

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN For Parents, Pupils, Teachers, Farmers, Dairymen, 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. 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 P.O. Box No. 116, Charlottetown.

KEEP AT THE WELL EYE

Nine persons out of every ten, with a cinder or any other foreign substance in the eye, will instantly begin to rub it with one hand while hunting for handkerchief with the other. This is all wrong. The right way is not to rub the eye with the cinder in it, but to rub the other as vigorously as you like.

A few months ago I was riding on the engine of a fast express, says a traveler. The engineer threw open the front window of the cab, and I caught a cinder in my eye which gave me intense pain. I began to rub the eye desperately, when the engineer called to me: "Let that eye alone, and rub the other one."

Thinking he was chaffing me, I only rubbed the harder. "I know the doctors think they know it all, but they don't, and if you will let that eye alone and work on the other one you will soon have the cinder out," shouted the engineer.

I did as he directed, and soon felt the cinder down near the inner canthus, and made ready to take it out. "Let it alone and keep at the well eye," again shouted the engineer.

I did so for a minute longer, and then, looking into a small glass, the engineer handed me, I saw the offender on my cheek. I have tried it many times since, always with success.

LEAKS THE WRINKLES.

One of the most essential factors in successful fruit growing is progressiveness. It pays one in dollars and cents to investigate the latest wrinkles in cultural methods, spray materials and machinery, and the tools and methods of cultivation and pruning. Our best judgment may tell us that some of these new ideas are impractical and would not apply at all to our own cases, but nevertheless we may get some suggestion from them which will be of great help to us. If it does nothing else, our knowledge of these late happenings will show our progressiveness when these subjects are brought up for conversation.

SCALDED NURSERY STOCK.

Sun scorch or scald is said to be the commonest trouble with nursery stock. It comes as a dead strip on the south-west side—the three o'clock side—of the tree. Usually it comes from the heat and dryness of the soil in connection with hot sunlight. In the hotter and drier regions it is often avoided by planting on the north sides of hills. It is worse in sandy soils, in crowded beds in nurseries, and on raised parts of the beds. Artificial protection from the sun, low-headed trees which will shade themselves when young, plenty of humus in the soil, and watering in trying weather are the remedies.

THE VALUE OF A TREE.

Foresters are interested in a recent decision in the New York courts sustaining a claim for \$500 for a tree cut down by a construction company. This was upheld as a fair estimate of its "going value." It was not based on sentiment, although it had no relation to the value of the tree as lumber or firewood. The tree, alive, had been a thing of use and profit on the street. When it was cut down the loss had not been merely aesthetic. It had been material. Foresters are encouraged to find that the United States Courts take this view of the matter.

It is a peculiar fact that some farmers won't think anything of throwing \$1,450 into a new red barn and let their wives get along with a kitchen range that won't cook anything but shredded wheat blattin. There are too many men in this country laying \$70 cement floors in the hog barn and making their wives put up with a rag carpet in the parlor that has been patched every Spring for 15 years. If we had a husband who spent all of the money on corn and had doled out pocket money in two-bit pieces. We would meet him at the gate some peaceful Summer evening and separate him from his pocketbook with a rolling pin. If the wives of some men had more sense there would be fewer patented water tanks for the pigs and more chintz curtains in the parlor bedroom.—M. F.

THE FARM

BLUNDERS WITH CHICKENS

Early chicks are no harder to raise than late ones if they get an equal chance. Hen-hatched chicks are nearly always normal if there is nothing wrong with the parent stock. A good many deformed chicks are hatched in incubators by careless operators who usually try to give the machine the blame.

If the temperature in the egg chamber is not kept normal the chicks will not be normal. We learned this years ago by costly experience. We bought a 240-egg incubator, one of the best on the market. It was placed in an outbuilding for lack of a more suitable place the cellar being damp and dark. The weather changed suddenly one night. The north wind began to blow and the temperature in the egg chamber went down to 84 degrees. This happened during the first week. We did not expect to hatch a chick. We got 104 chicks out of 220 fertile eggs. There were six crippled chicks and ten that were so weak they died soon after being hatched.

This was bad enough, but not so bad as it would have been if the hatching process had been farther advanced. We must confess that this was caused by ignorance. While the incubator had nothing to do with the unfortunate occurrence, we were later convinced that two machines holding 100 eggs each would have been easier for us to manage in many different ways, and would have given better results after we had learned how to hatch chicks.

The next blunder was made with an outdoor brooder. No additional shelter was provided. The chicks got along very well while the weather was good, but when it was bad they had to be kept in the brooder all the time. The brooder was overcrowded after the chicks began to grow, although there was less than half of the number in it that it was intended to hold. We were unable to ventilate the brooder sufficiently without leaving the door open a little. Of course this caused the chicks to huddle together. Several were smothered to death, while others were badly scalded. They had no lice but they could not thrive for various reasons. Lack of exercise was one. Before another hatching season came around we had a brooder house built.

This house, besides being a very good place for young chicks, is also suitable as an incubator house, although we have not been obliged to use it for that purpose. It is equipped with a roof ventilator, and covered outside with tarred sheathing which makes it very snug. This sheathing is not at all expensive. All of the windows are on the south side near the floor, and fitted with wire screens made of half-inch netting. This is very convenient. When the young chicks get well started and the weather gets mild the windows are left open part of the time. We believe in plenty of fresh air as well as exercise for chicks. The floor is kept covered with clean litter, cut straw, etc. We find it a good plan to cover the brooder floors with heavy paper. It is easily removed and turned when soiled.

When chicks are kept confined they must be provided with animal food and green stuff along with their grain ration. After they are well feathered they are turned out of doors every day when the weather is good.—Anna W. Gallagher.

BUYING AN INCUBATOR

Buying an incubator—Buy nothing but the best. A good incubator manufactured by a reputable firm should give satisfaction. Incubators that have proved good with one's neighbors should be sufficient guarantee. It does not pay to buy any-

"TIZ" PUTS JOY IN SORE ACHING FEET



"MY, HOW 'TIZ' GLADDENS TIR-ED, SWOLLEN, SWEATY FEET—IT'S GLORIOUS!"

"TIZ" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, callouses, blisters, bunions and chilblains. "TIZ" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you remain on your feet, "TIZ" brings restful foot comfort. "TIZ" is magical, grand, wonderful for tired aching, swollen, smarting feet. Ah! how comfortable, how happy you feel. Your feet just tingle for joy, shoes never hurt or seem tight. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any drugstore or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

PARCEL POST AND POULTRY

(The Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture)

When the parcel post system is introduced in Canada it will be a most decided benefit to the poultry industry. Strictly fresh eggs and especially fat-tailed poultry may be mailed direct from the producer to the consumer. The farmer and the city man will be neighbors. Eggs may be laid on a farm 100 miles from the city one day and the next morning, for breakfast the city man may enjoy eggs which are not 24 hours old. The introduction of the parcel post system will mean much for the poultry-treatment and farmers near the larger cities. The yearly income from the average farms will be greatly increased. Furthermore it will mean much better satisfaction for the consumer because he can get a superior quality of goods which do not cost him any more and are delivered immediately. Freshness and quality can be relied upon.

In the largest cities and towns throughout the country there are thousands of consumers eagerly awaiting an opportunity to buy eggs dressed poultry and other farm products direct. It will certainly mean a decided improvement in the private trade. Eggs may be shipped in packages containing from 1 to 5 dozen. Poultry may be shipped in packages holding 2 and 5 broilers, each weighing 2 lbs.; boxes for 1 and 2 roasting chickens and boxes for 2 squabs. These sizes will accommodate the requirements of almost all classes of consumers.

SHEPHERD SHEEP

In Scotland an experiment is about to be tried in the way of improving the breed of the native sheep. The Commission which visited the islands some time ago to inquire into the matter, realized the necessity for taking some steps in this direction, as it was found that the sheep pastured on the hills had deteriorated a good deal—not only through the overcrowding of the scattals, but through in-breeding.

The problem that had to be faced was how to improve the breed without spoiling the wool, which has long been famed for the fineness of its texture. After careful inquiry it has been decided to try the experiment of crossing the Shetland breed with certain selected English breeds, and the result is being looked forward to with much interest.

SPOUTED OATS FOR HENS

(The Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture)

After you have used sprouted oats you may wonder how you managed to get eggs before. Hens are certainly very fond of this form of green food and it is a great egg producer. Oats can be easily sprouted. In the winter time they are usually sprouted in the incubator cellar or in a fairly warm room where the temperature can be maintained at about 65 degrees. The room is kept dark, in fact this is the usual custom as first rapid growth will take place in a dark room. The oats should first be soaked over night in lukewarm water, then spread them out about two inches thick on the floor or put them in pans or boxes, holes should be made in the bottoms or a fine mesh wire can be used for the bottoms. This allows all surplus water to drain away and will also provide some ventilation. Sometimes the boxes are arranged to fit in drawers one above the other. The oats should be moistened with lukewarm water every day and when the sprouts are two or three inches long they should be fed to the laying hens. Avoid allowing the oats to get musty. Considerable care should be exercised in keeping all pans or the boxes or the floor of the room clean after each sprouting. The floor or the receptacle on which the oats are spread should be thoroughly scoured after the remains of sprouted oats have been taken out. Enough water should be put down each time so that the surplus of sprouted oats for the hens will be kept going. This is one of the cheapest forms in which to supply laying hens with green food during the winter months.

HOW MUCH FOOD SHOULD BE GIVEN.

The quality of food to be given puzzles many who have not kept fowls before, and while it is not possible to adhere to a strict rule in this matter, owing to the fowls' appetites varying, it is an excellent guide to allow for each fowl four ounces of soft food—weighed when moist—and two and a half ounces of dry grain daily. Of the latter, half an ounce is reckoned in the provision for scratching exercise in the covered run, and the remainder to be fed at about five o'clock in the evening during this month, making this feed later as the days lengthen. The grain should now be cracked maize one evening, to heavy short oats on the next two, and then maize again until the weather is warmer.

ENCOURAGING EGGS.

Laying can be governed in no small measure by the system of feeding followed, and backward birds can be hastened into laying in the same manner forward birds can be retarded. The late pullets should be fed very generously upon foods of rather a forcing nature, and a very good mixture for the morning mash consists of two parts barley meal, one maize meal, one middlings and half a part granulated meal. At nearly all other times maize is a food to be avoided, but it is helpful for backward pullets. Immediately they begin laying it should be discontinued, or it will seriously reduce the egg supply. In the afternoon, wheat, barley and maize, fed either alternately or mixed in equal proportions, should be supplied.—Farm and Home.

THE DAIRY

QUALITY BUTTER.

When dairy farmers appreciate that he buying and consuming public is willing to pay for the added labor and expense required to produce butter of superior quality, the creamery industry will progress even more rapidly than it has in the past, is the announcement of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. These are some of the rules followed by some of Wisconsin's producers of high-class cream:

1. The cows must be fed on foodstuffs that will not carry taint to the milk.
2. The cows must be supplied with plenty of water, and given free access to salt.
3. The barns must be kept clean, well ventilated and free from dust, especially at milking time.
4. An abundance of bedding must be used.
5. Before the cows are milked flanks and udders must be brushed thoroughly.
6. Cows must be milked regularly.
7. Milk pails and cans must not be used for any other purpose than that of handling the milk.
8. When the milking has been done the milk must be removed promptly from the barn.
9. All milk must be strained through a metal gauze strainer.
10. If the milk is not skimmed on the farm the cans must be placed in cold water until they are hauled to the factory.
11. Cream separator must be sterilized in a milk house.
12. The cream must be cooled immediately after it is skimmed and warm cream must never be added to cold.
13. Cream must be delivered at least twice a week in Winter and thrice a week in Summer.

OLD AGE IN HORSES.

Examples of horses at 30, 35 or 40 years of age would not be so rare if the tyrannical hard usage and maltreatment imposed upon them by unfeeling man did not aid greatly in shortening their lives, says Farmer's Advocate.

There died just recently near Picton, in Prince Edward County, Ontario, at the farm of W. B. Scott, the oldest horse that we now have information about. This horse was of Indian pony and Arabian descent. He was bought by Mrs. James Sleightholm, of York County, who gave it to her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Farr, near Weston. The latter lady gave this beast to her daughter, who shipped the animal to Picton, where it has been in use ever since. During the last year this horse could not eat hay but, as for wind and body, it died without a blemish. It has been a faithful servant of the family, having served five different generations. Had it lived until Spring it would have been forty-one years of age (almost an heirloom). This demonstrates what service the Arab and Indian will render mankind when they are humanely treated.

The Arabian horse of history is

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ORIGINAL GENUINE

(The Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture)

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SILAGE FOR HORSES

Silage has been fed to horses in different sections of the country with varying degrees of success. When it first came into general use for feeding dairy cattle, the corn was cut at a very immature stage. This kind of silage, when fed to horses, resulted in the same as feeding green corn, producing colic, scours, and other digestive disorders. In recent years, silage has been fed successfully by many farmers, although in isolated cases it results disastrously probably due to one of several causes: (1) The silage may have been made from immature crops, resulting in a very acid or sour silage; (2) they may have been too mature at the time of filling the silo, resulting in moldy silage because of failure to settle and exclude the air; (3) poor preservation, due either to the method of filling or to the silo not being air-tight; (4) carelessness in feeding, permitting decomposition to start in the silo; or (5) failure on the part of the feeder to use a sufficient amount of time in getting horses accustomed to a succulent feed after having been fed continuously on dry feed for a considerable length of time. Great care and judgment should therefore be used in feeding silage to horses, and it would not be safe feed in the hands of one who is in any way careless.—C. C. Palmer.

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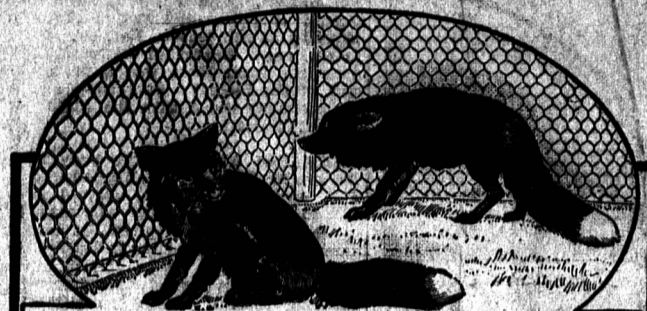
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Attention to Horses' Teeth

There are many horses of all ages that are not thriving well, although consuming a reasonable amount of food, and their owners are at a loss to account for it, and often spend money in condition powders, stock food, etc., without result. The animals do not show symptoms of illness, but simply do not thrive, and have not the spirit of energy they should have. The cause in the majority of cases, will be found in the mouth, either there is faulty dentition or there are irregularities of the teeth. The subjects do not require medical treatment all that is needed is intelligent attention to the teeth. We say "intelligent attention" as in many cases unskilled or ignorant interference does much more harm than good. It requires a man who thoroughly understands the anatomy of the mouth, and has the necessary instruments and skill to correct whatever is wrong.

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**International Poultry Food** is good not only for the chickens you have now, but also for those to come. International Poultry Food, Roup Cure, Louse Killer and other Poultry Remedies are sold by dealers everywhere. If not by yours, write us. Every preparation sold on a spot cash guarantee basis to give satisfactory results.

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A GREAT SCANDAL Big Efforts to Hush the Matter Up--- The Truth Out At Last

From exhaustive enquiries made there have been a number of during the last few months we find patients kept under conditions which to say the least of it, is a great scandal.

We trust our readers will bear with us for a moment. The facts of the matter are these, there have been some thousands of cases where horses have been suffering from distemper, coughs, colds kidney troubles, contracted hoof, swellings, splints and enlargements of all kinds, and in some cases no attempt has been made to relieve their sufferings, their owners either being indifferent, or where they have thought at all about their animals have had recourse to cheap so-called remedies, of which there are unfortunately a few on the market, but which, while some may give a little relief temporarily, cannot from the nature of their ingredients give permanent relief or effect a cure.

It is high time in our opinion that something should be done to bring this state of things to an end, and with this in view we are about to take drastic action, to bring before every owner of horses that wonderful remedy known to all as "Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment."

This remedy has been used for years throughout the Dominion during which time it has been used in hundreds of cases, comprising distemper, coughs, colds, kidney troubles, contracted hoof, swellings, splints and enlargements of all kinds, and in no case to our knowledge, has "Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment" failed to first relieve, and then to cure the above mentioned complaints.

Every owner of horses should, if they have not already got a bottle of this Liniment in their stable immediately procure one. It is the only guaranteed remedy we know of, and it is a cheap form of insurance, and it will be found that, if used immediately on symptoms of any of the above diseases appear, to give immediate relief, and probably save tremendous expense, probably the life of the horse as well.

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment is sold by Stores and Chemists throughout Canada, but should your Store keep be out of stock he will procure it for you, and if you should find any trouble in getting a bottle don't delay for an instant in mailing 25 cents and a bottle will be immediately forwarded you. Sole Owners & Manufacturers: Fraser, Thornton & Co., Limited, Cookshire, Quebec, Canada