

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

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Queries and Contributions for this department should be addressed to Mrs. A. E. Dunbrack, P. O. Box 123 Charlottetown

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO

The dasheen, a comparatively new edible, threatens the supremacy of the potato. It is being cultivated in Florida with much success and with much profit to its cultivator according to an American journal devoted to the gardening industry. The dasheen stalks grow to a height of from four to six feet. The plant has shield-shaped leaves, not unlike an elephant's ears. Each hill of dasheen contains one or two tubers, which are round or bulbous, which grow to five pounds in weight; round them are developed numerous tubers. Both tubers and stems are like the potato in composition, but they contain less water. One plant will produce from four to ten pounds of tubers in good rich soil. Both tubers and stems have an agreeable, nutty flavor and are easily digested. The cook can serve a dasheen in the same way that she serves a potato, and she can also prepare the blanched, steamed, or fried, and in good houses, as she does asparagus. The leaves when tender, can take the place of spinach.

THE FIRST WRONG BUTTON

One wrong action may set the whole life awry. Evil needs to be bolstered up, else disclosure and punishment ensue. The bolstering process necessitates a second wrong action, and so the process is continued indefinitely until the whole life is abandoned to wrong doing. The character and the consequent degradation of life all began with the first wrong deed. He who never begins evil-doing will never suffer for it. "Dear me," said little Janet, "I buttoned just one button wrong, and that makes all the rest go wrong." "No, it doesn't," said her mother. "The first button were at fault for her trouble. "Patience, patience, my dear," said her mother. "The next time look out for the first wrong button, then you'll keep the rest all right."—The Methodist Times.

AUTUMN MILLINERY

There are some distinctly new things in the early autumn hats. The influence of the bright cretonnies which were so popular for garden parties and in the city, has been transferred to the millinery. The trimmings are bound with the ribbon—and this is another touch. One very effective hat made entirely of black velvet has a binding around the brim and a twist around the crown of narrow white moire ribbon. The new shape is copied from the Italian soldier's bersagliere. The color is that of the original—myrtle green—and the only trimming is a huge panache of natural cock feathers rising a little above the crown and falling gracefully to the right and left. Of course, the hat is worn aslant. The soft French felts are well liked and shape themselves to suit the wearer's face. Garden and country hats have taken to themselves both originality and beauty. Some are of glazed mullin, including the roses for trimming; some are of old fashioned, big-cheated gingham, and this is also quite a favorite with good dressers for the one-piece house frock. Bright orange straw is trimmed with red and yellow fruit, a white linen binding of green and brown to encircle the crown and green linen tape for leaves. A green straw hat is trimmed more elaborately than usual, with a wreath of daisies made of yellow linen fringe with green centres. Anyone so inclined should be careful enough to make flowers of linen and that to suit the demands of the case. No one need worry about reproducing nature. Even parasols have the bright, crude note, one showing a double frill around the handle made of yellow with a red edging.

A natural linen belt has a narrow black edge with stripes of green and black running vertically for trimming.

THE DAIRY

MILK PRODUCTION

In connection with investigations carried out on a number of farms in Yorkshire, England, it was found that though high yield and low fat content and low yield and high fat content do not, invariably go together, yet in the case of cows yielding under 400 gallons of milk, the milk contained an average percentage of 3.92 of fat. The percentage decreased with an increased milk production, and the milk of cows yielding over 1,000 gallons contained only 3.48 per cent.

The importance of milking at regular intervals was shown by the fact that of the 18 samples containing less than three per cent. fat in the morning milk, no fewer than 13 were contributed by a farm where the intervals were very regular. It was observed that, while the lengthening of the night interval tends to raise the yield of milk and lower the percentage of fat in the morning milking as compared with the evening milking, it has little effect on the total weight of fat given at each milking.—Michigan Farmer.

KEEP CREAM SWEET.

If the finished product is to be of high standard it must be made from good raw material. The creameries have to use old, soured cream, the quality of which will necessarily be lowered and bad milk hurts the quality of cheese," said J. L. Sammis, of the College of Agriculture. It is desirable to remove the animal heat from the milk as soon as possible after it is drawn, and ice is usually recommended. On the farm, however, but according to Mr. Sammis, the same purpose can be served at very little expense by putting the milk as soon as drawn into a cooling tank. Such a tank placed between the pump and the water trough so that all the water passes through it will keep the cream or milk at a low temperature until ready for delivery. A concrete box can be made on the farm that will serve excellently for this purpose. It should be provided with a drain and arranged to keep the water cool when the pump is not running. There are also several forms of wooden and galvanized metal tanks for this purpose on the market. Some of these are now insulated and covered so that they retain the low temperature for some time.

DAIRY BARN

Consider comfort of Cows in Planning the Stable. Stable construction is a subject that is commanding considerable attention at present, and the arrangement of one the writer visited recently may be of interest. All of the main considerations of convenience, saving of labor, comfort for the cows, cleanliness and the arrangement of the stable with the utmost simplicity and small expense. The cows were quartered in the basement of the barn, and while not occupying all of the room, 20 or more cows were kept in a space perhaps 50 x 60 feet. The equipment consisted of a row of ornate clean stalls placed along one side of the stable, with a manger and feeding alley in front next to the wall. The bull pen was in one corner, and gates were arranged between the posts which supported the barn above, thus providing a separate room for the cows which were soon to freshen.

COWS HAVE LIBERTY.

The stanchions were placed closer together than usual, perhaps three feet apart, as the cows were only confined in them while feeding and being milked. No drops nor gutters were required behind the cows, and the entire floor was kept well littered with straw. The animals were allowed to spend the greater part of their time at liberty, and were consequently required to forage any pleasure or satisfaction that might have been derived from the use of their horns. They were as quiet as a flock of sheep and as clean a lot as one often finds. Their flanks were practically as devoid of filth as their backs. The silo was placed at one end of the feeding alley and a grain box at the other end, thus allowing feeding to be done with the fewest steps possible. The arrangement of the stanchions was most simple and convenient. As the cows were not confined in them much of the time, the arrangement for opening and closing was most simple and convenient. A narrow board was loosely bolted to the swinging part just below the girts that holds the tops, connecting a number together, so that several could be opened or closed from one end, and a latch at the end securely fastened the whole line thus connected.

STABLE CLEANING NOT A DAIRY CHORE.

By this plan of stable arrangement the daily chore of stable cleaning is avoided, and it was only necessary to scatter straw about the floor as occasion required. About once a week or ten days the manure spreader was run in and the litter was forked out or hauled direct to the fields. The manure was thus all saved, the liquids as well as the solids, and spread on the fields with the minimum amount of labor. There are numerous stables that might easily be arranged in a similar manner. It is much more comfortable for the cows than to remain constantly in the stalls, or, far worse to be turned out in the cold to "exercise." And if room is lacking why would it not be economical to construct a covered floor space in the instance referred to is about 140 square feet per cow. The cost of building walls eight to ten feet high with roof sufficient to accommodate such a number of cows as one might keep, would not be large, and the saving in labor would afford a good interest on the investment, to say nothing of the cows' comfort and other advantages.

Of course, where bedding material is limited some provision would have to be made for this supply, but the addition to the manure supply would more than make up this cost. Where corn is grown in excess of the needs for silage the stalks are frequently shredded and this material used for bedding. But where there is an abundance of straw this is a splendid way to dispose of it.—Edw. Hutchins, in Michigan Farmer.

POULTRY

A Good Way to Make Nests

An excellent method of making nests is to make them bottomless by just nailing the sides together and resting this frame upon a shelf a little wider than the box. The apartments should then be half filled with nesting material, which may be changed every few weeks by simply removing the frames and sweeping the shell clean. This is the easiest sort of nest to keep free from vermin. Hay and straw is poor material for nests. It is too bulky and unyielding. Seed and chaff from the bottom of the hay bin are better, being of finer material. Best of all is cedar excelsior, as it helps to keep the nest in check. Nesting material may be removed and placed out of doors for cleansing every week, but it is best to furnish new every month or so.

There are many varieties of the nest which might be mentioned. The more advanced breeders of fancy birds are using the trap nest almost exclusively. This hardly seems practical for the poultryman who keeps birds for the eggs particularly, and it is scarcely necessary unless one is building up an exclusive strain for breeding. One should have a building equipped with trap nests from which eggs for hatching are obtained, a fact, one be engaged in the business on a large scale, it will pay him to build up his flock in this way.

Fumigating the Nests

Solidly built nests may be fumigated readily by burning out the old material. We accomplish this without burning by the following way: Choosing a rainy day, when the grass is wet, the nests are taken outside, a quantity of sulphur placed in each one, and the dry material set on fire. When it gets to burning in good shape the box is turned upside down, causing the smoke to penetrate all cracks and joints until not a single louse, flea or mite can remain alive. If this is done once a month during warm weather and two or three times during the Fall, Winter and Spring, vermin will not infest the laying boxes to any extent. This is also a good method to use in cleaning the boxes in which chicks have been hatched.—C. H. Chesley, Michigan Farmer.

LAYING BOXES

In putting up laying boxes for the hens the main point to be considered is the question of keeping them clean and sanitary. The greatest danger is that they will soon become infested with mites and lice, hence the necessity of having the boxes so constructed as to be easily cleaned. Separate boxes are best. Section nests afford too many harboring-places for vermin, while single boxes may be taken out side and fumigated at frequent intervals.

Boxes should be of a size to fit the hens, thus the larger breeds should be provided with larger boxes than are necessary for the smaller. Nests should not be so large that two or three hens can crowd on at the same time. The number of nests should be about one for every three hens in the house. Some poultrymen use separate boxes placed under a shelf along one side of the building. It is a good plan to have the nests in semi-darkness, as hens prefer seclusion when on the nest. Also, the birds are not so liable to form the habit of egg-eating if the nests are not fully open to the light. This pernicious habit is usually contracted by accident. The nesting boxes form a tempting place to scratch if they are located in a strong light; an egg is broken, it is eaten, the habit is formed. Dark nests will not overcome the habit, once it has been contracted, hence it is much better that the birds never learn the vice.

THE FARM

PURE-BRED COWS

Nine years ago the Live Stock Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with certain record associations representing breeds of dairy cattle, began to record the performance of pure-bred milking cows. Each record association agreed upon a standard of yield for cows of its respective breed to qualify for registration, while the Live Stock Commission formulated regulations under which the tests were to be carried out. At the end of each year a report of the work has been issued, containing a list of the animals that qualified for registration during the year, their breed, age, ownership, milking period, production of milk and fat and such other information as might reasonably be looked for in an official report. Each year the work has increased until the seventh report, just issued, contains no less than 152 pages of information. During the year 413 cows qualified for registration, including 196 Holsteins, 123 Ayrshires, 35 Jerseys, 9 Guernseys, 14 French-Canadians and 35 Shorthorns. The highest records made were: Shorthorn, 15,535 lbs. 540 lbs. fat; French-Canadian, 10,767 lbs. milk, 453 lbs. fat; Guernsey, 11,445 lbs. milk, 520 lbs. fat; Holstein, 23,717 lbs. milk, 834 lbs. fat; Jersey, 15,211 lbs. milk, 754 lbs. fat; Ayrshire, 16,896 lbs. milk, 729 lbs. fat.

This report, for the second time, contains an appendix containing records of cows which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration, but failed to calve within 15 months after the commencement of the test, as required by the regulations. This report is of special interest to dairy farmers who are anxious to build up the milking qualities of their herds. Copies will be sent to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

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BUILD THE SILO NOW

The silo promises a safe place to store corn that is overtaken by frost when in the milk stage. The crop will then make a fairly good quality of silage if it is put into the silo at once. The silo furnishes succulent, palatable feed of uniform quality, that is always near at hand.

The silo preserves the corn crop with the minimum amount of loss, as the entire plant is made fit for food. The silo economizes space, time, and building costs in providing storage room for the crop.

The silo equalizes the supply of feed by carrying a surplus over, in good condition, from one year to another. The silo can be used for ensiling clover or alfalfa during a spell of wet weather, when it would be impossible to cure it for hay.

The silo furnishes the most economical, convenient feed for supplementing short pastures during a period of drought. A silo is the best insurance against an early frost.

A silo this year may be worth two next year. Perhaps you can get along without a silo; but you can do better with one. Don't expect your cows to be greatly benefited by looking at your neighbor's silos.

AMONG THE HORSES

Amy Lee, 2:14, the second dam of Lettie Lee, 2:06 1/2, won second money in the first M. and M. back in 1887.

Russell Boy's fifth heat in 2:04 1/2 is a new world's fifth heat pacing record for stallions, reducing O. Colone's 2:05 1/2.

Flower Direct's two heats in 2:00 1/2, 2:02 1/2, lowered the world's record for mares held by Evelyn W. 4:03 1/2.

Rusticcat 2:08 1/2 is the fastest three-year-old trotting stallion of the year in a race and the season's first new 2:10 trotter for Axworthy.

Peter the Great 2:07 1/2 has not had a new 2:10 trotter in 1915, but four that previously entered the charmed circle have reduced their record.

The Zombro mare Mary Warren, who would not do on the big line, is trotting again over the twice rounds and last week trotted a third heat in 2:12 1/2.

Electric McKerron's fifth and sixth heats in 2:13 1/2 are new world's records for trotting stallions on half-mile tracks and his seventh heat in 2:15 may be a record also.

Only three drivers won twenty or more races on the Grand Circuit in 1914. Of these, Tommy Murphy heads the list with forty-two winning races to his credit. Walter Cox comes next with thirty-four, and the veteran Pop Geers follows with twenty-seven.

Montreal's first Grand Circuit meeting had over 200 of the best trotters and pacers in the land as well as the world's greatest drivers, including Geers, Murphy, Fox, McDonald, Snow, McDevitt, Andrews, Valentine, Marwin and others to take in the famous steers in their co-pilot, the famous pair with a value of \$40,000. The meeting was easily the biggest thing of the kind ever held in Canada.

Ima Jay, the clever trotter, won her seventh \$1,000 stake race of the season at Rockport, Ohio, taking the 2:30 trot in straight heats. Ohio Bond, owned by Charlie Hayes, of Columbus, who also owns Independence Boy, 2:01 1/2, now a cripple, after carrying the field to the half in 1:05 1/2, the first heat, dropped dead at the first turn from choking. The driver got out of the sulky unhurt. Ohio Boy was a five year old trotter by Red Medium.

Nettie King 2:20 1/2, by Mambrino King, achieves another honor. She is the first mare to produce two 2:05 trotters, viz. The Abbot, 2:03 1/2, and Bonington 2:04 1/2, whose average record is 2:04. The nearest approach to this in average records is Expectation, dam of Major Delmar, 1:59 1/2, and Justice Brooke, 2:09 1/2. Other producers of extreme speed are Nancy Hanks, 2:04, dam of Admiral Dewey, 2:04 1/2, and Lord Roberts, 2:07 1/2, dam of races, 2:04 1/2, and Casareno, 2:07 1/2. Nettie King, by the way, being also the dam of the Huguenot, 2:07 1/2, is the dam of three whose records average 2:05 1/2.

Nancy Hanks, foaled in 1886, died at Hamburg Place, John E. Madden's Lexington farm, the other day. Mr. Madden says that the death of the famous old mare, who retired with the enviable record of never having been beaten in a race, and of holding the world's record for trotters early in her career, was no financial loss to him, as she was well past her usefulness, remaining on Hamburg Place as a "pensioner" for some years. She was burned in Mr. Madden's equine cemetery beside Imp, Hamburg Belle, the noted trotter, and others which have passed away at Hamburg Place since Mr. Madden established that famous stock farm. Nancy Hanks was a daughter of Happy Medley. Nancy Hanks is a survivor at Hamburg Place by four foals: Mario, Nancy McKerron, Nancy's Lad and Markala. She was one of the few champion trotting mares to prove a good brood mare after her retirement.

General Todd, 3:20 1/2, is a new pacing sensation to drop into the limelight.

Adel M's fourth heat in 2:10 was the fastest fourth heat of the year for trotting stallions, but the next day Peter Scott trotted a fourth heat in 2:08 1/2.

May Ellen, by Belmont, paced a mile in 2:07 1/2 at Pocomoke City, Md., last week after winning the free-for-all. This is the fastest mile paced by course.

John A. McKerron 2:04 1/2 added two new 2:10 trotters to his list last week; Deroche, 3:20 1/2, the fastest three-year-old of the year, and Honysuckie 2:09.

The average time at Grand Rapids was a fraction less than 2:06 1/2, the fastest of the season so far. It was more than a second faster than at the opening meeting at Cleveland.

Aconite, who was second to Russell Boy in 2:02 1/2, is one of the biggest surprises of the Grand Circuit. At Cleveland he "looked like a mutt," to quote one follower. But what a difference a few weeks make.

Although Frank Bogash Jr., did not break the record of 2:02 1/2 established by Yedno at Montreal the previous day he showed some wonderful paces in the free-for-all. He did the last quarter of the second mile in 28 seconds, which is at the rate of a mile in 1:52. The best mile he put up was 2:03.

The distancing of Sadie S., in the 2:14 trot at Montreal was the disappointment of the opening day of the big meeting. Todd Temple, with Snow up, won this race, after Deroche, driven by Geers, had won the second and third heats in 2:09 1/2, being his time, repeated in the three heats in which he finished first.

The second day of the Montreal meeting saw Yedno owned in Peterboro, Ont., established a new Canadian record for a competition mile by stopping the distance in the 2:08 pacing contest in 2:02 1/2. Yedno had won the two previous heats with comparative ease, and her time in the final heat was the feature of the day.

Peter Scott, the horse for which \$30,000 was paid before he had ever won a race, landed the King George \$5,000 stake for 2:08 trotters in straight heats on the second day of the races at Montreal, his best time being 2:09 1/2. Victor Star raced second and Duchess third. The 2:10 trot the same day went five heats and was taken by Lizzie Brown. The fastest time was 2:07 1/2, made by Mirthful in the first heat.

Native Judge reduced the world's record for two-year-old trotters on a half mile track, held by Don Marque 2:18 1/2, to 2:12 1/2 at Toronto, N. Y. the other day. He is by Justice Brooke, 3:20 1/2; dam Native Belle, 3:20 1/2. He is owned by Broke Farm, Chester, N. Y., and driven by Bud Murray. He made his championship performance after winning the two-year-old trot in slower time. Bud Murray drove three winners that day.

There will be horse races at the Ottawa fair this year from September 10 to 18. The list of events is as follows: September 13—2:24 trot . . . \$300 2:24 pace . . . 300 September 14—2:18 trot . . . 300 2:18 pace . . . 300 September 15—2:12 trot . . . 300 2:09 pace . . . 300 September 16—Running 1/2 mile. 150 Running 3/4 mile. 200 September 17—Running 6/8 mile. 150 Running 1 mile. 200

There were two interesting races at St. John on Saturday, a free-for-all and a trotting class. The free-for-all went five heats, the first being a dead heat between Victor and Nat Alcyone. Victor took the last three heats after dropping the second at Nat Alcyone. The best time was 2:27, made in the last heat. The trot went four heats, low Parol taking the first, second and fourth. Ed C. got the third. The fastest time of the race, 2:28, was made in the last heat.

Directum L., 1:58, and Williams, 1:58 1/2, holders of the two championships, who raced at Montreal this week were shown on the track on Saturday at an interval in the races, and each was generously applauded. Directum L. was foaled in 1907 by Directum Kelly from Izzeta R. He is a handsome chestnut stallion who looks as if he could eat up any distance set him. He is of slightly stockier build than William, Williams is a bay stallion, three years younger than Directum. He is owned by Abe J. More slenderly built than Directum he is not quite such a fine-looking horse.

The feature of the Grand Circuit races at Montreal on the opening day was the Queen Mary Stake for 2:06 pacers for which a purse of \$5,000 was hung up and won by Judge Ormonde, C. A. Valentine's black stallion, driven by the owner. Judge Ormonde won the third and fourth heats of the race, and finished second in the second heat. His victory was something of a surprise, Russell Boy being the choice of the people, but making a poor showing. Judge Ormonde stepped the distance in 2:04 1/2 in the third heat, this being the best time made during the afternoon on a track that was very fast.

There were stirring times at the Van Buren races if what some of the papers say is true. Pat Deherly, of Sydney, and a former resident of Charlottetown, took his horses there to race, and for a time it looked as if it was going to come out on the wrong end of the proposition with Dan Paine. In the first heat he was set back to last place after winning on the charge that he had cut off Don Wilkos. This caused the veteran horsemen to get his Irish up and it wasn't two minutes before he offered to race Dan Paine against Don Wilkos for \$500. The offer wasn't accepted, but Dan went on and beat the bunch anyway, taking the next three heats readily.

Billy M., 2:03 1/2, broke the track record at Urbana, Ohio, last week, stepping a mile in 2:08 1/2.

Geers seems to have found the key to the somewhat erratic Russell Boy, and the horse now sports a record of 2:02 1/2.

The Eastern Maine State Fair at Bangor was on this week. So also was the fair at Caribou. Both had interesting racing programmes.

The 2:20 pacers raced six heats at Cranwood in the average time of 2:11 1/2. Bird P., a daughter of Nicol B., 2:08 1/2, was the winner.

Frank Bogash Jr., Braden Direct and Flower Direct will meet in a \$3,000 special race at Milwaukee, Sept. 13, the opening day of the Wisconsin State Fair.

C. H. K. Billings, of New York, the new owner of William, has owned the champion mare, gelding and stallion in Lou Dillon, 1:58 1/2, Unlan, 1:58, and The Harvester, 2:01.

Flower Direct now carries a record of 2:00 1/2. She is surely one of the greatest of pacing mares although she still wears the underharness. All tracks and all company seem alike to her.

Italian Aubrey, who won first money in the 2:11 trot at Burlington, figures in The Horseman's cartoons last week. The artist shows the horse made up like an organ grinder playing "a winning game."

Buster Brown, 2:10 1/2, the big pacer that was campaigned on the Bay State Circuit last year, hung up a new record for the Parkway track, at Brooklyn, N. Y., the other day when he stepped a mile in 2:13 1/2.

Mayor Todd got away with the free for all at Alberton the other day, beating Vesta Boy and O'Flannigan. His Worship took the first, third and fourth heats, the second going to Vesta Boy. The best time was 2:20 1/2.

Vena Grey, a no-record mare by Guy Axworthy, 2:08 1/2, out of Vena Epaulat, by Epaulat, 2:19, was recently sold by George McGee, of Oradell, N. J., to John L. Dodge, owner of Hollywood Farm, for \$3,500. She is credited with a trial in 2:11 1/2.

In the first day's trotting meeting at Goshen, N. Y., Nathan Axworthy, owned by Andrew Albright, of Newark, established a new world's record for three heats over a half mile track in the 2:12 class, trotting in 2:09 1/2, 2:10 1/2, 2:09 1/2.

Since being shipped to St. John the Cochato colt owned by Wilfrid B. Eaton, of Calais, has been sold to Messrs. Cone and Groves, also of the St. Croix valley. This colt is three years old and is so well thought of that he is being entered against aged trotters.

Two very successful meetings were pulled off in the western part of the province this week. The races were all well contested and the attendance was large. The country tracks are offering sufficient inducements to the city horsemen to take their races away from home these days, and the public are thus getting better value for their money.

There is talk in Fredericton of a local hotelman taking up Bert Lint's offer to race a Game of Chance, 2:14 1/2, against any horse in New Brunswick for \$2,000 a side. If the race is arranged it will likely be pulled off early in October. The name of the horse the hotelman is backing is not disclosed, but it is thought to be James K. Newbro, 2:13 1/2.

William, 1:58 1/2, the world's champion pacing stallion, has been sold by A. C. Pancer, his owner, to C. K. G. Billings, the New York horseman, for \$35,000. William, in a match race at North Randall the other day defeated Directum I., and established new records. Billings never saw the horse until the day. William, it is said, will be withdrawn from racing and placed in the stud.

Frank Bogash won the free-for-all, the event of chief interest at the Grand Circuit races at Montreal on Saturday, in straight heats. Not only did he justify his having been favorite in the pools by winning, but he stepped the last heat in 2:03 without much apparent effort. Hal S., won the 2:15 pace in straight heats, doing the second heat in 2:06 1/2. The 2:05 pace was won by R. H. Brett, also in straight heats.

At Goshen, N. Y., last week another world's record was smashed. It was in the mile class to high wheel sulkies. The three contestants were money winners in the 2:12 trot on Tuesday. Harry J. S., drawing the same sulky which John R. Gentry drew when he paced a mile in 2:07 1/2, defeated Stafford and Raffles. The winner trotted the mile in 2:15, which is a world's record to high wheels over a half-mile track.

The success of the races at Garfield not long ago has whetted the appetite for more of the same kind of sport and there will be another meeting there on September 4th. The card will include a challenge race between McKenna's Zealot and Wedlock's Derby, a 2:35 trot and pace and a three minute trot or green race. This programme ought to attract a large gathering. The race between Zealot and Derby should add to the interest.

The Old Glory Sale takes place November 22 to 27.

Tommy Murphy heads the drivers for the second's honors of marking five new 2:10 trotters.

So far this season geldings have not made much of a showing on the big line. Stallions have the first call the mares the next.

J. Malcolm Forbes, 2:08, has been sent home, which evidently means that the fast son of Blngen, 2:06 1/2, and Santos will not be sent after a better mark this season.

STORY OF PETER SCOTT.

Worth \$3,500 three years ago now held at over \$30,000.

About three years ago at a horse sale held in Cleveland, a dark bay three-year-old stallion that had been registered Peter Scott, being a combination of the names of his sire, Peter the Great, and his dam, Jennie Scott, sold for \$3,500. This was considered at the time by most horsemen to be far in excess of the colt's real value, as he has shown nothing exceptional in the way of speed and about the only thing to commend him was good looks and a good pedigree.

However, a year later, after the young trotter had stepped a public mile around 2:10, that shrewd horseman, Walter Cox, saw his way clear to pay \$9,000 for Peter Scott. This astonished the rank and file of the trotting turf, for, although the sagacity of Cox had never been questioned, this seemed an exorbitant figure and few indeed believed the horse worth anywhere near that amount. Subsequent events proved beyond a doubt that Cox had a superior knowledge of horse values, for after finishing second to Tommy Murphy's mare, Lassie McGregor, 2:09 1/2, in the Merchants and Manufacturers' stake for trotters at the Detroit Blue Ribbon meeting last year, in which race, he won two heats, with one in 2:05 1/2, Cox sold the horse to Murphy for \$30,000. The critics did not actually say that Murphy was insane when they learned the price he paid for the trotter, but their thoughts ran in that direction just the same.

They couldn't figure how the earning capacity of the horse would justify the payment of a figure like that, but apparently the critics were once more in the wrong. Already this year Peter Scott has won over \$10,000 for Murphy, and he has at least a dozen more engagements to fill before snow flies, and it is but reasonable to suppose that in the hands of such a capable horseman as Murphy, the stallion will earn nearly his full cost before he goes into winter quarters.

An interesting fact in connection with Peter Scott is that his dam, Jennie Scott, is a Canadian bred mare. She was bred by Hugh Scott at California, and was sired by Bryson, 2:15, a son of Simeons, and her dam was Aetna, by Aberdeen.

W. A. Collins, now of Toronto, raced Jennie Scott along with her own sister, Mary Scott, with more than an average amount of success on the half-mile tracks a number of years ago. Jennie took a record of 2:14 1/2, while Mary trotted over \$10,000 for Collins owned both mares at the time he was racing them. He sold Jennie Scott to Jack Crabtree, brother of the famous actress, Lotta. The late Myron McHenry, known as "the wizard of the sulky," raced Jennie on the mile tracks, but with moderate success. However, she now was at home, famous as the dam of one of the highest priced trotters of modern times. Peter Scott, along with thirty-five other famous horses, including trotters and pacers, in Tommy Murphy's stables, will take part in the Dorval Jockey Club's big Grand Circuit meeting, which begins today at Dorval Park.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO, AUG. 2

Cattle Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Top price for beef cattle. This week \$8.90, Last week \$8.90, Two weeks ago \$8.75, Same week 1914 \$9.00, 1913 \$6.80