

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 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.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Queries and Contributions for this department should be addressed to Mrs. A. E. Dunbrack, P. O. Box 223 Charlottetown.

GRAHAM CAKE.

One cup of sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1/4 cup milk, 3/4 cup graham crackers rolled fine, 1 teaspoon baking powder, flavor. Any kind of filling between layers.

RAISIN PUFFS.

One half cup butter, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1/2 cup milk, 1 egg 1/2 cup raisins, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Place in buttered cups in a steamer and steam for half an hour. The above recipe makes four puffs, but when eight are needed I just double the recipe.

MAPLE CARMEL CAKE.

Cream 2 1/2 cups butter and 2 cups powdered sugar. Add 3/4 cups of flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup milk and 6 eggs whites.

NUT CAKE.

Three eggs, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/4 cup sweet milk, 2 1/2 cups flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup nuts. Flavor to taste.

SOFT GINGER BREAD.

One cup molasses, 2 level teaspoons soda, 1 cup cream or 1/2 cup soft butter or lard and fill cup with boiling water. 1 beaten egg, a pinch of salt, 1 small teaspoon ginger and 2 heaping cups sifted flour. Beat smooth, but not too much, as that lightens the color. Bake in moderate oven.

CHOCOLATE PIE

Four tablespoons chocolate, 1 pint boiling water, cook 2 minutes, then take yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons corn starch, and 6 tablespoons sugar, mix all together and boil till thick. Bake with one crust, beat whites of eggs to a stiff froth for top.

CREAM CAKE.

One cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 egg, beat these together, then add 1 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder in flour, then add flavoring, bake in layer tins.

Chocolate Filling.—Two large tablespoons cocoa or grated chocolate, butter size of egg. Melt these together, then add 3 tablespoons cold coffee and enough powdered sugar to thicken.

Chocolate Cake.—Take a cupful of brown sugar, add a half cup of sour cream, a half tablespoonful of soda, one egg well beaten, a cup and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoon of baking powder. Dissolve two squares of chocolate in half a cup of boiling water and add to the cake the last thing. Flavor with vanilla and bake in two layers.

Cabbage Salad.—Shred cabbage very fine and plunge into cold water to crisp. Drain and dress with sour cream, sugar, salt and if not quite sour enough a very little vinegar may be added. This is a salad which can be enjoyed at any meal with almost any combination of foods.

Sour cream when mixed with fruit juices and sweetened will freeze smooth and velvety. Orange juice with sour cream and sugar to sweeten is a combination especially tasty and delightful. Mix and freeze as an ice cream. Raspberry, grape juice or peach juice are others. Lemon is an acid with the sour cream also an acid that the result is not so good unless a sour frozen dish is desired.—Nettie E. Maxwell.

GROWING GOOSEBERRIES

People have been planting gooseberries extensively during the past few years and at present prices they are profitable. Up to a few years ago the preference was for American varieties on account of their resistance to mildew, but recently, in the light of improved spraying methods, the English varieties have been largely planted. On the whole the latter sorts are much larger, but not of better quality.

English gooseberries, but only a few are grown commercially in Ontario, among the best being Industry, Lancashire Lad, Crown, Bob, Keepsake, and Whitesmith. The Industry is a vigorous, upright grower and a heavy cropper. The berry is red when ripe, hairy, and has a pleasant rich flavor. Lancashire Lad is not as strong a bearer as Industry, nor as heavy a cropper. The berry is smooth and roundish-oblong, of medium size.

Crown Bob is another red berry favored by some, but we pulled ours all out, as they were poor growers and shed their leaves prematurely. The fruit is large, oblong and hairy. The Whitesmith is a large, straw colored berry of excellent green gooseberry. The Whitesmith, in my opinion, is the best of them all. It is very vigorous and an excellent bearer of large, oblong, smooth, greenish-white berries, the ribs of which are plainly marked.

There are practically only three American varieties that are worth planting commercially, namely Pearl, Downing and Smith's Improved. The Pearl is an exceedingly productive variety of good size and quality. It is as large as the Downing and is larger than the Downing in the fruiting period, produces large, roundish light green fruit, which has distinct veins and a smooth skin. The Smith's Improved is a vigorous grower and the berry is larger, oval, light green, and has a pleasant rich flavor. The Whitesmith is Prof. H. A. Surface, in address to Niagara Fruit Growers.

IN THE KITCHEN

Thin out the rows of beets. Take the small ones and cook every part of them in the same greens, seasoning the same and serve with vinegar.

When beets are as large as walnuts or larger, boil together with their stems until soft, then peel and put in vinegar for pickles.

Peel and wash green beets and fry in butter, pepper and salt until tender.

To can beets, boil until tender, then peel and slice, then boil in vinegar with a little sugar and ground cinnamon or other flavor.

Cocunut Cakes.—Grate a fresh coconut. Be careful not to mix any of the outside with it. Take the same weight of loaf sugar finely powdered, and mix them well together. Then add the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth, sufficient to mould the nuts and sugar into a firm paste. Rub a bright tin slightly with fresh butter, cover it over with cap paper, with holes pricked in it to let out the steam, and bake in a slow oven till firm, about half an hour, if not more than an inch thick. Cut into squares and when cold keep in a tin. Fried almonds may be used if preferred.

Date Crackers.—Half cup dates, 1-4 cups of rolled oats, 1-2 cups flour, 1-2 cup brown sugar, 1-2 cup butter, 1-4 cup warm water, 1-2 cup white sugar, 1-4 cup cold water and 1-2 teaspoon baking powder. Put dates, white sugar and cold water into saucepan and boil until soft, then allow to cool. Cream, brown sugar and butter, add oats and flour, lastly hot water and soda. Mix well with hand, then roll out thin, spread date filling and form into wafers. Cut into squares and bake in hot oven.

Cake without Eggs.—Sugar 1 cup, butter 1-2 cup, sweet milk 1 cup, cream of tartar 2 teaspoonfuls, soda 1 teaspoonful. Flavor to taste.

FALL FRESHENING

There are so many advantages in having the dairy cows come fresh in the Fall, while the disadvantages are but very few, if any, that one wonders why so little progress is being made in that direction. The reasons are simple, and no one can afford to dairy without a silo in these days of high priced land, should be especially anxious to have at least two thirds of their cows calve in the Fall of the year.

September is a good month to have the cows freshen. If grass is available at that time it can be supplemented with silage, and thus the flow of milk brought up to the largest amount possible. Later, with an abundance of succulent feed at hand, the milk flow can easily be maintained throughout the winter months. Then by the time grass comes, and the cows have given milk for seven or eight months and the flow tends to diminish, it will be revived when the cows are turned on good pasture, while in July and August while the flies are bad and conditions are against a liberal flow of milk, the cows are either dry or very soon will be.

In other words, the cow that calves in the Fall has a much better opportunity to produce a larger amount of milk and butterfat in a season than the one that freshens in the Spring. This is readily apparent when the cow is reflected. Suppose a cow freshens in May when pastures are good. She gives a large flow of milk during May, June, first because food is abundant, and second because she has recently freshened. But no sooner has she started than the hot months of July and August, with the flies and perhaps dried up pastures are upon her and the milk flow immediately drops. When cooler weather returns and grass revives there will be a slight increase in the yield of milk, but a full normal flow for that period cannot be obtained until the next fall.

This means that a herd of low producing cows must be carried through the winter months, with profits greatly reduced, but the labor remaining practically the same. It does not take quite so long to milk a cow giving a small amount of milk as one producing a large flow, but it requires just as much labor to feed and care for a low producer as for the highest producer in the world, and the task of doing the other chores, is the same for all kinds of cows.

A TWENTY PER CENT. GAIN.

It is safe to say that a given cow will produce twenty per cent. more milk and butterfat when she calves in the Fall than when she comes fresh in the Spring. This increase in production should be of benefit to the dairyman, to the majority of his cows freshen in the Fall, but there are more factors favoring the practice. One of these is the higher price which dairy products command in Winter than in Summer. Another is cheaper labor. Labor is cheapest during the period when milk and butter bring the highest prices on the market. Then, too, the farmer can devote more time to the cows in Winter when the farm work is reduced to a minimum and his time is not so valuable. The first three months after calving are the best for the cow and the whole year for the farmer, just when cows that calve in the Spring need the most attention. The inevitable result is more or less neglect and neglect early in the lactation period is mighty expensive business.

When it comes to raising skim milk calves, those born in the Fall soon learn to eat grain, and therefore grow faster than those that are dropped just as grass comes, and do not learn to eat grain before extreme heat and millions of flies begin to make life miserable for them. Then, too, Fall calves, if intended for the dairy, can be bred to drop their first calves in the Fall as two year olds. Finally, the heifers will be larger as two year olds than they would be if born in the Spring. Changing from Spring to Fall calving should be brought about as rapidly as possible, for it means more milk per cow and consequently larger profits.—Successful Farming.

COLOR OF EGG YOLK.

A New York correspondent wants to know what he can do to get eggs with darker rich color.

I do not know what colors the yolks of eggs so far as the process is concerned. I have never paid much attention to the matter; an egg with a pale yolk is just as good in quality and flavor as one with a deep yellow yolk. The pigment that colors the yolk is the same that makes yellow skin and shanks in hens, yellow milk in cows, and the yellow color of carrots. It is known to chemists as carotin. Dr. Pearl, of the Main station, has noticed that hens with yellow shanks lose this color to a great extent after laying with deep-colored yolks. This is in a Maine publication he hints that given a lot of hens with deep yellow shanks it is quite possible to select those that have been laying well through the season by noting how much the shanks have faded during the laying period. I have noticed that the eggs we have to eat have yolks of several different shades of yellow, although all the hens have the same feeds. They do not get very much green feed but they get all the fresh milk they can eat from the separator. It is generally believed that hens which have free access to green grass lay eggs with deep-colored yolks just as cows on green pastures give milk that is more decidedly cream-colored than the milk from dry-fed cows. I know that cows which are in the sunlight a great deal make yellow butter than those kept in the stable, even when the feed is the same. This may be true of the yolks of eggs also.—Miller Purvis in Breeder's Gazette.

USING SOUR CREAM

The question is often asked by women living in dairy districts: "What can be done with sour cream, we often have more than we know how to use?"

It almost seems like asking what can be done with money for cream is such a valuable food and may be used in so many appetizing ways that it should never be wasted.

The idea with most women is not what we can do with it, but instead tell us some new ways of using it profitably. Many of us have used sour cream for griddle cakes, biscuits or various kinds of cakes, cookies, short-cakes, puddings, salad dressings, meat sauces, fish sauces and freezing it with fruit juices have made most delightful ice cream. And did you ever use sour cream in place of milk in preparing a white sauce for codfish? If not you have a treat in store. Do not cook the cream too long to allow it to curdle the mixture.

But you ask for recipes and here are just a few:

Sour Cream Cookies.—Add a cup of sugar and a cup of molasses to two cups of rich, sour cream, add two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and one of baking powder, a tablespoonful of ginger, a dash of cinnamon and cloves and enough flour to roll. Let stand on ice to chill before rolling out.

POULTRY

GEESE, DUCKS AND CHICKS.

Geese do not attain to full maturity till they are two years old, and both the geese and the gander should not be under this age. A year old bird is not in perfect health, and all geese, and vice-versa. This will have a much better effect upon the goslings, making them harder and more vigorous, and causing them ultimately to attain a greater size. Unrelated stock birds should be used, and those only that are in perfect health.

Ducklings rarely die except from sunstroke, or being caught out in storms. They should not be given liberty for the first fortnight at least. Kept in a run, on short grass, alike screened from cold winds and shaded from the sun, there will be few losses.

Peter Scott is a racehorse. Cox rated him a 2.04 trotter before he sold him a year ago.

Princess Robey, 2.25, holds the trotting records while The Sign, 2.21 1/2 is credited with the pacing record.

There will be at least a dozen \$500 events at the Brockton fair this fall. This fair is a great attraction for provincials.

King Coughman, 2.02 1/2, will make a trotter after his pacing days are over, predicts horsemen who has driven him.

Grand Opera 2.05 1/2, was defeated in the 2.05 pace, but it took the champion four-year-old pacer R. M. Brett, 2.03 1/2, to do the trick.

Aconite, 2.07 1/2, forcing Russell Boy out in 2.02 1/2, is the biggest kind of a surprise that has graduated from New England twice arounds in a long time.

The former Indiana pacing star, Woodcliff King 2.11 1/4, campaigned by Walter R. Cox, is hustling for his oats on the twice arounds of New York state.

William is certainly the greatest pacer living, and at his distance it looks as if he had a fine chance to dethrone the champion, Dan Patch, 1.55 1/4.

It is said that an offer of \$1,000 was the other day refused for Peter Pan, 4, 2.19 1/2. Peter Pan is more or less a mystery. His winnings at the Maine races have been held up.

It will Tell reduced the world's record for a four-heat pacing race at Goshen, N. Y., the other day. The heats totaled 8.28 1/2. The previous record was 8.31 1/4, made by Prince Alert back in 1899.

A notable performance, last week, by a three-year-old took place at Springfield, Ohio, when Binland, by Binjolla, 2.17 1/2, stepped two heats in 2.04 1/2, in an event for trotters of that age. This youngster is an own brother to Blunville, 2.11 1/4.

It will Tell got away with the 2.08 pace at Goshen last week taking the last three heats after finishing fifth in the first. Fred W. copped the first heat, Single G. was almost outside the money. The best time was 2.05 1/2, made in the second heat.

Two new track records were established for Cranwood Park, Ohio, half-mile track during the meeting held recently at that place. In the opening heat of the 2.10 pace, Roan Hal set a new pacing record by going his mile in 2.07 1/2, while Donna Clay, in the third heat of the 2.19 trot, showed the bunch the way to the wire in 2.11 1/4, a new track record for trotters.

THE DARK DAIRY BARN

While there are but few dairy barns that are really sufficiently lighted at any time the number of dark barns during the winter months are much greater than during the summer since most dairymen, in their efforts to make the quarters snug and warm for the animals through severe winter weather, bar much of the light by closing up all the openings through which it must come.

The dark dairy barn is more apt to be damp since dampness is sure to form where the sunlight never is allowed to penetrate, and this with the liquids passed by the cows, forms an ideal seedbed for establishing rheumatism and other similar diseases among the herd, while the absence of light further encourages the accumulation of all sorts of disease germs.

Another most undesirable feature of the dark dairy barn is its detrimental effect on the eyesight of the herd. The animals are confined in their quarters for several hours, perhaps several days at times, which somewhat accustoms them to the gloomy atmosphere. Being turned into the open daylight again, the sudden change strains and paralyzes the optic nerves, thus seriously affecting the eyesight. A limited amount of light admitted in front of the cows in their stalls will rectify this great mistake.

The opening of the manure holes—if you are not equipped with a modern litter carrier—may be resorted to when the weather will permit, but this would expose the herd to severe weather, the light supply must be made ample and permanent by the installation of regular frames for holding glass to admit the proper amount of light required for the general welfare of the herd.

And while you are making the barn lighter, see that it is equipped with modern stalls, stanchions, litter carriers, etc.—Farm Life.

AMONG THE HORSES

It is said that "Pop" Geers has won \$1,178,452 in the last 25 years.

Peter Scott, 2.04 1/2, is the leading money winner up to the time of writing with almost \$15,000 to his credit.

In his third heat at North Randall ex-Awororthy came the last half in 1.00 and he final in 2 3/4 seconds.

The bay gelding Edna L., 2.09, has been caught masquerading under the name of Lady St. Clair, 2.13 1/4.

The 2.30 trot at the Bangor fair last week was taken by Ola, with Frank Fox up, in straight heats.

Princess Robey, 2.25, holds the trotting records while The Sign, 2.21 1/2 is credited with the pacing record.

There will be at least a dozen \$500 events at the Brockton fair this fall. This fair is a great attraction for provincials.

King Coughman, 2.02 1/2, will make a trotter after his pacing days are over, predicts horsemen who has driven him.

Grand Opera 2.05 1/2, was defeated in the 2.05 pace, but it took the champion four-year-old pacer R. M. Brett, 2.03 1/2, to do the trick.

Aconite, 2.07 1/2, forcing Russell Boy out in 2.02 1/2, is the biggest kind of a surprise that has graduated from New England twice arounds in a long time.

The former Indiana pacing star, Woodcliff King 2.11 1/4, campaigned by Walter R. Cox, is hustling for his oats on the twice arounds of New York state.

William is certainly the greatest pacer living, and at his distance it looks as if he had a fine chance to dethrone the champion, Dan Patch, 1.55 1/4.

It is said that an offer of \$1,000 was the other day refused for Peter Pan, 4, 2.19 1/2. Peter Pan is more or less a mystery. His winnings at the Maine races have been held up.

It will Tell reduced the world's record for a four-heat pacing race at Goshen, N. Y., the other day. The heats totaled 8.28 1/2. The previous record was 8.31 1/4, made by Prince Alert back in 1899.

It is said that an offer of \$8,000 has been refused for the pacer Halvay, 2.95 1/4.

The four-year-old gelding, Bob Cullen, 2.23 1/2, fell dead in the first heat of the 2.35 trot at Warsaw, N.Y., recently.

Walnut Hall, 2.08 1/4, gets another standard performer in Margate Hall, 2.22 1/4, winner of the 2.35 trot at Hillsborough, Ohio, Aug. 4.

Judge Ormonde, 2.03 1/2, is the second 2.05 1/4 pacer to the credit of Hazel Banks, 2.10 1/2, by Sirilus, 2.30, Wy Rad, 2.04 1/2, being the other.

The pacer, Charley Veach, 2.13 1/4, by Charley Hayt, 2.06 1/4, dropped dead in a race at Columbus, Ind., recently. He was owned in Shelbyville, Ohio.

Ima Jay, 2.13 1/4, with a sting of eight consecutive victories to her credit bids fair to eclipse the record of Junior Watts, 2.11 1/4, who won eleven last year.

Northern Spy 2.12 1/4, worked a mile in 2.10 1/2 at Taunton, Mass., the other day. It looks as if the veteran is about ready for a race.

Billy Dale, 2.09 1/4, was once sold for \$50.00. Until it was decided to add apples to his equipment, the pacer was little more than ordinary.

Young Todd, 2.21 1/2, three years old pacing son of Director Todd, 2.11, has been a mile over the Charter Oak track in 2.09 1/4, last half in 1.10 1/2.

Edna B., 2.09 1/2, is still breaking track records. Her latest achievement in this line being at pottersville, N.Y. last week. Edna B. is now owned by Dr. Lee, Summerville, of North Creek, N. Y.

Possibility, 2.03 1/2, the crack half-mile track pacer of last year, defeated Jaystone, 2.04 1/2, in a \$500 match race at Frankford, Ind., last week, the time being 2.08 1/2, 2.07 1/2, 2.10.

Peter Stevens, 2.04 1/2, broke the track record at Lebanon, Pa., the other day, stepping the mile in 2.04 1/2, and incidentally winning a special prize of \$400 for his owner.

The fastest yearling records for the season, both trotting and pacing, are held by the get of The Exponent 2.13 1/2, son of Binger, 2.09 1/2, owned by L. E. Brown of Delavan, Ill.

Reuben Hal, a three-year-old colt, and Walter Brook, a three-year-old gelding, secured time records of 2.14 1/2 and 2.20 1/4, respectively, at the Goshen meeting. They are the first get of Walter Hal, 2.04, to obtain standard records.

It Will Tell paced a mile over the clay track at Middletown, N. Y., last week in 2.07, making a new record for the track. The previous record was 2.08, made last year by Billy, who set a record was made in the 2.08 pace at the county fair.

If everything goes well with her, Sadie Densmore, 4, 2.05 1/2, by Densmore, 2.02 1/2, may hang up a new pacing record before the season is over, as she has already called the mark for fillies of her age and gait. Some go so far as to claim that she will be the first pacing mare to reach the two-minute goal.

Nathan Axworthy 2.09 1/4, on a half-mile track, and a third heat at that, is the only new record. His friends have waited a long time for him to make good and finally he has done so. His three heats at Goshen, N. Y., totaled 6.29, lowering the world's half-mile track three heat trotting record of 6.29 1/2 made by Lucius Jack in 1908.

When Andrews drove Lee Axworthy, 2.03 1/2, to his victory over Peter Volo, 2.02, at North Randall, he completed a unique record—that of winning the fastest trotting heat with Hamburg Belle, in 2.01 1/4, the fastest two heat trotting race with Hamburg Belle, in 2.01 1/4, 2.03 1/4, and the fastest three heat trotting race with Lee Axworthy, in 2.02, 2.03 1/4.

Peter the Great, 2.07 1/4, is the only sire with three better than 2.05 trotters to his credit—Peter Volo (3) 2.03 1/2, Margaret Druien, 2.04 1/2, and Grace, 2.04 1/2. Both Peter McCormick, 2.05 1/2, and Peter Scott, 2.05 1/2, should join the list this season, especially the latter, who is winning his races right at 2.05, now that Lee Axworthy has sought other worlds to conquer.

The noted broodmare, Baron Lassie, by Baron Wilkes, 2.18, out of Annie Sharp, by Nut wood, 2.18 1/2, died two weeks ago at the farm of her owner, Hart Bros., of Flemingsburg, Ky., where she had been bred to Peter the Great, 2.07 1/2. Baron Lassie was twenty-four years old and the dam of Lady Wanetka, 2.10, Peter Billiken, 2.09 1/2. She had a three months old foal by Peter the Great.

Edge on, a racing stallion for which Dave Warman of Providence, paid \$2,250, was stolen from his stables at the Woonsocket track one night last week. A few days later the horse was found at the farm of Byron E. Eddy, East Woodstock, who said a man sold the horse for \$50. He paid \$10 down and agreed to pay the balance later but the stranger has not yet come back for his money, nor is he likely to. The horse has since been returned to Mr. Warman.

The number of trotters that have secured new records of 2.10 or better this season is now 20, six having entered the list during the meeting at Grand Rapids, three of the lot—Bacell, 2.09 1/4, Deroche, 2.07 1/2, and Rustcoat, 2.08 1/4—are three-year-olds, Henry Todd, 2.10, having previously been the only one of that age in the select circle. A significant fact in this connection is that no less than two of the youngsters were driven to their records by W. J. Andrews, who also gave Honeyzuckie, 2.09, her new mark. The blood of John A. Kerion, 2.04 1/2, shows up prominently in the subtended list, as the son of Nutwood Wilkes, 2.16 1/2, is the sire of two new entrants.

The world's record each day was the bill of fare at Goshen.

Director L. I. the famous pacer, was to be sent against his championship record of 2.55 of the opening day of the Grand circuit races at Yonkers. Negotiations were also under way for a three-cornered match to bring together Peter Volo, 2.02, Lee Axworthy, 2.02 1/2, and Margaret Druien, 2.04 1/2, at the same meeting. But the meeting has been postponed and these events are off.

Trainer John Blackwell gave records to full brother and sister in a single afternoon at New Castle, Ind., last week when he won the 2.30 trotting class with Don L., p., 2.08 1/2, by Inline, and the 2.25 pace with Hazel B., by Inline. Don took a trotting record of 2.21 1/2, while Hazel paced to a record of 2.15 1/4. Two days later she lowered this to 2.12 1/4. Little May, dam of Hazel B. and Don L., is also the dam of the good trotting mare Jennie Halle 2.14 1/4, now racing over the two-lap tracks.

Colorado Range, who looks like the best of the three-year-old trotters racing this season, and a recruit to the 2.10 list, is a bay colt by the former champion three-year-old, Colorado E., 2.04, out of Errirange (2), 2.21 (dam of Baroness Axworthy (3), 2.29 1/4, and Zohedah (4), 2.15 1/4, by Prodigal, 2.16, she out of Etie Baron (dam of 11 trotters, including Baron McKinney, 2.10 list, is a bay colt by the former net of the \$20,000 trot at San Francisco, by Baron Wilkes, 2.18, third dam Nannie Eticoat, dam of six, by Bellwood, son of Belmont.

It is not often that we hear of a mare and two of her produce both securing records of 2.10 or better during the same season, but that is what has happened out in Iowa. Gypsy Margrave is the home of the mare. She is twelve years old, and reduced her former record of 2.13 1/2 to 2.09 1/2, over the half-mile track at Waverly. A week later her son, Hedgewood Lad, a five-year-old, paced a mile in 2.09 1/4 over the two-lap oval at Jefferson, while Gypwood, 2.08 1/4, a three-year-old son, secured his mark at Davenport two weeks ago. The trio is the property of E. P. Bowyer of Grayville, Ill., who bred the two colts. He should be proud of his achievement as a breeder.

Followers of the Grand Circuit are telling a story on Walter Cox, which threatens to rob him of the right to be called the David of the Grand Circuit. Not many of those who saw him win their money with Worthy Prince, 2.11 1/4, in the \$10,000 Merchants' and Manufacturers' purse, at Detroit, were aware that all the dust thrown in his face that day was stirred up by two horses he had once trained and sold. Yet when the fact is known, the whole truth is even worse than that, for if Cox had not traded Lee Axworthy, 2.04 1/2, to W. J. Andrews and sold Peter Scott to Thomas W. Murphy he could have won not only the M. and M. with Worthy Prince but the \$10,000 Merchants' and Manufacturers' purse at Grand Rapids.

The match race between William and Directum L., pulled off at Montreal last week, was won by the former in two straight heats. The first heat was won by William, but it was not until Friday that the track was fit for the second one. In the last and deciding heat William set a new Canadian record by going the distance in 2.00 1/4. William had the pole position and was not extended at any stage of the contest. The race was for a purse of \$5,000 in three heats. The winner is owned by W. W. Marvin, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was driven