

# MAGAZINE

# GUARDIAN



## SCHOOL AND HOME

### WORKSHOP KINKS

Boards exposed to the weather should be laid with the heart side down.

Slick up the tools with which you do repairing. Make the work-bench look as neat as mother's kitchen after the dinner dishes have been done up.

Keep a set of old tools on hand for jobs you do not want to put good tools into. Use an old saw when cutting through nail holes in used lumber.

Door-knobs screws frequently work out and let the knob come off. This may be prevented by removing such screws, covering them with glue and screwing them back into place.

Ever try a soldering iron for removing old and hard putty? It's the slow over. Heat it red hot and run it slowly over the putty. It will soften the putty so that it can be easily removed.

A small discarded paint-brush kept moistened with waste machine or auto grease and lying handy on the work-bench where it can instantly be picked up and applied to a used tool like a saw, wrench, etc., will prevent rusting.

A paint remover is necessary in refashioning old furniture. Potassium hydroxide, dissolved in water, is excellent. It should be applied with a brush or cloth. After several hours it can be rubbed off with a cloth, and the paint will come with it. A second application may be necessary.

### REASON AND MEMORY.

Is the teacher's principal function to supply information to the pupil as fast as he can or to cram the mind with facts — or to truly educate the child? It may be a long time in the future before this question will be asked for the last time. An expert who has given no small amount of attention to the matter says:

One important part of a child's education is the recognition of the fact that the teacher is not a mere "filling" machine, but his principal purpose is to assist the young mind to think and develop itself. Happily for some children this mental development goes on notwithstanding the fact that their teacher is not up to the mark.

This caution is especially necessary in the early stages because much that is useful in the case of small children, such as memorizing words, tables, etc., by means of the senses only is absolutely bad for older children. Learning pages by heart to be reproduced at examinations is often to require the memory of sounds only. All words are useless that are not symbols of clear ideas. Object lessons are especially valuable for very young children because every new word that is taught, if properly taught, is connected with real objects.

## ROSY CHEEKS AND GOOD HEALTH

Come Through, Keeping the Blood in a Rich, Red and Pure Condition

When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after the slightest exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition, and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine that can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health. Mrs. Hfrman Shook, R.R. No. 1, Lydhurst, says: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe they saved my daughters' life. She was in a terribly run-down condition, pale, wan, and despondent, and people who saw her considered her in a decline. The doctor who treated her did not help her any, and then I decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decision proved a wise one, for before six boxes were used she was much better. I got six more boxes, and before they were gone she was in the best of health. When she began the use of the pills she weighed only 90 pounds, and under their use her weight increased to 127 pounds. I strongly urge all mothers of weak girls to give them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

tensive observation of the parts of any picture real or mental. The simplest form of drawing by obliging the pupil to study every line becomes a valuable part of true education. Abundant time should be allowed for attentive observation when a new subject is introduced to the class in order that each set of nerves, of hearing, seeing, and touch, etc., may carry the correct message to the brain. When thoroughly studied the outlines of these objects may never be forgotten. The words, "fusible," "malleable," "ductile," do not mean much unless illustrated. Once illustrated they are never forgotten.

Lessons on dew drops, steam, wind, air pressure, pumping water evaporation, rivers, storms, music, etc., cannot be properly taught or adequately understood without illustration and the best illustration is the real object or a model not even a picture, though this is much better than mere words.

### ASTERS.

(By Laura Jones, Ky.)

Prettiest and showiest of all our annuals is the Aster, and nothing could equal it if the blooming period only extended through the summer; however, the blooming period can be prolonged for at least three weeks by making two or three successive sowings two weeks apart.

As the Aster is essentially a fall flower, and the late blossoms that appear during the cool days of autumn are the finest, it is best to sow the seeds in the beds where they are to grow in May. The secret of success in Aster growing is, first of all, to procure good honest seed. Remember, the cheapest is not always best. Second, have a deep, rich soil, thoroughly pulverized, then do not plant until the ground is in proper working condition. If planted when too wet the soil is sure to bake over the seeds.

One of the prettiest sights of the summer garden is a large circular bed of Asters, with the centre of the taller sorts, edged with the dwarf varieties. The New Rose and Comet Asters are excellent for the centre, as they grow to the height of about two feet. A very artistic bed can be made by using the darker shades of red in the centre, and shading down to the edge with the different shades of pink, with the outer row of the pure whites.

Truffant's Peony-flowered is an excellent Aster, growing to the height of one and one-half feet, and can be had in colors of snow white, light blue, pink and crimson.

The Victoria Asters are very large and showy, with regular, overlapping petals clear to the centre. Plants grow in pyramidal form to the height of eighteen inches.

The White Branching Aster is new, and a valuable acquisition, and has the merit of blooming later in the season than most varieties. I remember seeing a large tub of these Asters last summer, and as this was all the owner possessed in the floral line, she gave them all her spare time, and what was better during our terrible drought, plenty of water. I think I never saw prettier or larger ones, and they resembled Chrysanthemums so much that it was hard to convince one that they were really Asters.

The Chrysanthemum-flowered Aster is a late bloomer, dwarf, growing to the height of about ten inches. A large tub of these, of the delicately tinted pinks, blues and whites, placed on a veranda, and against a screen of vines, was a beautiful sight that I drove a mile out of my way twice to see last summer.

**Clear Soup.**—2 lbs. meat and bone, 1 1/2 quarts cold water, 1/2 cup onion, 1/2 cup turnip, 4 cloves, 6 pepper berries, 1 tsp. mixed sweet herbs, 1 bay leaf, 1 sprig parsley, 1 piece celery root, 1 white egg.

Cut the meat into small pieces and soak with bone in cold water one hour. Cook gently three hours, add vegetables finely chopped and seasonings. Cook three hours longer, strain, cool, remove fat and clear. Several pieces of lemon may be heated with stock if the flavor is desired. If part of the meat and vegetables are browned the color and flavor of stock are improved.

**Cream of Tomato Soup.**—2 cups tomatoes, 1/2 tsp. soda, 2 tbsp. butter, 1/2 cup flour, salt and pepper, 2 cups milk.

Str tomatoes slowly, one-half hour, press through a strainer, add soda, while hot and water to make 2 cups stock. Finish as vegetable sauce and served immediately.

**Corn Soup.**—1 can corn, 1 pt. water, 1 pt. milk, 1 tbsp. butter, 1 tsp. chopped onions, 3/4 cup flour, salt and pepper, yolks 2 eggs.

Cook corn and onion in water 20 minutes, press through a strainer (there should be 1 pint stock and pulp) finish as vegetable sauce, add beaten yolks, cook one minute, strain and serve immediately; eggs may be omitted.

## POULTRY

### A SHED FOR THE TURKEYS

Turkeys are often neglected during the winter and allowed to make the best they can of all kinds of weather. The result is that the vitality of the birds is impaired and the breeding qualities are frequently destroyed.

Build a shed to house the turkeys. Turkeys can endure more severe weather than hens, but standing around on a cold bleak day, then going to sleep on a naked limb at night with the wind blowing a blizzard around them, will not do them any good. If turkeys have no shelter to keep them warm, their food must do it. That part of the food which goes to keep them warm may be saved by protection from the storms.

Then there are losses from wolves, and from freezing. Turkeys which once have their wattles or feet frozen are practically useless for breeding purposes and might as well be killed.

The shed should be built at least fifteen feet high, and the roosts placed ten feet from the ground. Turkeys do not like to roost on low places, but by placing the roosts high they may easily be induced to roost inside. Not more than a foot and a half of space needs to be given to each turkey and the roosts may run parallel across the entire length of the shed. Be sure that the building has no drafts, as a drafty building is harder on turkeys than exposure to severe weather. The third side, facing the south, may safely be left open. A shed such as this will accommodate many turkeys, and protect them during the winter.

### BEST FIVE YEARS IN POULTRY HISTORY JUST AHEAD

(By H. W. Sanborn, Extension Poultry Husbandman, U. S. D. A.)

Now is the beginning of the best five-year period for profitable egg-production ever known.

We believe it will be the best five years that will ever be known.

All Europe has very little poultry. Some parts none at all.

All Europe will become a hidden American market for poultry and eggs.

American breeders must furnish the breeding stock for the renewal of the European flocks.

It will take at least five years before Europe can be self-sustaining in poultry products.

These facts make for continued high prices of poultry and poultry products, even after prices of grains have declined.

This means that farmers will be able to realize for the next five years more for the grains fed to hens for egg production than will be possible by any other process of marketing. We feel confident that by following proper practices in poultry keeping at all seasons of the year that double the market value of grains may be realized by the feeding of it to hens for egg production.

Begin now—this season—to make your poultry work count. Give it a definite place in the daily work, keep accounts and compare returns for effort expended with other farm operations. If this is done results will be more evident and you will appreciate your poultry as revenue producers.

Practice right selection in breeding. Provide proper housing conditions. Feed liberally rich foods to obtain high egg yield.

Hatch early. Early hatched pullets lay fall and winter eggs.

Practice good sanitation. Keep hens free from lice and roosts free from mites.

Take good care of eggs, gather daily and market often.

The hen lays a perfect egg. See to it that a perfect egg goes to market.

### A HOME-MADE EGG TESTER

Soiled eggs should never be washed excepting when retained for home use. Bad eggs should be kept off the market.

## FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With Othine—Double Strength

This preparation for the removal of freckles is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of Othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength Othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee, prevent progress towards health.

et; hence, the merits of a home-made candling outfit.

Briefly, "candling" is a process of testing eggs by passing light through them so as to reveal the condition of the contents. Such an outfit can be rigged up by the use of an ordinary pasteboard box and a small lamp. A hole should be cut in the box on a level with the flame of the lamp. To obtain a supply of air for the lamp, notches should be cut in the edges on which the box rests.

The box shown in the accompanying photograph is made of corrugated pasteboard; ordinary pasteboard will serve the purpose as well. Candling is done in the dark, or at least away from strong light. Each egg is held against the hole in the side of the box and the light penetrating through reflects its condition.

### HOW TO HAVE HAPPY HENS

Perhaps it would be going too far to say that all happy hens are laying hens, for there are many happy hens, bred for show points, that are not the best layers. But it is fairly safe to say that an unhappy hen does not lay many eggs.

An unhappy hen is a cold, wet, badly fed or uncomfortably housed hen; under these conditions she has no heart to sing nor ability to produce eggs.

To those of us who have to struggle with old-time hen houses, a hard winter and a limited supply of money, the housing of our hens is a problem. For three years I have struggled with the old-time house and have done my best to winter happy hens. While I am by no means satisfied with results, still I feel that my hens have had the best care I could give them under the circumstances.

Having fallen heir to a long and many-windowed structure, I removed two of the sashes and tacked wire over the openings. These openings I cover with sheeting in the winter, and also use a drop curtain on the inside in severe weather. I rebuilt the roosts, placing the dropping board three feet from the floor, and boarded up the end from floor to roof. A drop curtain is used in front of this during the winter.

The old dirt floor was replaced by one of cement, which is kept covered two feet deep with oat straw.

The labor on this old hen house was done by myself. Except \$1.50 for cement, time was all it cost.

So much for the housing of happy hens, who live in a cold climate and in an old-time hen house.

Marion Walker.

## In The Fight With Eczema

You Can Depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to Bring Relief and Cure

The obstancy of eczema is well known. The fact that Dr. Chase's Ointment has been able to cure in best proof of the extraordinary healing powers of this standard ointment.

Cures such as are described in these letters give you some idea of what you may expect from this treatment.

Mrs. Frank Wadge, Midland, Ont., writes: "One of my boys had an attack of eczema, and although I tried different preparations, for this trouble, as well as medicines from four doctors, we could not get satisfactory results. Finally, I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment, and from the first I found it gave good results. We used a good treatment of this ointment, and in a short time the eczema was cured. I have also used the ointment with great success for a roughness and rash on my face, which caused me a great deal of trouble. After applying Dr. Chase's Ointment I found instant relief."

"I might also mention that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Powder has proven of great benefit to me. I had difficulty with a stoppage in my nose and head, but the Catarrh Powder relieved it, and I have not been bothered in this way since."

Mrs. P. H. Veale, 19 William street Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, having used it with splendid results where all others failed. My little girl, where all others failed, broke out in small yellow blisters, which turned into scabs. They came out in different places on her face, and although I tried a great many salves and ointments none of them did her any good. I got a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and after a few applications, I could see the effects of it. [Whenever I saw a new spot appearing I would apply the ointment, and before the box was finished she was entirely cured of those horrid sores.]"

If you would like to try Dr. Chase's Ointment at our expense, send a two-cent stamp to pay postage and we shall mail you a sample box free. Full size box 60 cents at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## DAIRY

### KEEP BEEF CALVES GROWING

Beef calves on pasture should be kept in a thrifty, growing condition. If the pasture becomes short, the cows should be fed, otherwise the development of the calves may be checked. Ensilage, if available, is the cheapest and best food. Good hay is an excellent supplementary feed, and cows, even on a fairly good pasture, seem to relish a small quantity of dry feed. If it is not practicable to supply supplementary feeds to the cows, the calves should be fed a little grain. This can be done easily by placing a small quantity in a creep in the pasture. A mixture of one-third corn, one-third oats, and one-third bran by weight is a good feed for this purpose.

### OVERFEEDING BAD FOR HAND-RAISED CALVES

Overfeeding is one of the common causes of scours in hand-raised calves. It is a mistake to think that, because the cream has been removed, the calf needs more of the skim milk, or that because the calf is not doing well, it is not getting enough milk.

The calf gulps its milk down so quickly that its appetite is only half satisfied, even when getting as much as it can digest. A good rule is always to keep the calf a little hungry. If it does not show a strong appetite for more than it gets, something is wrong with either the calf or the amount of milk given.

The amount to be given varies with the age and size of the animal. At the age of two or three weeks when first started on skim milk, from three to four quarts of milk at a feeding is enough. At no time is it necessary to feed over a gallon at a feeding. If the milk supply is abundant, up to five quarts may be fed to calves over three months old.

The only safe way is to regulate the amount of milk each animal receives by feeding in separate pails. Allowing two to drink together from a bucket or several from a trough is a bad practice and will lead to sickness sooner or later.

By the time the calf is a month old, it will begin to eat some grain and should be given as much as it will eat up clean. On the first indication of indigestion—generally shown by a strong odor from the manure—the amount of milk should be cut down to one-third for two or three feedings. It generally helps matters to give three ounces of castor oil in a pail of milk to the animal showing the first signs of indigestion.

It is far easier to prevent than to cure scours, and careful attention to the amount of milk fed will help greatly in preventing these troubles.

## SHEEP

### PRICE REALIZED FOR WOOL DEPENDS UPON THE METHOD OF SHEARING AND HANDLING

The higher or lower values of wool on the farm depends very much upon the manner in which it is shorn and handled, and unfortunately it is one of the farm duties that comes at a season when the farmer's hands are full. The past war conditions has given quite a boost to the use of labor-saving machinery on the farm and sheep-shearing should get attention along this line. The movement for better methods of shearing and packing should get every encouragement, as it has a very material effect on the increase of revenue from the flock.

### Shearing Made Easy

Shearing with the shears or blades is now almost an obsolete practice in all sheep-rearing countries. For the farmers with only a small flock they are considered a rather expensive outfit, but on a co-operative basis—one machine in a community—they will pay in higher values for wool and also time savers.

They will do a better job, are easier on the sheep as well as the operator, and will turn off a larger yield. Hand-shearing is a laborious business generally to the man with the small flock and the work is irritating and fleeces are broken, and sheep badly used in the operation. The machine eliminates a lot of cruelty to the sheep, by the ease and speed with which the work can be done.

This year quite a number of beginners will be at the sheep-shearing job and with the blades they will make poor headway and spoil many good fleeces, but with a machine a novice can become an expert in a short time. Where a farmer has a gasoline engine or other small motive power, sheep shearing with the machine becomes more of a picnic than a drudge.

### The Proper Place to Shear the Sheep

The first duty in sheep shearing is the choosing and preparing a clean place for the work. A great deal of waste and unnecessary hardship on the sheep follows careless preparation for shearing. The place where sheep are penned before shearing or during the process should be entirely free from straw or hay. If possible a shearing board should be made or one improvised with doors or similar boarding. This will remove every chance of having straw or vegetable matter mixed with the wool, which not only deteriorates its value to the farmer, but also to the manufacturer, and the cloth from such wool is of inferior quality. Always remember that the wool buyer pays you only for the clean content of the clip, and if you think to deceive him by adding weight in the shape of dirt, manure, sand or other foreign material, the loss is yours not the wool buyer's. The farmer should always carefully figure on the shrinkage, and if there is none to take off for waste matter, he will get the full value, but if there is shrinkage it will generally be in the buyer's favor and the seller has small room left for complaint.

### Attending the Wool and Shorn Sheep

When the fleece falls from the sheep it should be kept free from the animal's and shearer's feet. If it is in any way kicked apart and the fibres twisted, its appearance and value is lowered. Also avoid undue handling. Remember that a well tied fleece attracts more attention than one indifferently bundled up. It is useless waste to be careful with the clipping and careless with the tying; or vice versa, the one operation is equally as essential to a high value product as the other. If you have managed to produce the well shorn, clean fleece see that the tying operation is well handled.

When the animal is clear of its wool, the edges of the fleece should be folded over toward the centre, and then rolled up from head to tail or from tail to head as tightly as possible. Binder twine should never be used, for it causes a good deal of trouble to the manufacturer, as it will show up in the manufactured article. Paper fleece twine is the proper material to use, for it dissolves in the scouring process.

In sacking the wool, it should be packed as tightly as possible, and see that no moisture reaches it. Wool draws the moisture from the ground, and if wet in this manner, or by rain, the fibre is spoiled so that it is almost impossible to comb in the factory. The buyer will count shrinkage off wet wool, so keep it dry.

### Tending the Sheep

So much for the wool, but it may be necessary to say something about the newly-born sheep, especially the ewes. It is a wise and profitable procedure to shelter them for a night or two after shearing. A good few lambs are prematurely weaned when they are driven out promiscuously to the field and the cold chill that the ewe gets on a cold or rainy night often dries up her milk flow. With machine shearing it is of the utmost importance to shelter the shorn flock, for a night or two, whether the weather be dry or wet. The machine cuts so much closer than the average blade-shearing by hand.

Canada has plenty room for sheep and she now has a chance to let the world see what she can do in the way of producing wool. Let her product be the best handled on the market, and buyers will be after it every time. Remember the handling goes a long way with the quality in wool.

## KEEP CHILDREN HEALTHY

To keep children healthy the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of the ailments which afflict little ones are caused by derangements of the bowels and stomach. No other medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets in guarding either the baby or growing child from the ills that follow a disordered condition of the bowels or stomach. They are a mild but thorough laxative and never fail to give results. Concerning them Mrs. W. B. Colledge, Sarnia, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over three years and have found them the best medicine I have ever used for my children. I never have any trouble giving them to my little ones and they have saved me many a doctor's bill. My advice to all mothers of little ones is to keep a box of the Tablets in the house." The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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## FARM

### THE SUMMER CARE OF VEGETABLES

(Experimental Farms Note)

Root crops, such as beet, carrot and parsnip, should be carefully weeded and thinned while the plants are still small. Parsnips should be thinned to about four inches apart; Swede turnips six to eight inches. Carrots may be thinned to one inch apart, and, when large enough to use, alternate roots pulled, leaving the remainder about two inches apart. Garden beets may be similarly handled, but the final distance in this case should be about four inches. As beet tops make a very delicious early green vegetable, thinning should be done so that these tops may grow to a useable size. The soil should be kept cultivated and never allowed to bake or harden. This is particularly true with peas and beans if a tender, succulent crop is desired. Beans, however, should not be cultivated when moist with either rain or dew, as the plants, in injured under these conditions, are particularly subject to bean rust (the spores of this disease developing in the injured tissues.)

Corn that has been sown in hills should be thinned to three or four plants to a hill, if the hills are two to two and a half feet apart. Cabbage and cauliflower plants require eighteen to twenty inches of space to each plant in the row, and the rows should be two and half feet apart. The soil should be kept well hoed to conserve the moisture and encourage rapid growth. Where space is limited tomatoes may be grown in rows three feet apart and the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows and tied up to stakes. Corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and melons all grow best on a light, warm soil. Five or six cucumber plants may be grown in a hill, the hills spaced about three feet apart; squash and pumpkin three or four plants in a hill and the hills six to eight feet apart. Where the soil is rich and warm and space limited, hills of cucumber, squash and pumpkin may be planted between alternate rows of corn.

Potatoes should be thoroughly cultivated to conserve all possible moisture; "ridging up" also supplies the tubers and loose soil in which to develop. However, in areas where there is a light summer rainfall, level cultivation will conserve the limited soil moisture more satisfactorily. Spraying should not be delayed until there are signs of injury from the well-known potato beetle, or from one or more of the many potato diseases. Paris green and arsenate of lead have been found very satisfactory poisons for the beetle and can be applied at the rate of one ounce of Paris green to four gallons of water, adding an ounce of lime to neutralize any free arsenic present. Arsenate of lead adheres better to the foliage than Paris green and may be applied at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water, if the paste form is used, or one ounce to two gallons if the powdered form is employed. Bordeaux mixture may be made up in small quantities in the following manner, employing wooden pails for mixing the spray. In each gallon of water dissolve two ounces of copper sulphate (bluestone) slake one pound and a half of quick lime (unslaked lime) in one gallon water, stir thoroughly and then add one pint of the lime water for each gallon containing the two ounces of dissolved bluestone.

### TO GET A GOOD CROP OF RHUBARB

Rhubarb requires a loose, rich soil to do best. While the average garden is made up of soil answering this description, it is often the custom to put the rhubarb in some odd corner where it will be out of the way and where it is allowed to shift for itself.

That, no doubt, is one of the reasons why many people do not have better success in the rhubarb patch. If the ground becomes hard and is not cultivated deep the rhubarb, unless it has already gotten firmly established, will not amount to much.

One year when we plowed the garden we had a fair example of what cultivation, and deep cultivation at that, means to rhubarb. For two or three years we had hardly gotten enough stalks off our five clumps to make half dozen pies through the season. We had used the hoe, as many people do, thinking that it was sufficient cultivation.

But last spring, in plowing the garden, we forgot about the rhubarb and plowed through the bed where it was and did not notice the mistake until we turned up one clump of roots. There was nothing to do then, so we forgot all about the matter.

The plow, however, had not struck