

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

TO THE FARMER

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

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

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributors for this department should be addressed to President Teacher's Association, Guardian's School and Home, P. O. Box 188 Charlottetown.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCES

(A. Ethel Dunbrack, Supt. Women's Institute.)

General speaking, the woman who controls the expenditures of the household is not the producer of its means of support, simply distributing it through various channels.

When the month of January rolls around everywhere, except in private households, the budget is being prepared for the new year, scanning the expense columns and seeking to prevent waste.

Analysis of any domestic budget would show three main lines of expenditure which may be designated respectively as:

General maintenance (rent, light, fuel, food, repairs)

Individual maintenance (clothing, recreation, repairs and additions to the household furniture and equipment.)

The higher life (Education, benevolence.)

The purchase for these accounts may be met in cash or made on credit to be paid for at stated periods.

The adoption of the credit system, at least in part, is imperative in large households, and also in those smaller ones where distance from the shops and markets, or the press of the duties, repairs and additions to the household, prevent the housekeeper from ordering her supplies in person.

But whether the credit or the cash system prevails or a combination of both, specially adapted to individual needs, ordinary prudence would dictate keeping an accurate tally upon every purchase.

The triplicate copy, similarly OK'd, remains in the book to form a continuous record that shows whether more or less than the average amount of groceries or other supplies is being consumed within a given period.

Household accounts are not hedged with difficulty when once the habit has been formed of recording every expenditure the day it is incurred.

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General directions on this subject have little practical value because families in the same circumstances differ widely in their standards of what constitutes happiness.

With all receipts from whatever source, duly entered upon its debit page, and all payments whatever their nature, upon its credit page, the cash-book will show only two columns of figures.

accurately apportioned to a given fraction of income, universally applicable. Each household must then devise its own budget since peace and happiness are secured only when its special tastes are gratified as far as the financial circumstances permit.

The arrangement of the schedule expenditures calls for study. At first it may have to be adopted only tentatively, pending the proof of its practicality for any purpose during two or three months should enable us to estimate approximately the annual cost of the household, and to this we must add a certain percentage for unforeseen expenses.

Records such as these act as a safeguard against the temptation common to us all to buy whatever we think we or our children need, without pausing to consider that the outlay for it will prevent the purchase of things perhaps more necessary and to which we may have to incur debt.

Another are weighty advantages but they are either ignored or unknown in the average household, where, despite the fact that the annual expense consumes a very large part of the income the heavy outlay can rarely be accounted for adequately.

There are two methods of handling farm manure economically. One of these is to haul and spread the manure daily, or at least two or three times a week.

Our is one of the houses not yet equipped with stationary tubs, and the heavy lifting incident to carrying out and emptying the water added greatly to the burden of wash day.

Horns are subject to disease as well as hoofs, but they are not, however, liable to so many troubles. They are probably few, if any, diseases; but such things as abscesses in the core following upon injury, and lacerations following upon the break, are not unknown.

With regard to the formation of horns, Nature plays many peculiar tricks. There is nothing more unsightly than horns set at the wrong angle, and no matter how beautifully balanced an animal is, and how well marked otherwise, its value is very seriously impaired if the appearance is spoiled by a badly set horn.

The color of horns, too, is important. Not so long ago, block-tipped horns which one finds in the Sussex, Shorthorn, and other breeds, was considered a bad fault; but it is not looked upon so seriously nowadays.

The spread of the horns is remarkable in some of the races which are commercially valuable because of their appearance. These decorative breeds are, however, not wholly ornamental, for in such types as the Longhorn, the Welsh, and the West Highland there is plenty of excellent butchering material, only in some cases it is rather slow in maturing.

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the result represents either a debt, an even balance or a surplus. It is unnecessary to ask which one of these conditions is preferable. Equally needless is it to add that the desired result can never be obtained without the order and method that attend the introduction of well-kept accounts into the financial administration of a household.

The Meteorological Service of Formosa was organized under an ordinance of the Japanese government in 1896, and placed under the Bureau of Communications of the colony. In addition to the central observatory at Taihoku, the service has observatories at Taichu, Tainan, Koshun, Hokoto (Pessadores Islands), Taito, an Sharvoto (at the mouth of Keelung harbor.)

Observations are also taken at 100 lighthouses, and there are 100 rainfall stations scattered over the island. Weather telegrams are regularly received at Taihoku from all the observatories of the service, as well as from numerous stations in Japan and on the China coast, and the value as determined by chemical analysis on the basis of present market value of plant food contained in the manure.

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THE FARM

WHERE THE VALUE OF FERTILIZER SHOWS.

If corn were worth 31.0% per bushel, then the average annual value of the corn crop of the United States for the past ten years would be equal to the average value of the total pile of manure annually produced in this country.

Two hundred and twenty-five dollars the value of a pile of fresh farm manure containing 100 tons. This is the value as determined by chemical analysis on the basis of present market value of plant food contained in the manure.

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from green foods to those which contain small percentage of water frequently results in a derangement of the bladder or kidneys. Many times the urine becomes thick and turbid, and it is very difficult for the animal to urinate.

Water for Animals—The horse requires from 69 to 80 pounds, or 8 to 10 gallons of water per day, a gallon weighing 8 pounds. Cattle drink more than horses. Feeding upon dry material they require 83 pounds per day, but on green food they require only about 33 pounds of water per day.

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