

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

BEAUTY ON EVERY HAND

Colors and Shapes Provide Wealth for the Observant Eye.

What have you seen to-day that you can call beautiful?

It is a refreshing diversion, in the evening of a busy day, to recall how many things one has witnessed since morning to which this great word, beauty, may be applied. When one is weary or discouraged, or baffled by the complexity and hurry of life, it is a healing and soothing comfort to let the mind dwell for a moment on the various forms in which beauty has been about us during the strenuous hours.

Colors and shapes that are full of hope and meaning surround us on every hand, observes the Philadelphia Ledger. Happy indeed the one who has made a habit of observing them, of invigorating the faculties by enjoying the countless accidents of beauty that are all about us. It may be only a vista of sky, washed blue and clean in morning air seen from an office window. It may be a line of poplar trees quivering and gleaming in the sun. It may be a face lit with the serene purity of old age or a laughing child eager in some pavement game.

The bounties of the eye through around us, and if you take the trouble to remember how many strangely thrilling things you have seen to-day you will find them perhaps too many for counting. In the coinage of the observant eye we can all be millionaires.

FARM

ARRANGING WINTER QUARTERS FOR THE SOW

Several factors should be considered when arranging winter quarters for the sow, namely, dryness, ventilation, draughts, light, warmth and exercise.

Dryness is desirable at all times, but especially so in winter. Dampness and moisture laden air are conducive to rheumatism, colds and bronchitis and tend towards the general lowering of the sow's vitality. Good ventilation not only supplies fresh air but also helps to reduce the moisture. Draughts are dangerous, resulting in colds and kindred diseases. An abundance of light is an important requirement since it has a great influence in promoting good health. Warmth is not absolutely essential. Hogs can stand a great deal of cold provided they are in dry quarters and not exposed to draughts. Exercise is of great importance, being conducive to general vigor and health and tending to keep the sow's feet and legs free from various troubles.

There are several possibilities in solving the housing problem. At MacDonald College portable cabins have

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

Pure blood is the body's first line of defense against disease. Strong, healthy blood neutralizes the poisons of invading germs, or destroys the germs themselves. That is why many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and watery and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Everybody may observe that healthy, red blooded people are less liable to colds and the grippe, than pale, bloodless people. It is the bloodless people who tire easily, who are short of breath at slight exertion, who have poor appetites, and who wake up in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. While women and girls chiefly suffer from bloodlessness the trouble also affects both boys and men. It simply affects girls and women to a greater extent because there is a greater demand upon their blood supply.

To renew and build up the blood there is no remedy can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, feed and strengthen starving nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks, give refreshing sleep and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight and wholesome food will do the rest.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if these troubles come suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Probably the most ideal method of wintering a sow is to give her the run of a barnyard in which there is a straw pile or a pile of horse manure. She will be certain to take sufficient exercise under these conditions. A portable cabin may be placed in one corner of the yard to serve as a sleeping pen. Other arrangements may be made to provide sleeping quarters depending on the location of hog pens and other buildings. In any case the pen should be free from draughts, dry and well supplied with dry bedding. It is well also to bear in mind that a number of sows running together will do better and be more contented than if left singly in small pens.

A dairy bull differs from the beef bull in the purpose for which he has been bred. The aim of the breeders of dairy cattle has been to increase the production of milk and butterfat among the individuals of the various breeds. To obtain this, the form or type of the animal had to be changed and made to correspond to the work the animal had to do. The reason why we have the dairy type so well established is because we have found more profitable milk production to accompany this type—Fred W. Merrill.

No perfectly successful method of absolutely freeing cows of the germs of contagious abortion has yet been discovered. Disinfecting cows simply means the daily or frequent flushing out of the vagina with lukewarm water containing 30 grains of permanganate of potash to the gallon or some other solution preferred by the veterinarian who may also properly cleanse and disinfect the womb just after an abortion.

FALL WHEAT AND FALL RYE (Experimental Farms Note.)

There is yet time to prepare the land for fall sown crops such as wheat or rye. The following suggestions are based on crop and soil conditions at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations in the Eastern provinces.

WHEAT.—Sow on land either naturally or artificially drained, rich in suitable plant food, worked into a mellow, moderately deep seed-bed and situated in districts where fall sown crops have proved successful.

Soil and Rotation.—Any good soil, preferably clays and loams, where judicious crop methods are observed may be used for fall wheat. Clover sod, pea ground and summer-fallow provide most suitable conditions, but meadow or pasture land, thoroughly prepared, may be expected to give satisfactory returns.

Soil preparation.—As promptly as possible after the removal of the previous crop, plough from 6 to 7 inches deep or as deep as the productive surface soil will allow, roll or pack and work thoroughly until the seed-bed is deep, mellow and level not later than the second week in September.

Manure.—Light dressings of short manure stimulate strong growth and act as protection during winter. Knolls, inclines and rolling land are especially benefitted. Ordinarily the manure should be supplied to some other crop in the rotation rather than directly for the wheat.

Seed.—Sow large, plump, sound seed of strong vitality and free from weed seeds. Use the fanning mill wisely. Treat the seed wheat for "Stinking Smut". This simple method is effective. Immerse the seed for twenty minutes in a solution made of one pint formalin to forty-two gallons water. If you are not clear regarding this point write the Botanical Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Be sure of the vitality of the seed you sow. This home made test will tell you.

Count out a hundred kernels, the run of the grain, sow in some of your own soil in a shallow box placed in a sunny window and keep at a comfortable living room temperature. Keep soil damp but not wet, note the growth for two weeks. If only part of the seeds germinate or if the plants grow very slowly, it will be necessary to sow proportionally more seed to the acre. The usual rate of seeding is from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 bushels per acre.

Varieties.—Dawson's Golden Chaff American Banner and American Wonder are high yielding varieties. Where these cannot be obtained secure hardiest fall variety available. For supply of seed note advertisements in farm

THE HIGHEST TYPE OF EFFICIENT HOUSING

and general care. She is working constantly. The grinding of her feed continues at night, and throughout the day she is busily gathering more. At night she goes to roost with a full crop. Efficient lighting of her working quarters is essential for her to do her best. All parts must be equally lighted in order that the floor space allotted to each fowl may be utilized.

CONVENIENCES

Conveniences and arrangement of interior fixtures so as not to interfere with floor or lighting, and to be properly proportioned to the size of the flock, is another problem. Ventilation in such a house is accomplished in a way to prevent all possible drafts striking the birds. A wooden baffle is constructed in troughlike fashion. Each baffle is V-shaped, and to prevent drafts one fits over the other. All windows are on the south side. Each window consists of two sashes, both easily removed, and the upper is so constructed as to fall back into a specially made slot of triangular shape.

In this instance they are made of galvanized iron, but can easily be made of wood. Any draft that may enter the windows is then forced up next to the roof, thus preventing sudden chilling of the birds on the floor. (constant temperature is ideal. Any appreciable variation one way or the other should be guarded against; but at the same time there must be a certain amount of circulation throughout the pen. Baffle ventilation, with window ventilation, can meet this demand.

COLLECTING THE BEST MARES

Although the draft horse business is not lively, a quiet movement is under way which is of great significance to the improvement of the breeds. The best mares are gradually drifting into the hands of the best breeders. Whenever some discouraged breeder decides to sell a high-class purebred mare, the offer is readily grasped by any of the men who are really successful breeders. Those who have made the most money producing pedigree horses have built their careers largely upon the best of their mares. Their success is in proportion to the character of the dams used. Even the best of sires cannot overcome the deficiencies of inferior mares. The men who are shrewd enough to seek out and buy the desirable females are also fully alive to the importance of the sire. There always have the best that they can secure.

A period like the present, when many a breeder is getting discouraged, offers a welcome opportunity for skilled breed builders to enlarge and perfect their foundations. They can buy mares now which in times of high prices would never be for sale. With a moderate scale of values there is not such a wide spread between the best and the near-best, so it is possible now to make additions to the stud without a very heavy investment eliminated. He is waiting for high competition of the average breeder is prices to be in force before deciding that an increase of production is justified.

Many a desirable brood mare is raised by some man whose experience is limited. In his own hands she might never be mated to a stallion of sufficient excellence or of just the right type to intensify her merits in the offspring. Her responsibilities might be lost. The improvement of a breed is really advanced by the removal of the best mares from the hands of the average breeder and their collection by men who have mastered the science of breeding draft horses. Then a desirable class of offspring is almost a certainty instead of a chance. Then further improvement is probable instead of almost impossible.—Breeders' Gazette.

POULTRY

A HENHOUSE BUILT FOR CONVENIENCE AND EFFICIENCY

To build a poultry house and build it to meet the requirements of the hen under constantly varying conditions, and with no protection of artificial heat for winter or natural shade for summer is a problem that must be dealt with scientifically. Ventilation is the most important factor in the construction of all poultry houses. The body of the fowl is so constructed that it can stand neither too much cold nor too much heat. As in the dog, the body gases are mostly thrown off by respiration. Breathing is rapid, and large volumes of air rich in oxygen are necessary. The hen, an egg machine, requires

RECIPES.

Take a word or two of kindness, Season well with some good deed. Add of charity a plenty, And of hope a generous deed; And if you would mold them rightly, Which may be an easy thing, You will find you have a dainty Fit to serve to any king.

Take a brimming pint of patience, And of faith an equal share, Stir them thoroughly together In the crystal bowl of prayer; Mix with these a cup of wisdom, And a dash of self-control, And 'tis yours to quench the craving Of a famished human soul.

Take of happiness full measure, From the Granary above, Knead the whole with inspiration, Leaven with abiding love; And some day you may be able To supply, with gentleness, All the bread that is required By one hunger-stricken heart.—Ralph Methven Thomson, in the Humanitarian.

NATURE MAKES MISTAKES.

Some Animals Do Not Thrive Best In Their Habitat.

The habitat of a species of animal is the region in which it is found in a state of nature. It is currently believed that the habitat of any creature is the region for which it is best adapted. But the reverse of this is often true, says a writer in a Belfast paper. There are many cases in which a species introduced in a new territory through the voluntary or involuntary influence of man has shown a marvellous adaptation and power of persistence. The rapid spread of rabbits and pigs as wild animals in Australia, of horses and cattle in South America, of the English sparrow in North America, of the bumble-bee and house-flies in New Zealand, are illustrations of this. Not one of these animals has maintained itself in the wild state in its native land as successfully as in these new countries to which it has been introduced. The work of introduction of useful animals illustrates the same fact. The carp, originally brought to Europe from China and thence to America as a food-fish, becomes a nuisance which cannot be eradicated, destroying the eggs and the food-stuff of far better fish. The ways in which species may cross barriers in a state of nature are as varied as the creatures themselves, and far more varied than the actual barriers. By the long-continued process of adjustment to conditions, with the incessant destruction of the unadapted, the various organisms have become so well fitted to their surroundings that the casual observer may well suppose that each inhabits the region best fitted for it. Men have even thought that the conditions of life have been fitted to the creatures themselves, so perfect is this relation.

Alcohol From Bread.

Through the seizure of a still in a bakery in New Mexico, where a quantity of alcohol was discovered that had been distilled from bake-oven fumes, considerable discussion has taken place concerning the feasibility of manufacturing alcohol as a by-product of bread. This still was a crudely constructed affair, the vapor from the bread being conducted from the oven into a worm, which was cooled by passing through a barrel of water, condensing the vapor. The baker was not arrested, as it was clearly shown that no evasion of the law was intended. However, possession of a still is in violation of the law, and this one was seized by the Internal Revenue Service. The baker states that quantities of alcohol can be manufactured for war use at a very small cost by army bakeries and bakers in large cities. The practicality of the plan remains to be worked out.

"Service Flats."

National kitchens where really refined and good cooking is done may in part be the remedy; and might "come to stay." There are in London and elsewhere "service flats," where tenants have their own furniture and private rooms, but go to a common dining-room for meals, and have their apartments kept clean by the servants of the proprietor. These are most successful; it is almost impossible to find such a flat vacant, though the terms are very high for rent, service, and food. The extension of this system and national kitchens may make an immense difference to women's lives in the future.—E. Suffolk Gazette.

An Acid Resisting Metal.

According to the Iron Age, a new metal known by the registered name of "Bario" has been put upon the market by the Bario Metal Corporation, New York, as a heat and acid resisting material. The makers claim that this is the only commercial metal of its kind that does not rust, tarnish, corrode, or deteriorate. It is, they state, non-magnetic; it remains clear and bright, and is not attacked by sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acids, resembling in this respect gold and platinum. Its melting point is high, beginning at 3,100 deg. Fahr, and increasing according to the grade of metal mixture used. It is manufactured in nine different grades.

Her Want.

A class of little girls, studying drawing, was told by the teacher to draw the one thing they most wanted. All got busy except little Myrtle, who remained deep in thought. "What's the matter," asked the teacher. "Don't you know what you want most?" "Oh, yes, ma'am," replied the child, "but I don't know how to draw it." "Well, what is it you want?" asked the teacher. "I want to be married," said the child.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

September 1
CHRISTIAN GIVING
(Luke 6:30-38; 21:14)

"Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."—Acts 20:35.—Golden Text.

The verses from Luke 6 belong to the early ministry of our Lord. They largely parallel the Sermon on the Mount, and many believe it to be another report of the same discourse. The incident of the widow's mite occurred in the Temple during the last week before the crucifixion. The Bible has much to say about the art of giving, but if we rightly understand and fully practice all that is said about it in our two selections from the Gospel of Luke, we shall do well.

"Give to every one that asketh thee," is the first statement. Long ago Augustine explained that this means, "Give to every one that asks, but not everything he asks. If our men of wealth carried out the wishes which came to them in every begging letter, all their money would very quickly be in the hands of the undeserving. How to give is restricted by the Golden Rule. To give to every beggar would be as harmful to him as it would be vexatious and impoverishing to us. Our gifts and loans are to be measured, not by the asker's wish, but by his welfare. An opportunity to earn the money is far better for a man's welfare than a gift of the money itself. Jesus was wont to speak in figures of speech which have a definite but not a literal meaning.

Gifts are to be made in the spirit of Christ. If you love them that love you, if you do good to them that do good to you, what kind of thanks have you, what kind of rewards do you deserve. Almost anyone would return a kindness; a Christian should do more than that, he should give where he has received nothing, where he has no expectation of a return; should do good even to his enemies. The giving should be generous—good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over. This is a figure of speech taken from the way grain was measured for the purchaser by the professional measurer. It is so measured today in Palestine.

Honor God, by recognizing him as the source of all good gifts, and by returning a goodly portion for his service; honor him with the first fruits of the very beginning of your harvest, not waiting till you have gathered it all, till you have amassed what seems to you a competence; this is the way to have overflowing barns and vats, abundance, riches enough for yourself and for others. Do you say you cannot afford to give? Jesus says you cannot afford not to give.

How and what shall we give? As the opportunity offers? As we happen to feel about giving. One impulse? By no means. Not all giving is equally to our credit. As it is not the amount but the sacrifice that counts, so it is not the promptness or the timeliness of a gift but the motive that inspired it that is taken into account, in heaven's arithmetic. God so loved the world that he gave; giving that is inspired by love to God and our fellow men is true giving.

Gifts of money are but a fraction of what is meant by Christian giving. Christ gave all that he had, he gave himself. Self-giving is much harder and nobler and more blessed than money giving.—Adapted from "Tarbell's."

The Great Giver brought no money, clothes or food with him. No man ever had less at his command of those things of which men usually make gifts, he was during the wonderful years of his active life, penniless and homeless; but he was incomparably the greatest Giver who has appeared among men. No one of all the great benefactors of mankind has approached him in the reach, power and eternal value of his gifts. The secret of his Divine generosity is told in a sentence: he was himself a gift!—"Outlook."

Give and God's reward to you will be the spirit of giving more. In these days of unparalleled suffering and need, the appeals for the relief of European sufferers multiply daily, and they have been met by such giving as the world has never before seen. At the same time, gifts for foreign missions have been far larger than ever. The reward of giving is the desire to give more.

FOR FRANCE AND THEE

(From the Times-Democrat.)
The foeman's unrelenting iron heel
Sinks like a brand of shame upon
our soil;
Oh, soon the patriots' vengeance shall
shall feel
Who come our sacred hearthstone
to despoil!

While the young peasants boldly
leave the plow
And hurl themselves to death in
Victory,
Thy lover's hand forsakes the lyre
now
To wield the patriot's sword—for
France and Thee!

Their horses unnumbered from the
frozen north
Like angry torrents roll down the
and wide—
The tocsin's desperate voice now
calls us forth.

To oppose a human rampart' gain
the tide!
No, not one inch of French soil will
they gain.
Nor one French maiden in th
power shall be;
Our blood will reddens the unconq
ed plain,
And mine will gladly flow
France and Thee!

When rolls by storied towers th'
violate Rhine
Our brothers' jealous guard the r
tative shore;
And day by day, undaunted, the
thinned line
Bends but breaks not the foeman
brunt before.

For some the dim watch-fires a
quenched fore'er,
Their eyes wrapped in the last
scourge—
And mine shall close with not a lo
of fear
If by the Rhine I fall—for Fran
and Thee!

Pride of the hillside, purer than th
snow,
Light of our smiling land of purp
vines
Hark to the lover's footsteps as the
go
Where duty leads to Doom at
serried lines.

While the fierce volleys broadca
scatter Death,
And streams of blood commingl
rolling free,
While War blasts Barth with his m
phurous breath
His battle-cries shall ring-for Fran
and Thee!

Be brave! Let not a tear dim th
blue eyes!
Unturbid, full of a beseechful pray
Uplift their radiance towards us
radiant skies,
For Comfort, Help and Mercy har
or thee.

'Tis He alone can turn the sha
away!
Pride of the hillside, on thy bend
knee
With Love's undying hope and terro
pray

To spare a heart that throbs-to
France and Thee!
When, like a wave by the unyielding
shore
Baffled the foemen from our fields
retire,
The days of anguish done forever
more,
This hand can sheathe the sword
and sweep the lyre,

The soldier-minstrel, in two soft blue
eyes,
Will read the promise of a joy to be,
And, where the vine-clad hills uncon
quered rise
A strain of Love shall ring-to
France and Thee!

True art does not imitate nature,
It represents her.
The longer a woman's tongue
shorter her wings.

Many a man has risen in th
world by taking the bill by th
horns.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons in a bottle containing three ounces Orchard White, shake well, and have a quarter pint of the best facial sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very low cost.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price \$1.00. On sale in Charlottetown by Reddin Bros., Druggists.