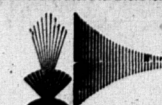




MAGAZINE



GUARDIAN



SCHOOL AND HOME

GOOD IN ASHES

We are too prone to think that just because the war is over we need no longer exercise the thrifty habits that we had acquired or were beginning to acquire when armistice day brought joy to our hearts. Just because we can have more than two or three pounds of sugar each per month is no reason why we should waste food and equipment nor is the fact that we can eat wheat bread any reason why we should not conserve the products of our house-keeping industry. Now ashes both from coal and wood fires are a useful by-product and they should be saved as you would any other.

When they are cool sift them and then put them in dust-proof receptacles—wooden boxes covered with newspaper, burlap or wooden covers. Keep coal and wood ashes separate and labeled, where they will be always at your service.

Wood ashes are chiefly useful as a fertilizer of the ground. They contain a big percentage of potash in the especially desirable form of potassium carbonate.

The autumn is the best time for applying wood ashes to the grass—the late autumn, after the grass has stopped growing for the season. So cherish the ashes from your early autumn evening fires for this purpose.

Sprinkle the ashes as thickly as your supply will let you. Do it if possible just before a rain, or else water the ashes down gently so that they will not blow away.

Next spring when you make your grade mix in a generous proportion of wood ashes with the soil and watch your flowers bloom and your vegetables ripen to pay you for saving the ashes throughout the winter. Asterias are especially benefitted by wood ash.

Wood ash has other uses. For one thing, it can be used as a scouring agent. Applied to spotted steel knives by means of a wet cork, it cleans and brightens them. Mixed with kerosene it removes rust stains from marble.

Coal ashes are useful. The coarser ashes make good walks—in reality the cinders from which the fine ashes and the big clinkers are removed. The cinders should be wet when they are put into place, so that they will pack down evenly and substantially.

If you would regulate the heat of your oven so that go more food "burned on the bottom" will cry out mutely that you are a careless cook, strew some coal ashes on a metal sheet and put it in the bottom of your oven.

Coal ashes have a use in the garden too. They lighten the soil admirably. And every spring and every fall sift them gently over your delphiniums or larkspurs to kill the white grub that sometimes so disastrously attacks this lively old-fashioned flower.

POULTRY

Listerine is invaluable for frozen combs, wattles and feet. It reduces the inflammation and prevents soreness.

Fowls coped for fattening should be fed lightly three times a day for the first week. Overfeeding, especially at the start, will cause a loss of appetite.

Old newspapers are handy for rubbing the dust off window panes. Sunshine can not penetrate through dust—and sunshine is important to the health of fowls.

New-laid eggs, kept in a cool place, will remain quite unimpaired for the best part of a month, if stood upon their ends and turned every day or two. When allowed to remain on their

sides for any length of time the yolks which are heavier than the whites, press against the shell. The shell, unable to resist the action of the yolk upon its tissues, admits air and decomposition quickly follows. So long as the yolk is kept suspended among the whites, the egg remains good for any reasonable time, either for food or incubation.

A box of charcoal may stand untouched for weeks by many of your hens. Use powdered charcoal in the dry mash—it has to go down with the rest of the mash.

The brooder house floor should be made of boards; if half-inch wire netting is first tacked across the joints and the boards over that, rats will be unable to gnaw through.

Never trim the incubator lamp; it is better to scrape off the charred part with a mach. Unless a wick is even, there will be corners to it which will cause the lamp to smoke.

Rats can be cleared off the premises, it is said, by making whitewash yellow with copperas and covering exposed places with it. It should be poured into the crevice frequented by rats. This is worth trying.

The color and brightness of yellow legs can be restored by scrubbing with castile soapsuds, using an old stiff toothbrush. The legs should be thoroughly dried with a wadded cloth, and anointed with olive-oil. This should be repeated every other day for two or three weeks.

Clipping the wing to prevent the fowl from flying, is not advisable. A better method is to spread out the feather portion from each quill, leaving bare joints. When the wing is closed it rarely shows that it has been tampered with. Of course, only one wing is thus cut and that should be the left one.

HOW TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF THE EGGS

It is remarkable how few farmers appreciate the importance of infertility in market eggs. The removal of the male bird from the flock does not necessarily guarantee the absolute preservation of its good quality, but such an egg, being free from the active germ, will not, under ordinary storage conditions, deteriorate seriously. It has been proven beyond doubt that the great bulk of eggs which are spoiled for purposes of consumption are fertile eggs, which have been subjected to heat above seventy degrees, and thus have undergone partial incubation. If the heat is continuous and strong enough the development of the chick will continue; but if it ceases or its intermittent putrefaction at once sets in and the eggs come bad. Such eggs will show black spots, blood rings, or will be rotten, depending upon the degrees of deterioration they have undergone.

Few farmers have much knowledge of these facts, consequently they make practically no effort to insure the infertility of the eggs produced upon their farms. They seem to have the erroneous impression that the presence of the male bird is essential to the production of the maximum number of eggs; but such is not the case, and it has been proven beyond all question that such an arrangement is not necessary or desirable.

Therefore, in view of the above, it will be easily seen that the male birds should be discarded after the breeding season is over. They will sell for a better price than any time later on. If the male is a valuable breeding bird and he is wanted for use another year, he should be kept separate from the hens until the warm weather is over at least. He will then be out of the way and not able to annoy the rest of the flock.

ELIMINATING THE DISEASED STOCK

The prevention of poultry diseases is far more important than the cure. It is safer and cheaper and easier to work. The experienced farm poultryman could go into some farm locks and reduce next year's mortality rate to a very low point by simply selecting the most vigorous birds for breeding purposes. The weak birds must be eliminated and none of their eggs used for hatching. By breeding from the strong stock the progeny seem to have a certain immunity to disease. That is why the oldest and most successful poultrymen never seem to worry about poultry diseases. They have eliminated them by careful selection of the breeding stock and then they use sanitary measures to keep the disease from returning.

The use of mature hens for breeding purposes helps to insure the vigorous chicks which can fight disease. Many flocks are raised from pullets year after year until the stock is weak

and susceptible to colds and every disease that comes along. The advice to kill old hens is all right if certain provisions are made for breeding stock. A few of the best mature hens must always be retained to insure a supply of good hatching eggs.

Hens which have had colds should not be used as breeders. Hens which are suffering from any disease must be excluded from any yards immediately and either killed or cured. The doctoring of poultry is both expensive and risky, as the hen which is low in vitality from sickness is apt to suffer from other troubles and be constant danger to the health of the flock. At one time we kept a colony house which we called a hen hospital. If a hen caught cold she was interned. A hen that showed a lack of interest in her feed was also isolated. When these hens seemed all right they were returned to the flock and forgotten and the next year their eggs were incubated along with the others if they were large and of good type. Now we never return a bird without marking her.

Birds that are overfat are not used for breeders, but killed and marketed or used at home. The hen hospital is seldom used now and the flocks are managed without any worry as the birds do not catch cold except in very rare instances. It must be increased vitality in the flock that is making them immune, as they are growing under about the same conditions as when the colds were more plentiful. This simple matter of breeding from the best birds is one of the most important factors in properly breeding poultry.

The value of vigorous breeding stock is appreciated by every farmer as there is nothing more discouraging than illness among the flocks. This point is one of the reasons that we like to raise all our stock on the home farm. Some breeders do not raise many chicks and then plan on buying pullets in the fall to fill their houses. This may be all right in the city or with the farmer with a small flock but the poultryman must raise his pullets in order to insure a healthy vigorous flock which is not easily susceptible to disease. The home grown birds from vigorous stocks always seem to be the best. Of course this does not refer to the custom of buying pens and trios of fine breeders or single birds for the improvement of the home flock but to the scheme of buying a large number of low-priced birds to fill the home flocks even though the exact quality of such stock is unknown.—E. L. M.

MARKETING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Marketing has much to do with the success or failure of any poultry plant. No matter how successfully the plant may be run, if the marketing end of the business is not properly looked after the whole enterprise will sooner or later end in failure.

Every producer should get the best price possible for his products, and to do this it is necessary to pay particular attention to their quality, and the season at which the products are sold.

Eggs should be gathered regularly and often. All small and dirty eggs should be retained for home use or sold separate from the rest.

The eggs should be neatly packed—if for private trade, they are made more attractive if put into neat cartons.

The sooner the eggs are in the hands of the consumer the greater the satisfaction and consequently the better the price received.

The pullets should be early so that production will be heavy. If any time during the season the eggs become so plentiful as to cause a glut in the market forcing down the price to the cost of production, it is often advisable to use a good preservative and put away the surplus for the period of scarcity which invariably follows.

Table poultry, immediately following "the spring lay" the flock should be gone over and all useless cock birds and those hens that show they intend to rest for the summer, should be put into crates and red heavily for a week or ten days and then sent to market either live or dressed according to market requirements. This culling should not all be done at one time but gradually as occasion requires, but it should be the aim to get the culling over with as far as possible before the time for marketing broilers, as the price for fowl always drops after that.

FARM SEED SOWING AND EARLY CARE OF VEGETABLES.

(Experimental Farms Note)

The time of sowing the seed and the early care of vegetables are very important factors in the successful growing of them. The seed of some kinds of vegetables will germinate at a temperature and under certain conditions of moisture at which other seeds will not germinate and will sometimes rot.

Seeds of beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, radishes, kohlrabi, garden cress, salsify, spinach, parsley and leeks can be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring so that it will work well. The seeds germinate at relatively low temperatures and the plant will stand considerable frost without serious injury. Other vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower and celery will stand frost but these are usually started in hotbeds in order to save time in the field.

Vegetables which require higher temperatures than the above in order to grow well and which are injured by light frosts are beans, corn, cucumbers, melons, potatoes and squash.

Seed of late cabbage is not sown until late in May but it will endure frost, and seed of Swede turnip should be sown late when required for the table.

In order to obtain plants subject to light frosts, which are well advanced before being set out and to save considerable time in the field, melons, egg-plants, peppers and tomatoes are usually started in hotbeds.

Frequently lack of germination of seed is blamed on the quality of the seed whereas it may be due to the way the seed is planted or to the rotting of the seed in the ground when certain kinds of seed have been sown too early. Small vegetable seeds are often planted much too deeply. For the smaller seeds one-quarter of an inch for the smallest to one-half of an inch for those a little larger is deep enough. If planted much deeper the seed may germinate but the shoot does not reach the surface of the ground and the tiny plant dies. Peas, corn and beans are planted about two inches deep. In very loose soils, the surface of which dries down more than those fairly compact, slightly deeper planting may be necessary.

When the seed has germinated great care should be taken to ventilate hotbeds carefully. When the young plants come up, the frame should be kept sufficiently aired by raising the back or higher part of the sash to prevent the plants from getting spindly or weakly, when they are apt to damp off. When young plants are grown in a window in a house they are often very thick in the pot and if in the sun and with the surface soil wet, they are very liable to damp off or scald. They should be thinned out and transplanted as soon as possible. Great care should be taken when ventilating a hotbed when the wind is high in cold weather as cold wind blowing directly on the plants will injure them. A board should be put at the end of the sash to break the force of the wind.

Plants which have been growing in a hot-bed or cold frame or in the house should be exposed to the open air for several days before they are set in the field, protecting them as usual at night, as if set in the field without hardening off in this way they are much more liable to be injured in cold or windy weather.

In using clover or oats and vetches for silo it is best, if possible, to run through cutting box and harvest before the corn, as the weight of the corn on top will cause it to settle properly and keep it in the condition possible.

USE OF CLOVER, GREEN OATS AND VETCHES FOR SILAGE

We wish to impress upon the live stock men of Eastern Canada the necessity of making plans to have sufficient green forage crops available to fill their silos in case their corn crop is not up to the standard, as happened last season.

We do not for one moment wish to discourage the raising of corn, as corn is one of our most valuable crops in many sections of Eastern Canada. Corn is also a crop that is very useful for the cleaning of our fields of weeds and putting the soil, if cultivated properly, in the best shape possible for the succeeding crop.

But in Eastern Canada corn is very uncertain in certain sections on account of the late frosts in spring and early frost in autumn which prevents its maturing sufficiently to make the best silage. However, there are other crops that thrive and do well in these districts and that make the best silage when harvested at the proper time. One of these is our red clover plant which makes very palatable and nutritious silage. If the first cut of clover is made about the last of June for hay, the second cutting can be utilized very nicely for the silo, and another point in favor of using the second cutting for silage is that it is very often difficult to dry it sufficiently to make the best hay at this late season.

Oats and vetches can also be grown very successfully for silages; sow at rate of two bushel of oats of a strong-growing stiff straw variety such as Storm King or Alaska, one peck of spring rye, and one-half bushel of vetches per acre, cut in autumn as soon as beginning to show sign of turning. This crop can be cut with a binder or with a mowing machine and raked and put into silo as soon as possible after cutting, as it will conserve better.

The best time for cows to freshen is in the fall, according to many authorities. The weather is then cool, flies are not troublesome, pastures are no longer a factor, and during the winter months the percentage of fat in the milk is at its highest point. The calves can be given more attention during the fall and the young calves can do their best during cool weather.

The supply of red clover seed is nearly exhausted. Owing to the comparatively small quantities of red clover seed which were available for this year's seeding, there are many, especially among those who failed to give their orders until late in the season, who have been unable to secure any seed at all this spring. The seed merchants are practically all cleaned out, and the small quantities which are in the hands of individual farmers are negligible. As a matter of fact, there are only a few old pounds left here and there.

THE SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER SEED IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED

(Experimental Farms Note)

Under the circumstances, it seems that it might be a good policy to go in for clover seed raising this season on a more extensive scale than usual, because the demand from the trade for clover seed for next year's seeding is apt to be large. Canadian-grown red clover seed has, moreover, especially in recent years, gained a high reputation for reliability and, as a result, it is in ever increasing demand. Everyone who has used Canadian-grown seed is satisfied that it is preferable to imported seed for the reason that it produces a crop which is more likely to escape winter-killing and frost injury in general than a clover grown from imported seed. Canadian-grown red clover seed is therefore sure of finding a ready market in the Dominion.

The best red clover seed crops are generally obtained on clay land, particularly if it is sloping to the south or west. Thick stands which may lodge in case of a somewhat wet season do not favour the development of high yielding seed crops of good quality and anyone contemplating raising of a red clover seed crop should, for this reason, set aside for the purpose such a field, or such part of a field, in which the stand is not too thick.

As the seed is harvested from the second crop, the first crop may be either pastured or cut for hay. If pastured, the cattle should be turned off not later than about June 20th. In case pasturing is not found feasible or desirable, which is mostly the case when only a part of a field is being reserved for seed production, the first crop should be cut not later than the third week in June, or even earlier, depending on the condition of the crop. As a matter of fact, it is advisable to cut as soon as blossoms begin to appear generally. If cutting is delayed much longer, the chances are that the second crop, that is to say the seed producing crop, may be held back, whereby of course the seed crop may be prevented from maturing in good time.

In case weeds appear in the seed crop, considerable trouble in the cleaning of the seed will be caused and it is therefore of prime importance that any field set aside for seed production should be as free from weeds as possible.

Concerning the harvesting of the seed crop, we beg to refer to an article on the subject which will appear in the July issue of the "Seasonable Hints."

The watering of early plants should be done with a fine spray nozzle, and not dashed on in such a way that the seeds will be uncovered.

A CHEAP FLY SPRAY

Flies cause considerable annoyance to dairy cows during the summer and not only does the irritation caused by the flies tend to lower milk production but the restlessness of the cows is a frequent cause of inefficient milking.

A good fly spray can be made from: 4 1/2 quarts coal tar dip; 4 1/2 quarts fish oil; 3 quarts coal oil; 3 quarts whale oil, and 1 1/2 quarts oil of tar.

Dissolve 3 lbs. laundry soap in water, add the ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to 20 gallons with lukewarm soft water. This spray will keep off the flies and prevent the coats of the animals becoming harsh.

The cows should be sprayed twice a day—in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when in the barn for silage of green feed. With a portable cart, made from a half barrel by attaching wheels and a spray pump and nozzle, two men can spray 40 cows in five minutes.

The best time for cows to freshen is in the fall, according to many authorities. The weather is then cool, flies are not troublesome, pastures are no longer a factor, and during the winter months the percentage of fat in the milk is at its highest point. The calves can be given more attention during the fall and the young calves can do their best during cool weather.

Sunday School Lesson

July 6th, 1919

THE CHURCH ITS LIFE AND WORK

Thessalonians 5:11-15 (Acts 2:37-47)
"Christ also loved the church and gave himself up for it."—Ephesians 5:25.—Golden Text.

When we speak of the church we sometimes refer to the building in which worship is held. Again we may refer to the people who are members of a certain congregation and meet in a certain building. But our lesson is about neither of these. It is about the great society of people scattered all over the globe, who believe in God, accept Christ's teachings, and who try to follow and serve Him. Men, women and children who are devoted to Christ's teachings and obey them. Our lesson tells us about the beginning of this great movement. Fifty days after Christ's resurrection Peter preached a great sermon, and three thousand people believed, his message that Jesus was the Christ. All these converts became members of a Christian community, and were steadfast in their loyalty to the teachings of the apostles. They met in private houses, sang psalms, studied the Scriptures together, and partook of the Lord's supper. The rich shared with the poor and none lacked.

When we look back at the people who with God's help have carried on the church of Christ since Peter's sermon nineteen hundred years ago, do they not seem more noble and their lives more beautiful than any others we have known? Prophets, martyrs, preachers, missionaries, reformers, and all the hosts of Christ-like men and women who have been faithful followers of Christ have each done their part towards upholding the cross of Jesus, carrying it to savage peoples and making sacrifices for its sake. Why should we love and value the church? The painting by a great master, the necklace of pearls, the rare book, these may be worth fabulous sums, and their owner may value them for that reason alone. And what do you think the Church is worth? Worth to you and me, to the nation and the world? Think what it cost to start it—the life and death of Jesus. Think of what it cost to continue it—the work and suffering and lives of millions. Think of what it costs today to keep high ideals alive. What would happen if every church building were closed throughout the world, and every gathering of church members were prevented? If you love things for their value, you will love the Church.

The Church cannot help us if our relation to it is nominal and not real. It is only those who are "planted in the house of the Lord that shall flourish in the courts of our God." If we are only like broken branches lying on the surface, or like little separate sticks thrust into the earth without root we shall not flourish. We must be in the soil, firmly rooted there and drawing our nourishment from it continually by sharing in its fellowship, its truth, and its service. A member says that the Church has done little for him, little to strengthen or gladden him. But is he planted in it? Does he attend regularly at its services and join in its worship heartily and earnestly? If he does not, then he need not be surprised if he is like a withered branch lying upon the sanctuary floor. We must be living members of the body of Christ, giving the Church our sympathy, support and prayer; and if we do this, we shall get back from the Church far more than we shall give.—J. H. Shakespear.

Estem your leaders highly for their work's sake. The attitude of church members towards their minister should be based upon the latter's work rather than upon his personal qualities. We beseech you, brethren, wrote Paul, to know (that is, regard) them that labor among you, and are ever you in the Lord, and admonish you, and to esteem them exceeding highly in love for their work's sake. Are you prone to criticize your pastor for the things in which he does not meet your expectations, and do you fail to honor and esteem him for the good work which he accomplishes? A native of China when asked if he had

ever heard the gospel preached, replied: "No, but I have seen it. I know a man who used to be the terror of his neighborhood. If you gave him a hard word he would shout at you, and curse you for two days and nights without stopping. He was a bad opinion smoker, and as dangerous as a wild beast. But when the religion of Jesus took hold of him he became changed. Truly, the teaching is good and the teachers are good." The native followed Paul's counsel, and esteemed the missionaries good for their work's sake.

Be long-suffering toward all. Let patience have her perfect work toward our fellow Christians who differ from us in opinion, in this or that doctrine. Even toward the enemies of the Church. Follow Christ, who was long-suffering even toward those who called him to the cross.

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

The Wonderful Medicine, Made From Fruit Juices and Valuable Tonics.



MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ

29 St. Rose St., Montreal.
"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well. I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about 'Fruit-a-tives'; and tried them. After taking a few boxes, I am now entirely well. You have my permission to publish this letter, as I hope it will persuade other sufferers from Dyspepsia to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well."

MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ
"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made from fruit. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

At a nod from the minister, Mr. Richfield, the elder came forward and cleared his throat. He had to present to the congregation its too-familiar plight—that of a small country church struggling half-heartily against the tide that has overtaken so many other Old members and generous supporters had passed to their reward; substantial families had moved away until now the case looked hopeless.

Mr. Richfield mentioned the deficit in the crisp tone of a man who knows what dollars and cents mean, and how hard they are to get. The Ladies' Aid Society, he added, would pledge fifty dollars; by a very liberal estimate another fifty might be picked up here and there; but seventy-five dollars still remained unprovided for. That was a large sum for a church at Garnet. "Sanctuary privileges" were not beyond the reach of those who cared to seek them elsewhere, even if the doors of the old church were closed.

The half-dozen men accustomed to "say a word" on such occasions agreed regretfully with the elder. The mood of the assembly was despondent. As the discussion went on, some of the women wiped their eyes. Then upon the silence that ensued a new voice broke. It was that of shabby Jim Wager. He shrank a little from the curious glances that were turned upon him.

"I never could speak in meeting," he began, in a voice that quavered with embarrassment, "but when it's a question of losing all a man has, he can't keep quiet. You know what I was until the Lord got a hand on me a few years since. It's been a close fight sometimes, and if it hadn't been for the church here, and the prayers and the preaching and the hymns every Sunday, I couldn't have done so well as I have. I don't dare to do without them. Mr. Richfield says that seventy-five dollars will keep things movin' for another year. It'll be a sight better for me to pay that myself than to take the chances of drifting back where I was once."

"I can't earn but a dollar a day and there ain't always work to be had, but if we come to short rations, Mary and the children would rather put up with that than to have me staggering home twice a week, as I might do. Mr. Richfield, put Jim Wager down for seventy-five dollars, and granting he lives and has his health, every cent will be paid. It's not half nor a quarter what the Lord has done for me." Mr. Richfield rose to his feet. "I will assume twenty dollars of the amount," he said, simply. "I feel that we have treated a serious matter too lightly—hidden away from our own eyes under the disguise of routine a sacred trust committed to us by God for the souls of men."

The despondency was gone. A dozen men were standing in their pews. A dozen women sat with uplifted hands. The church at Garnet was saved.—The "Youth's Companion."

Freckle Face

Sun and Wind Bring Out Ugly Spots. How to Remove Easily.

Here's a chance, Miss Freckle-face, to try a remedy for freckles with the guarantee of a reliable concern that it will not cost you a penny unless it removes the freckles; while if it does give you a clear complexion the expense is trifling.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from any druggist, and a few applications should show you how easy it is to rid yourself of the homely freckles and get a beautiful complexion. Rarely is more than one ounce needed for the worst case.

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