

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. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any articles that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

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. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to: President Teachers' Association, Guardian's School and Home, P. O. Box 158, Charlottetown.

HOG, HOMINY AND EDUCATION.

(Selected.)

Educators who have been a little dismayed by the encroachment of utilitarianism and by a spreading doubt as to whether any education is worth while that cannot be turned into dollars, may be encouraged to hear from far off Mississippi a voice in defence of the old ideals. The editor of the Hattiesburg News stoutly refuses to compromise:

A good deal has been written and said against Latin and Greek in the public schools and in favor of corn and tomatoes. We have not the slightest objection to corn and tomatoes as side lines, but in school days the boy or girl whose attention is not given to books is cheated. Hog and hominy is poor diet to feed the mind on. Those who value education purely for the money there is in it or the money that may be gotten out of it, do not know how to value its true value at all. Education, "book education," broadens the mind, gives culture to the man, wakens ambition, inspires to higher ideals and prepares the man for companionship with books and authors. Agriculture has been an honorable calling through all the ages, and the greatest men Mississippi has produced have come from the farm; but they were not great because they came from the farm, but because they educated their minds and learned from books things they could not learn on the farm. There is no more inviting field of endeavor than may be found on the farm. There is no living so sure, no life so independent as the farm life. But the boy on the farm who is denied the advantages of that higher and broader education which comes from books is badly cheated, though he may become the biggest hog and hominy grower in Mississippi.

Such plain-spokenness is always refreshing whichever side it is on. In the matter of education in particular we suffer from lack of candor. People who feel as this Mississippi editor does hesitate to say so because they know it is not the popular view. The majority have never been specially enthusiastic over education for its own sake—they wish to show the practical advantage. And here educators have not always been quite candid. They have not dared to say frankly that it is better to be poor and educated than rich and uneducated, or that a thorough training may give a broader and wiser view of the world and lift the individual to a higher plane without adding a penny to his income. Instead they have hedged and recommended education not as a valuable thing but as a useful thing, which has thrown wide open the door to the philistines.

It has tended, also, to create a wholly unnecessary antagonism between education and the no less important training for livelihood. As one point after another has been yielded in the effort to make education appeal to practical people, the two things have become so confounded that no one is greatly to blame who gets the impression that education is a fair equivalent for the Hattiesburg in a rich farming country, but is not ready yet to see farming made a substitute for books. American farmers are beginning to realize that they have much to learn from the old world in regard to agriculture, and are setting themselves to learn it, but that need not interfere in the least with "book education," nor does it interfere in the case of those who have intelligence and imagination enough to feel the need. The danger is that the multiplicity of practical studies and the emphasis put upon them may confuse the issue. "Hog and hominy may be served up in such a rich variety of artificially prepared courses as to hide the fact that they are after all only hog and hominy. Hattiesburg speaks a needed word.

THE OLD AND NEW BOY.

(Selected.)

A lecturer recently spoke on mercantile opportunities for boys. He said there was a decline of available young men to-day compared with those of 50 years ago, when there

were not so many big paternal salaries and incomes for boys to depend upon. The virtue of self-reliance was forced upon the boys then. They had to look out for themselves, and so were not so squeamish in their choice of work. Here is the way the lecturer described the boys of those days:—

Nine out of 10 boys looking for an occupation went in to apply with a look in their faces which to the employer meant something like this: "I can lift any box any other boy can lift, and you can't scare me with anything. I'm in the morning till 7 at night. I've come for the job and I want it. As for wages at the start, you look like a fair man, I'll leave that to you."

And that is about the way most of the successful men of to-day began life—with a determined purpose to do something, even if the task was humble, and better if it was, for it gave them a truer idea of the value of money and afforded them a chance to work upward. The lecturer goes on to say:—

That is the kind of man your grandfather was. Is it any wonder those boys, with hardly enough business in the country to go around among them, rolled up fortunes? Roll them up they did, and the only pity of it was that they didn't always toss their own sons into the same stream, and let them swim or sink.

There is much wholesome realism in that statement of the case. Hard, self-denial work at the start never hurt a boy. The damage comes from doing something easy, and expecting advancement as a favor. The lecturer closes thus:—

The blue ribbon opportunities go to the boys who are willing to begin where the men began that hold the big positions now. The first thing for a man to do if he wants to roll up a fortune is to roll up his sleeves. There is only one place from which you can see the top as it really is, and that place is at the bottom.

The doctrine is: Come on boys, make a place for yourselves, and if you prove too big for it, there is a bigger one, ready for you, just ahead.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO SCHOOL, BOYS.

"I dare say you think," said the President, "that schoolmasters are often a bit hard on you in requiring you to do things in order that you may pass the tests of the school, but I want to warn you that when you get out of the school you are going to have harder schoolmasters than you had before."

"For the world requires that we make good, no matter what happens, and the man who does things amounts to a great deal more than the man who wishes he had done things and who promises he will do things. The men I am sorry for are the men who stop and think that they have accomplished something before they stop at the grave itself. You have got to have your second wind in this world and keep it up until the last minute."

THE HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

The farmer's home can be made, and should be made attractive. It has every advantage to this end. Unlike the home in the city, it is not sandwiched in between other homes that shut out the view and sunshine. The farmer's home may have spacious grounds, with woodland hill and stream in the perspective, and about it lovely landscapes. Flowers and vines should beautify it, and wide spreading maple or oaks should lend the charm of their refreshing shade to the beauty of the country home.

As our country homes are the happiest, why not make them the most beautiful?

J. R. HORNE, Jacksonville, Fla.

THE FARM

YOUNG CHICKS.

(Selected.)

It is a mistake to allow young chickens to roost upon narrow perches until they are at least three and a half to four months old. A large percentage of chickens that ultimately reduced in value owing to their legs reduced in value owing to their legs being bent which is generally the result of their having been allowed to perch when too young. It stands to reason that the weight of the body resting upon a narrow perch is too great a weight for the breast-bone of a young chicken which is merely a gristle.

CURING GAPES.

This is supposed to be an incurable disease, and how it is caused is yet, I think, not clearly understood. Experts know that worms grow in the throat and windpipe and as they become bigger cause death by choking, a grasping suffocation and hence, I suppose, the name, gapes.

I have seen chickens treated for this disease both killed and also cured. Any reader wishing to practice can try the following: Procure three saucers or shallow tins, put some pure turpentine in one, olive or sweet oil in another, and molasses in the third. Next procure two feathers and trim off bare to the quill, leaving only about one inch of the feathers on their points. Dip one of the feathers first in the oil, shake off excess oil by rubbing it against the edge of the saucer, dip it then into the turpentine and rub it down quickly the bird's throat, withdrawing it promptly and with a twisting

motion. After a few minutes when the chicken gets its breath (if it does) repeat the treatment, then dip the other feather in the molasses and push it quickly up and down, giving it a twisting motion both ways.

The turpentine is to either kill or loosen the worms, the oil to weaken it and cause the feathers to go down smoothly and the molasses clears the passage of the loosened worms, several of which will often be shoved down or found adhering to it.

THE MARKETS

HALLAMS WEEKLY MARKET REPORT. HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK.

Toronto, July 24th.

BEEFHIDES show a steady to firm undertone, the demand being sufficient to absorb the supply of short haired stock, while medium, long haired and grubby stock are in light demand. There is no change in the situation as regards the Tanners as the hand to mouth method of purchasing still prevails. City Butcher Hides, green, flat, 13 1/2c. In-spected Hides No. 1 13 1/2c. No. 2 12 1/2c. Country Hides, flat, cured, 13 to 13 1/2c. Part cured, 12 1/2 to 12 3/4c. Green 11 1/2 to 12c.

CALFSKINS are without fresh features of interest, and are arriving in moderate quantities, dealers showing a preference for the heavier class of goods. City skins green, flat, 15c. Country, cured 17 to 19c part cured 17c, according to condition and take-off. Deacons or Bob Calf \$1.00 to \$1.50.

HORSEHIDES are in fair supply with no change in prices. City take off \$3.50 to \$4.00. Country take off No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.00. No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS are being marketed freely the demand absorbing the supply. City take off according to size \$1.50 to \$1.85. Country 50c to \$1.75. Spring Lambskins 25 to 40c. Pelts or Shearings 20 to 40c.

WOOL continues to arrive in large quantities considering the time of the season, a large part of the Ontario wool clip has been marketed, while large quantities of wool are arriving from the Western Provinces. It looks as though the limit prices have been reached, and dealers and growers generally are marketing their supply taking advantage of the high prices and avoiding loss of weight by shrinkage, and possible lower values. Washed combing fleeces (coarse) 25c to 25 1/2c. Washed clothing fleeces (fine) 27 to 28c. Washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.) 20 to 21c. Unwashed fleeces combing (coarse) 18 1/2 to 19c. Unwashed fleece clothing (fine) 18 to 19 1/2c.

TALLOW is easier and is accumulating under a slow demand. City rendered solid in barrels 6 1/2 to 7c. Country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6 1/2c. No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c. No. 1, 7 to 7 1/2c. No. 2, 6 to 6 1/2c.

HORSE HAIR. Farmer or pedler stock is coming to market in normal supply and is being absorbed at unchanged prices. Farmer pedler stock 36 to 40c.

OLD RUBBERS, JUNK, ETC is absorbed as fast as received at full quotations. Rubber Boots & Shoes according to trim 7 1/2 to 9c. Auto tires, 7 to 9c. Bicycle tires, 3 to 4c. Lead, heavy 3 1/2 to 4c. Tea lead 2 1/2 to 3c. Brass, heavy 9 to 10c. Light 6 to 7c. Copper, heavy, 11 to 12c. Light 10 to 10 1/2c. Zinc 2 1/2 to 4c.

THE TURF

HOW MANY HORSES DOES THE FARM NEED?

Farmers are sometimes horse-poor in the same sense that a man who owns several thousands of acres or arid or blow-sand land is considered to be land-poor, says The Farmer's Advocate. The writer remembers a man who considered himself contented with a few acres and who had reduced in value owing to their legs reduced in value owing to their legs being bent which is generally the result of their having been allowed to perch when too young. It stands to reason that the weight of the body resting upon a narrow perch is too great a weight for the breast-bone of a young chicken which is merely a gristle.

If a man is in the horse-breeding business and is producing the good things which are in most demand, he may probably keep a larger number of horses than the average farmer can, but this article refers to the average farmer who places to keep just enough horses to work his land and sell the surplus to work his brood mares. Of course, where three or four good brood mares are kept and they breed fairly regularly, there may seem to be a rather large stock of horses on the farm sometimes. For instance, there may be the four mares and the four foals, and it is

possible that there may be four yearlings and four two-year-olds, although the latter is not probable, for it is seldom indeed, that four mares are found in one stable and all four are so regular breeders as to produce a foal each in each of the three consecutive years. The points in this; the owner of these mares (good brood mares, mark you!) and all the colts could not be considered horse-poor, as was the man heretofore mentioned, for his mares are choice, and he simply keeps their progeny to be sold at three or four years of age because it pays him to do so.

How many work horses should the man on the hundred-acre farm keep? Of the poor class, none; of the good kind, what his line of work demands together with the progeny from them to be sold off when most profitable. Four good work horses should be sufficient for most farms of 100 acres where mixed farming is carried on. Specialized conditions may require more or less than this number. This makes it possible to work a four-horse team or two two-horse teams, each of which may, at times, be found advantageous. Some get along with three good horses on this size farm, and others keep five. It does not pay to limit the number to such an extent that seeding and like work, which must be done in the shortest possible time, is too long drawn out. Every day's delay after the land is ready to work means a shorter crop. The breeding of the mares used to do the farm work makes it possible to clear a profit on a mare which is not needed all the time, but which can be well utilized during seeding, harvest and fall work. She is thus given plenty of time with her foal. Besides, when mares are used to do the work, a large number should be provided that it is not necessary to overwork any of them. With the best of care they will not all breed every year, those not raising foals should be made to do the heavy end of the work.

The problem of how many horses to keep on the farm is one which must be settled by each individual farmer himself. He should know best what he requires. Avoid too many work horses, and plan not to keep too many. Keep inferior animals, and let the workers be breeders as well.

HORSE NOTES.

Graltan Royal the sensational Canadian owned pacer has so far only made one start in the Grand Circuit Capturing 5th place. He has been handicapped by a big knee."

Del Ray 2:04 started without a mark this year and has won through the big pacing stakes. He was purchased for 10,000 this year from a "groom" who bought as a yearling for \$250.

Baring 2:18 1/2 has so far not fulfilled expectations. He was second in 2:09 1/2 in one heat. Possibly the change does not suit him yet. We sincerely hope he will make good.

Georgetown is once more on the racing map. Thanks to some of the good sports in that vicinity. They had a very good inaugural meet on Tuesday 29th.

Montague will hold their race meet on Aug. 27th. Three events will make the programme 2:19 trot and pace 2:24 trot and 2:30 pace. Good purses will be given and every horse owner should make an effort to take in these races.

John Curtis will hold races on the Peakes' Station track on August 16th.

August 13th, races will be held on New Annapolis. Events and purses are, 2:24 trot, purse \$120, 2:30 pace half mile \$100, 3 minute trot and pace \$80. The two latter half mile heats. These purses and the fact that the track is being put in first class shape should bring a large number of entries to the secretary J. A. MacDonald, New Annapolis.

The stallion Bottom received an injury from a kick some three weeks ago which may put him out of the racing game this season. He has been blistered but at present is still suffering from the effects of the blow and will not be fit to receive much training for some time.

Fred Cameron, we are sorry to say has been ill with Pneumonia for the past two weeks. He is rapidly recovering and we hope to see him around in a couple of weeks. His horses are being very capably managed by Ernest McTague.

The world's record for the fourth heat in a race on a half mile track was recently made on the Delornies Track, Montreal 2:05 1/2 by Pickles.

Admirers of Vesta Boy 2:05 1/2, owned in Summerside, will be interested to know of his record in the facts quoted below. He took part in a great number of races, winning 28. He also won 87 heats in from 2:15 1/2 to 2:05 1/2. He won in cash \$9,260.

Gallagher 2:03 1/2, owned in Halifax, and said to marching fast this year, took part in 96 races, winning 38 and also won 124 heats and \$22,465 in cash. Some of the races between Gallagher and Vesta Boy were the most exciting ever seen on the Grand Circuit.

Blackbird 2:11 1/2 holds the world's record for heats, and races contested viz 560 and 141.

Laura Merrill 2:14 1/2 has been one of the consistent winners on the Maine track this season. A great deal of credit of her performances is due to the splendid training given her last year by Fred Cameron.

We very much regret to learn that our esteemed friend P. S. Brown is

going out of the racing game and is disposing of his valuable horses, sulkeys, boots, etc. at the Exhibition Grounds on, Aug. 15th. He has some good ones and you can see them step.

A school for horsehoers in connection with Cornell University is being started in New York. A German farmer will be the first Professor.

The Exhibition Association are to be congratulated upon the success of their stakes. A new record for a horse race in this Province.

Fifteen trotters have so far received marks of 2:10 or better on the American Mile rings.

It is to be hoped that Halifax Exhibition races will be at least 3 in 5. The finish races are to say the least not humane and should be prohibited by law.

As a result of finish races several valuable races have died. Two good ones passed away at the July meets in Ontario and other deaths are reported in the U. S. If Halifax people do not fall in line and make their races 3 in 5 Horsemen should refuse to enter.

Ruby D. winner of the 2:30 class at Montague is a full sister of Dominion D. and Ozen D.

Frank Boutiller and Peter Carroll of Halifax and Tommy Raymond of Fredericton will bring their strings of horses here for the fall races.

Everybody's doing it—getting their horses accustomed to the Autos. As a general rule the horses do not seem to show much fear, although a few "smash ups" are reported.

Hilda S. 2:20 1/2 recently worked a mile in 2:17 1/2 over Charlottetown track for Peter Conroy. This is if we recollect correctly equal to the fastest record. Wouldn't it be nice to see a new mark hung out this fall just to show we are improving.

The biggest money winning driver so far on the circuit is Murphy the veteran Geers is down in fourth place.

Some very valuable horses including a \$5000 pacer were destroyed last week at the Delornies Track Montreal, by fire.

Anvil 2:04 trotted the fastest heat so far this season and DeRay 2:04 paced the fastest heat.

Frank Boutiller, Halifax is said to have made a find in his Bingara stallion Benares 2:30 bought at the New York horse sale. He is said to be stepping fast and is entered in the stallion race here.

GOOD ROADS

PREPARATION OF THE ROADBED.

After grading the road to an even width between ditches, it is plowed up as deeply as practicable. It will be found necessary to use four horses as the extremely heavy nature of the clay makes the work of deep plowing difficult. After the plowing has been completed, furrows are dug across the road from ditch to ditch, extending through and beyond the width to be burned. If it is intended to burn 12 feet of roadway, the transverse furrows should be 16 feet long, so as to extend 2 feet on each side beyond the width of the final roadway. A cross the ridges formed between these furrows—which should be about 4 feet apart—the first course of cord wood is laid longitudinally so as to form a series of flues in which the firing is started.

The best and soundest cord wood is selected for this first course and should be laid so that the pieces will touch, thus forming a floor. Another layer of wood is thrown irregularly

across this floor, in crib formation, with spaces left between in which the lumps of clay are piled. Care should be taken that the clay placed on this cribbed floor is in lumps coarse enough to allow a draft for easy combustion.

After the lumps of clay have been heaped upon this floor, a third course of wood is laid parallel to the first. This third course is laid in exactly the same manner as the first, and each opening and crack should be filled with brush, chips, bark, small sticks, or any other combustible material. The top layer of clay is placed over all and the finer portions of the material are heaped over the whole structure. A careful arrangement of this cord-wood cribbing to separate the clay is important, and the directions should be carefully followed.

The deep covering of clay which is thrown over all should be taken from the side ditches, and may be in lumps of all sizes, including the very finest material. It is spread as evenly as possible over the top in a layer of not less than 6 to 12 inches. Finally the whole is tamped and rounded off so that the heat will be held within the flues as long as possible. When coal slack is available the two top layers of wood may be omitted and the coal slack thoroughly mixed with the mass of clay.

It is necessary to get the fire well under way in the flues before the first layer of wood is burned through. The first action of the fire is to drive out the water contained in the clay before the actual burning and clinkering can begin. In burning the gumbo clays a great advantage is gained from the organic and vegetable matter which is contained in the clay, as that in itself aids combustion.

(To Be Continued.)

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Aquiri 2.27 1-4

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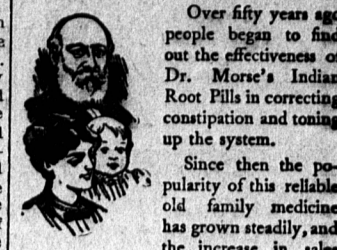
The greatest bred of all the stallions. A great young sire. Futurity bred all over, and the sire of colts trotters of size and substance. Will have a grand lot out at the races this year. Watch them. They are the kind you want. Kaldah, sister of Aquiri is the dam of Baden 2:05 1/2, the largest money winner in 1912 and the premier winner in regular racing events, of all time. Baden's winnings for 1912 amounted to \$35,775 and a Gold Cup valued at \$500.00 for \$30,000. Service Fee \$15.00. Russian Nobleman Prince Viazamski and he was afterwards sold to the
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Printed notices containing further information as to condition of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Head of St. Peters Bay, Midwell, Marie Bridge and other route Offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector,
JOHN F. WHARF,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, July 24th 1913.
510-7-26M31.

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