

AMONG THE HORSES

Ddomore Farm will send Native Belle, 2.08 1/2, and Sonoma Girl, 2.04 1/2, to the court of Peter Volo, 2.02.

It is said that the racing days of Joe Patchen II. are over and he has been ordered to a farm siding in Canada.

William A. Clarke, the Fredericton horseman, is in the middle west on a hunt for race prospects for next season.

Among the rules to be recommended to the turf congress is the revision of Rule 5, sections 5 and 6, as it reads at present, and the substitution of the following:

The winnings of the Murphy stable, according to the books of the Ploeghehoeke trainer, foot up \$126,928. The champion pacer, Directum I., 1.56 1/2, won \$16,928.

Arlene, 2.08 1/2, recently secured by W. H. Keys, of St. Stephen, from L. R. Acker, in a trade for Baron Patchen, 2.17 1/2, has traded her to Dalton Brothers, Newcastle, for a seven-year-old mare by Will Be Sure, 2.15 1/4.

Marie Constant, 2.13 1/2, the trotting mare which annexed first money in a five-heat race at Springfield, Ill., without winning a single heat, was a most consistent campaigner this season. She was eight times second in 1915 and trailed in 2.09.

Perhaps it's not too early to give some thought to winter racing in Charlottetown. So far as we can see the New London Driving Club is the first to move in the matter in this province, and is to alternate matinees with the Summerside Club. Horsemen at the capital should get busy.

Amos Etter, of Amherst, and Frank Boutiller, of Halifax, arrived home the other day with sixteen horses bought at the Old Glory Sale. Two were purchased by Tommy Raymond, the Fredericton trainer, two belonged to Mr. Boutiller, while ten were the property of Mr. Etter and Ald. Belliveau, of Moncton.

Peerless Hal, 2.09 1/2, Rouse's Point Boy, 2.10 1/4, and Monarch's Lady, 2.14 1/2, campaigned by the Vermont trainer, F. M. Pickle & Son, this season, have been returned to Canada. Peerless Hal, 2.09 1/2, won nine firsts out of 11 starts, and reduced her record to 2.16 1/4, to 2.09 1/2 over a half-mile track.

The offer of \$35,000 for a stallion, Peter Mac 2.03 1/2, owned by Captain David Shaw, of Pittsburgh; the purchase of Margaret Druen, 2.03 1/2, for \$7,500, to be used as a broodmare; and the sale of a yearling trotter for \$3,425, is evidence that those interested in breeding the light harness horse need have no fears for the future.

The big ice meetings in the upper provinces this winter are announced to be governed by the rules of the Canadian and National Trotting Associations, respectively, but in each case "with exceptions." A weakness of the harness turf is the facility with which exceptions are made, and the lack of a complete acceptance of any set of rules.

There are some good things being said these days about a five-year-old stallion, by Border Knight, 2.12 1/4, out of Roxy Benton, a daughter of Benton 2.10, that was raced in New England and Canada a few years ago. He is the property of J. E. French, of Ashasha, N. H., who will place him as the stud next spring and later campaign him in that section.

"A horse with a win race made on a mile track, shall be allowed one second for each quarter of a mile, or fraction thereof, in the distance to be raced when entering on a half-mile track, providing the class to which he would be eligible under this allowance is not slower than his win race for the distance on a half-mile track. Other allowances may be granted if so stated in the published conditions, but when offered for losing performances or being behind the money in public races."

At the recent meeting of the National Trotting Assn. in New York an interesting discovery was made. Billy Dispute had been driven to bakery wagon for seven years and the age of 12 started out on a racing career and won a number of races. The board found that he was entitled to his name and his winnings. A black colt, Guadalupe, 14 years old, owned by a trainer in N. C. was used as a heavy horse for several years and was identified as John B. raced by P. F. Hamlin of Poughkeepsie, and Jack Acker, bred in Ohio, sold in Chicago and owned in Maine. This horse was also approved.

William J. Anderson enjoys the distinction of having driven to their records two faster trotters than ever were credited to any other horseman. Hamburg Belle, 2.01 1/2, earned her record when she defeated Uhlman in the fastest race ever trotted to this day, while Lee Axworthy, a grandson of Hamburg Belle's sire, recently administered to W. E. D. Stokes, \$50,000 colt, Peter Volo, 2.02, his first defeat in the fastest three-mile race on record. Lee Axworthy was regarded as a \$300 colt when Andrews took him on the hands of Walter Cox as boot in a "hoss trade." Hamburg Belle, when she joined his stable, was a speed-crazy mare called Sally. She won 11, with a record of 2.12 1/2, made a losing race. The first season he gave her she chauled up the fastest three heats then on record, winning the classic Charter Oak purse at Hartford in 2.05, 2.06 and 2.04 1/2. In 1890 she drove Belle Hamlin and Justina to a mile in 2.13, which was then the best time on record for trotting teams. Two years afterward he drove the faster Mascot, 2.04, to the world's record, in a race at Terre Haute, Ind., and in 1890 he set the record at 2.00 1/2 with John R. Gentry, after beating Star Trotter, Robert J., and Frank Hamlin at Fleetwood Park, in the fastest race then on record for pacers. Five miles were in 2.03 1/2, 2.03 1/4.

Another example of the vigor and stamina which belong to the modern trotter was seen this year in the 14-year-old mare Alcione Star, 2.15 1/2, owned by E. B. Fox of Binghamton. After foaling a colt last spring, she was put in training and won money in eight races. She is a daughter of the old-time trotting stallion Queenchy, 2.12 1/2, that earned his record at the Rochester Grand Circuit meeting 20 years ago.

The North Sydney Herald says there is a probability of Bob Mac not taking part in the big ice races in Montreal this winter. There is talk of a match race between this fastest son of Commodore Ledyard and Tommy Cotter, owned by Peter Macdonald, the fastest free-legged pacer in the provinces. Mr. Campbell, the owner of Bob Mac, is anxious for a race on the harbor ice, or some other suitable ice speedway for \$500 a side.

Charles W. Williams, familiarly known to the horse world as the man who bred trained and drove to their records Artion, 2.09 1/2, and Axtell (3), 2.12, and also established the first kite track at Independence, Ia., is now engaged in evangelistic work in and about the scene where his earliest work was done. Various Iowa towns have turned out enthusiastic crowds to welcome the evangelist where 25 years ago they cheered "the man from Independence" in some of his record-breaking feats with the two colts which he raised and developed each later to become champion stallions of the world.

The winter race meeting of the Toronto Driving Club is on at Hill-Crest Park track this week. The proceedings continue for eight days, and the purses hung up amount to \$9,600. There will be several meetings at Montreal early in the new year. The winter meeting of the Maisonneuve Driving Club opens there on the 7th, and continues for three days. The Montreal Driving Club's meeting opens at Delormier Park on the 13th and will last six days, the purses amounting to \$7,100. The Mount Royal race meeting opens on the 20th January and closes on the 26th. A large amount is hung out in purses and the races will be pulled off on what is considered to be the best mile track in Canada.

FARM

DEHORNING CATTLE

The writer has never made use of a chute for securing cattle enduring the operation of dehorning and does not believe that at the present time such is the general method of proceeding. When dehorning, first begun to be practised a saw was the instrument used, and this of course required that the animal be securely held in a reasonably quiet position. The saw has been almost entirely discarded in favor of the clipper or shears, which is the instrument used at present. They can be secured from a hardware or implement dealer at from \$10 to \$12, according to quality. One instrument will do for an entire neighborhood. In many localities one man having a clipper goes around the country every Spring dehorning at 10 cents per head. The work is done in about the following manner: The animal is placed in an ordinary wooden cow stallion, one made of strong 2 x 4 or better still, 2 x 6. An instrument commonly called a bull tamer, is snapped into the nostrils, the head is drawn off to one side and securely held by the attendant. In the absence of this instrument a strong rope, say 3/4 inch, may be used around the neck, giving it a half hitch over the nose. While the animal is principally concerned about its nose the clippers are adjusted over the protruding horn so as to take off about one-fourth inch of the skin at the base of the horn. With a quick, strong motion draw the handles together. The horn falls to the ground and the animal makes its struggles at a time when it does no harm. Slacken the rope and draw the head to the reverse side, repeating as before, and the operation is over before the animal has decided to make a fight.

The work may also be done at the same time as branding and while the animal is stretched on the ground in the usual method by one rope around the neck half-hitched around the nose and another on the hind legs. Stand near. After removing one horn let the animal partly rise and pull down again on the other side for the other horn. Have plenty of help and do not unnecessarily prolong the work. The best results are accomplished with yearlings. Don't dehorn a cow that is going to drop a calf within two months or you will be troubled with excessive bleeding and the calf when it comes will likely be weak. In nearly all cases there will be more or less blood flowing for an hour or more, but I never knew of a fatality from this cause.

Don't dehorn in fly time or in excessively cold weather.—C. H. Martineau, Farmer.

CHOPPED STUFF.

Plan to do some useful study this winter. The stock should all be in the stable now. Pull the water gates out of the reach of the ice and flood levels. Clean the stable windows, sunshine is one of the best disinfectants we have. A light dressing of manure on the lawns will improve their growth next spring. Bring all the machinery under cover oiling it now and then throughout the winter. Heavy cream means a smaller amount to be taken care of, hence it is likely to be more thoroughly cooled and receive better care.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Freeman's Natural Hair Restorative will positively restore gray hair to natural color and keep it so. It is not a dye, and will not injure the scalp. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price one dollar. For sale by Reddin's, 100, Front Street, Charlottetown. Also, drug stores, Cameron, Block, Charlottetown. Also, sent by mail. Address: Freeman Supply Co., 10, G., Toronto, Ontario.

FARM DRAINAGE

Warning Should be Taken From Last Summer's Weather

An inch of rain, as spoken of in the reports, means sufficient water precipitated to cover the ground, on which it falls, to a depth of one inch. An acre of ground would hold 27,000 gallons of water at the above rate, and its weight would be 110 tons. As more than an inch of rain falls in an ordinary storm, it is only to be expected that the ground and crops will be laid down to some extent when a really heavy rain occurs; such a rain as means a fall of three to five inches of water. Fortunately for the farmer, nature makes provision for the care of the great amount of wet by means of natural drainage, in many cases, and by providing plants with the power to right themselves after the deluge; but in the case of well cultivated land a great proportion of the water is held around the roots of the plants, and where evaporation is discouraged by the breaking of the crust made by the beating of the air, there is often danger of harm to the plants from choking. As a large amount of moisture is needed for the preparation to plant food, the checking of evaporation must not be discouraged, so other means should be employed for reducing the surplus in the soil. The only practicable way of commanding this over supply is by the use of drains or ditches; drains being of course preferable.

Under drains to give the best results must be laid at the correct distance from each other and from the surface, and different types of soil have different requirements, a compact soil needing a greater number of lines of tile than a loose kind. At a depth of 3 1/2 feet the drains should not be more than 50 to 60 feet apart in clay and 65 to 100 in loam; but judgment must be used in each individual case. The size of tile to use depends on the amount of fall to be given, so before making purchases of tile, the drainage survey should be made and the record of rainfall examined. Fortunately for the farmer or other who intends to drain land, a table (McConnell's) has been compiled, which gives the size of pipe needed according to the fall of the drain and the number of acres to be drained. This table can be found in W. H. Day's Bulletin (175) on "Farm Drainage Operations," and a study of this work will give any novice a good idea of how to get his drainage done. The summer just past was one to make any farmer consider drainage of his land, and if he has not already started the work, he may well spend some of his time this winter studying the subject and preparing for active operation next Spring.

POULTRY

POULTRY LICE POWDER

There are scores of so called "poultry lice remedies" on the market. They are not only more expensive, but no more effective than some of our simple home-made remedies. A good home-made insect powder can be made by thoroughly mixing one-fourth pint of creosol and three-fourths of a pint of gasoline. Add to this mixture gradually with stirring just enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid. For the above amounts it will take about two and a half pounds of plaster paris. Spread out thin on paper until dry, screen carefully and it is ready for use. If strong crude carbolic acid is available in stanchion, one made of strong 2 x 4 or better still, 2 x 6. An instrument commonly called a bull tamer, is snapped into the nostrils, the head is drawn off to one side and securely held by the attendant. In the absence of this instrument a strong rope, say 3/4 inch, may be used around the neck, giving it a half hitch over the nose. While the animal is principally concerned about its nose the clippers are adjusted over the protruding horn so as to take off about one-fourth inch of the skin at the base of the horn. With a quick, strong motion draw the handles together. The horn falls to the ground and the animal makes its struggles at a time when it does no harm. Slacken the rope and draw the head to the reverse side, repeating as before, and the operation is over before the animal has decided to make a fight.

THE DAIRY

IMPORTANCE OF THE BULL.

The Saying, "The Bull is Half the Herd," is Very Near the Truth. Good, deep-milking cows of excellent type and constitution, together with well-checked milk records, may be of comparatively little value unless the farmer pays special attention to the selection of his bull. I do not wish to depreciate the value of milk records by this statement, but no matter how carefully one keeps milk records, and uses care in the selection of his animals, one's success will be a more or less indifferent unless a bull of well-bred airy type is used. We constantly hear the saying that "the bull is half the herd." The maxim is very near the truth, and, realizing this, how can we expect good, deep-milking progeny from our best animals if we mate them with the bull of a typical beef-producing strain, whose female ancestors were of poor milkers? The bull has an influence on every calf in the herd of which he is the father, and if he is of an undesirable strain how can we expect his progeny to be otherwise? He should be one who has come from ancestors who were noted for their good milk in the past—especially in the case of fine properties and excellent constitutions. Such a bull will more likely than not have a greater power in improving the herd than one who has not so descended.

A good ancestry gives a better guarantee that certain desirable qualities have become more or less fixed in the descendants, and therefore more likely to be transmitted to their offspring. Too many farmers seem to have been under the impression in the past that to improve their dairy herd they had only to buy a bull with a long pedigree. They, as often as not, bought an animal of a beef-producing type and which had the power to transmit this property of producing beef to his offspring. Although pedigree is a very desirable asset in a bull, one must never accept it as a guarantee as to the suitability, or otherwise, for the object one has in view. Pedigree cattle Shortorns—have been usually bred stancescmwmm mm mm mm mmmmm for the production of beef and not milk. Therefore the fact of a man using a pedigree bull in his herd signifies when using a bull of this strain that he was improving his herd for beef but not for milk. Nowadays, however, pedigree breeders are paying great attention to milk production, and in many instances for both beef and milk—or, in other words, for dual purpose animals. A dual purpose animal is one which will give a large yield of milk during its life-time—say 800 gallons in the case of Shortorns per annum—and then fatten easily when her milking days are over.—Farmer and Stock-breeder.

THE RIPENING OF CREAM.

By the ripening of cream it meant the changes it undergoes from the time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness or texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacterial growth by-products from ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one or two ways: First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or, Second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

The SMILE of SATISFACTION

A good chew is a comfort -- make it a greater comfort still by chewing King George's Navy Plug.

Made from pure, rich tobacco, every ounce of which is carefully selected, then blended according to our process, giving it enough elasticity to keep it together instead of granulating in the mouth as most plug tobaccos do.

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Has a delicious, non-irritating sweet taste--and it is universally recognized that sweetened tobacco is much more healthful than the old fashion "strong", unsweetened plug.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Dec. 26. JEHOVAH'S GRACIOUS PROMISES TO ISRAEL.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy.

REVIEW SUGGESTIONS.

- (1) A careful preview is the necessary forerunner of a good review. (2) Let each Lesson contribute an important fact or two for the Review. (3) On each Sunday, review the previous Lesson and Lessons and so get your hand in. (4) The final Review is simply the gathering up the partial Reviews of the Quarter. (5) Always watch the "Review Suggestions" to get your horizon and perspective, at the beginning of the Quarter.

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SETTING AND ANALYSIS.

What: Closing years of the Kingdom of Israel with the Divine prophecies and promises. Why: To show that God did everything possible to save the nation. Where:—Samaria, Gilgal, Jordan Damascus, Dothan, Jerusalem, Babylon, Nineveh, Bethel. When:—From B.C., 899 to B.C. 722. Who:—Elijah, Ahab, Jezebel, Naboth, Elisha, Naaman, Joash, Athaliah, Daniel, Jonah, Kings, Amos, Uzziah, Azariah, Hozseah.

CHIEF LESSON OF THE QUARTER

- (1) One from each Lesson. (2) Covetousness ruins one both for this life and that to come. (3) Conduct is the Christian worker's real credential. (4) It is easy to be saved in God's way—impossible to be saved in man's way. (5) God has countless resources and forces to carry out his purposes. (6) Every one has a kingdom and a throne, and he should use both for God's glory. (7) God's house is the test, strength and glory of the nation. (8) The boy who wills to do right can overcome enemies and difficulties. (9) God prepares the nation, and calls the worker to declare His message. (10) Repentance is absolutely necessary to the Divine favor and blessing. (11) Prosperity and success are apt to make one proud and rebellious. (12) God recovers and restores His people again and again. (13) The sinner may be delayed, but is sure and terrible at the last.

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LONDON, Dec. 23.—The increase of exports of tobacco, resin and petroleum from England has subjected the British Government to considerable criticism on the ground that the Government, while stopping neutral shipments, is permitting its own shippers to increase their exports. Official circles, while not denying the accuracy of the figures, declare the condition due to a change in ports of distribution, instead of any favoritism

on the part of the British blockade. French resin, in normal times, it is pointed out, reached the continent generally through Hamburg and Antwerp, and with both these ports closed England has become a trans-shipment place. Besides shipping enormous quantities of tobacco to her troops abroad, it is also pointed out, Great Britain has now become a distributing centre for much of the Chinese, Greek, Egyptian and Rhodesian tobacco, which formerly was handled by continental ports. American oil companies have imported enormous quantities of petroleum into England, where it is stored preparatory for shipment to the continent, when it is wanted there. Great Britain serves also as a storehouse for much petroleum purchased for the use of Allied Governments for whom she acts as a distributor.



Thirsty?

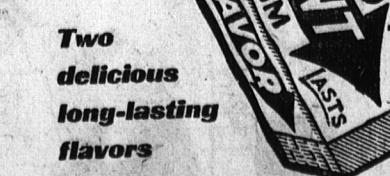
Don't be! All you need is a wax-wrapped packet of that delicious, refreshing, soothing, cooling

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Life takes on a rosier hue when you have Wrigley's to comfort you.

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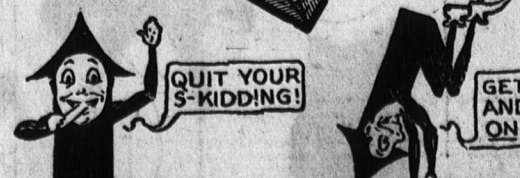


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