

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

TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads departments of the Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise.

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributors for this department should be addressed to President Teacher's Association, Guardian's School and Home.

P. O. Box 188 Charlottetown.

STARTING TO SCHOOL.

Parents Should Take This Problem of the Children Seriously.

How seriously some people think of this event. They wonder how this little boy or girl who has just started to make its way in the world will succeed or fail, as the case might be.

Some parents, on the other hand, think only of little Willie or Mary old enough to go to school? It will be so nice to have the house quiet and once their little ones are persuaded to go to school, never give their education a further thought.

In starting to school every child should know what it means to obey. A child, whether five, six or seven years of age, should know enough to obey at once and without question.

Again, every child when he has been in this world some five years must know what kindness and unkindness means. To understand this he must have been taught to consider other people's feelings as well as his own.

Another important thing is the habit of telling stories. It is, I think natural for children to want to tell untruths, because they can get away with any trouble that has been punished. There is, nevertheless, a great difference in children who have been encouraged to tell the truth all their lives and children who have had no training in this matter.

SCHOOL COLLECTIONS.

L. A. DeWolfe in Educational Review.

In all the larger American cities, a school museum sends its delivery wagon with collections to any school in the city desiring illustrative material.

Cannot every country and town school have its own collection? In the November number of the Review, the subject of School Collections was opened.

For example, a lesson on our clothing suggests a rather extensive collection of raw material, finished products and by-products.

son, wool would probably be the first suggested. If wool were not thrust like its structure, thus permitting its being spun into yarn and woven into cloth, it would not have been useful for clothing.

Let us, then, classify our material by spin, or graded from fibers, animal fiber. Do we know any other? Silk will suggest itself to some one. Here, then, we need collections to some one. Here, then, we need collections showing various grades of wool and the various steps in its manufacture.

Silk in its finished form is attractive, but how much more it means if we have cocoons of the silk "worm," mounted specimens of the full grown moths, mounted twigs bearing the mulberry leaves, and pictures of the countries where the silk worm is grown. It is possible to get these if we really try.

Better than nothing would be a study of the silken cocoons of our own Cecropia Moth and Polyphemus Moth. Following up the subject of Clothing, cotton and linen claim attention. These are made from plant fibers. Some boy who likes to ask "smart" questions will want to know if cloth can be made from mineral fibre.

Some parents, on the other hand, think only of little Willie or Mary old enough to go to school? It will be so nice to have the house quiet and once their little ones are persuaded to go to school, never give their education a further thought.

Instead of mechanically reciting from the geography text book the products of foreign countries, without any reference to their use, would it not be wiser to teach the geography of our clothing and our furniture by beginning with the article as we know it, and then, by means of our school collections, work back to the raw products and to the countries producing them?

Teachers of neighboring districts could combine when collecting material. One could beg from sea captains; another from friends in other countries; another through correspondence with unknown friends who would gladly exchange for some product of our own maritime provinces.

I have found operators of our provincial industries very courteous in their willingness to supply anything they can.

QUESTION.

A teacher asks "Can cocoons be found in the winter? If so, where?" Yes, cocoons can now be found. Though one may not find them the first time one searches, it is not wise to give up.

Be Bright, Well, Strong. Restore Youthful Looks!

Let us fight for better health begin now! Before you feel any warning of physical collapse, your system, strength and build, get tired droopy. The one remedy for that tired droopy feeling is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the acknowledged king of all tonic medicines.

TO EXTRACT A SPLINTER.

None of the small accidents to which everyone is liable is more annoying than to have a splinter of wood stuck into your hand. Moreover, it is very painful if not promptly removed.

Steam, may, however, be employed, without inconvenience or pain, and is very effective. A wide-mouthed bottle, such as a milk bottle, should be filled nearly full of water as hot as the glass will stand, and the injured part placed over the mouth of the bottle, pressing down slightly, and preventing any steam from escaping.

THE DAIRY

MILK IN POWDERED FORM.

The first account of powdered milk is found in Maico Polo's report of his travels in Tartary in the interior of Asia. In about the year 1290 he found the Tartars drying milk in the sun, pulverizing it into powder, and placing it in sacks to be carried on their excursions into the territory of their enemies.

A heated drum is suspended in a cylinder or shell. A vacuum is maintained in this chamber by means of an air pump. A constant flow of milk is drawn into the shell through pipes and spray upon the surface of the drum. The moisture is quickly removed through a condenser, the milk drying instantly upon the surface of the drum at a low temperature.

POULTRY

THE COST OF PRODUCING EGGS.

It is rather difficult to come at a fair average cost of producing eggs, but it is generally conceded that on the average farm, where the hens are well fed, it will cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per year for feed.

Never save a male of which there is any doubt as to his getting stock with good digestive powers. Do not save a female, no matter how good a layer, if it is true that a good "line" will tell even with an old one; but, on the other hand, all defects, both of conformation and of digestive power, have an hereditary tendency.

Good hygiene, healthful or "wholesome" conditions, including pure air, clean housing, and regular feeding and watering, watchfulness as to what passes out as well as what enters into the animal, are shown by the importance of hygiene in raising the "opinion" among modern scientists call it, or keeping them hearty, as our grandfathers would have said, meaning, of course, the same thing, for experience and science agreed that a healthy vigor can erect many lines of defence, and as the medical officers of defence, the stomach is the first line of defence.—Farmer and Stockbreeder.

On the farm these generally go to the pigs where they are of considerable value; but, especially, where no pigs are kept, they can be used to good advantage with the poultry. Potato peelings, apple peelings, scraps of meat, bread crusts and all such material may be put in a kettle together and boiled up, the whole making a very suitable mash, for chickens and one which may be fed in the middle of the day with good success.

THE FARM

STOMACH IS FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

"The stomach is the first line of defence," said the medical officer in charge of a home for incurables; and I find on questioning the tubercle cases that they were almost always indifferent to food—"bad feeders" we should say of animals. We were comparing notes as between a veterinary officer and a medical officer in charge of large establishments.

If we take the market prices for these we are then giving the farmer the profits on the foods he grows, and if we can break even, the farmer still has his profit. We must remember that it costs considerable to market oats, hay and other feedstuffs.

We see from this that this cow is getting 2.2 lbs. protein, 11.2 lbs. Carbohydrates and .6 of fats, and you will remember that I suggested that fats and carbohydrates went to do the same work, but that one pound of fat was as good as two and a half pounds of carbohydrates.

This would seem to be a pretty expensive ration, particularly as this cow is only giving twenty-two pounds of milk worth about 27c. Now, I suggested that this ration could be improved by adding some bran. Perhaps, however, a further improvement could be made if we cut down on the oats which at present prices is very expensive for the amount of protein it contains.

There is another matter, however, to be considered in the feeding of live stock. I do not think there is anyone here who claims that the fertility of the soil can be maintained unless live stock are fat and successful farming depends upon the fertility of the soil.

Watford Man Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Robt. Taylor, Sr., After Suffering for Two Years, Tells of the Benefits He got from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

It All Started From a Bad Cold

Watford, Ont., Jan. 29. (Special.) Mr. Robt. Taylor, Sr., a very estimable man living here, has been afflicted with kidney trouble for some time, which he suffered for some time, has disappeared and that he gives all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started with a cold," Mr. Taylor states, "and though I was treated by a doctor, got no permanent relief, and ere long my muscles were broken and unrefreshing and I perspired freely with the least exertion. I had attacks of Rheumatism and sciatica, and though I tried many medicines I found no relief until I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I must say they were a great benefit to me."

Mr. Taylor's troubles came from his kidneys. The diseased kidneys failed to strain the uric acid out of the blood and the results were as he has stated. Dodd's Kidney Pills put the kidneys in working order, the uric acid was strained out of the blood and the troubles went with it.

CATTLE FEEDING. Prof. Ross Continues His Address on "Cattle Feeding" Before the Students of the Short Course.

Continuing his address on the feeding of cattle, Prof. Ross then gave some of the rations fed by the leading breeders of the Province. They were as follows:—

Ration No. 1. 5 lbs. oats; 5 lbs. bran; 1 lb. oilcake; 2 lbs. cottonseed meal; 30 lbs. turpings; Hay, morning and evening; a feed of straw at noon.

Ration No. 2.— 5 lbs. oats; 2 lbs. bran; 1 lb. oilcake; 30 lbs. turpings; A feed of hay per day and a feed of straw.

Ration No. 3.— 5 lbs. oats; 2 lbs. oilcake; 50 lbs. turpings; 10 lbs. clover hay and all the straw they will eat.

Ration No. 4.— 4 lbs. oats; 6 lbs. bran; 1 lb. oilcake; 20 lbs. ensilage, one feed of hay, one feed of straw.

Ration No. 5.— 3 lbs. oats; 1 lb. bran; 40 lbs. turpings; A feed of straw and one feed of Green Feed (peas and oats made up for hay.)

The above are rations that are being fed by practical farmers who are keeping cattle for the profit they get out of it. Let us now consider one of these rations, let us take Ration No. 3:

5 lbs. oats; 2 lbs. oilcake; 50 lbs. turpings; 10 lbs. clover hay and possibly 5 lbs. straw.

If we take the market prices for these we are then giving the farmer the profits on the foods he grows, and if we can break even, the farmer still has his profit. We must remember that it costs considerable to market oats, hay and other feedstuffs.

Table with 4 columns: Name of feed, Protein, Carbohydrates, Fats. Rows include Oats, Bran, Mdlgs., Oilcake, Cottonseed, Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Oat Straw, Oat Hay, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangels, Cows Milk.

Now the table I gave you before shows that a cow giving twenty-two pounds of milk under certain conditions should get 2.5 Protein, 13 Carbohydrates, so that this man is feeding his cows pretty nearly as the Experimental Chemist would call for them.

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Table with 3 columns: Name of feed, Nitrogen, Value. Rows include Oats, Bran, Middlings, Oilcake, Cottonseed meal, Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Oat Straw, Oat Hay, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangels, Cows Milk.

CATTLE FEEDING. Professor Ross continues his address on Cattle Feeding before the students of the Short Course.

When I was speaking to you before, I pointed out that the chemical analysis of foods did not determine their feeding value altogether. Palatability and succulence must both be considered. They have a marked influence on the foods. However, they do not make such a difference that the chemical analysis is of no use.

Table with 5 columns: Per day Per 1000 lbs. Digestible Protein, Carbohydrates, Fat, Nutritive Ratio. Rows include Cow in Stall, Cow Second period, Cow Giving 11.0 p. c. milk, Cow Giving 22.0 milk, Cow Giving 27.0 milk, Ewes and Lambs, Horses, Brood Sows, Swine.

You will notice on it the words "nutritive Ratio" and I do not think I explained Nutritive Ratio. I explained the term "Balanced Ratio" and by balanced ratio we mean, the proper amount of proteins, the proper amount of carbohydrates and the proper amount of Fat, and an unbalanced ratio would be one in which there was an excess of deficiency of any of these.

Table with 4 columns: Name of feed, Digestible Protein, Carbohydrates, FATS. Rows include Oats, Bran, Mdlgs., Oilcake, Cottonseed, Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Oat Straw, Oat Hay, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangels, Cows Milk.

You will notice I said 'digestible' because some foods are more digestible than other foods, for instance, straw is not nearly as digestible as a clover hay, and an analysis of these two fodders would not bring out in any way their food values.

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