms that could not to good advantage carry a flock of at least one hundred birds.

Most of the work will be done by one of the younger members of the family. It will interfere very little with the general farm work. It will generally be necessary to purchase some feeds to supplement those available on the farm, but by so doing much of the lower grade products may be sold to produce a greater profit than if sold or fed to any other live stock.

THE BACKYARD FLOCK

The greatest hope for increased production at the present time lies in the backyard flocks. There is no reason why every city, town and village should not be wholly or in great part egg-standpoint. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of good feed thrown in the garbage pail every day. The waste going on everywhere in our cities is simply appalling.

Under present conditions, increased production should not be brought about by increasing the number of poultry farms, but rather by increasing the size and number of farm flocks, culling closely, and keeping nothing but good producers and last but not of primary importance—the increase in number of backyard poultry plants where flocks may be kept largely on feed that would otherwise be wasted.

AMONG THE HORSES

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS CHOOSES THE TWELVE

(Mark 3:14-19)

February 10

"He ordained twelve that they should be with Him, and that He might send them forth to preach." (Mark 3:14—Golden Text.)

The fame of Jesus had spread in every direction throughout Palestine, and popular feeling among the people was strongly in his favor. But the opposition of the rulers and Pharisees to discover some means of bringing about his death.

Jesus seems up to this time to have stood almost alone. A few had gathered around him as his disciples, but as yet they did not act as an organized body. They had received authority to help him in his work, but they were to be sent forth as heralds to preach and to carry on his work after his death were to be chosen. At this important turning point in his mission, we find Jesus retiring to a mountain by the sea, and St. Luke tells us that he spent the whole night in prayer. (Luke vi. 12.) Then at dawn he chose whom he would call to be part of the family—preferably one of the younger members—should be given full charge. Careful records should be kept and all records promptly disposed of. In this way the production may be greatly increased without any corresponding increase in cost.

Most of the work will be done by one of the younger members of the family. It will interfere very little with the general farm work. It will generally be necessary to purchase some feeds to supplement those available on the farm, but by so doing much of the lower grade products may be sold to produce a greater profit than if sold or fed to any other live stock.

The lists of the chosen twelve given in the four gospels differ only in the position of the names, and in all cases Peter, Philip and James are named as the leaders of the three groups of four in each group. In each gospel Judas Iscariot is the last named.

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Bartholomew or Nathaniel. Of him we learn little more than his birthplace, Cana of Galilee, his simple, unassuming character, and that he was one of the seven to whom Jesus showed himself by Lake Gennesaret, after his resurrection. (John xxi. 2.) Matthew or Levi, the author of the first gospel. Thomas, whose character was marked by a deep attachment to his Master and a readiness to die if necessary for him, but at the same time by a tendency to doubt and despondency, even ready to distrust other evidence than that of sight. (John xv. 5; xlii. 2.) James, called "James the Less," to distinguish him from John's brother, author of the epistle of St. James. Only once do we find any saying or act of his recorded. (John xiv. 22.) Simon the Canaanite, Judas Iscariot, sometimes called the son of Simon, a native of Kerioth, a little village of the tribe of Judah, the disciple whose greed led him to betray the Saviour.

Following and Finding—Would following him make them richer in money? No; it could only make them poorer. It meant giving up a business that earned their living for poverty instead, giving up a settled home life for wandering on-foot from town to town. It meant a persecution from Jesus' enemies, who would also persecute his disciples. What, then, did they gain? First of all, they "found a friend," whose love and companionship were worth so much that nothing in the world could compare with it.

Every one since who has given up anything for the sake of Jesus' friendship and companionship will tell you this is true. No riches that earth can give equal the happiness of having him as a companion. Though these apostles suffered persecution, poverty, martyrdom, in the end they counted it all joy just to have him always with them. And though they did not know it, when they forsook their fishing boats to follow him they gained something else that men in every land and time have been willing to pay almost any price to gain.

Every one who forsakes hindrances and follows Jesus, finds his life bigger and richer than it could ever have been if he had not become a disciple. "Jesus calls us o'er the tumult." We can say "yes" or "no" to his invitation, for what we choose depends upon our own will.

For love of Jesus we can gladly leave all that the world deems precious.—Luke xiv. 33. A good workman keeps his tools in good repair. When we leave our friends for Jesus' sake they are given back to us a hundredfold more dear.—Mark x. 29, 30.

It is those who are diligent in the secular work which God has appointed them to whom come the calls to higher work. Only as we companion with Jesus can we accomplish any good.—John xvi. 4.

NS' work pays so well as soul-winning.—Prov. xi. 30; Dan. xii. 3. "This is the blessed life—not anxious to see its front; not eager to about the next step; not eager to choose the path; not weighed with the heavy responsibilities of the future; but quietly following behind the Shepherd, one step at a time.—F. B. Meyer.

No disciple is a real disciple till he becomes a follower, going after the shepherd as one that follows by name and is drawn by love.—Horace Bushnell.

Jesus is not the door into a little life; he leads us into the largest, fullest life.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

And Waken Me—Unable to Rest or Sleep, I Walked the Floor in Nervous States—When Specialists Failed I Found a Cure.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 9.—This is the kind of cure that has set Windsor people thinking about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The action of this food cure is so radically different to the usual treatments for the nerves that everybody wants to try it. Gradually and certainly it nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor and the benefits obtained are both thorough and lasting.

Windsor, Ont., writes: "I was suffering from nervous breakdown, which was caused by a shock when five broke out in the adjoining house. My nerves were in such a state that after going to bed I could not get my nerves quieted down sufficiently to go to sleep. I used to get up and walk around the room or go downstairs. Even when I would be dropping off to sleep my limbs would twitch and waken me. I used to have nervous night sweats, sometimes would become unconscious and lie that way for quite a little while. I was always cold and it seemed impossible for me to get warm or keep warm. When on the street I would see two or three objects at once, and did not want any person to speak to me or bother me. Any little noise irritated and annoyed me very much. I had consulted specialists and tried many remedies during this time, but could not gain relief. At last I tried Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and before long could see that this treatment was proving of benefit. I am now feeling so much better than I can go on the street without any difficulty, can go across the river and go about the same as usual. I sleep well at night, and am feeling more like myself every day. I am pleased to be able to write you to tell you how much good this Nerve Food has done me. It has strengthened and built up my whole system. I am recommending it to everybody I find suffering from nervousness of any kind."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, at all dealers, or Edman Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

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