THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

For Parents, Pupils, Teachers
Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

TO THE FARMERS

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 188, Charlottetown.

HOW SHALL WE BEST TEACH HISTORY?

(Selected.)

The business of the teacher in dealing with history is so to teach that the children in after years will not only be able to teach themselves, but desirous of so doing. In other words, he must create an interest for the subject, and form a love of it. So let us recognize here and now that in teaching history the most important consideration is not what is taught, but how it is taught—let us teach children to like history, and the acquirement of facts will be an easy task.

It is of little importance at the primary stage of school life whether we deal with real or imaginary events. The story of Alfred and the cakes, for instance, probably has no foundation in fact, and yet for the purpose of primary instruction it is just as valuable as if it were strictly true. It illustrates the magnanimity of a truly great man—in the attempt to picture out the lowly shepherd's cottage and its surroundings and the misfortune of the King, the imagination is stimulated and sympathy is awakened.

Now the question arises, if in the teaching of history the important matter is to get children interested in the subject, so that in after years they may turn to it with pleasure, how can we best secure this interest? Not, assuredly, by the cramming of dates, the discussion of constitutional matters, and the dry-as-dust facts of the ordinary text-book. In its place it is indispensable; but its place is not the primary school. Every teacher who desires to make the history lesson enjoyable must be able to teach from the full mind, and the mind cannot be filled from the ordinary text-book. The teacher must drink from a deeper stream. No one will ever be able to really interest children in history who has only read the books that prepare him for an examination. He must himself first become imbued with the spirit and atmosphere of the time with which he proposes to deal—he must know a great deal more of the lives of his heroes and heroines than is to be found even in the best text-books, and he must be able to clothe the hard facts with incidents and that personal touch that shall make the great spirits of the past to reappear and become real men and women.

THE FARM

NOT ALWAYS A GOOD ONE.

A pure-bred pig is not always a good one. This is because pigs are not always pure bred and because inferior specimens are always found in all kinds of breeds. The parent stock may be properly mated, may be bred on the wrong principles, or may be produced from stock that has been bred according to wrong ideals; ideals that are not conducive to the production of the best kind of a market animal. Where these conditions exist it is true improvement may be made by cross breeding, but this may also be done by good pure breeding. —W. D. in Maritime Farmer.

Horse Medicines

are our particular strong point. We can help you greatly if you have a sick or blemished animal. Remember we have $3500.00 worth of horse flesh ourselves and have the experience in caring for them. We handle every reliable horse and cattle medicine.

Condition Powder 25c a tin.
Stock Foods of all kinds—
Sheep Dip 25 @ 45c a bottle
Absorbine for puffs, etc, $2. a bottle.
Blisters, Tonics, Cough Powder, etc, in fact everything for the Horse.

THE MacKINNON DRUG
The Rexall Store
Cor Gt Geo & Kt Sts

Owners of the following Standard Bred and Registered animals.
Ruby Rexall by Kalol.
Prime Marjor by Moko.
Petrello by Prodigal
Bottom 2.23 1-4 by Bingara.
The Rexall Girl by Bingen also
Dominion D. 2 20 3-4.
Iona Girl 2 19 1-4.
ElMstf

THE DAIRY

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

Address delivered by Mr. J. A. Dewar, M.L.A., President of the P. E. I. Dairymen's Association at the annual meeting at Charlottetown on Feb. 27th:—

Gentlemen—Twenty years have elapsed since "Co-operative Dairying" was tried as an experiment at New Perth in the summer of 1892, and while all that was predicted for it may not have been fulfilled, in some respects, at least, it has exceeded the fondest anticipations.

It was designed to change the milking cow from a boarder into an animal of profit, causing a circulation of money in the months of summer which would enable the farmer to buy more profitably and the soil would become richer and more productive by having returned to it the elements of fertility through the process of feeding to live stock more of the raw materials of agriculture.

That the cow has become more profitable, that there is a greater circulation of money and a greater quantity of farm products fed at home, are undeniable facts.

And after the lapse of a generation we are justified in claiming that the movement has stood the test of time. Its success is largely due to its co operative principle which gave it vitality at the start, and has made it today the greatest living triumph of co-operation, and rising on the views of non-co-operation it has also benefited the private dairyman.

At the time of its establishment home-made butter was traded at the stores for sixteen cents per pound when it could be sold at all. Home made butter is now selling for as high as thirty-two cents per pound.

In the initial stages of the industry the Dominion Government paid $100 as rent for the building, charging 2½ cents per pound for manufacturing the cheese; this amount covered every expense incurred until the product was sold. Dr. J. W. Robertson advised us that if we received 70 cents per hundred for milk it might be considered profitable, and not to get discouraged if the price dropped below that figure at times, but to keep at it and our efforts would be crowned with ultimate success. At the present time—notwithstanding that the price of dairy supplies, cheese-boxes, milk drawing, labor and all incidental expenses have soared upward—the company is still able to manufacture at 2½ cents per pound, and with an increased supply of milk we received $1.00 per hundred lbs. of milk made into cheese in 1912 in comparison with about 80 cents in 1892. The returns for butter make an equally good showing, having mounted steadily upward, until it now stands at the record figure of $1.11 per hundred for the months of November and December last.

While unfortunately, through overcrowding and other causes, some factories have suspended operations permanently, and others, I hope, only temporarily, I rejoice to know that the greater number are in the same healthy condition as the "parent stem."

There are obstacles to be overcome which have no connection with our unrivalled natural facilities for "Dairying." The dairy cow is our most profitable animal with the exception of the fox, and when we compare the two by the only true standard, that of service, we must conclude that time will be on the side of the cow; one ministers to the necessities of mankind, the other supplies the luxuries that satisfy the vanity of the "idle rich."

The great potential of wealth which will cause a general prosperity will come through the raising of the class of animals that fertilize the soil.

Cheese and butter command a high price at present and the market is unlimited. Canada is now an importer of butter which comes from the other side of the world. This is not because we are producing less, but because our population is rapidly increasing.

The total value of butter, cheese and condensed milk produced in 1900 was $29,731,922, and in 1910 $39,047,840, an increase in the decade of 31.33 per cent.—according to the census returns. The value of butter, cheese and condensed milk made in factories on Prince Edward Island in 1900 was $567,802 and in 1910 $561,756; we have therefore about held our own in the last decade. It may seem strange on a superficial view, that we have not greatly increased, but the reason is clear when we analyze our conditions.

There are several causes that more or less affect the situation. Among those are the desire for change and variety, also an occasional drouth that causes a check to the stream of prosperity; but nature's powers of recuperation are so prompt and vigorous in this highly favored land that this need not be considered a very disturbing factor. The greatest and probably the only reason is the scarcity of labor. We have 16,000 less of a population than we had twenty years ago.

According to the census returns, there were 93,795 weeks of hired labor at a value of $346,241 performed in the year 1900, in 1910 it was reduced to 42,668, at a value of $256,115.

Those figures are illuminating, and when we consider the trend of our population cityward, we must conclude that there has been a proportionate shrinkage in labor that is not hired. The scarcity of labor has had an injurious effect on all branches of agriculture, but to say that we would need to abandon dairying for want of help would be equal to saying that we would be compelled to give up farming altogether as the help required to perform the regular farm work would be available to milk and care for cattle. Dairying is a business requiring constant attention and skill every day in the year, and to enter into it on any elaborate scale, depending on hired help would be inviting disaster, and this is the reason we have not made the strides we would like to have made.

Agriculture will pass through a severe trial in the next two years during the construction of the car ferry, docks, and the standardizing of the railway gauge, when every available laborer will be employed, but we will be more than repaid after the construction of the greatest public work that has ever been attempted in P. E. Island—a work that will send an electric throb through every artery and vein in the country. I referred at the beginning of my address to co-operation—a question that is engrossing the attention of the ablest minds on both sides of the Atlantic—and while its value is quite apparent, the difficulty arises in how to make it a success. It should be no small matter of pride that in dairying we can offer to the farmers of P. E. Island the only co-operative branch of agriculture we have, and its achievements speak in no uncertain sound.

When the Cheese Board meets the cable which tells of the condition of the market is posted up. And what does this mean? It means that every dairyman on the Island through his representative on the Board is in possession of the condition of the world's markets, and no salesman is required to take the bid of any buyer if he does not wish to do so, and the result of this superior organization is seen in the fact that cheese sold as high on P. E. Island in the past season as it did on Brockville's pivotal markets, higher than in Montreal, and little below the price in England.

What a contrast do we here find with the condition of the market for raw material, before which the farmers stand helpless and disorganized.

During the past autumn potatoes were double the price in Halifax and other Maritime markets than that for which they were selling here, and more than double the price in Montreal, Boston and other ports.

Farmers cannot make a profit producing an article that requires its value to get it to the market, and as the disorganized farmer cannot use the cable he knows as much about the condition of even our Maritime market as he does of those under the Southern Cross.

A large acreage of the land now devoted to potatoes would give a greater profit if planted with corn. Our turnip market is in even a worse muddle, and, as for oats, I doubt if we have even yet received a sufficient price for it either as food or seed to justify us in exporting it. If the farmers intend to keep in the raw material business they should organize and place it on a business basis. The greatest problem that confronts dairymen at present is how to hold our population; we should try if possible and find out the real cause of the exodus and apply some remedy.

It is all very well to talk of our magnificent country and resources which are superior to the "West" for those who will stay here and enjoy them, but the "tragedy of the census" is still being enacted, and is even taking on a deeper and more lurid shade; and while we cannot forcibly prevent our people from leaving us, we might case advertising the advantages of the "West"; its attractions are dangled before our young people in every shape and form—they have even invaded the prize list of our Provincial Seed Fair.

We have never properly grasped the true meaning of our great responsibilities.

We are not mere actors on the stage of the present passing time, but we are building for posterity just the same as our hardy ancestors have built for us; their noble work should be an inspiration to all to "play up and play the game." Are we going to fail to hold and improve the fruitful heritage bequeathed to us? What we need most as a class is a self-reliant spirit to grapple with the problems that are up for solution at present, for in the final analysis those problems will have to be solved by the farmers themselves.

HOW TO TREAT PIMPLES

AND BLACKHEADS

Successfully and Speedily With

CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment, at a trifling cost, is learned from the special directions which accompany these pure, sweet and gentle emollients.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 26D, Boston, U. S. A.

DAIRY STRIPPINGS.

(selected)

There's prosperity for the farmer who gets rid of his scrub cows and replaces them with a good dairy breed; there's hope for the farmer who keeps his common stock but tries to make the most of them by adopting newer and better dairy practice, but for the farmer who obstinately sticks to his scrub cow and scrubbier ways, there's—well, "Raus mit him!"

The good dairyman believes in the gospel of the "little thing." Close attention to "trifles" makes a dairy profitable; but a profitable dairy is no trifle.

THE MARKETS

HALLAM'S WEEKLY MARKET REPORT, HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK.

TORONTO, Ont., March 13—Beefhides show a better movement, with heavy stocks. Tanners buying lightly and looking for lower prices. City Butcher Hides, green, flat, 12½c per lbb. Inspected Hides No. 1 13c. No. 2 12c, No. 3 11c. Country Hides, flat, cured, 12½ to 13c. Part cured, 12 to 12½c. Green 11½ to 12c. Calfskins selling in fair quantities at current prices. Deliveries being somewhat larger. City skins green, flat 15c. Country green, flat, 15c, part cured 16c., cured 17c.

Horsehides are in fair supply with good demand. 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 unchanged at previous quotations. City take off according to size $1.00 to $1.50. Country 75c to $1.50.

Wool unchanged, deliveries moving as fast as received. Washed combing fleece 22 to 23c. Clothing 25 to 26c. Rejects 17 to $18c. Unwashed fleece combing 13½ to 14c. Clothing 15½ to 16½c.

Tallow. Good grades in demand, off colored or No 2 a drug on the market. City rendered solid in barrels 6½ to 6¾c. Country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1 6½ to 6¾c. No. 2., 5 to 6c. Cake No. 1 7 to 7½c. No. 2., 6 to 6½c.

Horse hair. Farmer or pedler stock firm at current prices. Farmer pedler stock 38 to 40c.

Old rubbers, etc, are in moderate demand deliveries about sufficient to supply present demands at unchanged prices. Rubber boots and shoes accocding to trim 6 to 8½c. Auto tires 6 to 8c. Bicycle tires, 3½ to 4½c. Lead, heavy 3 to 4c. Tea lead 2½ to 3½c. Brass, heavy 9 to 10c. Light 7 to 8c. Copper, heavy, 10 to 11c. Light 7 to 9c. Zinc 2½ to 4½c.

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

are entirely different from others both in their composition and their effect—complete evacuation without purging or discomfort.

25c. a box at your druggist's.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

165

RAW FURS.

Furs are arriving in large quantities. Dealers have been holding back to figure out the results of the London Fur sales, the report of which up to date is given below.

No. Ont., Lake Sup., Que., N. S., N. B., Lab., Newfld.

Mink.—No. 1, $10.75-4.00. No. 2, 6.25-3.00. No. 3, 1.75-1.25. No. 4 .50-.25.

Red Fox.—No. 1 $11.00-5.00. No. 2 6.00-4.50. No. 3 2.50-1.50. No. 4 1.00-.25.

Muskrats.—N. S., P. E. I., N. B. Spring 85-35. Winter 75-30. Fall 65-25. Kitts 15-08.

Wolf.—No. 1 $7.25-2.50. No. 2 3-25-2.00. No. 3 1.50-1.00. No. 4 .75-.40.

Skunk.—No. 1 $4.40. No. 2 $3.05. No. 3 $2.25-1.50. No. 4 $1.25-.50.

Racoon Dark $6.00-2.50. Lynx $27.00-1.00. Lynx Cat $9.00-2.00. Bear $27.-50-.50. Silver Fox $1000-100.00. Otter N. S., N. B., Que., $40.00-5.00. Blue Pelts or Unprime skins are always figured at value.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

By direct cable to us, the C. M. Lampson & Co., fur sales being held at London, England this week, resulted as follows on Canadian Raw Furs:—

Skunk, 25 p. c., Raccoon 17½ p. c., Otter 15 p. c., Badger 50 p.c., Weasel 25 p. c., Wolverine, 75 p. c., Sea Otter 50 p. c., Blue Fox 30 p. c., and White Fox 35 p.c. higher than last March Sales. Beaver 5 p.c. higher than last January Sales.

Mink 5 p. c., Cross Fox 30 p. c., Lynx 30 p. c., Fisher 10 p, c. lower than last March.

Marten, Silver, Grey, Red, and Kitt Fox same as last March sales.

Muskrats, Wolf, Bear, and the balance of the Skunk to be sold March 13th, and 14th.

THE TURF

HORSE NOTES.

The big entry list in the recent Horse Show must have been extremely gratifying to the promoters, who are to be commended for their energy and enthusiasm in making it such a marked success.

* * *

The ice racing season is over and unlike other years the fireside victories have been replaced by real live contests in which as a rule the best horse won. The beauty of horse-racing is its uncertainty and the admirers of the beaten steeds have still the reflections that there is another day coming.

* * *

Summerside has been right to the fore with ice racing and some real racy animals have been discovered in that region. We hope to see them with us on the 3rd of June when it is very likely our first turf contest will be held.

* * *

The Rexall Girl, recently purchased by John MacDonald, Johnston's River, is a full sister of the sensational young sire Satrif 2.17¾, the sire of several two year olds with records of from 2.17 to 2.28. That she will be a wonderful brood mare after her racing days are over seems more than probable. She is also a half sister of Commodore Ledyard, being out of Lady Ethelyn (3) 2.24½ the dam of Commodore.

* * *

J. D. Keith of Stellarton has sold The Peer 2.15½. Mr. Keith is a noticeable figure at the New York horse sales and is always a purchaser of one or more horses. He keeps the Nova Scotians pretty well supplied with well bred horse flesh.

* * *

Spooney Boy 2.10¼, formerly owned by Dan. McKay, Sydney, is now owned by Amos Etter, Jr., Amherst.

* * *

It is estimated that fully fifty new candidates for speed honors will be seen on the Maritime tracks this season. It will need a good one to bring home the bacon this year, with such keen competition.

* * *

Charlottetown has the name of being one of the best winter sporting cities of the Maritime Provinces. We certainly lost nothing in prestige through our ice races this winter.

* * *

The breeding of light harness horses will this year be larger than ever before. All the stallion owners report the same story—more inquiries and interest in breeding than in any previous year of their experience.

* * *

J. P. Irving was an interested vis.

Continued on page 14

Was a Victim of Bronchitis.

HAD TO BE PROPPED UP IN BED.

Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the membranes lining the air tubes of the lungs, and begins with a tightness across the chest, and a difficulty of breathing accompanied by a hard dry cough which later develops into the raising of a greenish or yellowish phlegm,

On the first sign of bronchitis you should check it immediately by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and thereby preventing it becoming chronic and perhaps turning into some serious lung trouble. Mrs. John Fawcett, Salisbury, N.B., writes: "A year ago I was a victim of Bronchitis. I was so bad I could not lie down, and had to be propped up in bed. As the doctor failed to do me much good a friend, who came to visit me, advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me so wonderfully I took five bottles in all, and was cured. I have not had an attack of it since."

Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

See you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Beauty, Speed, Style, Size and Breeding are Combined in Bottom—Bingara's Handsome Son

BOTTOM 2.23 1-4. He is young, strong and vigorous—is as handsome as a picture, as perfectly gaited and actioned as can be desired. Weighs 1100 pounds and comes from the most talked of breeding niche in the world today—the Bingara-Kremlin; the world's greatest money winners of 1912. Flawless—perfect in form, size, style, color and manners—this stallion offers to the breeders of this Province one of the greatest opportunities ever placed before them. Only one other son of Bingara ever stood in the Maritime Provinces and he recently sold for $5,000 00 but he left a superb lot of colt trotters behind including Baring's Comet—(2) 2.28 1-2 Maritime record. People are booking to Bottom from all over the Province. If you have a good mare don't leave it until it is too late, book now

BOTTOM 4818 (Record 2.23 1-4 (1-2 Mile Track))

BINGARA (34707)
Sire of Baden 2.05 1-4 (world's record money winner) Belvasia 2.06¾, Bergen 2.06 3-4, Binvolo 2.07 3 4, etc., Champion money winning sire of 1912. World's champion sire of 2.08 trotters at 11 years. Sire of 38 two year olds that have trialed in 2.30 or better.

KADIKA
Dam of Berka 2.14 1-4. Winner of ten races and $2700 in 1912. Blala (3) 2 18 1-2. Bottom 2.23 1-4. Brie 1-8 and Bavian in 18 sec. (as yearlings.) All above records were over 1-2 mile tracks. Berka was one of the best trotters in the United States last year. All of the above are full sisters and brothers being sired by Bingara.

BINGEN 2.06 1-4
Sire of Uhlan 1.58 and sire of ten in 2.10 and 106 others in list. The greatest modern family founder and transmitter of speed.

LIGERIA 2 27 3-4

KREMLIN 2 07 3-4
Champion trotting stallion 1892. Sire of Kavolo 2.07 3-4, Kaplan 2.08 1 2, Kanares 2,10 3-4, and 63 others in list 15 sons have produced 42 in list, 22 daughters have produced 51 in list including Baden 2.05 1-4, Binvola 2 07 3-4, Aquin 2.08, Aquill 2.11, Axtellay 2.10 3-4, etc. Daughters produced trotters that won $50,000 in 1912.

LOUISE
Dam of Kadika and Karos

MAY RING 2.20
Sire of 28 in list.
YOUNG MISS
by young Jim (2009)

ARION 2.07 3-4
Sire of seven in 2.10 and 65 in list.
Holder of world's record as two year old to high wheels 2.10 3-4.
Brought $150,000 when sold.
OLLIE K. 2.12 3-4
Dam of Ligeria 2.27 3-4. Queensland 2.19 1 4.

LORD RUSSEL (4677)
Sire of 34 in list, sire of dams which produced 38. Sons have sired 133.
EVENTIDE
Dam of Kremlin 2 07 3-4 and Erelong 2.24 3 4.

MERCHANT 597
Son of Beaumont 64 and Lady Mambrino by Mambrino Chief and sire of Nettlewood 2.16 1-4 and Monitor.
Sire of College Boy 2.19 1-4 and Rustic B. 2 3-4.
PANSY by
Waltham 687 son of Hambletonian 10.

By Breeding to BOTTOM you will receive an impetus from the Bingara boom which is sweeping over the trotting world. Service Fee $15 for season.

D. A. MacKINNON, Owner
care of MacKINNON DRUG CO.

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