

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. 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.

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 Teacher's Association, Guardian's School and Home, P. O. Box 188 Charlottetown.

CANDY MAKING AT HEADQUARTERS

At the National Headquarters of the Housewives League, the Juniors have been learning how to make all sorts and kinds of candy. Besides the old stand-by, fudge, they have made some of the "store candies" that are less commonly made at home, such as butter scotch and peanut brittle.

BUTTER SCOTCH

Use two cups of sugar, two teaspoons of butter, one rounded teaspoonful of vanilla. Put the sugar, water and butter into a saucepan on the fire until melted. Stop stirring as soon as the mixture is melted and allow it to boil until a little dropped into cold water will harden. Pour into a greased pan, and when cool mark off into squares. Wrap each square in oiled paper.

PEANUT BRITTLE

Place two cups of granulated sugar in a saucepan and allow it to melt gradually on the fire. Stir constantly so that it will not burn. When it is melted add one teaspoonful of butter and one cupful of chopped peanuts. Pour into a greased pan. When partly cooled, mark off into squares. Break into square pieces when the candy has become cold.

CHOCOLATE FUDGE

Use the following ingredients: Two cups of sugar, three-fourths cup of milk, one teaspoonful of butter, three teaspoonfuls of cocoa, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and three-fourths cup of walnuts cut in pieces. Boil all the ingredients until, when a little of the mixture is dropped into cold water, it forms a firm soft ball. It should not make a stiff ball, but should rather be like a soft gum in consistency. Remove from the fire and add vanilla and beat hard until the mixture becomes creamy and begins to thicken. Add walnuts and quickly pour into a buttered pan. Mark into squares while soft but do not cut clear through until cold.

REMEMBER THIS ABOUT FUDGE

Stirring while hot makes the fudge liable to grain. You can be more certain of making soft, creamy fudge if you let it heat gradually and do not stir after it begins to boil. Some people even wait, before beating the fudge, until it is cold, so as to make sure that it will not become grainy. If you wish your fudge to be rich, use chocolate instead of cocoa. Two squares of chocolate melted over hot water, takes the place of three tablespoonfuls of cocoa.

KEEPING ONE'S CLOTHES FRESH

At the beginning of every season every woman who desires to look well-dressed should determine to do every thing she can do to keep her clothes fresh and orderly—for so well their smartness be preserved. Of first importance is the way she puts them away when she wears them. She must have good hangers. One-piece frocks should be carefully placed on a hanger and hung from a peg high enough so that the bottom of the skirt escapes the floor. Skirts should either be hung on a special skirt hanger or else two loops of tape should be fastened to the skirt band, and the skirt should be hung from these from two pegs. Thin blouses, of chiffon, net or lace, should be placed on hangers padded with silk or else with tissue paper.

Porridge Should be Stiff.

Don't serve your cereals as if they were soup. They should be firm, so that each spoonful expands to its great capacity. Remember that the more crumbly fibre there is in the cereal the longer it must cook, and that the whole grains require more time than cracked ones. Porridge must be wellcooked (not too quickly) preferably by simmering over a low fire. It should be served in a stiff form, so as to compel mastication and have no sugar added and it is worth eating at all should be taken as a meal not as a preliminary to the main course. A little very dry crisp toast may be added to help the mastication. If porridge is prepared and eaten in this way it will do good. The Scotch thrive on properly prepared porridge, sensibly eaten as a cereal meal. They are an open-air people with plenty of exercise and little nerve strain whose mode of life is very different to that of clerks and factory girls. These latter get little air and little exercise, so that with their oatmeal cooked any how, and gulped down anyhow, it is

away. It is a good plan to leave the closet door open for an hour or so every day or at night, so that the closet will be sufficiently aired.

Let any wrinkled garment hang for twenty-four hours, if possible, before pressing it, for many of the wrinkles which are really really injured by each pressing, and although taffeta does wrinkle easily, some of the wrinkles will come out if the garment is smoothed and carefully hung away. After each pressing, too, taffeta is so much more liable to wrinkles—another reason for pressing it as little as possible.

If a frock becomes spotted with rain, press it under a damp cloth. The process is long and tedious, but the rain spots will disappear. Press always until the damp cloth is dry, then wet and move to another place. When a frock is badly wrinkled and the hanger is not through the steam it, then hang on a hanger, stuff it with tissue paper and dry it in front of the radiator. To steam it, fill a big pan full of boiling water and hold the chiffon garment over it until it is damp with steam. Furs should be carefully put away so that their smoothness and beauty will not be marred. If possible, never fold a piece of fur, but spread it smooth and flat in a box or drawer, with nothing over it. If fur is wet, dry it in the air before putting it away in its box or drawer.

Use a good plan to spread the collar that is moist on a bed or table and to hang the muff by means of a cord run through it from side to side, from a peg or bar. It is a true economy to buy a regular muff hanger. One can easily be made by covering a past-board cylinder with silk or crotone, running a cord through the hole in the cylinder, and tying the cord in a bow over the muff is slipped over the cylinder. The cylinder should be longer than the muff and the cord should be long enough to let the muff hang free.

DAILY CARE OF THE HANDS.

The hands can be kept in good condition if they are given a little care each day. At night before retiring scrub them with a brush and pure soap and water. Rinse thoroughly and dry carefully. Rub them with a good cold cream, olive oil or almond oil and put on a loose pair of gloves to protect the bedding.

Weights for Vases

Small bags filled with gravel in each of your flower vases will prevent the water from being blown to the floor by the wind or being top-heavy when filled with flowers.

To Skin Sausages

A very easy and quick way to skin sausages is to immerse them for a second or two in cold water.

To Laundry Tatting

A good method for successfully laundering tatting is to baste it firmly to a Turkish towel, then wash it as though it were a part of the towel. When it is almost dry, press it with a hot iron still on the towel, remove the basting and your tatting will be in good condition.

Saving Gloves

In case the clasps on washable gloves (silk or lisle) come off, make a buttonhole on one side and sew a fine needle button on the other and it will save you a new pair of gloves without impairing looks.

HOW TO COOK OATMEAL

Oatmeal when properly prepared and eaten and when suitable for the individual is a cheap food easily obtainable, a food with great food values, a food that keeps well, a clean food, compact and a food in which a large public has faith.

But the oatmeal porridge served up in the average home is not the dish the Scotch know. Instead of a porridge simmered over night in the oven and served stiff and without sugar, a plateful of sloppy mess of porridge sugar and milk is gulped down, followed by the breakfast proper of tea or bacon or toast, etc. This preparation is not worth the eating, for in a couple of hours' time it ferments and one feels nearly famished. Whereas this wrong sort of porridge has given many hard indigestion, and has put a severe tax upon the system, the Scotch porridge has served as a complete breakfast for millions of Scottish men and women.

Oatmeal like all cereals, has a thick coating of cellulose or fibre, under which the nutritive qualities are to be found. This thick coating is ordinarily impervious to the action of the digestive juices, unless in some manner it is removed. The only satisfactory way to do this is by long and careful cooking. The starch is to break down into little shells, and the starch grains too, thus aiding the digestive processes. If it can be managed have the oatmeal steamed not boiled—that is put it over the fire in a double boiler. Eight hours at least should be allowed for cooking all cereals. If the result is meant to be digestible.

Records Are of Value to Any Owner of Milk Cattle.

To secure the greatest good from the keeping of milk records, the majority of those engaged in the dairy industry should be interested. The keeping of the records is not a costly undertaking and does not waste much time. The most accurate method is to weigh all the milk that the cows give and to have a test made at regular intervals by the owner or manager of the herd, and on occasions by an expert from outside. It does no good to force a cow for a particular day or short season, giving an extravagant idea of her capacity.

For the greatest satisfaction, tests should be conducted under the supervision of a society interested in the breed to which the individual tested belongs; this, besides guaranteeing the honesty of the test, helps the owner or through publicity which is obtained through the lists of performances made out at regular seasons and frequently published in the farm journals.

One of the great advantages of keeping records is that the individual farmer knows which cows to keep and which to discard; another is that greater value is attached by purchasers to animals that show descent from deep-milking ancestry.

no wonder that they have had digestive and other troubles. The remedy is obvious. Give the porridge in more solid form, and masticate all food thoroughly.

CAKE WITHOUT FLOWER.

Beat the yolks of four eggs thoroughly; add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and one cupful of very dry cottage cheese. Add to this one-eighth teaspoonful of salt and fold the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs into the mixture. Bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven in which the heat is greater at the bottom. Use unbuttered gem tins. This amount makes about thirty cakes.

To prepare the curd take two and one-half or three quarts of sour skim milk, heat to the boiling point, and strain. When no more liquid runs off press the curd between cloths or spread it out on a thin layer cloth and dry it in a warming oven. If the curd from the quantity of milk given amount to more than a cupful, it is too wet, and more of the liquid should be extracted.

If a very sweet cake is liked as is the case in parts of South America, where these sweet cakes are well known, two cups of sugar may be used with two cups of the cottage cheese and four eggs.

POULTRY

START PULLETS NOW About the most profitable pullets are those which begin to lay in October and early November.

That's why J. G. Halpin, secretary of the Wisconsin Poultry Association, is now urging Wisconsin poultrymen to get, as early as possible, their young flock into, and accustomed to, winter quarters.

Facts About Pullets

They should begin to lay before cold weather. They should be in winter quarters early. They should be handled quietly. A little attention now means dollars later on. He has found that whenever possible it is well to give the pullets a separate pen, which should be well cleaned and well lit. The pullets should be moved in as quietly as possible so as not to frighten them and stop their development.

"We have found," says Mr. Halpin, "that if a pullet starts to lay or gets nearly ready to lay and is then moved and very frightened the partially developed yolks may be reabsorbed. It sometimes takes several months to recover from rough treatment. Special attention should, therefore, be given so that the pullets will not notice the change from summer roosts to winter quarters. A little precaution now will mean dollars later on. It is easier to keep pullets laying that begin to lay before cold weather sets in than those which start after cold weather comes. At this time we should make our plans for hatching in order to enough to begin laying in October or early November."

THE DAIRY

SELL RICH CREAM

It is doubtful if there is any one thing which injures the quality of gathered cream butter so much as this cream. This cream is responsible to a large extent for the old sour cream flavor so frequently found on gathered cream butter. Many creamery patrons have the idea that a large amount of cream should be correspondingly large amount of money, forgetting that they are paid only for the butter fat in the cream, or the butter made from the fat.

Skimming a rich cream is a decided advantage to the patrons in more ways than one. Not only is the skim milk better kept at home for feeding purposes, but the less cream there is to handle for the amount of butter made, the cheaper can the manufacture be accomplished.

KEEPING MILK RECORDS.

Records Are of Value to Any Owner of Milk Cattle. To secure the greatest good from the keeping of milk records, the majority of those engaged in the dairy industry should be interested. The keeping of the records is not a costly undertaking and does not waste much time. The most accurate method is to weigh all the milk that the cows give and to have a test made at regular intervals by the owner or manager of the herd, and on occasions by an expert from outside. It does no good to force a cow for a particular day or short season, giving an extravagant idea of her capacity.

For the greatest satisfaction, tests should be conducted under the supervision of a society interested in the breed to which the individual tested belongs; this, besides guaranteeing the honesty of the test, helps the owner or through publicity which is obtained through the lists of performances made out at regular seasons and frequently published in the farm journals.

One of the great advantages of keeping records is that the individual farmer knows which cows to keep and which to discard; another is that greater value is attached by purchasers to animals that show descent from deep-milking ancestry.

The general keeping of records would raise the average or milk yields in the country, just as it has in the case of all herds where the practice has been already instituted.

help him in building up his herd and he begins to save money just as quickly as he follows the indication of the records by getting rid of his poorest individuals and paying attention to the breeding of his better ones. There is not much hope of improving the milking qualities of a herd of cows unless authentic information can be obtained regarding the bull to be used and only by reference to the milk records of his dam and others in his pedigree can this information be had.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Hogs off cars, Cattle, Lambs, Barley.

TORONTO

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Cheese (large).

MONTREAL

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Hogs, off cars, Cattle, Lambs.

MONTREAL

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Cheese (large).

BUFFALO

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Hogs fed and watered, Cattle, Lambs, Barley.

NEW YORK

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Cheese (large).

BUTTER MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Farmers' Creamery Separator Prints, This week, Last week, Two weeks ago, Same week, 1914.

EGG MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes New-Laid Eggs, This week, Last week, Two weeks ago, Same week 1914.

CHEESE MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Top Price at Local Board, Last week, This week, Two weeks ago, Same week, 1914.

GRAIN MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Fall Wheat, Oats, This week, Last week, Two weeks ago, Same week 1914.

CATTLE MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes This week, Last week, Two weeks ago, Same week 1914.

SHEEP MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes This week, Last week, Two weeks ago, Same week, 1914.

HOG MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Top Price of Cars, This week, Last week, Two weeks ago, Same week, 1914.

CHOPPED STUFF.

What about plowing the orchard? Do not neglect the apples, they are valuable this year.

Start a literary society and keep it going throughout the winter. Do not leave the fixing up of the stable till the cold weather arrives.

Encourage the holding of a plowing match in your section. There is need of a campaign for more care in a particular branch of farm cultivation.

If it has not been done a coat of whitewash to which has been added some good disinfectant will brighten and cleanse the interior of all the stables.

In starting the winter feeding it is just as well to be overfed as to be underfed. Upon the care of the feeder a great deal of the success or failure depends.

FEEDS FOR THE FALL

The feeds mentioned below should all be fairly plentiful this year. They are all mentioned in Bulletin 73 of the Department of Agriculture, so the remarks concerning them can be depended on.

Wheat—Wheat as a food for dairy cows is almost unknown in Canada. Where tried it has proven satisfactory. To give the best results, it should be rather finely ground and fed along with the other meals.

Wheat Bran—As a concentrate feed for dairy cattle, all things considered, wheat bran has no equal in Canada today. It is good combined with other meals such as oats, corn, barley, peas, and mixed with cut hay.

Pumpkins—This crop, one time grown extensively along with corn in Canada, has become a much less common crop, due to the use of the corn harvester and the much longer period of cultivation found profitable in growing corn whether for grain, forage or ensilage.

Corn Stover—Corn stover is the name given to the whole starch of corn after the ear has been taken off. It is frequently fed to dairy cattle, and, shreds and mixed with cut hay, bran, corn, oats, barley or peas, it makes a fairly valuable feed. Shredding adds value to it, as it is thereby more easily handled and stored, and more readily eaten by the cattle. If shredded and stored in large quantities, a silo is necessary to preserve it in good shape.

Apples—Apples have been found to be fairly satisfactory as a feed for dairy cattle, possibly not so much because of the nutrient they afford as on account of their palatability and health giving quantities. When fed apples, cattle seem to eat more of other food, seem to increase in digestibility, and in power of assimilation a greater quantity of grain per day with a consequent increase of profit. Refuse apples should be fed in addition to the regular ration, and not to take the place of anything in the ration.

SERUM STOPS BLACKLEG

Blackleg serum instantly stops an outbreak of blackleg. This is the statement of Dr. O. M. Franklin and Dr. T. P. Haslam, of the veterinary department station, the first station in the United States to produce the serum successfully.

Until recently there was no remedy for blackleg when once it attacked an animal, and the only useful procedure was to vaccinate the other animals of the herd. Vaccination in a herd in which animals are dying from blackleg is often unsatisfactory, the local experts point out, as it takes from five to seven days for the vaccine to protect. A number of animals may die during this time, as there are almost always some in the incubation period and at this stage the vaccine will cause the disease to develop more rapidly. Again it is often necessary to vaccinate two or three times before the trouble stops, with a large loss in the meantime.

FARM

After apple-picking the orchard should be ploughed while there is still plenty of time for this operation before freezing many of our best fruit growers have commenced turning the soil under already. This work of course should be left till the rest of the ploughing has been finished. It should never be started until all danger of the trees renewing growth for the season by such cultivation has passed.

Shallow ploughing is always best. Plough up as close to the trees as possible, and leave the ground without any further cultivation until spring.

There are two main advantages in late fall ploughing. By leaving the soil in a loose state with an uneven surface you conserve a lot of moisture

for the following season. Again by ploughing in the fall you save much valuable time when the spring rush commences.

The serum can be used in any sized dose with perfect safety to the finest pure-bred animal. Only the clear part of the blood is used, and this is filtered through a germ-proof Berkefeld filter, and a small amount of choleform is added as a preservative. The serum therefore cannot produce abscesses. It has been given in doses of 500 cubic centimeters (more than a pint) three days in succession without bad results to good beef calves weighing 325 to 450 pounds.

The doses employed as a protective measure have been 12 cubic centimeters for calves weighing up to 250 pounds; 20 cubic centimeters for calves from 250 to 450 pounds; 25 cubic centimeters for calves from 450 to 600 pounds; 25 to 40 cubic centimeters for calves more than 600 pounds.

The serum, when made on a small scale as has been necessary in the experimental work at the college for the last two years, has cost about 1 cent a cubic centimeter, due to economical and efficient methods developed in this laboratory. This averages about 20 cents an animal for ordinary treatment.

In case an animal is already sick the dose is increased from 250 to 500 cubic centimeters, depending on the size of the animal, and is repeated in doses of 150 to 250 cubic centimeters on an animal. The treatment of animals already sick is not recommended by the college experts unless the very early stages of the disease are observed, which is possible only in rare cases, and unless the animal is very valuable. It is, however, possible and should be borne in mind. With most serious treatments that sick animals are not nearly so successful as in the case of blackleg serum.

A more detailed account of the experimental work, and the production and use of the serum will appear in a bulletin. The veterinary department of the station is ready now however, to answer inquiries.—Kansas Industrialist.

Estill Boy, 2.16 1/4, was sold to T. E. Macdonald of Lawrence, Mass., for \$105, at the New England Speed Sale, Medford, Mass. the other day. Estill Boy is well known on maritime tracks and has performed at Charlottetown. He is 16 years of age.

The noted broodmare, Carrietta, 2.18 is now credited with four yearling trotters with standard records—another world's record. The fourth, Senator O'Brien, 2.29, put in his appearance not long ago at Lexington, Ky.

Nellie the Great, a two-year-old trotting filly, made a new world's record for a half-mile track at Springfield, Ohio, when the two-year-old filly, Nelly the Great, trotted the local half-mile track in 2.15 1/2, displacing Nowaday Girl's record of 2.16 1/2, made three years ago. The new champion is by Caduceus the Great, son of Peter the Great, 2.07 1/4, Great Night, yearling by Caduceus the Great, who obtained a record of 2.28 at the same meeting.

Ernie Crummer, the clever Canadian teamster, whose home is at Chatham, Ont., gathered together ten firsts and four seconds with Bel Dier, 2.09 1/4, by Peter the Great, 2.07 1/4, another pacer in his stable, won four firsts, four seconds and two fourths in ten starts, and is considered good stake material for 1916, the four-year-old having worked in 2.08 1/2 over a half-mile track before going home.

While Napoleon Direct is unbeaten this year the merit of his campaign is to be found in the speed he has shown in his five races he has paced seven heats in 2.02 or better; his 12 winning heats average 2.01 9/10. No other pacer can show so low an average, and in his last race, where he won consecutive heats in 2.00, his performance is excelled by only Directum I, and William, and it should be remembered that 17 have taken records of 2.00 1/4 or better.

The free-for-all pace at Hillsgrove on Saturday was easily taken by Earl Jr., 2.01 1/4. The grey warrior was never called upon to extend himself. The fourth and final heat was turned in 2.09 1/4, within 1 1/2 seconds of the track record. Both halves were paced in exactly the same time 1.04 1/2 seconds. The 2.19 pace, raced the same day, took seven heats to get a winner. Faust Patch was the winner, taking the third, sixth and seventh heats. Toddes and Monte Bells each got a heat, while Bingo landed two. The best time was 2.17 1/4.

Runebo Boy, 2.02 1/4, is making 54 tours of the southern half mile tracks. Etanah trotted an exhibition mile in 2.03 1/4 at Nashville the other day. Walter Cox has won \$12,805 with Worthy Prince this season, and never won a heat.

Lady Gratton, Peter McCormack and Peter Billiken have got back in the racing game all right. W. J. McDonald's matinee trotter, Bingo, 2.21 1/4, is out of Cecelia, a half-sister to Mary Putney, 2.05 1/4. Peter Stevens defeated Joe Boy over the half mile track at Reading, Penn., last week in 2.11 1/4, at 2.08.

Bob Mac the Island-bred pacer now owned in Cape Breton is to be raced on the Montreal speedway this winter. Clydesdale horses are bringing record prices in Scotland. At a recent auction the average for 100 head was \$1,055.

The average time of the Grand Circuit races this year was practically the same as in 1914, a shade slower than 2.08 1/2. Word comes from Lebanon, N. H., of the death of The Bishop, 2.06, a pacer that was a money getter for George Whitney and Ed. Sunderlin.

Troas, 2.12 1/4, a 5-year old gelding by Walnut Hall, was sold at the New England Speed Sale in Medford, Mass last week to Nova Scotia parties for \$35.50.

Lena Moko, an Illinois trotter won a seven-heat race at Rockport and two days later repeated with a six heat win, then went to Cranwood and carried off the money in four heats.

The noted broodmare, Carrietta, 2.18 is now credited with four yearling trotters with standard records—another world's record. The fourth, Senator O'Brien, 2.29, put in his appearance not long ago at Lexington, Ky.

Nellie the Great, a two-year-old trotting filly, made a new world's record for a half-mile track at Springfield, Ohio, when the two-year-old filly, Nelly the Great, trotted the local half-mile track in 2.15 1/2, displacing Nowaday Girl's record of 2.16 1/2, made three years ago. The new champion is by Caduceus the Great, son of Peter the Great, 2.07 1/4, Great Night, yearling by Caduceus the Great, who obtained a record of 2.28 at the same meeting.

Ernie Crummer, the clever Canadian teamster, whose home is at Chatham, Ont., gathered together ten firsts and four seconds with Bel Dier, 2.09 1/4, by Peter the Great, 2.07 1/4, another pacer in his stable, won four firsts, four seconds and two fourths in ten starts, and is considered good stake material for 1916, the four-year-old having worked in 2.08 1/2 over a half-mile track before going home.

While Napoleon Direct is unbeaten this year the merit of his campaign is to be found in the speed he has shown in his five races he has paced seven heats in 2.02 or better; his 12 winning heats average 2.01 9/10. No other pacer can show so low an average, and in his last race, where he won consecutive heats in 2.00, his performance is excelled by only Directum I, and William, and it should be remembered that 17 have taken records of 2.00 1/4 or better.

AMONG THE HORSES

The sum of \$25,000 was recently refused for Peter Volo, 2.02.

The Canadian trotter, Prince Rupert, won the 2.19 trot at Windsor, Conn., taking the measure of a large field of good trotters.

The well known Canadian pacer, Grand Opera, 2.05 1/4, is offered for sale. He is just after a great winning campaign over the mile and half tracks of Canada and the United States.

The former two-year-old champion, Trampass, (2) 2.12 1/4, became the first ten year old half century sire. He has fifteen new performers to his credit, making a grand total of fifty-one to date.

E. S. Livingstone, of Amherst, N. S., now owns the pacing stallion Hal-Law, 2.10 1/2, having purchased him recently from H. B. Ralston of Brighton, Mass. The purchase price is not stated.

Of the 124 drivers whose mounts captured various portions of the purse in the 1915 Grand Circuit, Tommy Murphy, the Ponke-neck wizard, again led all in the race for fame and glory, capturing a grand total of \$83,425, almost double the amount won by any other driver. Second in the list is Walter Cox with \$45,786. Only four others won over \$20,000. They are: Dick McMahon, 337,575; Pop Geers, \$33,673; Van McDonald, \$30,610, and Charley Valentine, \$20,651.

That Captain Aubrey is well started on the road to fame as a sire of early and extreme speed has been amply proven by the performance of his sons and daughters during the racing season now drawing to a close. The filly Lady Aubrey was one of the sensational youngsters of the season. In the Horse Review stakes for a 3 year olds at Columbus, she trotted one heat in 2.08 and in other races in which she started and which were won below 2.10 she stood well up in the money. The gelding Aubrey O., stood second in the 2.12 class at Sedalia, Mo., in the fast time of 2.05 1/4. At the same meeting Italian Aubrey a 5 year old stallion won second money in the 2.10 class. Aubrey a 6 year old daughter, won a good race at Malone, N. Y., taking a record of 2.13 1/4. It is claimed that this mare in her work has shown much faster than her record. Besides the above several of the Captains' youngsters have taken marks below 2.20 this season among them Lieutenant Aubrey, which is a 2 year old last season, took a record of 2.23 1/4 on a half mile track. It is safe to say that few stallions of the same age and like opportunity have as many fast representatives as Captain Aubrey.

is Curative Agent Also In blackleg serum, however, scientists have a means by which the disease is instantly stopped, and in not a few cases it is possible to cure the animals in the first stages of the disease. After using the serum it is