

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

SEEMS EVERYONE HEARD ABOUT IT

All want to try new drug that dries up corn so they lift out

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are keenly desiring to freeze, the recent discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen up corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

A quarter of an ounce costs very little at any pharmacy, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

Yet apply just a few drops on the tender, itching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually, and locking jaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicide habit of cutting corns.

uniform in type and color, but it will take many generations before all the mongrel blood is bred out, and the breed sometimes stays with a strain permanently.

If you buy a trio or a small pen of five to ten breeding fowls, the investment should not be excessive and a year or two of careful breeding ought to return you a fine, large flock of known ancestry and good points. In the meantime you could retain your mongrel stock to produce market eggs keeping your pure-bred in a flock by themselves and using all their eggs for hatching. The second season should give you enough pure-bred stock on hand to justify you in disposing of all scrubs and keeping nothing but top notch specimens.—R. B. C.

MITES ON POULTRY REDUCE PROFITS.

Chicken mites, the night pest of poultry, may not always leave the fowls before daylight as commonly supposed, but may remain in the feathers in such numbers as to make poultry possible carriers of this pest throughout the year. This fact was brought out recently by a study of the life history and habits of the chicken mite, undertaken to discover principles on which combative measures might be based.

To prevent the introduction of this serious pest in mite-free flocks by means of new stock, the specialist suggests these precautions: New stock not known to be free of mites should be isolated the first few nights and allowed to roost on new roosts wrapped with pieces of folded paper. The object of using the paper is to furnish a convenient place for the mites to hide. The paper should be examined and if mites are found, the fowls should be kept on these roosts five or six days or until no more mites come off the fowls. Removing and destroying the papers and treating the roosts thoroughly with kerosene or crude oil will prevent an infestation.

Methods of combating this pest include the spraying of the roosts and living quarters with crude petroleum or kerosene. One of the most effective sprays is a so-called wood preservative, consisting of anthracene oil with zinc chloride added. The cost of this spray is about \$1 a gallon but twice the quantity may be obtained by reducing with equal parts of kerosene.

AMONG THE HORSES

OATS FOR COLTS

Those who raised an abundance of oats, cut the crop at the proper stage of ripeness, threshed under favorable conditions and stored the grain clean and dry are fortunate. There is no better grain for breakfast than oats. They yield well and require little expense for production under anything like favorable conditions and animals relish the grain.

In comparison with any of the grain rations for both mares and colts, there is no other grain so safe to feed from and which such satisfactory results are obtained. Livestock experts strongly advise however, that it is absolutely necessary that the oats be clean and entirely free from mold in order to obtain best results for colts.

A fair allowance of oats for colts after weaning is as follows: Up to one year of age, from two to three pounds daily. From one to two years, four to five pounds daily. From two to three years, seven to eight pounds daily.

The best way to feed oats is in the whole grain, the expense of crushing being not being justified unless colts suffer in feeding. In such case it is advisable to feed steamed crushed oats, which are very nourishing and appetizing. It is always wise to feed plenty of roughage to growing colts. Feeding concentrated feeds in excess is discouraged, as it is important that the digestive tract be developed by distending it during the growing period. Proper feeding of colts should always be accompanied by plenty of outdoor exercise for the young animal. In no way can a colt be ruined so easily and surely as by liberal feeding and lack of exercise. Close confinement and the raising of good colts do not go together.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

GROWING RHUBARB DURING THE WINTER

Fresh rhubarb during the middle of the winter is easily obtained by any one who has a few spare rhubarb roots in his garden.

Just as the ground is about to freeze at the commencement of winter dig two or three roots, lifting them with as little damage as possible. Put these roots in an outside shed or somewhere where they will freeze solid but will not be buried for snow. After they have been frozen for two or three weeks, take them indoors, putting in around the roots with soil, sand sawdust or other moisture holding material; set the barrels in the cellar or some other place where there is some artificial warmth, keep the roots dampened, and cover the barrels with a sack to darken the inside.

Under these conditions as many rhubarb will grow almost as many shoots as it would during the next summer, and by darkening the atmosphere the shoots will be tender and well blanched. The amount of earth surrounding the root is not very important, as the rhubarb is largely independent of any feeding upon the soil, the material for the shoots being taken directly from the stored food in the roots.

When spring comes the roots may be desired, be again planted in the garden, but they will be so well exhausted as to require about two or three years to come back to their normal condition.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To Clean Upholstered Couch

Wring a half-sheet out of clean cold water, spread over a small portion of couch at a time, and with a wire whip beat on to the wet sheet, wringing the sheet as often as necessary from clean water. All dirt will adhere to the wet sheet.

Light Omelet

Use hot, not boiling water instead of milk in making an omelet and it will be very much lighter.

For Berry Pies

When making fresh berry pies, or pies from canned berries, which are ever more juicy, put about two tablespoons of Minute tapioca in each pie; this will make the filling solid when cold and gives better flavor than when flour is used.

Steaming Raisins

Before putting the raisins into the cake, place them in a strainer. Put this strainer over a saucepan containing hot water. Place these on the stove where the raisins may steam for ten minutes. Then cool, and they will be soft and juicy to mix with the cake.

Care of Brass Beds

Brass beds and brass trimmings on other beds, are lathered when they come from the factory. They should simply be dusted with a soft dry cloth if properly treated they should not need polish for a long time, nor should

A DISLIKE FOR FOOD

Victims of indigestion often dislike the sight and smell of food.

Every healthy man and woman should have a natural desire for food at meal times. The man whose digestion is in working order and that the blood is in good condition. But if you feel a dislike for food—if the sight and smell of wholesome food repels you—then you may be sure that all is not well. If after a night's rest you have no appetite for breakfast, your digestion requires attention. If your food is distasteful, or if you feel that it is a trouble to eat, your stomach is rebelling. You do not digest properly the food you are taking and therefore not hungry.

All these symptoms of a disordered digestion mean that the blood is not absorbing proper nourishment from food for the work of the blood is to collect proper nourishment from food and impart it to the system. The stomach tries to refuse food the nutriment from which the blood cannot absorb, and this causes the lack of appetite. If you force yourself to eat the undigested food becomes a clog to the system. Nature is warning you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone give the blood the richness and purity that it requires to perform its natural function. This is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion—why they will cure any trouble due to poor blood. Miss Lizzie Ashton, Thamesville, Ont., says: "I suffered for years with stomach trouble. At times the distress was so great that vomiting would follow, and there was always severe pain after eating. I tried several remedies but they did not help me. On the contrary the trouble was growing worse, and so bad at last that I could not keep anything on my stomach. Finally I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gradually the trouble began to leave me, and I regained in all respects my customary good health, and enjoyment of food. I make this statement voluntarily so that others may know of the wonderful results that follow the use of this medicine." You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

They be rubbed with soap and water. Careless employees frequently remove the looser when beds are quite new by needless scouring. Brass beds can of course be relacquered at the factory but this should not be required for a number of years.

Salt in the Hot-Water Bag

When the hot-water bottle is beyond use for hot water, use salt. Heat this in a pan in the oven, and pour it in. You will find that the salt retains the heat much longer than water.

A Substitute for the Cheese Grater

I am sure that the many women who have hurt their hands when grating cheese will be glad to learn that a new way of preparing the cheese for quire it is to use the chopper. Bread-crumbs are used in the chopper, using the knife through the food afterwards. This serves a double purpose, crushing the bread and cleaning the chopper.

To Bake Potatoes in Record Time

Pour boiling water over potatoes before placing in the oven, thereby saving time in cooking and improving the flavor of the potato.

When to Keep Your Boy Out of School

Your child should never attend school if he has a fever, declare officials of the Bureau of Education. Fever is a disease; it is a symptom. It is nature's danger signal that something is amiss. Perhaps the child has over-eaten of the wrong food, perhaps there has been high nervous tension; perhaps micro-organisms which produce so-called "colds" are at work; perhaps it is the warning sign of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, or any other one of the infectious diseases.

To Clean Silver

To one quart of water add a tablespoon of washing soda and one-fourth teaspoon of powdered aluminum. Immerse silver and let boil half an hour. The same results may be had by using the soda in an aluminum pan; but the soda dissolves the aluminum. Keep the pan dark. Use the powdered aluminum in a granite pan and do away with the scouring of the aluminum dish.

Danger of Gasoline

There are many gas engine owners who have a great respect for gasoline and its dangerous qualities. They treat it with all due care and still, every once in a while, we hear of explosions and fires. Gasoline is a fluid and this fluid is not explosive. A part of gasoline will burn but not explode. It is, however, very easily turned to gas, if exposed to the air, and then it forms an explosive mixture. Gasoline vapor and air are needed to form a compound which will explode.

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L. G. H.

FARM

WHEN A COW GIVES HER GREATEST YIELD

The majority of people are under the impression that a cow gives her greatest production of milk a very few days after she drops her calf.

The good cow in the hands of an experienced feeder, however, doesn't reach her highest production until four or five weeks after she freshens. He watches her general conditions and gives her all the feed she needs to make the supply of milk she is producing. Then he adds a little to the ration and notes results. If she responds in the proportion of three to one, that is giving him three pounds of milk additional for every additional pound of meal that he gives her, he lets her have this larger feed for two or three days and then increases it a little more. He keeps telling her that as long as she makes good use of the additional feed, she can have it.

He is very careful, however, to watch her general health and appetite. He keeps her hungry for her meals and takes away her feed if she shows any disposition not to relish it. In addition to using the feed he gives her, she has nutrient stored on her carcass which she laid up during her rest period and makes good use of it for the first few weeks after freshening. At the end of four or five weeks he gets her up to her highest production and from then on, it is just a case of holding her as nearly as possible to that high production without giving her too much ground feed. At all times he lets her understand that she must produce milk in proportion to the ground feed that he is giving her and as soon as she begins to fall off a little in the milk supply he cuts down

FEEDING THE CALF

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When to Grind Grain and Chaff Roughage

Grinding, crushing, or rolling grain increases the digestibility only when animals fail to masticate the whole grain. In fact, grinding grain so finely that it is bolted with little chewing may sometimes decrease the digestibility because of imperfect mixture with the saliva. For all animals, such as wheat, which is unusually hard, should ordinarily be ground. For animals with poor teeth or for young animals before their teeth are well developed, grinding grain in general is advisable. Ordinary horses can grind their own oats and corn and feed these as whole grain. For horses which are hard-worked and spend much of their time away from the stable the grain may well be ground and mixed with a small allowance of moistened chaffed hay. A cow yielding a large flow of milk is a hard-worked animal, and should usually be ground. Grain for pigs should be either ground or soaked especially wheat and corn. If oats are fed the hulls should be sifted out.

Where hay is palatable and consumed with little waste, it is ordinarily not economical to chop it for cattle or sheep, unless it is desired to mix the good-quality hay with other less palatable feed so that the whole will be consumed. Such preparation will often pay with roughage of poor quality as the animals will consume the cut forage with less waste. The use of cut, or chaffed, hay and straw is common in stables where large numbers of horses are kept. A little water lays the dust of chaffed hay, and the feeder can rapidly and accurately proportion the allowance for each animal. If meal is mingled with a limited portion of moistened chaffed hay, the mixture is in condition to be quickly masticated and swallowed so that it can remain longer in the stomach undergoing digestion—a item of importance with hard-worked horses which are in the stable only at night.

Hay or straw should not be cut so fine that the animals will swallow it without chewing, or in the case of ruminants, that it will escape rumination. Kellum recommends that straw be cut into pieces not 1 1/2 inches long for cattle and 1/2 to 1 inch long for horses and sheep, green fodder and hay being cut somewhat longer.

SCRAP METAL ON THE FARM

Farmers may not realize that they are unprofitable if they are not selling their worn-out machinery and implements. Large quantities of iron and steel are needed for guns, shells, bridges, and other war-purposes. There are many farms on which a good deal of junk is to be found. Higher prices are being paid for scrap metal than formerly, and in order to save unnecessary expense in getting it to the foundries, nothing but junk may be co-operated and make one hauling job instead of several.

Stable manure supplies fertility in the elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. It also supplies organic material which has a physical effect upon the soil.

GARDEN REDUCES LIVING EXPENSES

The garden is the quickest and best means of reducing the cost of living. Present food prices can best be reduced by growing a new supply of food. It will take several months to produce a surplus of many products such as meat, potatoes, and fruit. The effect of this surplus on the price which the consumer has to pay is doubtful. By planting a garden the consumer can relieve the food shortage directly in a few weeks. He can substitute his fresh garden vegetables for canned products and for many of the high priced staples.

The earliest garden crops are those which thrive in cool weather and which are more or less frost resistant. The first crops which may be planted are onions, peas, asparagus, and parsnips. Ordinarily these should be planted in April or early May. Later, lettuce, radishes, beans, corn, etc., may be planted. Succession planting of lettuce and radishes should be made because both have a short harvesting period. Another group of cool weather crops includes beets, carrots, cauliflower and cabbage.

If one uses a variety of feeds, it is possible to force the young pig along and obtain desirable results. If the pigs have an opportunity to exercise while eating grass or other coarse feeds, the average gain in garden wastes thrown to them can be fed a liberal quantity of a variety of grains, such as part corn and part millfeeds, with excellent results.

For several days after freshening the cow should receive special attention, such as being given a reasonable amount of warm water to drink, bran mash made of two pounds of meal, a pound of oats, a pound of oil meal and a handful of salt, and a little good hay. She should not be given cold water within three days after freshening.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

Mothers when your baby is ill, when his little stomach and bowels are out of order, when he is troubled with constipation, colic, or his feeding is painful give him Baby's Own Tablets—the perfect medicine for little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Alphonse Pelletier, St. Damoise, Quebec, says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a grand remedy for little ones. I used them for my baby with wonderful results." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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WHEN BABY IS ILL

Mothers when your baby is ill, when his little stomach and bowels are out of order, when he is troubled with constipation, colic, or his feeding is painful give him Baby's Own Tablets—the perfect medicine for little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Alphonse Pelletier, St. Damoise, Quebec, says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a grand remedy for little ones. I used them for my baby with wonderful results." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FEEDING THE CALF

The average man makes a mighty poor "wet nurse" for a calf. Too often he seems to think that the calf should be as hungry as possible at feeding time so that it will take a lot of milk. For that reason he lets it have but two big drinks of milk at night and morning.

When to Grind Grain and Chaff Roughage

Grinding, crushing, or rolling grain increases the digestibility only when animals fail to masticate the whole grain. In fact, grinding grain so finely that it is bolted with little chewing may sometimes decrease the digestibility because of imperfect mixture