

THE MACAZINE GUARDIAN Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

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 p. m. 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 Poultry 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

SOME COOKING HINTS.

Roast Loin of Pork.

Score the skin in strips about a quarter of an inch apart; place it in a dripping pan with very little water under it; cook it moderately at first as a high heat hardens the rind before the meat is heated through. If it is very lean it should be rubbed with fresh lard, or butter when put into the pan. A stuffing might be made of bread crumbs, chopped sage and onions, pepper and salt, and baked separately on a platter.

Drop Biscuits.

Rub into one cup of flour, one-half teaspoon of butter, one small spoon of salt, three teaspoons of baking powder, and enough sweet milk or water to mix with a spoon; drop on buttered pans.

Buckwheat Cakes.

Half a pint of corn meal; mix with a little cold water and two quarts boiling water; spoonful salt, and boil well. When this gruel is cold, not to scald the yeast, add one compressed yeast cake, which has been well dissolved in a little water; stir in half a pint of white flour, and three pints of buckwheat flour; prepare this at noon, let rise until bedtime, beat it down, and put into a rather cool place until morning. Fry like grid-dle cakes.

Scotch Scones.

Thoroughly mix, while dry, one quart of sifted flour, loosely measured, with two heaping teaspoons of baking powder, then rub into it a teaspoon of cold butter and a teaspoon of salt. Be sure that the butter is well worked in. Add sweet milk enough to make a very soft paste; roll out the paste about a quarter of an inch thick, using plenty of flour on the board and rolling pin; cut into triangular pieces, each side about four inches long, flour the sides and bottom of a biscuit tin, and place the pieces on it. Bake immediately in a quick oven, from 20 to 30 minutes. When half done brush over with sweet milk. Some cooks prefer to bake them in a floured griddle, and cut them in a round shape, about the size of a saucer, then scoured across to form four quarters.

Cheese Pudding.

Half a cup of cheese, half a cup milk, one cup bread crumbs, one egg, one teaspoon mustard, a little salt and pepper. Bake for ten minutes.

The Door to Health

Is Through the Rich Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good, disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health, disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, unstrung nerves, or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain, speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich, red blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health some life itself, to the pills. Mrs. Charles Goddard, Chatham, Ont., says: "Four years ago my nervous system was so run down that I succeeded nothing but a burden. I doctored for two years with little or no benefit. I could neither work, eat or sleep well. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before doing so I thought I would consult my doctor and he told me he knew of no better medicine for building up the nervous system. I started to take the pills and after a short while found they were helping me. I took the pills for nearly three months and am thankful to say that they completely cured me. Ever since I have kept a box of the pills in the house but have not found it necessary to take them. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Baked Codfish.

Soak the fish overnight; clean thoroughly, then put into a stone crock, and cover with water; simmer until tender, then pick over and mash fine. Take two-thirds mashed potatoes, seasoned, one-third fish, mix well together and bake until brown; then make a sauce of drawn butter, into which cut up two hard-boiled eggs.

STUFFED BAKED APPLES.

Peel large sweet apples and remove the cores. Fill with a mixture of chopped raisins, nuts, cinnamon and sugar. Put a spoonful of whipped cream on each apple.

STEWED PRUNES WITH TAPIOCA CREAMS.

Soak a pound of prunes in cold water for fifteen minutes; strain from the water. Put them in a jar with fresh water sufficient to cover, a strip of lemon rind, and about two table-spoonfuls of brown sugar. Cover the jar and stand it in a very moderate oven until the prunes are quite tender, remove the lemon rind, and leave to cool.

For the cream, take two good table-spoonfuls of tapioca, and soak it in a pint of milk for ten minutes. Boil together till the grains are quite transparent and the mixture thick, stirring frequently. Sweeten with a large spoonful of sugar, and add a few drops each of vanilla and almond flavouring. It may also be coloured a faint pink, with cochineal, if liked. Turn into a wet mould and leave till quite set; place the mould in warm water for four seconds, and the tapioca should turn out nicely into a glass dish. Put the stewed prunes round.

LITTLE BANANA JELLIES.

Skin five or six bananas, according to size, not over ripe; cut them in half lengthwise, then into pieces not too small. Melt a half-pint packet of lemon jelly and another of cherry or raspberry, by directions on packet. Fry cut the sliced bananas on two flat dishes, and pour the lemon jelly over one, and the cherry over the other. The jelly should just cover the fruit, and the slices of banana should not touch each other. When quite stiff, cut out each piece of banana with a rim of jelly round, and arrange them prettily on a glass dish. No decoration is required; the contrasting colours are sufficient of themselves.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Add a little vinegar to the enamel when cleaning gas stoves. The polish will be better. When short of eggs for cakes, one tablespoonful of vinegar may be substituted for one egg. A large loaf cut into two or three pieces makes excellent dish washers. A longer one can be kept for cleaning rugs. Loaf is very easy to keep sweet and clean and, being rough in texture, it does the work easily and well. Nothing will make the front door cleaner than a rub all over with a wet spatula. It takes all the wet spots off without smearing, and does not injure the paint. No soap need be used. This applies to any painted surface. When the floor door mat has been shaken and beaten face downwards, and still looks muddy and dull, rub it all over the way of the fiber with a thick cloth, or loofah, dipped in hot or cold water, rinsing out the cloth constantly. It will make the mat look quite fresh and clean. A polish for silver and plated articles can be made by taking half a pound each of whiting, soda, and common yellow soap. Cut the soap up into very small pieces, put all into an old saucapan and let it stand on the fire till all is dissolved and smooth; stir into jars or tins. Apply with a soft cloth and wash in hot water.

After using the carpet sweeper, or brush, a loofah cut in two and wrung out very dry, rubbed lightly over the carpet or rug, will freshen and cleanse it. A pail of water must be used and the water frequently changed, as the loofah takes up a great deal of dirt. For stair carpets, this method is invaluable.

THE EVENING GROSBEAK.

Bird students will be interested to learn that the Evening Grosbeak has again appeared in the Maritime Provinces. They have been seen at Amherst, and Professor DeWolfe or Truro writes that they paid him two visits, in Truro, during the month of January. The first record of these birds in the Maritime Provinces was from March, 1913. Last year they were reported from various parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. I shall be pleased to receive notes of their appearance this year. Let all bird students be on watch for these rare birds.

The description of this bird, given by Chapman, is as follows: "Male, forehead yellow, crown black, upper parts olive-brown, becoming dull yellow on the rump; belly and scapulars yellow; wings and tail black; end half of the secondaries and their coverts white. Female, brownish-gray, lighter on the underparts more of loss tinged with yellow, especially on the nape; wings black, inner primaries white at the base, secondaries edged with white; tail black, the feathers tipped with white on the inner web; upper tail-coverts black tipped with white."

Concerning Something Good Remember the milk when it hath been skimmed—to use it often. Verily, it is the same as whole milk, save for the butterfat. Still it containeth therein the milk sugar, the flesh-making proteins, and the mineral substances—all of which hath great value.

Use unto them who drinketh that from which the foam must be blown, and washeth skimilk which is an excellent, satisfying, nourishing drink, and on which a man may get filled but not full.

Use unto the wasteful wife who goeth often to the water bucket when cooking and remembereth not the can of skimilk which can be used in preparing many foods.

Take a little skimilk for thy stomach's sake, and for thy many infirmities.

Know that it is an excellent and inexpensive food, and that among nutrition experts it is of high repute.

FARM

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET SILOS BUILT AND READY FOR BIG STORES OF ENSILAGE

In view of the fact that this is the time to plan the farm work for 1917, this subject deserves attention. Many of our best dairymen in Eastern as well as in Western Canada have reached the conclusion that, especially on valuable and expensive land, it is unprofitable to follow the old practice of depending on pastures alone for the summer feeding of the dairy cows. The hot dry summers and consequent burnt-up grass, the hordes of flies and the realization of the fact that much more feed can be grown from the same land if cultivated, have all been factors forcing the above conclusion. The question then is how to overcome these obstacles to the profitability of our dairy industry.

During the past two summers, the experimental dairy herd at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been working to solve just such a problem. This herd is stabled during the entire summer, making it possible to carry on a fairly conclusive test of the comparative value of corn, ensilage, green clover, and green peas and oats, for the purpose above mentioned. Ensilage 30 pounds, and hay 6 pounds, form the daily roughage ration for this herd at all times. For a period in 1915, ensilage and hay were replaced by 60 pounds of green peas and oats, and for one period in 1916, all the hay and part of the ensilage were replaced by 20 pounds of green alfalfa, while during a second period of repetition of the 1915 experiment was carried on.

The test showed that in almost every case the cost of production of milk and butterfat was considerably higher when ensilage formed the ration. This is one point made in favor of ensilage. However, we have not taken into consideration the cost of putting these feeds before the cows. In the case of ensilage the silo is filled the fall before at a comparatively low cost per ton and the matter of throwing it to the cows is a small item. On the other hand the preparation of a suitable ration of green feed crops to ensure having such at all times and the cutting and hauling of the same to the barn or feeding paddock take much valuable time at busy seasons of the year, making another point in favor of the ensilage. If another point in its favor is that it is always uniform in quality whereas the quality of green feed crop is uncertain, particularly in a season such as we have just experienced.

All the evidence would then seem to prove that the most profitable form of succulence to use to supplement the pastures for dairy cattle is corn ensilage of the previous year's growth. Now is the time, therefore, to be in to prepared by all the means at your disposal, for a large crop of corn next year and either fill your present silo to its utmost capacity or build another small one especially for summer feeding.

ARE YOU GOING TO USE FERTILIZERS THIS YEAR?

When a man has decided that it will pay him to use artificial fertilizers, he should know what the fertilizer he is going to apply is composed of, and he should apply it to specific crops for specific reasons. Thus, a man that would apply a nitrogenous fertilizer to clover or alfalfa would be wasting both time and money. To apply lime or phosphatic fertilizers to either of these crops would probably prove a profitable investment.

Corn is a voracious feeder and therefore responds well to barnyard manure. If a heavy application of manure is given this crop, all the artificial fertilizer that will be required, as a rule, is 200 or 300 lbs. of acid phosphate or basic slag per acre.

Mangies require lots of nitrogen, therefore, as much as twenty tons of

Fretful Babies

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B., writes:—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Suggestion On Eczema

It will take just a few moments to step in and ask us what our experience has been in the way of grateful customers with the soothing wash of Dr. D. D. Your Money back unless the first bottle relieves you. E. A. Foster, Central Drugstore, Sunnyside.

The Liquid Wash

barnyard manure per acre may be applied, and after the crop is up a top dressing of equal parts of common salt and nitrate of soda applied at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre should be given.

Turnips require especially phosphatic fertilizers, as they are a shallow rooted crop. Only a moderate application of barnyard manure need be given, say eight or ten tons per acre. Acid phosphate or basic slag should be applied at the rate of 300 or 400 lbs. per acre.

When it follows clover does not, as a rule, require any kind of fertilizer, but if it has come through the winter badly a top dressing of nitrate of soda at the rate of 75 to 100 lbs. per acre should be applied.

Oats and barley are shallow rooted crops, and although they are dependent on a good supply of nitrogen, require mineral fertilizers, since they cannot range for these constituents in the same way as the deeper rooted, wheat, or rye. Therefore, in country with a fair dressing of barnyard manure, about 200 lbs. of basic slag or acid phosphate per acre is beneficial. If no barnyard manure is available, some nitrogenous fertilizer such as cyanamide should be applied early in the spring with the phosphatic fertilizer before the crop is put in. About 100 lbs. of cyanamide per acre would be about the right amount to apply.

FEEDS AND FERTILIZERS.

The Latest in Science, The Best in Practice.

With hogs selling for \$14.00 per cwt., the man who has some hogs to sell is going to make money, even if he has to feed them grain at two cents per pound. Middlings and skim milk are the hog feeds par excellence. They are essentially safe feeds. Remember that four pounds of skim milk or butter milk are equal to about one pound of grain.

If you have no roots or silage to feed to your cattle, feed some oil cake. It will keep them in good condition. If you are feeding cotton seed meal and the animals appear constipated it will pay you to replace some of the cotton seed meal with oil cake. Oil cake and cotton seed meal have the same feeding value. The main difference is that cotton seed meal is more or less constipating if no succulent feed is given, while oil cake is laxative in effect.

Clover and other leguminous crops are soil builders and should be included in every rotation. Experiments have shown that clover will increase the yield of twenty bushels per acre. Although leguminous crops enrich the soil with nitrogen, they cannot thrive if the soil lacks lime or other mineral constituents. Many farmers are finding that an application of lime or basic slag works wonders in the securing a bumper yield. If you suspect that your soil is acid try some lime this spring. Unless your soil is very fertile, a dressing of basic slag will also be profitable.

THE VALUE OF MANURE FROM TWENTY-FOUR STEERS.

The manure from twenty-four steers averaging in weight close to 1,000 pounds each, running loose in two box stalls at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., covering a period of 120 days, or four months, weighed 112 tons, 640 pounds. The average for each day was 1,872 pounds or 78 pounds per steer. Straw bedding amounting to 10 pounds per steer per day was used and all liquids as well as the solids were saved.

Chemists tell us that this fresh manure from fairly well fed steers contains in each ton 7 1/2 pounds nitrogen, 3 1/2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 9 pounds of potash. When buying commercial fertilizer we pay 25 cents per pound for nitrogen and 7 to 8 cents for phosphoric acid. Potash cannot be bought at any price, but in order to get at a fair valuation for the above manure, we should allow at least 5 cents per pound, the price of potash before the war.

A ton of the above manure at these prices would have the following value: 7 1/2 lbs. nitrogen at 25c \$1.93 3 1/2 lbs. phosphoric acid at 7c25 9 lbs. potash at 5c45

Value per ton \$2.63

At the valuation of \$2.63 per ton, 112 tons, 640 pounds, would be worth \$295.40, or \$12.31 per steer, a little over \$3.00 per steer per month. Considering that potash will each year become a greater factor in agricultural production the value is even greater than that given above.

Nothing has been said as to the value of the humus in the above calculation. It is estimated that the humus value of manure has from 50 to 100 per cent the same value as the chemical ingredients depending upon the soil on which it is used and the manner of application.

It is a well known fact that almost half the total of the excrement from the stock lies in the urine. If the liquid part is allowed to drain away through holes in the stable floor, or otherwise, nearly one-half of its value will be lost.

The water retained by 100 pounds of material used for absorbents in the stable after 24 hours was as follows:

Wheat straw 230 pounds
Oat straw 285 pounds
Well dried peat 600 pounds
Dry Sawdust 435 pounds
Dried leaves 162 pounds

A wise policy for each County to follow at the present time is well set forth in the following resolution adopted by some four hundred farmers at a Kings County Farmers' Association meeting recently held at Kentville, N. S.

Whereas four-fifths of the potash and two-thirds of the nitrogen in manure voided by animals is in the liquid and whereas these liquid manures are often lost through open floors lack of proper litter for absorbents,

and outside leaching, therefore, resolved, that this Association do everything possible to encourage tight stable floors, more general use of absorbents, and better housing of the manure in order to prevent this loss as far as possible, thus increasing production and rendering a National Service thereby."

SOLUBLE POISONS TO CONTROL THE ADULT OF THE APPLE MAGGOT.

Soluble poisons in the poisoned bait spray to control the adult of the apple maggot (Rhagoletis pomonella).—Experiments conducted during 1914 and 1915 are reported in Maine Sta. Bulletin.

No conclusions of the poisoned bait spray from any of the experiments performed during 1914 due to the fact that the different soluble poisons scorched the leaves and therefore insoluble arsenicals were then substituted. A series of experiments with different amounts of soluble poisons, such as potassium and sodium arsenate and sodium arsenite, show that as small a quantity as 0.25 oz. of these insecticides dissolved in boiling water and then added to 3 gal. of water with one pint of molasses will burn the foliage of the apple trees.

In 1915, during a very rainy season, the results obtained with three applications of the poisoned bait spray containing a soluble poison dissolved in diluted molasses (potassium arsenate .75 oz., molasses, 1 pt., and water 3 gals.), showed that the infestation varied from 0 to 20 per cent in orchards situated away from the margin of the experimental area, and from 32 to 57 per cent in orchards near untreated trees. An even distribution of the droplets over the foliage is more effective than spraying the trunk, large limbs, and foliage of the lower branches. The number of applications necessary to insure good results can not be stated with this work still in its experimental stage. In orchards where tent caterpillars have practically stripped or partially defoliated the trees the poisoned bait with the use of a soluble poison can not be advocated. In orchards where tent caterpillars are controlled, defoliation caused by spray injury is far less than the damage caused by these pests in neglected orchards. Our experience shows that after fruit growers have been convinced of the results obtained by the use of the poisoned bait spray, many prefer sound fruit even if burned foliage is the necessary price.

"The fruit fly remedy has been a complete failure in the control of the pest here for a week or two before the event so that she may become comfortable and used to her surroundings. Before the animal is put in here the place should be cleaned out, and the floor and walls should be sprayed or washed with some good disinfectant. The time and money spent in this way is but small, and this will prevent the young animal getting infected with disease. Abundance of bedding should be supplied so that the mare will be thoroughly comfortable. It is necessary at all times to remove the manure regularly and keep the animal clean but it is especially desirable at this time.

HOW ABOUT SEED POTATOES?

Experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., with eight lots of Garnet Chieftain potatoes secured from different growers in 1915 show a variation in yield of from 36 bushels to 240 bushels per acre, or a difference of 204 bushels per acre in yield when grown under uniform conditions. Seed from these eight lots planted in 1916 yielded from 68 bushels to 312 bushels per acre, a difference of 244 bushels per acre. The respective positions of the different lots were changed very little in the second year, but the lowest yielding ones increased somewhat and the highest yield was not so great.

Seed from fifteen others of this variety was planted in 1916 and the lowest yield obtained was 158 bushels and the highest 273 bushels per acre, a difference in favor of the best over the poorest of 120 bushels per acre.

Ten tons of pure stock of Green Mountain from different growers ranged from 180 1/2 bushels per acre to 313 bushels per acre, a difference of 132 1/2 bushels. Seventeen lots of Irish Cobbler ranged from 93 bushels per acre as the poorest to 235 bushels as the best, a difference in favor of the best yielding strain of 142 bushels. The moral from the Experimental Farms is that this would show that there may be as great a difference between two potatoes of the same variety.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS OVERCOME BY SAFE METHOD

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN WHEREBY INSOMNIA CAN BE SAFELY AND QUICKLY CURED.

Worry, overwork, overstudy and indigestion cause insomnia.

Healthy, natural sleep can't be produced by drugs. First, the blood circulation must be improved; Congestion of blood in the head must be removed. Irritation in the brain must be relieved.

It's because Ferrozone equalizes circulation because it cools the irritation because it removes congestion, that it does cure insomnia.

For building blood and nerve, for instilling force and life into over-worked organs, for establishing strength and vitality, where can you find anything so efficient as Ferrozone?

Remember, sleep is just as important as food. You must sleep, or break down, but if you'll use Ferrozone and thereby remove the conditions which now keep you from sleep, you'll get well quickly. Ferrozone is not a narcotic, not a dope; it is a health-giving tonic that any child or delicate woman can use. Absolutely safe is Ferrozone.

Take it for a month, take it for a year—no harm, but immeasurable good will result. To sleep well, look well, feel well, to be free from depression, nervousness or blues—use Ferrozone. It's a food tonic, a healer to the weak and wretched, a boon to the sleepless—sold in 50c boxes, six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or direct from The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

as there is between potatoes of different varieties, and that it is wise to secure stock from farms which have had high yielding crops. Because the Green Mountain has failed in giving a crop on a certain farm is not proof that this variety will not yield well there; it may have been due to low vitality in the seed stock. Such reversion in yield may have been due to disease, or adverse soil or climatic conditions which affected the crop at some time and it may be better to discard the stock entirely than to try to bring it up to its former vitality by selection.

VALUE OF PREPOTENCY AND A PURE STRAIN.

One of the first principles of breeding is that "like begets like," but this does not always hold true if the animals bred together do not come from the same strain. If we breed two animals that are unlike, it will be observed that the one having the strongest quality of type will give character to the offspring. A pure bred male and female, both of the same type when bred together will produce offspring possessing qualities of both parents, which will be intensified in the progeny.

By breeding animals that are closely related, it is possible to get a strain of animals that will always breed true to copy. This in-and-in breeding as it is called is the way most of our pure breeds of cattle have been produced. The offspring when animals have been bred true to type for generations and generations are most liable to be prepotent—that is, stamp their characteristics on the offspring, than animals whose breeding has received no special attention. This is why a pure bred animal is almost invariably more prepotent than one that is not pure bred.

Have Good Breeding Pens

If there is any time when all kinds of stock require comfortable quarters it is at foaling, calving, lambing, or farrowing time. The accommodation at this time need not be fancy or elaborate, preparation need be made. Just a few simple things have to be kept mind of and done. When animals are going to have young a special separate pen or loose box should be used. The animal should be kept here for a week or two before the event so that she may become comfortable and used to her surroundings. Before the animal is put in here the place should be cleaned out, and the floor and walls should be sprayed or washed with some good disinfectant. The time and money spent in this way is but small, and this will prevent the young animal getting infected with disease. Abundance of bedding should be supplied so that the mare will be thoroughly comfortable. It is necessary at all times to remove the manure regularly and keep the animal clean but it is especially desirable at this time.

The implements used on the farm represent a large investment, and this investment increases yearly. Every year that can be added to their life represents profit. This is the age of the "iron horse," and unless we take care of our machinery the animal loss is going to increase enormously.

TO HELP RELIEVE SCOURS IN CALVES

The first thing is to remove the cause and then give them lime water in the milk. Two table-spoonfuls twice a day for a calf two months old and for larger calves half a cupful. Make the lime water by putting a handful of lime into a pail of water, when it has slacked and settled, pour off the clear portion and bottle it for future use.

The general impression seems to be that in the raising of beef cattle for ordinary market purposes an animal showing the breeding characteristics of the cow it belongs and fed economically will make a profitable beef producer, but according to Prof. O. Sevenson of the Pennsylvania State College, this is an entirely wrong conception of raising beef at a profit, for he points out that selection in a beef herd is as important as it is in an average herd of dairy cattle.

Feeding the Ewes

Pregnant ewes can be kept all winter on nothing else but good clover or alfalfa hay and roots. A little silage may be fed if roots are not available but we prefer silage. If the ewes are in thin condition, a small ration of meal may be given. Some time before lambing some grain should be given. Just how much will depend on the size of the ewe and her condition. The aim should be to have her in good condition when lambing time comes but not too fat. Never have ewes thin at this time. Not only is it cruel to stint the ewe with feed, but the lambs when they come will not be so strong.

AMONG THE HORSES

AMONG THE HORSES.

Earl, Jr., 2.01 1/2 goes to the Mid-winter Sale.

Eleven meetings in the Bay State Circuit for 1917!

The Worcester meeting of the Bay State Circuit will offer a \$1,000 early closer for 2.14 paces.

The old warrior, Ralph Wick 2.13 1/4 is now the property of David Turner, of Newport, Maine.

William G. Snell of New Bedford, Mass., is the new owner of the seven-year-old trotter, Homer Guard 2.26 1/4 by Homerdale.

Sir Albert S., 2.03 1/4, was a starter in the ice races at Montpelier, Vt., last Saturday. The old pacer is owned at Morrisville, Vt.

The New England Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting in Boston last week, voted to hold the annual New England Fair at Worcester, Mass. Labor Day week.

In a match for \$100 Minnie Directly 2.13 1/4, defeated Bob Manager 2.18 1/4 over a quarter-mile track near White River Junction, Vt., February 10. No time reported.

George Booth, of North Anson, Maine, has bought the three-year-old pacing filly, Lady Cochran, 2.21 1/4, from Patchen Wilkes Farm. The Lady is an own sister to Don F., 2.05 1/4.

John A. Marks of Margate disposed of a fine bunch of brood mares and colts by auction on Feb. 13th at satisfactory prices. Hugh Morrison the silver tongued auctioneer, Kensington did the selling.—K.

Mr. James Gorman, Kensington, owner of Park Medium (2.29 1/4) is the owner of "Lady Delia," a green trotter, which he expects to try out at the race on the New London Speedway.—K.

Mr. G. F. Leonard, Boston, to whom Mr. Hammond Kelly, sold Mayor Todd has taken kindly to his pleased with his purchase and his Mayor Todd has taken kindly to his new home. "Barring some accident," says Mr. Leonard, "P. E. Island will some day be very proud of Mayor Todd."

A. L. Rogers, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia, Kensington, is the proud owner of a Capelin Aubrey filly, which he purchased at the sale of the late Dr. A. A. Black, although just broken it shows evidence of the natural speed of the Peter The Great stock. He also has a Crescues colt which he values highly.—K.

In addition to the foal of Lou Dillon, 1.58 1/2, three other youngsters have recently arrived at Charles Neek Farm. Baroness Seitzer, 2.15 1/4, dropped a bay colt on Tuesday morning of

(Continued on page ten.)

Good-Bye, Old Backache Nerviline Will Fix You!

STIFFNESS IS RUBBED RIGHT OUT; EVERY SIGN OF PAIN DISAPPEARS.

Geewhiz—think of it! No more stomach dosing necessary to cure your lame back. Every trace, every bit of stiffness every sign of weakness in the back's muscles can be rubbed away for all time to come by good old "Nerviline."

No other liniment can do the work so quickly, can penetrate so deeply, can bring ease and comfort to the back-ward sufferer as Nerviline invariably does.

Backache isn't the only malady. Nerviline is quicker to cure. For lumbago or sciatica you would go far to find relief so speedy as Nerviline gives. For chronic rheumatism there are pain destroying properties in Nerviline that give it first rank. The way it limbers up a stiff joint and takes soreness out of strained or rheumatic muscles is simply a wonder.

If you have an ache or a pain anywhere, if you have a sore back, a stiff neck, a stiff joint, a strained muscle—if you have lumbago, congested chest or sore throat, just try Nerviline. Rub it on plentifully—it won't blister, it can't do anything—but cure you quickly. 25c per bottle of Nerviline, the king of all pain-relieving remedies.

Advertisement for Bruce's Seeds, featuring an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of their seeds and the availability of a catalogue.