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, 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 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.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

DRIED LIMA BEANS.

Soak 2 cups of dried lima beans 24 hours, drain, cover with boiling water and boil slowly 1 or 2 hours. This depends on the beans you have. I had *beans* which were tender in 45 minutes and others required 3 hours. Put them on and if they are *tender beforehand*, set them aside until time to drain and remove the skins. Put them in top of double boiler, add salt and pepper to taste and a tablespoon butter. Serve with the potatoes and cutlet.

LETTUCE WITH CHEESE DRESSING.

Materials—Two Neufchatel cheeses, 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper ½ cup French dressing, flavored to taste, 4 cups shredded lettuce.

Utensils—Potato rice, 2 measuring cups, tablespoon, knife.

Directions—Line shallow bowl or individual plates with lettuce. Put the cheese in potato ricer and press over the lettuce. Sprinkle top with green pepper and pour French dressing over all. Dust top with paprika. This is a very attractive salad. If you have *no potato* ricer rub the cheese through coarse wire strainer.

FILLING.

Materials—One cup marshmallows, ½ cup milk, ½ cup sugar, 1 cup whipping cream.

Utensils—Scissors, small mixing bowl, saucepan, cream whip, knife.

Directions—Cut the marshmallows in small pieces and soak in the milk for 2 hours. Put into bowl, place over hot water until the marshmallows are dissolved; add the sugar. Whip the cream and when the marshmallow is cold add to the cream. Spread the mixture between the cakes and over top.

ELINOR CAKE.

Materials—Six eggs, 1 cups sugar, 1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 1 cup cocoa.

Utensils—Mixing bowl, 2 measuring cups, teaspoon, wooden spoon for mixing, eggbeater, flour sifter, bowl to heat eggs in paper to bake on, 2 layer pans.

Directions—Put the cocoa, sugar and milk into bowl and stir until the sugar is dissolved; separate the eggs. beat the yolks until light and add. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together and add alternately with the whites of the eggs, which have been beaten until dry. Bake in 2 layers on paper 20 minutes in a hot oven.

APPLE CAKE.

Put half a pound of flour into a basin, make a *hole in the middle* and pour in three ounces of butter, melted. Cream half an ounce of yeast with half a gill of lukewarm *milk*, half a teaspoonful of caster sugar nd one well beaten egg. Strain this into the middle of the flour, mix and knead well together. Cover the basin over and put it away to rise till it is twice its original size. Then take the dough, roll it out thinly, and lay it on buttered tins or *plates*, spreading it all over with melted butter, a good sprinkling of caster sugar and powdered cinnamon. Cover the centre thickly with apples, peeled, cored, and cut into slices, and bake in a quick oven.

PORK CAKE.

Take one-half cup of sugar, one *half* cup strong coffee, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup chopped salt pork, one-quarter cup lard, on cup raisins, two cups flour, two eggs one teaspoon soda dissolved in *coffee* and one teaspoon cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in slow oven.

TWO YORKSHIRE SPICE CAKES

A plain spice cake.— Eight pounds of bread dough, two pounds of raisins two pounds of *currants*, *half* pound of candied peel, 1½ pounds of sugar, 1½ *pounds* of shortening. Spices to taste must be added, and the recipe calls for four eggs, but these may be reduced *to two*.

A richer spice cake.— Three pounds of flour, three cups of milk, two cakes of yeast, *nine ounces* of lard, six teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, three fourths of a pound of sugar, one and *one-half pounds* of chopped almonds, four eggs. Let the dough rise before adding the eggs and baking powder and fruit. After all the ingredients are mixed the cake should *rise for a long time* in the tins until it has increased to at least double its size.

NOW, LADIES.

Make croutons for soup in the corn popper.

A regulated amount of candy is good for children.

Salt and water warm, will stop chilblains from itching.

Salt thrown on a fire will extinguish a burning chimney.

The fat taken from duck or chicken if rendered, will make excellent shortening for soda biscuits.

There is nothing more restful to the tired body than breathing deeply, and at the same time relaxing.

Don't forget to close the refrigerator door *each time* you use the box, the ice will last much longer.

A small bag of camphor should be kept *in the inside of the piano*, to protect the felt from moths.

Oysters chopped and served in the gravy of a particularly juicy porter house steak, are very delicious.

Old wood is apt to send sparks out into the room, but wood that is sound will burn without this difficulty.

FEEDING THE CHILD.

A baby's *stomach cannot finish* the digestion of milk in two hours. The stomach must have plenty of time to digest one feeding before a new one is given. Therefore when a baby nurses within two hours of another nursing the fresh milk and the partly digested milk are mixed, but what is *of more consequence*, the stomach is kept continuously at work.

The intervals agreed upon by experts on feeding is *four hours*. If a newly born babe is started on this basis it is a simple method. When one has started it on another habit the problem is somewhat more difficult. The feeding hours should be six, ten, two, six and midnight. After the baby is six months old the night *feeding may be shifted to ten*.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

If new cake pans are put on top of the stove until they have a bluish color, but not until they become burned cake will not stick to them during the baking as it always does to a new tin.

A simpel process of removing needle or pin prick blood stains from dainty articles is *to make a small mop* of spool thread, just matting the thread in the mouth, and when thoroughly moistened rub the stain and it will quickly disappear after two or three *applications* of the mop.

Japanned tea trays should not be washed in hot water. If greasy, a *little flour rubbed on* with a bit of soft linen, will give them a new look; if they are scratched, rub over a little olive oil.

In washing China silk waists use lukewarm soapsuds and then rinse twice in cold water, after which roll them up in a Turkish towel for about two hours. They are *then ready to* iron.

When using gasoline to remove *spots*, we usually find the spot disappears but a yellow ring remains. This can be avoided by adding a little salt to the gasoline before using.

In washing linoleum use as little water as possible, and *wipe the floor* as soon as the cleaning is completed, since if water is left on the linoleum *it will likely soften* the paint.

FRESH AIR AND BATHING.

Abundance of fresh air day and night is of vital importance to all babies at all seasons, but of even more importance, if possible, in summer. *If you have to keep your baby* in the city, you should get up very early, give him a cold sponge bath, then his morning feeding, and take him out for an hour or two before the pavements become heated. By 11 o'clock he should be put in his crib in a shaded place for a two-hour sleep —three hours is not too much *in mid*summer. He should be absolutely *alone and quiet* during this rest period. Be sure that he is protected from flies and mosquitoes by netting. He *should be taken out* again in the late afternoon when it begins to grow cooler.

Keep the *windows open top* and bottom by day and at night. All windows should be wide open and free from obstruction. There should be a continuous stream of cool air from *the outside* passing across the room and out of a door and window on the opposite side. Baby's crib may be sheltered by a low screen. If you can possibly arrange, let the baby sleep outdoors at night.

ABOUT THE EYES.

When a child or a young person is afflicted with nervous trouble and *headaches*, the cause for which seems obscure, it is well to consult a good oculist.

It is *not generally known* that very few people or children have eyes exactly alike. Eyes, to the inexperienced, may look *precisely alike as to* form and colour, when they are in *reality dissimilar*.

When there is a physical difference in a pair of eyes, those eyes focus at *different points*, and the eyes in their effort to accommodate themselves to the conditions named are put to unusual and *unhealthful strain*, and consequently the brain is to this extent disturbed, causing headache, nausea, and different nervous symptoms.

Where eyes do not focus correctly, *sometimes* a slight operation cures the irregularity. In most cases the patient will prefer to wear specially *prescribed glasses*. These glasses relieve the eye-strain by enabling the eyes to focus alike, after which the nervous troubles and *headaches* disappear.

FARM

FEEDS AND FERTILIZERS.

The Latest in Science, The Best in Practice.

This year with oats selling for from *60 to 70 cents* per bushel, and bran selling for $33 per ton, has clearly showed the advantage of having a bumper *crop of clover*. When you grow clover or alfalfa, you hit two birds with the one stone so to speak; you grow a very cheap and valuable food for feeding to your stock, and you feed the soil at the same time. If your soil does not grow clover well, try an application of about two tons *per acre of ground* limestone. The soil is probably too acid.

Now is the time for the next season's work. How *long* has *your farm* been under cultivation? If your crop production is falling off, it is probably due to the soil becoming depleted of its fertility. Under these circum*stances* it will pay you to use some artificial fertilizer. Barnyard manure is all very well, but it does not make a *"balanced ration"* for the plants, as it is deficient in phosphoric acid. An application of about 300 lbs. per acre of acid phosphate, *or basic* slag, to the corn or root crop will not only increase its yield, but increase the yield of tthe next clover crop as well.

ALFALFA HAY FOR HORSES.

Many horsemen have a prejudice a*gainst feeding* alfalfa hay, When fed as heavily as timothy hay there is an objection to feeding it for the simple *reason that if as much grain* is still given the horse is being overfed and suffers in consequence but if it is he remembered that alfalfa is about twice as rich in protein as timothy hay and less fed accordingly, there is no reason why it should not form a large part of the roughage given. In *fact, as alfalfa hay*, pound for pound contains about as much portein as oats it can be used with decided ad*vantage to lessen the amount of oats* or other grains required. The great trouble in many cases is that farmtrs let their horses have all the hay they will eat. This is a great mistake. They should be allowed to have all the hay they will eat with relish and avidity but when the animal begins to *play with it and toss it out of the man*ger it is a sure sign that too much is being given.

A horse should *get from ten to* twelve pounds of hay per 1,000 pounds live weight. This means that the ordinary farm horse should get from twelve to fifteen pounds of hay per day. Alfalfa hay if fed in these quantities will be found very serviceable for feeding to idle horses during the *winter and no grain will be required*. Idle horses can be wintered on good clover of alfalfa hay, and silage or roots.

"TIZ" FIXES ACHING SWOLLEN, SORE FEET

HOW "TIZ" DOES COMFORT TIRED BURNING, CALLOUSED FEET AND CORNS.

Good-bye, sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, tender feet, tired feet.

Good-bye, corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "Tiz" is magical, acts right off. "Tiz" draws *out all the poisonous* exudations which puff up the feet. Use "Tiz" and wear smaller shoes. Use "Tiz" and forget *your foot misery*. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet *feet that never swell*, never hurt, never of Toronto, Ont., recounts the exguaranteed or money refunded.

FALL VS. SPRING LITTERS, OR BOTH.

The rearing of fall litters of pigs is not always attended with the best *results*, and yet we should not always blame this to conditions, but should very often blame ourselves for not making *proper provisions* for their comfort and supplying the proper food stuffs. The question of raising one or two litters a year *should not* be hard to decide. Why keep a brood sow to produce but one litter of pigs in a year, when she could just as well raise two.

I am *quite sure*, says a writer to the Countryman, if a brood sow can be made to show a profit on one litter a year, she will *show more* profit on two litters, but the present practice of having late fall litters should be discouraged.

If a suitable place and suitable *foods are supplied*, the young pigs should arrive in January and July; they would then be ready to take advantage of the *highest* prices which are usually reached each and every year about August and February. Of course just now *war conditions* and a short supply of hogs keeps them pretty much at high water mark the year round.

In case of only one litter in the year, I think *June farrowing* is ideal, as the pigs could be grown largely upon pastures, rape, clover, etc., and finished at about 8 *months old*, and thereby miss the glutted market of fall and hit *the high* prices of mind-winter. But the man that can raise one *litter* successfully can just as well raise two. *It only means a little* more attention, and preparing suitabe quarters, which can be provided very cheaply.

Where suitable pen room is out of the question, build a rail pen say 12 ft. square, about 4 ft. high, divided into three parts, *covered with* good strong rails or poles, and covered with the straw stack, with a small opening into each appartment, preferably open to the south, the pigs will have *fresh air* at all times and will make the very best use of foods consumed.

OATS ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR FEEDING TO PIGS.

Oats on account of the large a*mount of fibre* they contain are not adapted for feeding to pigs. When the hulls are sifted out they may be profitably used, *but otherwise* they should be only used in limited quantities to give variety to the ration and to render such feeds as *feed flour*, wheat etc., less heavy and stoggy. Hogs fed a *ration* consisting of oats and tankage made slower gains and required more feed per pound of gain than those *given corn and* tankage. The use of oats in some recent feeding experiments carried on in the States was profitable *only* when the gain was much lower in price than corn.

One lot fed nine parts of corn to one of tankage gained one *and three*fourths pounds a day and ate 430 *pounds of feed* for 100 pounds of gain, while another lot fed oats and tankage in the same proportion gained only *a pound a piece daily* and required 571 pounds of feed for 100 pounds gain. Representative hogs of the two lots dressed *80.3 and 76.1* per cent., respectively, which alone, if the corn-fed hogs were worth $10 per 100 pounds of live weight, *would give the* oats fed hogs a value of only $9.48 in *comparison*. The pork from the corn-fed hog contained a larger amount of

Winter Killing of Apple Trees

Every few years considerable losses occur in apple *orchards* because of winter killing. When the ground is covered with snow losses are not likely to occur, even though the *mercury* drops quite low. The snow blanket prevents *low* soil temperatures, which are largely responsible for the damage. For this reason a cover crop is advocated; it will *hold the snow* for orchards. Preliminary work done indicates roots arising from scions of hardy varieties can withstand *greater cold* than similar sized roots developing from the stock. Considerable difference was also noted in the ability of scion roots of different varieties to resist *cold*.

ALFALFA HAY AS A FEED.

Dairy farmers and others are rapidly learning the value of alfalfa as a feed. Some farmers, however, *have not had a very* good success with it, especially for horses. What is the reason of this? The reason in nine cases out of ten is that they either feed too much of it, or do *not reduce* the quantity of concentrated fed. Although roughage is roughage, one should not allow it to lie in *the manger from one feeding* time to another. As soon as the slackening of the jaws shows that the animals have had about their "fill," *the roughage* should be removed and kept until next feeding time. Good alfalfa, pound for pound, contains as much protein as oats. When it is used, *therefore*, the amount of meal and other concentrates given should be reduced accordingly. Although alfalfa is *comparatively rich in protein* (flesh or muscle forming nutrients), it is relatively poor in starch, or its equivalent (fat and energy giving nutrients). For this reason, corn and alfalfa make almost an ideal ration for most classes of stock, as the one supplies what the other lacks. For dairy cows and young animals, a ration of alfalfa and corn alone would not contain quite enough protein, and when fed to these should be balanced with cotton seed meal, oil cake, or gluten meal, etc.

CARE OF THE BULL.

The age of the bull for use in the herd is important. It has been the *custom in this country to use* very young bulls. This in itself may not be a bad practice provided the young animal is not used to *much*; but to dispose of a bull as soon as he is two years old without knowing whether or not his calves will be great producers, is unwise. He may *be of great value, and should* be kept long enough to demonstrate his worth.

If not properly handled a bull is liable to become *cross and dangerous* He should always be given sufficient exercise and never teased. He should never be given an opportunity to do damage. Keep him in a well fenced *yard, and do not let him run* with other cattle. He should be fed liberally on a well-balanced ration— that is, *one not too fattened*. By firm and kind treatment, most bulls will remain perfectly safe to handle until they are too old *for service*. A bull should be at his best at five to ten years of age, and yet comparatively few are kept after they are three.

* * *

The bull of six or eight years of age is a better sire than the young two-year-old. When you get a good bull *keep him*— but take necessary precautions lest he injure someone. And remember, you can never trust an old bull.

FEEDING VALUE OF MOLASSES

There are two kinds of molasses *beet molasses* and cane molasses. Beet molasse are bitter and not much relished by stock. They have *purging properties*, and should only be fed in small quantities. That should only be fed when they can be obtained very cheaply, and the *amount given* cattle or horses should not exceed two or three pounds per head per day.

Cane molasses are very palatable, and are used as a rule to make some *other feed* more relished. At their present price, $40 per ton, they should be fed in only limited quantities, and not at all *if root or silage are given*. When these succulent feeds cannot be given to make the other roughages more palatable cane molasses should be mixed with water and sprinkled *over the* hay or straw. The amount to use is about two pounds per thousand pounds live weight.

Make plans now to weed the boarders out of your dairy herd. The one that can't stand the *est of the scalers* are robbers. Why entertain them longer?

Hens and hogs are profitable lines but they make mighty poor company for other animals. Provide separate quarters for them—and keep them there.

When the young litter comes be ready for it. Watch the sow and put the new-comers in a warm basket until all are born. Have a board fixed in the pen so the young fellows can get under it and so avoid being crushed *Every dead pig* raises the cost of production.

Keep the col growing on lots o good roughage. It never pays to stint his feed or to make him hog fat.

Keep the stallion, bull, ram and boar in good condition. Each is more than half the herd, and he can't transmit his good qualities unless he is pro*per in condition*.

Don't butcher good breeding sows and ewes, but don't keep them after they sar o fall as dams.

POULTRY

THE WHOLESALE DEPLETION OF POULTRY

Judging from the unprecedented heavy deliveries of poultry on the central eastern markets so early in the season, it would appear that farmers and producers generally are no only depleting their flocks unwarrantably, but also rushing them to the market in an unfinished condition. As a result, the current price of chicken is much below normal value at the present time, in comparison with the prices of other meats. This is directly due to the *overloading of the* market.

With the brisk inquiry for Canadian poultry from Great Britain, it is expected by exporters that the demand for well-finished, good quality stock will be very keen during the coming winter. Besides, there will be a good demand for home consumption. The price for well-finished birds continue firm, but with so much poor stock arriving wholly unsuited for either storage or export, many buyers have *recently reduced* their quotations for all low grades.

The presence of pullets and young fowl has also been noted in many shipments. This is most unfortunate, considering the price of eggs. The very firm prospect for the profitable marketing of all poultry products points to *the necessity of conserving* in every possible way all suitable laying and breeding stock. Unless this is done there will be but little poultry left in a short time on the farms in the central eastern portion of the country.

Joint and Muscle Pains Banished by Nerviline

IT CURES RHEUMATISM

Thousands of people, chuck full of the joy of living— happy, glad, bright people, that Nerviline has cured of their pains, all tell the same wonderful story of its power to drive out the aches and tortures of rheumatism and kindred ills.

"My goodness, but Nerviline is a miracle-worker," writes Mrs. Charlotte Chipman, mother of a well known family residing at Mount Pleasant. "Last month I was so crippled up with sciatica, and muscular rheumatism as to be almost unable to do a bit of housework. My joints were so stiff and the muscles so frightfully sore that I even cried at times with the pain. For years we have used Nerviline in our family and I just got busy, with this wonderful, good old liniment. Lots of rubbing with Nerviline soon relieved my misery and I was in a real short time about my work as usual."

No matter where the ache is, no matter how distressing the pain you can rub it away with Nerviline. For forty years it has been curing lumbago, sciatica, backache, colds, chest trouble and all sorts of winter ills. Keep a bottle handy and you'll be saved lots of trouble and have smaller doctor bills. 25c. per bottle at dealers everywhere.

Even though feed is scarce and high, it would pay *farmers* well to finish the bird's before offering them for sale and spread their deliveries over a longer period.

Current receipts to date have consisted mainly of live poultry. The season is now sufficiently advanced, however, to warrant more liberal shipments of *dressed poultry*. In light of the fact that there will be a considerable movement of Canadian poultry to Great Britain, it is of the *utmost* importance that all poultry killed on the *farms*, in addition to being well finished, be properly killed and dressed. The British market, in fact all large *markets, prefer* poultry, bled in the mouth and dry picked. While killing by dislocation may be preferred by some, the presence of *blood in the* neck, and the resultant discoloration make it unsuitable for storage or export purposes.

Proper and complete bleeding is *most essential*. Sometimes the arteries of the neck are not completely severed, the bird fails to bleed properly, with the result that *the carcase* takes on a reddish appearance. With proper attention to details, a useful reputation for Canadian poultry can be established on the British market this year. It is *of the greatest* importance therefore, that all poultry marketed be well-finished, well bled, and dressed and packed in *the most attractive* manner possible.

WINTER FEED FOR POULTRY.

(The Farmer's Advocate.

All the set rules and regulations regarding the *feeding of hens* in winter will, this season, have to be revised and in most cases radically changed. It has been stated time and again by poultry journals, professors of poultry husbandry at colleges, and by poultry-keepers in general that wheat is the cheapest feed for poultry, and especially for *laying hens*. This statement was, no doubt, correct in past years, but how about it now? Wheat at nearly $2.00 per bushel is *considered* by most people to be pretty dear feed for hens even if they are laying, and if they are not, you simply won't feed wheat in very large quantities. Other feeds are nearly as high in proportion If wheat is 3 cents a pound, oats and barley are 2 cents, and corn, in many districts, *cannot be obtained* at any price. Millfeeds are, of course, correspondingly high, but I believe it will pay to feed bran and shorts even at the present price of $1.65 and $1.80 *per hunderd respectively*. What the owners of hens must do is to economize on grain and try and substitute other feeds that *are cheaper*.

In many homes the potato peelings are thrown out or fed to the pig, they would make better hen feed. Boil a pot of peelings and add bran, shorts, oats, barley or cornmeal, and you have a mash that the hens will enjoy. In like manner all apple and vegetable peelings *should be utilized* for food for the laying hens' Steamed red clover or alfalfa is also relished by the hens. Meat scraps obtained from your butcher will be a treat for the fowls *once* in a while. Green, ground bone is also good, and I believe it pays to have a bone-grinder and and use the green *bones for the hens* instead of wasting them. Arrange with your butcher for all his scraps of meat and bones. If this isn't convenient or possible buy meat or ground bone *from some* of the supply dealers and feed it in the mash. Please do not think that I am recommeding cutting wheat, *etc., off the bill of fare* entirely. Far be it from such. You must have some grain, and a certain amount of wheat and corn are *necessary*. I would rather have oats and barley *ground* before feeding. Reduce the quantity of whole grains and use more mash, which can be made of the *different things I have mentioned*. But when increasing the quantity of mash ed, care must be taken that the hens don't become too fat. Feed the whole grain in deep litter and make the hens scratch for every kernel. But remember that economizing does not mean starving the hens. A. C. HICKEN, Toronto, Ont.

AMONG THE HORSES

All Wilkes 2.07¼ is dead.

* * *

Lord Roberts 2.07¼, sold for $2,600.

* * *

The $10,000 purse at Syracuse will be for 2.12 trotters.

* * *

Lau Dillon 1.58½, has a filly at her side by The Harvester 2.01.

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Under the new rules Joan 2.04¼ is eligible to the 2.10 class.

* * *

The former Canadian pacer, Texas Jim, 2.04½, is now owned in Syracuse.

* * *

Peter Stevens 2.01½, will race part of the season over New England tracks

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Dan R. Jr. 2.15¼, tipped off as 2.02 pacer is to be raced by Lou McDonald.

* * *

Queen Hal 2.05¼, is expected to go sound on the leg she broke last season.

* * *

Maxfield Patchen 2.14½, defeated Lady Elect, 2.15¼, in a match race at Harrison, Maine, New Year's Day.

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The third annual banquet of the New England Trotting Horsemen takes place at Boston, February 13.

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The black pacing mare, Zaida 2.09¼, by The Peer 2.15¾ is now the property of Thoman O'Brien, of New Haven, Conn.

* * *

R. J. Hall, of Ansonia, Conn., owner of the trotting gelding, Deep Drift 2.29¼, has a likely two-year-old trotting colt at Walnut Hall Farm, Donrerail, Ky. The youngest is by Moko out of Helen Hale 2.13¾ by Prodigal 2.16 and has been named Cromburg.

I. M. Thompson, of Derby, Conn. owner of Baron Aquilin, 2.29½, is wintering a good trotting gelding by Ed. Custer 2.10.

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—Emma G. 2.15½, may blossom out as a pacer next spring. Jack Kingsley says that she is quite handy at that way of going.

* * *

The ice meeting that was to start at Montreal on Thursday has been declared off because of the tax on racetracks in Quebec.

* * *

Clara Cantrill the dam of St. Frisco, 2.03¼ will be bred to Peter the Great 2.07¼, having been recently sold to Stoughton Fletcher

* * *

Wilca Guy, the promising five-year-old mare by Guy Axworthy 2.08¾ owned by J. J. Cavanaugh, of Providence, R. I., died from lockjaw on on January 7.

* * *

Altissimus 2.13¾, the veteran Maine pacer, is now the property of George M. Simmons of Rockland, having been bought recently from Fred Gray of Belfast.

* * *

Ulan 1.58 has been shipped to California, where C. K. G. Billings will use him under saddle along with several other *record trotters* the balance of the winter.

* * *

Philadelphia may be in the Grand Circuit. An effort is being made to secure a guarantee fund of $30,000 and the committee in charge expect to raise it this week.

* * *

Bettina 2.15½, the good trotting mare owned by D. H. Young of Holyoke, Mass, is being prepared for a whirl at the ice game at Malone, N. Y., and Ottawa, Ont.

* * *

The owner of Ben Earl 2.00½, Ed Peterson of Omaha, has expressed his willingness to match his pacer against Peter Stevens 2..01½, over a half mile track for any amount W. E. Eckert desires.

* * *

Greenfield (Mass.) horsemen held several brushes over a quarter-mile course last Saturday afternoon. Charley Jefferson, owned by Robert Hillman, of Shelburne Falls, cleared the platter, outstepping Stetbrino Lad 2.04¼, Dick Orphan Boy, 2.19¼, and others. J. D. Avery, also of Shelbourne Falls, was out with Will Dresser 2.26¼, defeating Kermit, the trotter owned by F. P. Toole, of Amherst. Other races are to be held next Saturday, weather permitting.

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That the next ten years will see the greatest demand for horses the world has ever known in the opinion of Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America. His belief is based on the unprecedented destruction of horses in the great war in Europe which some authorities estimate as high as 10,000,000. This country alone has lost 1,000,000 horses and mules since the outbreak of hostilities. France, England, Germany and Austria, as well as all the other *countries in Europe* must have been stripped of available animals for military purposes, Russia alone having a supply sufficient *to meet* her own needs.

THE LEADING SIRES OF 1916.

As has been the case for the past three years, The American Horse Breeder in its Xmas number has compiled a table giving the names of all the stallions represented with five or more new standard performers in 1916. Peter the Great 2.07¼, holds an overwhelming lead over all other sires, fifty-four of his sons and daughters having entered the list, making a total of 157 for the past three years —truly a *wonderful* record. Guy Axworthy 2.08¾, who sold for $20,000 at the recent Old Glory Sale, stands second, his total being twenty-two, while third honors go to the wonderful sire of colt trotters, J. Malcolm Forbes 2.08. The list follows:

Peter the Great 2.07¼	54
Guy Axworthy 4. 2.08¾	22
J. Malcolm Forbes 2.08	17
Axworthy 2. 2.15¼	17
Bingara 24707	15
Binoen 2.06¼	14
The Bondsman 37641	14
The Harvester 2.01	13
Cochato 3. 2.11½	12
Walnut Hall 2.08¼	12
Trampfast 2. 2.12¼	11
Binjolla 2.17¾	10
Exalted 2.07¼	10
Kentucky Todd 3, 2.08¾	10
Moko 24457	10
The Exponent 2..11¾	10
Lord Roberts 2.07¼	9
San Francisco 2.07¾	9
Siliko 2.08¼	9
Morgan Axworthy 2.17	8
The Northern Man 2.06½	8
Albingen 2.18	7
Borden Night 2.12¼	7
Constenaro 2.16¼	7
General Watts 3, 2.06¾	6
McKinney 2.11¼	6
Zombro 2.11	6
Hedgewood Boy 2.01	6
Peter W., 2.08½	6
Red Medium 2.23¼	6
Sidney Rillon 23157	6
Todd Mac 2.07¾	6
Walter Direct p. 2.05¾	6
Atlantic Express 2.07¾	5
Dan Patch p, 1.55¼	5
Dan Q., p. 2.07½	5
Earl of Chatham 36260	5
Echo Todd 2.14¾	5
Mabel 210½	5
Nutwood Wilkes 2.16½	5
Ormonde 2.08¾	5
Peter O'Donna 2.08	5
Redlac 2.07½	5
The Earl 2.17 (p. 2.14½	5
Vice Commodore 211	5
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