

# THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils,  
Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

## THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

### A TRIBUTE TO A WIFE

A good wife needs no monument, for she will continue to live in the memory and affections of her family. House and riches are the inheritance of fathers, and a prudent wife is from the Lord. Occasionally a man bears testimony to the great help his wife has been to him in his private and public affairs. Such a man is the late Charles Warren Fairbanks, once Vice-President of the United States. In his will he bequeaths \$50,000 to the city of Indianapolis, and other large sums to charitable institutions, but the striking point in connection with the will is the tribute which he paid to his wife:

"The said sum with the interest thereon shall be known as 'The Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Memorial'—to commemorate the life and virtues of a great woman, who was an inspiration to better living and doing and whose holy influence I gratefully acknowledge. She was an ideal Christian wife and mother, making home an altar of love and devotion; a patriot who inculcated love of country and its institutions; a lover of Indianapolis, who sought to advance its intellectual, moral and physical well-being; a friend of the poor counting no service or sympathy in their behalf too great."

It is a noble tribute and doubtless nobly deserved. It might quite as justly be spoken of many a wife who goes through life unhonoured and unappreciated. The world owes much to the faithful, uncomplaining helpmates of its workers and its public men. The Old Testament bears the tribute of ages long gone by to this type of women when it says:

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil."

"She will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life."

"Her husband is known in the gates, where he sitteth among the elders of the land."

"Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

## FARM

### SHOULD RIDGING BE A REGULAR PART OF FARM OPERATIONS?

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The ridging of the land after hood crops and grain crops that have not been seeded out, is recommended for the following reasons:

- (1) When the ridging follows the contours of the land, it prevents in a large measure, washing in the spring.
- (2) Ridging exposes a much greater surface to the action of the elements, as caused by rain and snow, wind and frost, which have been the main agents in producing soils, and now are man's greatest allies in fitting land for crops.
- (3) Ridged land can be prepared for crops much earlier in the spring than unridged land. This averages about one week in many localities and has varied on the Charlottetown Experimental Station, from a few days to three weeks.
- (4) Ridging exposes the roots of biennial and perennial weeds to the killing action of sun, wind and alternating freezing and thawing.
- (5) Land that has been ridged will work deeper, good tilth can be obtained more quickly, giving a more satis-

## Feed Your Nerves

What tired nerves need is nourishment. Your blood has failed to supply this.

To get the system right again you must supply nutrition in condensed and easily assimilated form, as it is found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The blood is quickly enriched, the vigor of the nerves is restored, digestion is improved, and soon you feel through the whole body the energy and vigor of health.

factory seed bed than with unridged or autumn ploughed land.

It has been demonstrated in the cultural experiments at Charlottetown that ridging has added sufficient to the crop yields to more than pay for the extra labor. These experiments were started in 1916, and as soon as reliable averages are obtained, data will be published. The labor of ridging is about one-half that required for ploughing, and it can be done after the other autumn work is completed up to the time of the final freeze up.

The benefit of ridging was so evident, that it has always been used on all the regular rotations at Charlottetown, and has contributed to the remarkable results obtained. This fact, however, accounts for the absence of experimental data, but would lead to the conclusion that ridging should be a part of farm operations.

### RID STOCK OF LICE

There is no better way to rid stock of lice than to wash stock thoroughly in a two to five per cent solution of a coal tar disinfectant such as zenoleum or creolin. This should be repeated in about a week after the first washing. The animals should be washed dry after washing then should be blanketed to keep them from taking cold, being especially careful in the matter in cold weather.

If the animals are to be kept free from lice, the stables should be cleaned up being thoroughly disinfected, and provision for light and ventilation should be made.

### EXPERIMENTAL FARM NOTE

#### PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER

In all parts of Canada there was a heavy loss of bees in the winter of 1917-18. Most of this loss was preventable. The increased value of honey urges us to make a special effort to prevent it this coming winter.

One of the principal causes of the loss was insufficient protection of the bees wintered outside. In no part of Canada should colonies be wintered outside without an outer case covering the hive and everywhere, except perhaps, on Vancouver Island, this case should be large enough to allow for 3 to 6 inches of packing around the sides and beneath the hive and 10 inches or more on top. It is advisable to have the case large enough to take 2 to 4 hives on block and the entrances in it should be reduced to 3/8 of an inch wide by 1 1/2 inches high with no projecting ledge beneath to lodge snow or ice. It is important that the apiary should be sheltered on all sides from wind, say by an 8-foot board fence or evergreens.

In very cold districts or during an extra hard or long winter, the bees will winter better in a well-insulated and dry cellar than outside.

Another important cause of loss was much unwholesome or insufficient stores. Honey-dew, fruit-juice, molasses and syrup made from low grade sugar, will kill the bees before spring. The most reliable stores for winter are well ripened clover honey, buckwheat honey, and syrup made from refined sugar. Some honeys gathered in the fall are unwholesome. Be sure that the stores are well ripened and capped over before cold weather, and that each colony has about 30 pounds.

The remaining causes of loss were weak colonies, queenlessness, too high a proportion of old bees to young bees due to old or drone-breeding queens, and the depredation of mice.

Weak colonies should be united and the hives packed in the wintering cases about the middle of September, and any feeding that is found to be necessary should be completed before the end of September except in Southern Ontario when a week longer is allowable.

### SCOURS IN YOUNG CALVES

During the past three or four years a virulent type of dysentery has been fatal to many young calves. The cause of which is unknown, but due no doubt to a germ, as prevention is better and cheaper than cure, spraying the calf pen every day with a fairly strong disinfectant, after being cleaned out, and then bedded with clean straw, should remove the cause. If a calf should scour, a couple of tablespoonfuls of castor oil, containing a few drops of laudanum, will usually produce a cure. What is said to be a sure cure is a few teaspoonful doses of hardwood ashes, given in a small drink of warm milk. Scours need to be taken in hand early, as the calf will soon weaken beyond recall, and death is the result.

who hears my sayings and does them; the former is like a foolish, disobedient hearer.

David illustrated the same truth in the First Psalm comparing the man

whose "delight is in the law of Jehovah" to a well-watered, flourishing, fruit-bearing tree: "Whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

"There is no record of a man getting a blessing from Christ when he was on earth who didn't get it in the act of obedience."—D. L. Moody. (Illustrated by the man cured of the palsy, the blind man sent to the Pool of Siloam, the man with the withered hand and the ten lepers.)

"Son of heaven and earth, Attend! That thou art happy, owe to God, That thou conqurest such, owes to thyself, That is, to thy obedience; thereon stand."—Milton

Obedience from the Heart—This great theme of obedience to God is finely summed up in Deut 10:12, 13:

"And now, Israel, what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, and to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, to keep the commandments of the Lord, and his statutes, which I command thee this day for thy good?"

## POULTRY

### HEAD LICE IN CHICKENS

The chicks should be gone over for lice—the head lice are the worst. If the brooder and the surroundings are kept clean as possible there should not be much fear of head lice. Should they appear, however, an application of ointment of some kind, should be used at once. If this is not available, use vaseline, olive oil or sulphur and lard. Every head will have to be repeated in a week.

It is a troublesome task to go over several hundred young chicks, but it must be done, each head by itself.

Rub the paste well into the scalp and around the ears. Some use coal oil, but it is too severe and has been known to kill the chicks about as quickly as lice. Head lice are hard to locate in chicks sometimes. The chicks may be listless, getting thin, wings down, feathers ruffled, and dying off one by one. Upon examining the heads one can see nothing running around and all that appears is what looks like young feathers sprouting out of the head. To make sure that they are there, take some of the ointment and apply thoroughly to the head. Put the chick in a box and examine in a few minutes time. The young feathers will be gone and large bodied lice will be running for their lives. The feathers were abdomens of the lice, the head and the rest of the bodies being buried into the head of the chick eating away at the tissue. It takes only a few days to have a whole flock cleaned out. Absolute cleanliness is the best preventative.

### GAPES IN CHICKS PREVENTED BY EASY METHODS

Gapes is easily prevented if a few simple conditions are met, but in sections where the disease is prevalent halfway measures will be of little value. It is most common on heavy soils, especially limestone, and practically unknown on sandy soil. The trouble is caused by small worms that get into the windpipe and cause death by suffocation. These worms are hatched from eggs of the mature gape worm, the eggs being picked up by the chicks and swallowed, when they soon hatch out in the digestive tract and make their way through the tissues of the body until they reach the inner surface of the windpipe, where they attach themselves. They grow to full size there, at which time they present to avoid injury to the tender feet of the chicks. Do this but once but several times during the breeding season. The appearance familiar to every one who has used the horse-hair method of extracting them. At this stage the worms are mature and the females are filled with fertile eggs. When they are coughed up or the chick dies the worms also die, but the eggs stay in the ground until the next season, if

they are not picked up before. It is believed that the common earthworm or "fishing worm" if the chief means of conveying the eggs from the soil to the chicks.

It should be clear from this that the way to prevent gapes is to keep the chicks away from infected soil. Burning the dead ones is good; sprinkling the ground, especially all bare spots, with air-slaked lime also is good; keeping the coops and runs clean and sweet is important; but the only way entirely to prevent gapes is to keep the chicks away from infection.

There are two practical ways of doing this. The cheaper and better one is to have two yards of nursery plots of sufficient size on which the chicks can be brooded on alternate years, the vacant yard being devoted to some crop—grass is best, as it leaves a sod for the chicks to run on. During the off year this yard must not be used for poultry at any time—either young or old. If this is done there will be practically no infection the second year, chicks can be raised alternately on these two plots with practically no losses from gapes. After the chicks are four or five weeks old they may be allowed to run at large, as they will then be safe from infection, or if infected they will be strong enough to cough up the worms and will not be injured by them.

### FEEDING ROTS TO HOGS

What is the relative feeding value of mangel wurzels, sugar beets and Oxhearted carrots for hogs?—F. L. G. In 100 pounds of sugar beets there are 13.5 pounds of dry matter, 1.3 pounds of digestive protein, 9.8 pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and .1 of a pound of digestible fat. For carrots the figures run 11.44 .8 7.7 and .3 respectively, and for mangels 9.1, 1.5, 5.2. Thus the sugar beet has the most dry matter, a little more digestive protein, and quite a bit more digestible carbohydrates. They would rank as hog feeds in the following order; sugar beets, carrots, mangels.

Probably the greatest mistake made in feeding roots to hogs is in giving them too great a quantity. Roots are very bulky, being approximately 90 per cent water, and it is not advisable to use them for fattening hogs in a greater proportion than one-fifth of the ration by weight. They are particularly valuable for stock hogs, and for brood sows during the early part of pregnancy, but during the last 6 to 8 weeks before farrowing sows should not be fed a heavy quantity of roots as they require concentrated feed for the growth of the young and the production of milk. Stock hogs and dry sows can be run through the winter on roots and alfalfa hay without any grain.

## SHEEP

### SHEEP TREATED FOR INTESTINAL ROUND WORM

Sheep suffer from parasites to a greater extent than all other animals combined. One of these is the intestinal round worm; the common name for it is "knotty gut." The life history of the worm has not been fully worked out, but it is known to be communicated from one sheep to another. It is possible by persistent use of worm medicine to dislodge the mature worm, but nothing can be done to remove the warts or nodules.

Medicines that have proved of value as preventatives are tobacco, copperas and turpentine. They can be fed in connection with salt. Use one pound of salt to four pounds of tobacco leaves. Another method is to use equal weights of salt and copperas, or salt saturated with turpentine. These may be kept before the sheep at all times. There is something wrong with the feeding arrangement of sheep when they are seen to eat snow.

It is one of the greatest faults of those who keep a few ewes or a large flock, that good, clean drinking water is not before them at all times, and salt, mixed with medicines, to allay the ravages of parasitic diseases, the worst diseases that the Canadian sheep breeder has to contend with.

## PIGS

### PIGS IN PIGS

This is one way in which the farmer is helping the western front, and a very important item it is at the present time. While it is true that we in this country are not eating much pork, yet, if we have read the papers, we will be able to realize the value of such products in the war zone.

At first it might seem that keeping pigs on the farms would tend to lessen the amount of cereal grain sold, and this is undoubtedly true somewhat. But at the same time, pork production must be looked upon as a by-product on many farms. There are, on all farms, many forms of refuse which are unmarketable as such but when utilized by pigs and turned into pork worth twenty cents, then they assume a more important aspect. This is one of the reasons why farmers can produce pork at the present time, in spite of the high price of

grain, and also the reason why they would be wasteful of certain products if they didn't produce it.

There are certain men who seem to farm like Wall Street brokers: when stocks go up they invest heavily, and nine times out of ten they get left when those stocks are four-legged ones. The man who invests heavily in the pig business when prices are high is well stocked for the slump which is sure to follow. The only sure way is to keep a certain number of pigs all the time, the number varying in proportion to the amount of cheap products produced. The high prices which have been maintained since the beginning of the war are due to abnormal conditions; and, as a result, the hog market has not been subject to the same fluctuations which occur in normal times.

The farmer who has good pasture and cheap by-products will not only be increasing his own labor income by raising hogs, but will be doing a great deal for the boys at the front. They can't fight if they don't get plenty of strong food to support them during the stress of war. We are the men behind the men behind the guns, and we must produce as best we can, in spite of labor scarcity, which is one of the bad effects of the war.—Canadian Countryman

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

### WORKING IN THE CHURCH

(Acts 2:41-47; 4:32-45; 6:2-4.)

"Enter into His gates with thanksgivings, And into His courts with praise; Give thanks unto Him and bless His name."—Psa. 100:4. Golden Text.

We remember Peter the coward, afraid to acknowledge to the maid-servant that he was one of Christ's followers. Seven weeks later we find the same Simon Peter, on the morning of Pentecost, boldly proclaiming to a great crowd of Jews that Jesus was the Christ and Redeemer of the world, and charging the Jews with the sin of having crucified Christ. The first verse of our lesson tells us of the result of this sermon. About three thousand believed and were baptized. All these became members of the Christian community and were steadfast in their efforts to obey the teachings of the apostles. At first there was no effort to organize a church. They met in private houses, frequently to partake of the Lord's Supper, and the one condition of their fellowship was love and loyalty to the Master. They had all things in common, and each one regarded his possessions as held in trust for others. When there were any in need, some one who had a house or land sold it and brought the money to the apostles to use as they saw fit for the benefit of those in need.

This occupied so much of the apostles time that they had not enough time for preaching and teaching, which was their most important work. After some time had elapsed their numbers so increased that the burden of the management of affairs became too heavy for the apostles to carry. They called a meeting and announced that they must devote their time to the spiritual interests of the work, and other men must be chosen to carry on the work of caring for the poor. Seven men of good report were named to look after the widows and orphans and those in need. These men were the forerunners of all church officers, elders, deacons and workers.

"Most churches we have known have been like merchant ships with far too small a crew and far too many passengers," declares an editorial in the "Congregationalist." "Are you merely a passenger in your own church ship? Have you disowned responsibility and neglected service? Does the minister pray and the choir sing for you, while you sit with folded hands? Is there no place in the activities of the church where a man or woman of about your height and weight and brains and social influence might be used?"

You young people are strong; and the church of Christ lays claim to your strength. You came into the church to serve, not to entertain. When you came before these altars, to profess your allegiance to your Lord, he met you there, and asked you to put your strength at his disposal; and, if you do not recognize that claim, you are blind to your duty. If you do not respond to 'you are untrue to Christ whom you profess to serve. Serve is not to be an incident of your Christian life; it is to be its law, as it was the law of Christ's life. The sooner you accept the truth,

grees worked out to guide the visitation of the poor—first friendly compassion then the relief of temporary necessity, then the transfer of the case to restorative conditions, finally the use of money, not as alms for the helpless, but to maintain continuity of relief.—Dr. F. G. Peabody, in "Jesus Christ and Social Questions."

### BUTTER WILL NOT GATHER

A great many buttermakers on farms are troubled with not being able to collect the butter in particles large enough to handle—such as the size of wheat or corn grains. This is nearly always caused by having the cream too thin, or it has too much buttermilk which prevents the butter massing. The remedy is to draw off part of the buttermilk, straining it through a fine strainer to catch any particles of butter which may come out with the buttermilk, then continue churning. If the butter does not mass in a few minutes, draw off more of the liquid and churn again. In this way the butter becomes so concentrated that the small particles are bound to stick together, and they are of proper size, the remainder of the buttermilk is drawn the butter is washed in the usual way and the difficulty is overcome. Sometimes the trouble is caused by cold cream, when the remedy is to have the cream at the proper churning temperature.—H.H.D.

that as Christians you live for other people, the sooner you will be down upon the hard, base-rock of the gospel theory of life.—Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, "God and Bread."

Church work now stands for an act or series of acts in connection with a special building, or society. To teach in a class in Sunday School, to twine evergreens for Christmas decorations, to collect funds for a missionary society, to visit the sick in the parish, is considered "Church work." This view separates church work from everyday life. To help save the world in any way should be considered church work. The church is a group of men and women who associate in the love and service of Jesus Christ. At stated times the group meets for instructions and inspiration. But the members of the group are just as much church members when they leave the church building as when they enter.

A few years ago Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace wrote a most interesting book, and the most fascinating chapter in the whole book was a chapter on "The Importance of Dust." The importance of dust! Did you ever think dust was important? I confess I never did. Somebody used to define dust as "matter in the wrong place," and I used to agree with him in thinking dust a great nuisance, especially on a windy day, when it would insist in getting into your mouth and nose and eyes. If anybody had asked me, six months ago, I should have said it would be a fine thing if once and for ever we could get rid of dust! But after reading this chapter in Dr. Wallace's book I dare not wish there were no such thing as dust, for he tells me dust is important—indeed, that this world of ours would scarcely be habitable without it.

Well, what is the use of dust? To begin with, Dr. Wallace says that the beautiful colors in the sky, the blue of the summer noon, and the gorgeous tints of sunset are all due to the dust. Who would have thought of that? But so it is. He says, further, that the beauty of the world is due to the ever changing color of the sky, and all that would vanish but for the dust. Dr. Wallace says that without dust the sky would appear absolutely black, and the stars would be visible even at noonday. And when I realized that to these little particles of matter floating in the air we owe the blue sky, the flush of dawn, the crimson sunset and all the exquisite colors of the clouds, I felt constrained to thank God for the dust.

That is not all that the dust does for us. Dr. Wallace says that it is because of the dust we get mist and cloud and soft, refreshing rain. But for the dust, he says, we should be having down in the valleys perpetual sunshine, which would turn them into dry and barren deserts; while the mountains would be devastated by raging torrents which would render all life on the earth impossible. It is the dust that saves us from being burnt up by the sun or washed away by roaring floods.

Now, who would have thought dust was so important? And the lesson the chapter taught me was this: God makes use of things that look quite useless. He makes the dust play its part in nature, and so he takes men and women who look quite useless and make them play a glorious part in life. He took Zacchaeus, for instance, and Matthew and the woman who was a sinner, and Onesimus, the thief—men and women who were looked upon as a nuisance and trampled upon like dirt—and made them into noble men and women and earnest servants of Christ. The God who can make such good use of the dust can make good use of such weak and lowly people as boys and girls are. Will you let him use you? Will you put yourself in his hands? You cannot do very much, you think, but will you give to God what you have?—Condensed from "The Game of Life," by J. D. Jones.

## It's Easy Enough

to keep the liver right if you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally.

The liver gets lazy at times and when it does digestion is interfered with and the kidneys fail to act.

You soon know it when the liver is awakened by this treatment, for headache, biliousness and stomach troubles disappear and you feel fine. This is an easy prescription for health and happiness.

**Lemon Juice For Freckles**  
Glebe! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

## FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.