

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

THE WASTED CRUST

If those people who still persist in throwing away their crusts of bread would try to realize what waste means probably they would be astonished in ceasing such wasteful practices. In the current Food Bulletin there is a picture showing exactly what a slice of bread, weighing one ounce, wasted once a day in Canada by 8,000,000 people throwing away crusts, left-overs, etc. amounts to. If collected for whole week these crusts would amount to 1,750 tons of bread. Seventeen shiploads of good bread wasted every year by people in Canada. Is not this a crime when thousands are starving in Europe—when the little children of Belgium never see bread, when even in England ordinary white bread has become unknown, and bread rationing is prevalent for a long time. The figures quoted are not manufactured in the office of the Food Controller, they are plain facts, facts which should make us all ashamed.

The habit of cutting up slices of bread before the meal tends to encourage waste of bread. In restaurants and boarding-houses one usually finds plates piled high with such slices, invariably far more than is needed. What becomes of the "left-overs"? True, we are painfully familiar with the unappetising messes served up as bread and butter puddings—but even this is added waste, for apart from the crime of making bread into pudding at this crisis—people very seldom eat those boarding-house bread puddings. It would be more economical to put the loaf on the table and merely cut off what is needed.

Then as many mothers, careful themselves, still allow their children to throw away all their crusts, the outside slices of cake, pie, etc. It is such a mistaken kindness, in fact, it is not kindness at all and if trained to eat these things, children's teeth would be greatly benefited to say nothing of the moral result. There still are to be found a few of the good old-fashioned kind of parents who bring up their families with Spartan rigor, whose children eat good oatmeal porridge for breakfast and thick slices of bread and butter, whose rule is that any food asked for must be eaten, and keep up their motto, "Waste not, want not." These people are ten looked down upon with contempt by their neighbors and called "mean" and "stingy" and other hard, often quite undeserved, names, but we should do well if we copied them a little more, and our children's health would be improved.

However that is for the mothers to decide, but one thing each woman has to do, and that is cease throwing away one single crust of bread, and see that her household does not waste it in any other way. A single bit unnecessarily eaten is wasted too.

COLORS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Two-color and two-tone combinations form a popular item in the little girl's wardrobe. When the little frock is made of voile the body of the garment is, for instance, of Copenhagen and the gumples of pale blue voile.

In lines, the skirt is made of green and the long waist of tan, embroidered in green yarn.

Silk gingham is taking well for children's wear and many smart dresses are made of this material.

Tafteta, in rose color, is combined with sheer silk crepe in the same shade. One model in a ten-year size is made with a pointed tunic of crepe over an underskirt of tafteta, an exact reproduction of an afternoon gown to be worn by "big sister."

BIBLES FOR SOLDIERS

Strong Demand From the Trenches. Men in the Fighting Want Thousands of Copies of Holy Scriptures.

The men who go to fight for home, freedom, and the right, in this War, leave comfort behind them. Nothing but the very strongest ideals of duty could sustain them amid their daily discomforts, to say nothing of the deadly dangers of the war lines. Life becomes a heavy burden amid trench miseries, and with death menacing every moment's existence minds are driven in to most serious contemplation of the hopes which are to find realization beyond the confines of mere mortal existence.

Letters from the front tell us that the Scriptures are valued by our soldiers as never before. They form a link with what is sweeter behind and what is best in the future. The realization of God and Eternity has come sternly home to them. They read the Bible now with new avidity, its message has become real, its comfort a necessity.

"In two most Christian papers published in London every week are letters from the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and other workers, who have been on our fighting side by side with the soldiers in the trenches since the war began.

"They all agree in saying that, of the soldiers who go for the first time to the trenches, only one in four or five has any copy of God's word.

"They all agree in saying that there are two scenes along the trenches never to be forgotten, the first, when there is a lull in the fighting and a supply of Scripture comes along, to see the preaching of rough and grimy hands—rough and grimy through trench digging and rifle drill, but now preaching eager to get each copy of God's word; the other sight never to be forgotten is the look of disappointment on the faces of those who fail to receive a copy because the supply is exhausted—always exhausted.

where they distributed a hundred copies, they could have distributed a thousand copies if the fund had allowed.

"They say that oftentimes there is only one copy in a section of the trench, and the owner lends it to his comrades, and in engagements that sometimes have lasted two or three days, when the thoughts and feelings of the dear fellows are such as we cannot well imagine, there are several instances in which the owner of the copy of God's word has torn his copy leaf from leaf and distributed the leaves among his comrades that each one might get some word from God that might bring him fresh courage, patience and hope. One said that in the light of the cannon fire of the enemy he read two or three verses from the sacred page, and through them got a foretaste of Heaven in that 'Hell upon earth.'

"They say that only about one wounded soldier in ten who comes in to hospitals has a copy of God's word, but that all are eager to get copies anew.

"They say that in the billets to which they return at night, as a rule there is only one or two copies, and the owner, before retiring, reads a chapter to others. When a reader's little bit of candle was about burned out, he thought, now I must stop. Not so they gathered closer around and, by lighting matches, enabled him to complete the reading. Oh! the hunger of these men for God's word, and, also, for the inadequacy of our supply!"

The British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed about 7,000,000 volumes, Gospels, Testaments and Bibles, and of these more than half have perished in wet trenches or have been lost in battles. Probably today one quarter of our own Canadian men have Bibles or Testaments left to them. And they need them, as we cannot imagine who remain among our home privileges!

The Star does not believe that its large family of readers want such conditions to continue. It is such a little thing to do, to send a New Testament or a Bible Overseas. But how great will be the comfort to the soldier who is really hungry for the Word of Life! What, he stops to think reverently, the comfort in Eternity.

So strongly does the Star feel upon the subject, and so confident is it of the sympathy of its readers that it has determined upon making an appeal for funds, to send the Scripture to our men at the front.

You want to help of course! No one would desire to deprive a soldier of comfort, mental and spiritual! And a little money goes a long way when accumulated, and put into the hands of a great Society which publishes and distributes Bibles at prices marvellous for their cheapness.

The publishers of The Star would like to be able to send \$20,000.00 to the Bible Society by Monday morning next to send Bibles to Canadian soldiers. The distribution will be in safe hands.

Center of Fashion

Paris, the center of the world's fashions, has no fewer than 60,000 women dressmakers, not coming designers and fitters, which would bring the number up to close on 100,000. The designers, who sketch out their ideas in pen and ink or with water-colors, and often originate the fashions that prevail throughout the world, earn easily over four figures a year, observes a correspondent.

Good mannequins are the most difficult to obtain. Some of the largest Parisian houses employ twenty or thirty, whose whole time is passed in trying on dresses before the eyes of fashionable French women. Naturally the numbers are fewer nowadays, and many of the most famous mannequins of Paris are now nursing in the hospitals or employed in the French munition works.

**INVENTOR OF LEWIS GUN
GAVE WEAPON TO BRITISH
WHEN SHABBED IN AMERICA**

When the late Sir Hiram Maxim showed his gun to the Kaiser, that astute monarch patted its barrel, and said, "That's the gun!" And that gun is not superseded to-day.

But for trench work, for aeroplanes, if you ask our boys, they have but one name to say—"Lewis"—that wonderful little machine-gun, manageable by one man, light, efficient, dependable.

Like the Maxim, it is the invention of an American, Col. Isaac N. Lewis. Englishmen are apt to think that an inventor has at least a double chance of success in the States, yet both the Maxim and the Lewis guns were taken up by the British, and it seems a providential circumstance, considering what an asset the Lewis gun has been to our men in the trenches and tanks, and in the air, that British capital came to Col. Lewis' aid only some 12 months before the war broke out.

After detailing his failure to give his gun to the American Government, the colonel told the U. S. A. military affairs committee: "I went over to Brussels in 1912, but I soon found that my Belgian company was in the hands of the Germans. My president and managing-director were both under German influence. My company was about to be taken over by German control. I succeeded, by the help of my loyal Belgian associates, in ousting our president and managing-director.

battlefields of Europe during the greatest war in history."

The colonel's story of how his own Government turned his gun down is remarkable: "As early as 1911, when the first model of the Lewis gun was built, I took it myself to Washington and presented it in person to the chief of the staff, requisitioning him to examine it."

He goes on to tell how his offer was ignored again and again, how, when he wrote as lately as December, 1913, to the Secretary of War, renewing his offer, and asserting his willingness to relinquish royalties aggregating two and a quarter million dollars on forty thousand guns already under contract for the Government, no reply was vouchsafed. Asked why he wished to make these great sacrifices, Col. Lewis said:

"I got my education at the Government expense. I developed my gun under very discouraging circumstances. I was a poor man with a large family. But there is a deep question, a far deeper question. This country is facing the struggle of its life. Are we to be a vassal nation or a sovereign nation? That is in the balance to-day."

JUNE BRIDES AND FITTIN NEW HOME

There is a word which is the open sesame to much of the happiness of married life, says Caroline French Benton, one which every young couple should learn by heart even before they get the marriage license and the ring. It is co-operation.

Theoretically every girl believes that the man should be the head of the home. She would not, for the world deprive him of that dignity; and yet many a bride does that very thing in perfect unconsciousness.

Just before the wedding a girl usually goes to the man she is to marry to look over the little home they are to occupy and decide upon the arrangements. Her mind is fixed up on having it as convenient, as attractive and as homelike as possible, and being a woman, she knows pretty well how to go to work to get the results she wishes.

So she says: "This is the living-room, of course, and this room will better for the dining room than the other one, and this, of course, will be the guest room," and so on. And her prospective husband follows her around and thinks that, of course, she must be right, even though he does not always agree with her in the depths of his heart.

But the girl who knows the value of co-operation takes a different course. She says to herself, "I really think it would be better to have this room for the guest room, but before I say so I am going to ask John what he thinks of it. If he has his heart set on anything what ever, I am going to let him have it."

Of course, as no man under the circumstances ever does insist on having his own way, she will probably get what she wants; but how differently the man will feel about it!

POULTRY

INCUBATION

Experimental Farms Notes

The keynote to successful winter egg production is "Early hatching." It matters not whether the natural or the artificial methods of incubation be used, the chicks must be hatched early, if the best results are to be obtained. If it is impossible to secure enough broody hens early in the season to hatch the number of chicks required, purchase an incubator.

In buying a machine, it should be borne in mind that at the most only three hatches can be taken off in the proper hatching period. The incubator, therefore, should be of sufficient capacity to produce at each hatch, at least one-third the number of chicks required.

There are a lot of good incubators on the market. Do not be deluded in buying a machine just because it is low in price. The low-priced incubator is very often the most expensive in the end.

The incubator should be placed in a room that is fairly even in temperature, has a good, solid floor, and that can be well ventilated without draughts.

In running any incubator, the manufacturer's general direction should be carefully followed as he is the one that should know best what his machine requires.

At the same time, a little variation in the handling often greatly improve results. Climatic conditions sometimes alter requirements. A machine that does not require added moisture in one locality may in another. A relative humidity of between 50 and 60 inside the egg chamber gives the most satisfactory results; if a machine is not giving these conditions, moisture should be added. This may best be done by placing a tray of wet sand either under the egg tray or above it, depending on how the machine is heated.

In starting the machine, run it for several days until it is perfectly regulated before putting in the eggs. The two kinds of thermometers most commonly used are the standing which should register about 102, and the hanging, which is usually hung and registers 103. If the hatches are slow in coming off, raise the temperature in succeeding hatches and vice versa.

From the second day until the eggs begin to pip, they should be turned twice a day. They should also be cooled, the length of time for cooling depending on climatic conditions and the temperature at which the machine is being run.

It is advisable to test the eggs twice during the hatch—once about the seventh day when the infertile eggs and "blood rings" should be removed and again about the fourteenth when all dead germs should be taken out. A little practice will soon teach just what it is safe to take out and what to leave in.

As soon as the eggs begin to pip, which will usually be about the eighteenth day, close up the machine and

leave it until the hatch is over. When the temperature rises a degree or two, don't get excited, as the rise is to be expected at the same time, and is a good sign. It is due to the heat generated by the chicks struggling to free themselves from the shells. Wait until the hatching is over and the chicks have become thoroughly dried before opening the machine.

TO DRAW A FOWL

Place the fowl on its back, and make a slit lengthwise in the skin of the neck from the body to the head; free the neck from the skin, and cut off the neck as close to the body as possible; then cut the skin, leaving a flap at least three inches long hanging to the breast. Loosen the crop and the windpipe, and insert the first finger, keeping it close to the inside surface of the body; work it round, breaking all the ligaments with which it comes in contact, thus loosening the contents of the carcass. Be careful not to thrust the finger into the centre, for if the gall bladder is broken, the gall will impart a bitter taste to whatever it may touch. Turn the bird, slightly enlarge the opening at the vent, insert the finger and loosen the insides from the carcass at that end. Turn the bird again, and place it on its back press the breast with the thumb and push out the gizzard by the hole at the vent; take hold of it and pull steadily, when the whole of the interior should be brought away entire. If all the insides are removed little washing will be needed. Wipe it out with a damp cloth or rinse quickly and wipe dry. If the breast bone protrudes too much, put a cloth over it and heat it down flat, putting something like a pestle inside to pound on.

When the hens are inclined to be lazy, throw a few handfuls of grain over the litter so as to set them to scratching.

PIGS

USE MODERN METHODS IN CARING FOR PIGS

An experienced swine breeder reports that modern methods of raising pigs have set at naught most of his skill as a feeder. This winter his fall pigs are growing better than ever and he is giving them less attention and much less work than ever before. All he has to do is to keep a self-feeder of corn and tankage, put water in the waterer and oil in the heating lamp, keep oil in the big hog boiler and dry bedding in the shed. The pigs do the rest. They get up in the morning as late as they please, eat all they can hold, drink as much tepid water as they want, lie around in comfort all day and go to bed as early as they desire. When the owner has been out around the barns late in the night he frequently sees some of these pigs getting a midnight lunch or a drink of water. They put in their entire time enjoying the comfort inside and out which conduits to rapid growth. The plan is easy for the feeder.

None of the chores for the pig needs doing at any particular hour, and no skill or experience is required to do them. The pigs have greater comfort. Under the old system they were fed too early in the morning and too late at night for best results, because that was the only way to have time for a day's work at other duties. In other winters the pigs were fed warm slops

twice a day, but in cold weather part of this froze in the troughs and then the pigs became thirsty. If the slops did not freeze it soon became so cold that the pigs would not drink much of it. These are some of the evident reasons for faster growth under the new plan; and anyway it produces the best results yet secured in any winter.—Breeder's Gazette.

School Teacher—"Why is a certain part of the church called the altar?" Willie—"Because it is where people change their names."

He—"I have a fishing boat and a chauffeur that are both in the same class." She—"How do you mean?" He—"I am always bailing them out."

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