

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

TO THE FARMER

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week...

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads departments...

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

THE BUSINESS OF HOMEMAKING

Good pie crust cannot be made from inferior lard.

Gelatin should always be first soaked in cold water.

The water with which pie crust is mixed should be iced.

Bean soup for luncheon is a meal in itself in winter time.

Steak may be served with either oysters or mushroom sauce.

The coffee left from breakfast may be utilized for coffee gelatine.

Less water and more soap is the secret of the successful laundress.

To clean white statuary coat with starch let dry and then remove the starch mixture.

Prevent a glass jar or bottle from cracking when hot things are put into them by wrapping a hot cloth around them.

Be careful when buying a sirloin steak to select a cut that has little talk with it.

Boiled rice served with chocolate or hard sauce makes a simple and wholesome dessert.

Unless the chicken is young, it should not be fried.

To make potato chips that are crisp cut the chips into very cold water, then lift out and dry between cloths and drop into boiling fat.

To have dumplings light they should not be uncovered from the time they are put into the pot until they are dished up to serve.

Toast is much more delicate if the crusts are cut off.

To make a good pot roast first brown the meat on all sides in a frying pan on top of the stove.

Do not throw away the water in which spinach is boiled but put it on

RICH RED BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

JUST A LITTLE MORE RICH, RED BLOOD CURES MOST ALL ILLS.

The lack of sufficient, red health-giving blood does not end merely in a pale complexion.

Bloodless people are the tired, languid, run down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life.

Headache, palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting spells and all ways nervousness.

If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow.

Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more, red blood, then a bounding health, vitality and pleasure in life.

To make the blood rich, red and pure, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

No other medicine increases the pure blood supply so quickly or so surely.

The cure actually begins with the first dose, though naturally it is not noticeable.

This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for more than a quarter of a century.

This is why thousands have always a good word to say for this great medicine.

In Canada, Mrs. Alex. Gillis, Glenville, N.S., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly."

They are really a wonderful medicine. I was very much run down, suffered from frequent dizzy spells, and had an almost constant severe pain in the back.

My home work was a source of dread, I felt so weak, and life held but little enjoyment.

Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the result was almost marvellous.

They made me feel like a new woman and fully restored my health.

I would urge every weak woman to give these pills a fair trial."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box of six boxes for \$2.50.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

the stove, boil it down to rich flavor and it will make a delicious cream soup.

To renovate household brushes of any kind put a teaspoonful of soda in a basin of hot water and wash the brushes up and down in it, then dry in hot sun.

Ink in the small ornamental ink wells evaporates quickly.

Prevent this by lining the cover with absorbent cotton and saturating it with water.

WINTER COOKERY

Apple Snow—Take a cupful of apple sauce which has been put through a fine sieve...

Using up Cold Powl—Cut off the meat, free it from skin, bone and sinew, then chop fine, season nicely and put it into a saucepan with enough white sauce to moisten it.

Let simmer, without boiling, till quite hot, stirring all the time.

Serve on a hot dish with bits of bread, buttered and toasted in the oven, all around.

THE SCRAP BAG

Left Over Porridge

It is often a problem to know what to do with left-over porridge.

One plan is to make it into griddle cakes.

Another is to make it into a batter, and cook on a hot greased griddle.

The New Tea-Kettle

When you get a new tea-kettle make up your mind that you will not let "lime" accumulate in it.

Do not let it boil a moment longer than necessary and wash it out every day or two, using Dutch Cleanser or powdered brick if necessary.

A Good Table Mat

Buy a sheet of white asbestos cut into pieces the right size and slip them into the linen pocket or slips fastened with tiny buttons and loops on the under side.

The slips may be embroidered and are very easily laundered.

They look well on the table, while the asbestos forms a very efficient protector for even a polished surface.

OATMEAL COOKIES

Two thirds cup butter, 2-3 brown sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup oatmeal, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder.

Cream the butter; add the sugar, egg, oatmeal, flour and baking powder.

Mix well. If too dry add a little cream.

Toss on floured board, roll thin and cut into rounds.

Place in buttered pans and bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Anise cookies: Four eggs, 2 cups sugar, 1 teaspoonful anise seed, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder.

Beat eggs, add sugar and beat again; add flour, baking powder and anise seed, pounded fine.

Drop by 1/2 tea spoonfuls in well-greased pans, one inch apart.

Let stand over night or about ten hours in a cool place to dry. Bake in a slow oven.

COST OF PAPER BAGS

In an effort to combat the high cost of paper, many bakers in Milwaukee for the last several months have assessed an extra charge of 2 cents on 4 dozen of rolls, which cost 10 cents.

The 2 cents is the value of the bag as fixed by bakers.

Grocers, too, have adopted new rules and regulations pertaining to the use of paper bags.

Many have asked that their customers upon arriving home with their purchases, return the bags, which are used again.

Others supply the bags for which they charge 1 cent each, or suggest that purchasers bring their own bags.

In some instances it has been reported by housewives that groceries and other provisions have been received in filthy bags.

FARM

LEADING HORSES OF 1916.

For many years past it has been the Horse Review's annual custom to present, in the Christmas paper, a resume of the leading sires of five or more new performers of the year.

This year it includes the names of 44 different stallions.

The greatest number ever previously presented was 79, in 1914.

Among them were, Peter W., 11 yrs., 2.08 1/2, fastest performance in 1911 2.11 1/4; and Peter O'Donna, 2.08, fastest performance in 1916, 2.06 1/2.

At the head of the list is the wonder sire, Peter the Great, 4, 2.07 1/4, who occupies that post for the third year in succession.

In 1915 he had 60 new performers—a new high-water mark of the kind.

This year he has 54. During the past three seasons he has added the names of 163 standard performers to his roster.

An average of over 54 a year. Singara finished second last year with thirty-one, but this year finished Guy Axworthy, 4, 2.08 1/4, the new Walnut Hall Farm stallion, fills that niche with 23 King, 2.06 1/4, the dead son of May King, 2.21 1/2, was third in 1915, with 27, but this year his own son, J. Malcolm Forbes, 4, 2.08, holds that honor with 20.

Bingara wound up in fourth place this year with 18 to his credit, while General Wats, 3, 2.06 1/2, and Trampfast, 2.12 1/4, divided that honor in 1915 with 20 each.

It is indeed pleasing to note the wonderful showing made by young sires in 1916. Those ten years old and under that are included, and their respective ages, are: J. Malcolm Forbes, 4, 2.08 (9); Morgan Axworthy, 2.17 (9); Atlantic Express, 2.07 1/2 (8); and the extremely young Wilbur Lou, 5, 2.10 1/4, who makes his first appearance at the age of seven.

Only six sires of the whole list of stallions are dead.

Record stallions largely predominate, as only four of the 44 are without marks.

Every one of this quartette, however, is made up of Bingara, Moko, The Bondsman and Sidney Dillon, were trained and showed extreme speed.

All but two of the stallions are male line descendants of Hambletonian 10.

One of these exceptions traces to Mambrino Chief 11, while the other is a member of the famous Hal tribe of pacers.

The 42 Hambletonian stallions are divided among the houses of George Wilkes, 2.22, Electioneer, Happy Medium, Abdullah 15, Artillery 9, Wilkes, 16 to more.

Twenty go to Wilkes, 16 to Electioneer, 3 to Happy Medium, and one each to Abdullah 15 Artillery and Strathmore.

The results for the year show the ever-increasing lead which Bingara is assuming as a family founder.

For some time past it has seemed almost assured that he would ultimately occupy a higher position than any other stallion as a progenitor of trotting speed; of speed-siring sons, and speed-producing daughters, than any stallion since the days of his own grand sire, Electioneer.

This assumption is today a positive fact. One needs only to glance through the list of leading sires to have this made plain.

Bingara himself is represented. His sons, J. Malcolm Forbes, 4, 2.08, Bingara, Binjolla 2.17 1/2, The Exponent 2.11 1/4, Abinger, 2.18, Border Knight 2.12 1/4, and Vice Commodore 2.11, are all included, while his grandsons, Cochran 3, 2.11 1/2, Kentucky Todd, 3, 2.08 1/2, The Northern Man 2.06 1/2, and Todd Mac 2.07 1/2, are also present.

This makes the Bingara representation exceed that of 44. Thus, over 25 per cent of the leading sires of 1916 belong to the Bingara family, and Bingara himself would be but twenty-three years of age were he living today.

The history of breeding never revealed a parallel instance. Great was Bingara, greater generation by generation, becomes the family he left.

Peter the Great is represented by two sons, Peter W., 2.08 1/2, and Peter O'Donna 2.08, and no grandson.

THE HORSE

Winter Training of the Colt

During the winter many colts, both last spring's and older, will be given some training.

It is always well in the young in the human race, as with the young in the human race, to start early. The colt, weaned, to start early a box stall during the fall and early winter months, should now learn to stand tied and be given his first lessons in stable manners.

We would not take him out of the box stall for good, but each day he should stand in a narrow stall, tied with a good, stout headstall and shank, and the attendant should take pains to go around him, teach him to stand over when spoken to, handle his feet, head, ears, etc., and accustom him to the curry-comb and brush.

A short time each day spent in this method of training will prepare the colt for handling outside on the halter.

When he has learned to stand tied without pulling he should be taken outside and taught to lead. It is important, in his first lesson, that he is not permitted to get away, because getting away would soon become a habit with him, and it would be with difficulty that the habit would be broken.

If there is any doubt in the mind of the attendant about his ability to handle the colt, he should give the animal a first lesson when he has some help on the halter shank.

Always be quiet, careful, speak in low tones, and use kindness rather than force.

After the colt has been taught to lead there may be little to do in his education for the first winter, only keep him leading once in a while and keep him tied for a short time daily, that he become thoroughly accustomed to each. Older colts should be bridled and used in the stable, where they become accustomed to bridle and harness before being taught to drive and draw, but the handling of the older colt is a subject by itself which we shall treat in future articles.

TURF

THE BEST METHOD TO EXERCISE A BROOD MARE.

The winter season brings its difficulties in the horse barn. It is no easy matter to regulate feeding and exercise with the different horse stock as to keep all the stock in the healthiest, most vigorous condition, with the least feed and work.

The in-fact brood mare probably gives more trouble on the average farm than does any of the other horses.

Colts may be turned out together and allowed to remain out, on fine days, for several hours at a time, and in the evening, their vitality is such that they take plenty of exercise.

It is rather dangerous to turn the brood mare out with them at times, because she may be cross and may kick some of them, or they may be playful and may kick her.

There are three places in which to exercise the brood mare, or at least three methods used. Some depend upon the box stall; others upon the open yard; and still others upon light work in the team.

We agree that every brood mare should, if possible, have a box stall. Not only stalls, often insufficiently supplied with bedding, which may be the case on many farms this year, owing to the short straw crop, are none too comfortable and very often the mare pays the straw back behind and is forced to get up and down on a slippery floor.

But the exercise the brood mare will take in the box stall is not sufficient for her general welfare. She will take some in moving about the stall, but unless she gets light work, or exercise for several hours each day, she will not be fit to get up and down on a slippery floor.

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body. A shallow-ribbed heifer tucked up at the fore flank seldom turns out to be a heavy producer.

There must be room for the vital organs to operate properly, and for a storage of large quantities of feed.

The heavy, consistent milkier is usually a heavy feeder. A heifer lacking in constitution seldom develops into a strong, rugged cow.

It is essential that they have a feminine appearance; heaviness and coarseness are objectionable.

The eye indicates a good deal. It should be full, mild but bright, and more or less active.

A dullness about the eye denotes a sluggish disposition which has a tendency to lay on flesh rather than produce a large flow of milk.

Large nostrils which permit easy entrance of air to the lungs are easily associated with depth of chest and lung capacity.

There should be a correlation of parts, which give symmetry to the body. One part cannot be overdeveloped without detracting somewhat from another.

While it is desirable that a cow should have a mild disposition, she should also be alert, sensitive, and active.

These qualities should be noticeable in the heifer. The skin and hair denote the quality to a large degree.

Even with the calf the mammary system is an indication of what those organs will develop into in the mature animal and should receive consideration.

Examine the udder carefully and note whether the teats are well placed or not, and that there are indications of the udder being well attached.

The milk veins should extend well forward if they are tortuous, branched and end in deep milk wells so much the better.

The points mentioned can be seen with the eye, but there are other things which must be taken into consideration.