

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS BETRAYED AND DENIED.

May 28.

Golden Text—"He was despised and rejected of men."—Isaiah 53:3.

Beyond the Kedron valley, which lies on the eastern side of Jerusalem, is the Mount of Olives, and in its slope is the Garden of Gethsemane. In the bible lands the term garden applies to a place of fruit or shade trees, rather than of flowers and vegetables. Here Jesus and His disciples went and were followed by Judas and a band of soldiers, with lanterns, torches and weapons. They evidently expected resistance. But Jesus voluntarily surrendered Himself, only asking that His disciples be allowed to go their way. "When the people would have forced him to a crown, and offered to make him King of Galilee, he withdrew, and hid himself; but when they came to force him to a cross, he offered himself; for he came to this world to suffer; and went to the other world to reign."—(Matthew Henry.)

The disciples, too, were in danger of arrest and death, and Jesus by giving himself up secured for them a safe return. Our history fails to reveal a more loathsome character than the traitor Judas, who betrayed his Master.

JUDAS'S TREACHERY.

He stands out so boldly, shameless in his wickedness; so unhesitatingly covetous in his bargaining of the life of his Lord, so hard in his perversity against every appeal of his Master; so disgustingly deceitful in the carrying out of the designs of his crime; so revoltingly recreant to the trust; so repulsive in him; so unspokeably base in betraying a faithless friendship with a kiss; daring to open his very personality to Satan; that his ends might be accomplished, and handing over his life to Satanic control. He appears the very personification of all that is monstrous in a disciple, a subject, and a friend.—W. B. Anderson in the "Sunday School Times."

Why Judas Betrayed his Lord. Various have been the explanations given for Judas' dastardly deed. The popular theory is that he was led on to his crime by his love of money. Covetous he undoubtedly was; but had greed been his sole motive the thirty pieces of silver would have satisfied him for a time, and he would not have so soon repented of his bargain.

He sought to give Jesus an opportunity to show his power and escape from his enemies, in the thought of some; his sin was merely one of presumption, a desire to force Jesus to declare himself king; others have declared, were either supposition or correct. Jesus would not have said to him, "It had been good for that man if he had not been born."

Judas was ambitious, and his Master had failed to satisfy his ambition; may we also here see the true reason for his crime? When Jesus had made it very plain that his followers must even endure persecution and death for his sake, Judas' baffled ambition turned to hatred, and hatred led them on to his treacherous revenge. "Satan entered into him." He was in truth a man of a demonic nature, and his passion had swollen into such force that he was no longer capable of sober reason. He was moved with resentment, anger, and despair; the dream of his life was shattered, and the spirit of revenge had become his only guide. To inflict a deadly blow upon Jesus, Master, who had slighted, reproved and disappointed him; to achieve at all costs the ruin of a cause he had renounced—these were the real motives of Judas. From the moment when he sought the priests to the last act of the appalling tragedy he was a madman, capable of a madman's cunning and passing through the narrowest of frantic rage to his final perdition of frantic grief and intellectual remorse.

Why Peter Denied His Lord. O'er confidence was one of Peter's great failings. We see this overconfidence on the Sea of Galilee when he started to walk across the water to Jesus, and then becoming fearful, cried out, "Lord, save me." We see it when he boastfully said, "Though all men shall deny thee, yet will not I!" We see it when, after the arrest, he did not flee with the other disciples but followed "afar off;" for he thought he was brave enough to go where he would be tested. Jesus knew Peter and had given his frequent warnings. In the Garden of Gethsemane Jesus bade him watch and pray that he might not enter into temptation, but Peter neither watched nor prayed but trusted in his own power. By the hour fire his courage failed, and he denied his Lord. He was a moral coward.

Peter Was Given Another Chance. Judas fell most grievously, and never rose gloriously. Judas was the worthless pebble. Peter was the diamond with the flaw in it which, as the old proverb says, is more precious than a perfect pebble. Between Peter in Pilate's courtyard, and Peter at Pontius Pilate's court.

The most solemn of all considerations is as to our power of choice. We can refuse the Father's cup in favor of the world's soothing or intoxicating wines. And such refusal is indeed the tragedy of many a life. God does not force the cup upon us; nor compel us again a cup will be a weight of our destruction. Let us lay them to rest the fact that it is our trembling lips and strengthen ourselves with the remembrance that his love is—

To-wise to err.
To God to be unkind,
And as the path of duty is made plain,
May grace be given that I walk therein.
Not like the hireling for his selfish gain,
But cheerful in the light, around me throw,
Walking as one to a pleasant service
Doing God's will as if it were my own.
WHITTIER.

AMONG THE HORSES

Maritime Horsemen sincerely regret to hear of the loss sustained by the Food spokesman, Len R. Acker, Halifax in his New York purchase, Peter Bacon 2.24% from lung fever.

The entry for the King's Birth day races is not up to expectations. Outsiders failed to come in and help out their Charlottetown friends although the latter always make the "racing" for the outsiders.

Montague appears to be very busy this spring, quite a few new races are likely to be added to their already good sized list of speed. Montague is offering three excellent races for August viz a 2.18 trot, 2.25 pace and 2.30 trot for good purses.

The past few days has seen quite a lot of new ones on the local driving park, and some good workouts have been in evidence. Dr. Sharper is going good and flat, and has been in 2.23. Belmont Miller, miles in 2.40, halves in 1.10. Lillian Patchen 2.20% in 2.74. Sybil, three years old, is the best seen this year for age and can "quote" your quarters close to 40 any time.

Probably the most sensational work done on the track for the time of year, was that done by Seymour Dillon 2.20. Driven by Charles Thorne in a cart, he accomplished a half in 1.07% and 1.07 last quarters in thirty-two seconds, and for a final tryout, a mile in 2.19% last half in 1.09%. Taking for granted the slowness of a jog cart and the horse having 3 miles under his belt, it can be readily seen, the speed and staying powers of this son of Sidney Dillon. Seymour, makes his debut at Summerside July 1st.

WILL SELL ALL.

The entire trotting horse stock owned by C. K. G. Billings of this city, at his famous Neck Farm, near Richmond, Va., will be sold at the disposal sale in Madison Square Garden in June. Arrangements have been completed between Dr. Charles Hanner, manager of the Grand and the Pasig-Tipton Sales Company. The announcement, which came rather suddenly and caused a big surprise was due to an order from Mr. Billings to dispose of all the horses and prepare the magnificent estate on the St. James River to be turned over to the United States government for war purposes, his offer of the farm being accepted by the war department.

Since buying the estate, Mr. Billings is reported to have spent over a half-million dollars for improvements, all of which will be at the disposal of the government without reservation or time limit. Although reports have been current about a decision of selling all these horses, yet many believe that the stock was to be transferred to the once famous breeding establishment, Hemet Stock Farm, which Mr. Billings bought recently while in California.

The sale will include The Harvester 2.01, until last year's world champion stallion; William 1.58%, the champion pacing colt; Peter Dillon, a promising son of the Great and the imported Russian Orloff stallion, Bion. The collection of brood mares contains 59 head, unquestionably the finest and greatest ever owned by one breeder. Of these no less than 37 have standard speed records, with 14 in the 2.1 list with records from 2.03% to 2.09%. From last January up to date 33 mares have had foals, practically all by The Harvester, all of which will be sold.

Aside from the few fast record trotters which he uses for saddle purposes, Mr. Billings reserves only two, Uchan 1.55 and Lou Dillon 1.58%, world champion trotting mare. Dr. Tanner immediately left for Virginia to get the stock ready for shipment; also the plant ready to be placed at the disposal of the government as soon after the horses are shipped to this city as possible, perhaps not later than June 15.

TURF

THE TURF.

Local horsemen are showing much interest in a number of fast pacing and trotting standard bred horses, brought from the States this week by Mr. Thomas Hayes. There are eleven animals in all, five mares, four geldings and two stallions. Several have records below 2:15, and they should prove a valuable addition to the racing stock of the province.—St. John Globe.

THE SOLDIERS

If I should die, think only this of me; That there's some corner of a foreign field That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed,
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave o'er her flowers to love, her ways to roam
A body of England's breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by sons of home,
And thy heart's eternal England, all evil shed away.
A pulse in the Eternal mind, no less Gives me, where back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dream happy as her day;
And laughter learned of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts of peace, under an English heaven.
RUPERT BROOKE

is to have three sizes of bands, chick youth and mature. These bands are numbered and a record kept of the numbers on the different chicks. The chick band is put on at the time the chick is taken from the incubator before it is put into the brooder. This is allowed to remain on until it begins to get tight on the leg, when this is taken off and the youth band put on, until the birds are large enough to be banded permanently.

A better method is to use the chick band on the leg. Then when the chicks are old enough to require the bands to be changed instead of putting the youth band on the leg, the chick band off the leg and insert it in the wing where it is allowed to remain. There are two advantages in this method, one is that there are fewer bands lost when put on the wings and the other is that it does away entirely with one set of bands and the recording work consequently is less.

DUCK GROWER GIVE HINTS.

I find it easier and less expensive to raise ducks than chickens, and they lay more eggs. They are not bothered with lice, mites and are not so apt to get sick. In a small yard inclosed with poultry wire, I can raise 95 per cent of all ducks hatched. Rats are the only thing that has killed any of mine. As soon as I found out how well the rats liked the young ducks, I fixed up my nesting coops so they could not get in. Take four planks a foot wide or any length and fasten them securely at corners, making a door in one side. Then cover both top and bottom with fine wire netting, but do not cover with boards. In bad weather I throw an old sack over one end.

I feed a mixture of one cup corn meal, one cup condensed meal and three wheat bran, moisten with water. Then I sprinkle sand over the top. They like this and grow well. I feed the same to laying ducks. For the first two weeks I do not let the little ducks get in the water but after this I give them deeper water. They do not need water for swimming. Keep plenty of sand around their drinking place, and have water deep enough to dip their heads under, as they sometimes get food in their eyes. For this reason I do not give milk to drink.

If there is no grass in their runs, cut up lettuce leaves and onion tops in the feed. If they eat without water all night, they will drink too much in the morning and have "colic" unless you give food first. Always let them have water to wash down the food.

BRITISH CHEESE IMPORTS NOW QUISITIONAL

LONDON.—Baron Devonport, Food Controller, beginning today, ordered all cheese imported from Canada, Australia and the United States requisitioned and henceforth to be controlled all coal-burning brooders is far superior to the old kerosene brooders. Because man can care for one coal burner in the same length of time that is required to care for a kerosene burner and the capacity is at least five times as great, and the labor cost must be reckoned with when we consider the production of cheaper chickens.

Black as Dirt About the Eyes

LIVER WAS ALL UPSET AND THERE WAS PAIN UNDER THE SHOULDER-BLADE—TWO INTERESTING LETTERS.

Toronto, Ont., April 27.—So many people suffer from derangements of the liver that we feel sure these two reports, just recently received, will prove interesting reading and valuable information to many readers of this paper.

Mrs. F. L. Harris, Keatley P. O., Sask., writes: "I was suffering from liver trouble—had a heavy pain under one shoulder blade all the time and was nearly as black as dirt around the eyes, so I concluded to try some of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and before I had taken one 25c box the pain had left me and I commenced to gain in flesh, and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and felt like a new person. My trouble was caused by heavy work out-of-doors, and of course, heavy eating and constipation. I would advise anyone suffering from kidney or liver trouble to give Dr. Chase's Pills a trial."

Mrs. Charles Terry, Tweed, Ont., writes: "Before I was married I was troubled with enlargement of the liver. My liver became so enlarged that you could detect the swellings on either side, and it was only with difficulty that I could get my clothes on. A friend advised me to get Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and take them. I commenced this treatment, and used nine boxes, which cured me at that time. Then, about two years or three afterwards I was troubled again with the swelling, but only on my right side. I secured some more Kidney-Liver Pills, and took them, which finally cured me. I have not been troubled in this way since. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to anyone having kidney or liver trouble.

"We have also found Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine excellent for coughs and colds. In fact, any of Dr. Chase's medicine which we have used has been good."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one 25c dose, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto.

TO THE FARMER

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 o'clock, Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

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 article that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

THE BUSINESS OF HOME-MAKING.

Rhubarb, besides being delicious, is exceedingly good for use in the spring, so it is advisable for the housekeeper to serve it as frequently as possible. If served in various ways the family will not grow tired of it.

Rhubarb Fool.

Stew six pounds of rhubarb, previously trimmed and wiped, add six to eight ounces of sugar, and the juice of a lemon or some grated lemon rind. When the rhubarb is tender rub into syrup through a fine sieve. When the pulp is cold add to it a pint of cream (cold) or custard. Serve in a glass dish.

Rhubarb Tapioca Pudding.

Soak two-thirds of a cup of pearl tapioca over night in cold water. To cook, drain, put in double boiler, add one and a quarter cups of boiling water, and two-thirds of a teaspoon of salt and cook until the tapioca has absorbed the water. Peel rhubarb, and cut into three quarter inch pieces. There should be three cupsful. Then sprinkle with one and a third cups of sugar. Add to tapioca and cook until the rhubarb is tender and the rhubarb is soft. Turn into serving dish and serve with cream and sugar.

Rhubarb Shortcake.

For a rhubarb shortcake biscuit dough will be found the best. Use half a pound of flour, half a teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons of baking powder, two tablespoons of lard, one tablespoon of butter and half a pint of milk. Mix the butter and lard with the dry ingredients, add the milk slowly, and when thoroughly mixed divide in half, smoothing each into a well buttered tin. Bake for twelve or fifteen minutes in a quick oven. Then remove, split, butter, and fill with a rich rhubarb stew which is quite spicy and sweet. Garnish with whipped cream.

After Doctor's Failed

A WELL KNOWN RESIDENT OF PORT HAWKESBURY IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

One of the best known men in the town of Port Hawkesbury, N.S., is Mr. William Duff. He has been a member of the municipal council for 17 years, chairman of the school board and held other responsible positions. Mr. Duff's words, therefore, can be taken as coming from a man who has the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen. He makes no secret of the fact that he believes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life, and that they restored him to good health after several medical men had failed to cure him. Mr. Duff tells of his illness and cure as follows: "About four years ago I was attacked with a grippe which left me in a condition difficult to describe. I was attacked with general weakness, and a constant dull pain in the stomach. I became so weak that I could not walk a hundred yards without sitting down to rest. The food I ate continually soured on my stomach. My nerves were all gone, and palpitation of the heart and a fluttering sensation all through my chest, especially at night was almost unbearable. I was finally compelled to go to bed and called in a doctor. He weak that I could not walk a hundred yards without sitting down to rest. The food I ate continually soured on my stomach. My nerves were all gone, and palpitation of the heart and a fluttering sensation all through my chest, especially at night was almost unbearable. I was finally compelled to go to bed and called in a doctor. He treated me for that trouble. After three months attendance, and feeling no better I called in another doctor. His treatment also failed to help me, and I tried a third doctor. This one said there was nothing wrong with my heart, that the trouble was due to my stomach. After treating me for a time he advised that I go to the hospital at Halifax. On a previous occasion when I had an attack of rheumatism I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided that rather than go to the hospital I would again try this medicine. I got a supply of the pills and began taking them. In a few weeks I could feel my strength returning, my stomach was giving me less trouble, the palpitation of the heart disappeared, and after a further use of the pills I felt as well as ever I did in my life. I can truly say that I feel more thankful than words can express for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me.

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Don't Apply Fertilizer in the Hill or Row

It is a common practice with some farmers to apply a small amount of fertilizer to each hill of corn when they plant the soil. Others apply the fertilizer in the row with the potatoes or roots as they are planted. Applying fertilizer in this way is wrong scientifically and in practice it is often noticed that the growth of the young seedling is retarded when this method of applying fertilizer is used.

When the seed is germinating it does not require any plant food from the soil as it has a store of plant food within itself which nature intended it should use until leaves and roots are produced. When roots are developed they are not confined themselves to a limited area but spread and ramify through the soil and may extend for several feet or yards on either side of the plant, and the length of the roots depending, of course, on the kind of plant and its size. For this reason fertilizer should be spread broadcast in the soil rather than drilled in with the seed or applied in the hill. By spreading it in the soil in the way it will be placed where it will do most good to the particular crop to which it is applied, and moreover, any material that is not taken up will be more readily utilized by succeeding crops.

SAVE BREEDING HEIFERS

It is extremely hard at present to accurately estimate the value of good breeding stock in the dairy herd, and this is likewise true of the beef herd. Food is the essential consideration at this time and if, at the very moment we are urged to increase production by all means in our power, we destroy our young stock before its period of greatest usefulness is reached, we are defeating the very object for which we are working.

No one in this day of progressive agriculture doubts that good stock is more profitable than inferior stock. The trouble is usually to find the material wherewith to purchase the good stock. Consequently it is doubly important to conserve our best now, in this hour of need.

Large numbers among the best of the calves now finding their way to big market centres could be profitably kept on the farm, some as breeding stock and some for marketing when older. According to figures supplied by those who know, there were 125,000 calves marketed in 1915 as against slightly more than 100,000 in 1914.

Taking it for granted that the dairy herd is made up of animals as good as the owner can afford, it is good policy in these times to raise all the heifer calves possible as by this means only can a good herd be built up economically. It costs too much to purchase good animals. Save plenty of heifers and cull out the undesirable ones later.

Canada's output of dairy products is well assured of a good market for some time to come at least, and we can only take advantage of this opportunity to secure good prices for these products by increasing our production per cow and by increasing our herds where practicable.

Meat and dairy products are of the greatest importance to the welfare of a nation in time of war. Milk, cheese and butter as well as meat of all kinds have risen rapidly in price and every care is necessary lest our laxity in selection and maintenance of good breeding stock may bring serious consequences.

POULTRY

HOW TO RAISE CHICKENS

There are several factors which influence the cost of production of chickens regardless of the breed or the variety, and among these are the age of the parent breeding stock, both females and males, the management of the breeding stock, the incubation, the brooding, and the rearing.

First, let us consider the age of the breeding stock. Many people go on the assumption that it is never good business to breed from pullets. But this assumption is incorrect. It is good business to breed from pullets, providing the pullets are mature and get to laying by the middle of November. If such pullets as these are used they will produce cheaper chickens, because in the first place they will produce more eggs from which to hatch chickens, and this is a big item. Then again, these birds are right in the prime of their youth, and are strong, and full of vigor, and will impart these qualities to their chicks, and the hatchability of the eggs and the livability of the chicks will be greater, thus we get a cheaper chicken.

Let us consider now the male. It was formerly thought that a cockerel should seldom or never be used in a breeding pen, but it has been demonstrated with several thousand birds that the cockerels will produce 20 per cent more chickens than the cock bird, and when we consider these figures

DAIRY

THE MILCH COW IN SUMMER.

Many cows are being kept that are not profitable,—many of them would be profitable if we only gave them a fair chance. A milk cow can be very well compared to a threshing machine; it may run for itself, by running it practically empty or without supplying it with steam. And yet that is just what many of us are doing with our cows—trying to see how many we can keep on a limited amount of feed.

Just at this season when cows are freshening it is the time when they require special attention. To do their best when they are turned upon the pasture they require extra feed to keep them strong and hearty. It is money well spent to have some extra feed at this time, such as oil cake or corn, to see seed meal to keep the milk flow from falling off. It is much easier to keep the flow up than bring it up after it has fallen off.

A common and no less serious mistake is to let the cattle run over the pastures at this season. It spoils their appetites for eating the dry fodder that is their rightful portion at this time. They cannot get a satisfying time. They cannot get a satisfying time. They cannot get a satisfying time. They cannot get a satisfying time.

To this end a mixture of oats and peas or oats and tares sown fairly thickly and convenient to the pasture where it can be easily fed out over the fence, will go a long way toward keeping up the milk flow.

GRAIN FEEDING

The grain should be sown at about three different periods, first thing in the spring, about the middle of the seedling and the last thing after seeding is completed, this will supply fresh succulent feed for 4 to 6 weeks. By the time this feed is passed the green stage, if a field of second growth clover is not ready for pasturing, the corn is getting pretty well advanced and suitable for feeding. In addition to supplying the cows with a stomach full of succulent food they should have salt at all times, also a plentiful supply of fresh water or we cannot reasonably expect them to do their part in the success of the farm. Indeed we cannot justly discard a cow as unprofitable until we have done our part as well. R.H.H.

MARKING CHICKS

Very frequently we are asked about marking chicks so as to keep tab on the different matings.

The most common method of marking chicks is by the use of a punch suitable punches may be purchased from the different poultry supply houses. The chicks are punched in the web of the feet and by using a code of markings, record of different matings may be kept.

This is the method in common use but where absolutely accurate records are necessary we would not recommend it. Banding is much more reliable. True, by this method there will be occasional chickens that will lose their bands, but if they do, their records are simply lost, whereas in the punching method if any of the punch marks go together the remaining marks indicate that the chicks are of an entirely different line of breeding from what they really are. Besides this, by the use of bands individual records may be kept or records of numbers or matings.

The plan, most commonly followed

GIVE ME A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM FREE

Mr. Delano took his own medicine. He cured his rheumatism after he had suffered tortures for thirty-six years. He spent thousands of dollars before he discovered the remedy that cured him, but I will give you a benefit of his experience for nothing.

If you suffer from rheumatism let me send you a package of this remedy absolutely free. Don't send any money. I want to see for yourself what it will do. The picture shows how rheumatism twists and distorts the bones. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't you don't need to. I have the remedy that I believe will cure you and it's yours for the asking. Write me today. F.H. Delano, 800-B, Delano Bldg., Syracuse, New York, and I will send you a package the very day I get your letter.

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