THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

For Parents, Pupils, Teachers
Farmers, Dairymen, 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 articles 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 Teachers' Association
Guardian's School and Home
P. O. Box 188, Charlottetown.

"CONTRACT JUMPING."

(Selected.)

Nothing is so disturbing or annoying to a Board of School Trustees as the sudden resignation of a teacher late in the summer vacation. At that time it is practically impossible to find a capable person fitted for the particular vacancy and it is not infrequent that work of an entire year suffers because of the want of some one qualified to meet the needs of a particular situation.

Of all professional misconduct of which teachers may be guilty none is more deserving of condemnation than "contract jumping." A teacher's agreement should be considered a serious obligation to be broken only for the most serious reasons. It is not like an ordinary business agreement, because it involves not a mere material service but a spiritual, a public service, of vital importance to the community.

HOW TO KEEP THE SCHOOL REGISTER.

The register at present in use is somewhat antiquated and the instructions contained in it are rather confusing and in places contradictory, but until it can be revised teachers must make the best of it. The following instructions should be carefully observed even if they differ from those in the Register.

Enrol in Part I of the Register, every pupil who comes to school; and mark carefully, age, when enrolled, name of parent or guardian, etc. As soon as the classes are organized, every column in that part of the Register, except column "When Left," should be completely filled out. As new pupils arrive they should be enrolled in the same way. Thus Part I of the Register will contain the names and other particulars of all the pupils who attend during the term.

It is part of the teacher's duty to find out the names, ages, etc., of children in the district between five and sixteen years of age who are not attending school, visit their homes and endeavor to secure their attendance and enrolment. If there be in the district any children of school age who cannot be got to attend school, their names also must be entered in Part I of Register, but in a separate place, and with column "When Enrolled" left unfilled. Thus Part I of the Register must contain the names and other particulars of not only all the pupils who have attended during the term, but also of those who should have attended but did not. And last but not least, the Visitors' Record on the last page of Part I should be carefully kept, and as soon as the semi-annual examination has been held—and the holding of such an examination is required by law—the Record of semi-annual examination on same page must be filled out.

In Part 2 of the Register there must be carefully kept the attendance for each month. The Roll must be called morning and afternoon. Before quitting school, each day the teacher must add up that day's attendance and mark the result in the proper place in the horizontal column marked "Number Daily Present." In this addition, as elsewhere, a full day's attendance counts 1, a half day's attendance counts ½. Before quitting school on Friday afternoon of each week the teacher must mark in its proper place the weekly average attendance, which is found by adding the number daily present for the week and dividing the sum by the number of days school has been in session during the week. Immediately after the close of the month, the monthly average attendance must be made up and entered in its proper place. This is found by adding the numbers daily present for the month and dividing the result by the number of days school has been in session during the month. Then also the vertical columns "No. of Days Present," "No. of Days Absent," "No. of Times Tardy," must be filled out and added up, and results marked in the proper places, the sum of the first named column being put after "Grand Total Attendance for Month" and the sum of the second column being put after "Total Days Absent for Month." After "No. Days Present for Month" the teacher may put the number of days school has been in session during the month. Note well that the record of one month's attendance must be completed before another month's work is begun.

Part 3 of the Register contains the Record of Examinations, and must be carefully kept. The name of every pupil who has been in school a full month should be there. The teacher should give examinations in a few subjects each month and enter the results in the proper places.

WHY BOYS LEAVE SCHOOL.

At least half of the boys the country over leave school as soon as the law allows, which is usually at 14 years of age, But only a small percentage leave through any real pressure from their parents. That is, the great majority of parents worship education perse, and are willing to make whatever sacrifice is necessary to continue their children in school, is the conclusion of the 'American Machinist.'

On the other hand, the majority of employers who have work to offer which until they are at least 16 years old and many not until they are 18. The amount of money which boys up to these ages can earn is certainly not in any degree an equivalent for the education which they should obtain in the two four year period. The almost universal plea on the part of the children is that they hate school and want to work. What does this mean? What part of school life do they hate and what part of shop life do they crave?

One of our correspondents who has had abundant opportunity to investigate these matters holds that the largest cause of this defection is a lack of willingness to think and to take responsibility. That is, it is a form of mental laziness. As he views the situation a boy feels that he can dodge responsibility for correct Arithmetic, English and everything else he is taught in school by entering a shop. There, at his age, he is only allowed to do work which is almost automatic in its nature, which requires almost no thought and little attention for its successful completion. He is only given work which does require thought and attention as he shows willingness to do it; which means that many never rise at all and the rest comparatively slowly.

To a boy 10 hours a day in the shop spells more liberty than 5 hours in a schoolroom, because in the shop he only does what he can easily do without mental exertion and without worry. In the schoolroom, he is expected, at least, to be constantly on the alert and strained up to concert pitch.—Technical News.

THE FARM

CAN CONTROL APPLE MAGGOT.

A most effective spray remedy for the apple maggot was lately discovered at the college of agriculture at Cornell, N. Y. Before describing the remedy and my experience with it, it will, perhaps, be best to first briefly consider the life, history and habits of this serious pest, for if our spray efforts are to be effective we must know exactly when and how to act.

The maggot hatches from the egg laid by a small fly just underneath the skin of the fruit. The maggot hatches in from two to six days, depending on the weather, and begins mining and tunneling inside the apple rendering it unfit for use. The infested apple may contain many maggots and the flesh of the fruit displays several thread-like lines, somewhat discolored, showing the courses the maggots followed. The apple is punky and the surface pitted.

Larvae leave the apple in about two weeks and enter the soil, where most of them remain until the following season, when they change into the form of the adult fly. The flies appear about the first of July.

This is an important date to remember. Careful dissections show that the eggs are not fully developed in the fly until three weeks after their emergence, so we have all this time in which to poison them before they begin their work of fruit destruction.

THE SPRAY AND APPLICATION.

This newly discovered poison bait is made up of one part potassium arsenate, four parts corn syrup, 45 parts water. The flies will feed greedily on it, and a small dose is fatal to them.

In applying the spray do not cover the entire tree, but spray a few of the lower branches only. The soluble arsenate may burn the foliage a little. A second brood of flies emerge about September 1, and by the middle of the month are abundant, so a second spraying is necessary at this time.

I used this spray in an orchard of about 100 trees 50 years old, and it was most effective. Scarcely a trace of the destructive work of this pest could be found, while in former years they always got a large part of the crop.

The experiments at Cornell showed that the second spraying for codling moth with arsenate of lead checked the maggot, and they noted also that the maggot must enter a moist soil to pupate, or they soon dry up. This would indicate that cultivation where by a dustmulch is maintained would be of considerable help in controlling the pest.

As a result of my experience with the spray I firmly believe that the apple maggot can be easily and effectively controlled. In applying the spray be sure to remember that the first application should be made about July 1 and the second two months later.—E. H. West in N. E. Homestead.

EGGS AS EGGS AND FOR OTHER USES.

Eggs are not only useful for food, but for many other purposes, for instance—

If one is burned or scalded, apply white of egg, unbeaten, as quickly as possible to exclude the air; it is cooling and soothing, and often prevents severe blistering.

Beaten light, diluted with several spoonsful of cold water, flavored with orange or lemon, sweetened slightly, it is healing, nourishing and refreshing.

Eggs swallowed whole are said to form a new coating on the stomach and will aid nature to resume her work after an illness.

Eggs, it is well known, are a perfect diet, and one could exist if need be many days on them to the exclusion of all other food.

If a mustard plaster is mixed with the white of egg instead of water it will not blister the most delicate skin, thus enabling one to keep it on a long time without danger of making a sore spot.

SWINE FEVER.

Swine fever is the disease most dreaded by farmers. This, it should be clearly understood, is a germ disease, and is never spontaneous in its origin. The sole cause of swine fever is the introduction into the system of a healthy pig of the specific germ from the body or excreta of a diseased pig. There is reason to believe that the disease is not unfrequently conveyed to places at which swine are kept by means of persons who have been in contact with diseased animals elsewhere. The farmer who breeds the pig he feeds is less likely to suffer loss from this disease than the farmer who buys in the open market. Great care should be exercised in keeping the houses in which the pigs are kept clean and comfortable. Cleanliness of the sties and feeding of pigs on suitable food are essential if the animals are to be kept in a healthy condition, and thus have power to resist infection.—Farm and Home, England.

TEACHING THE FARMER THE VALUE OF ALFALFA.

One morning recently an educational automobile train started out from Grand Rapids to make a farm-to-farm campaign in Kent County to tell every farmer that alfalfa is the most remarkable forage crop and soil enricher known to man, and to show them in their own fields the exact methods to be followed to meet local conditions, says the August Popular Mechanics Magazine, in an illustrated article.

The intention of the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company, which has the campaign in hand, is to make alfalfa as well and favorably known east of the Mississippi as it is now in Montana, Kansas, and other western states. After the campaign in Kent County, the automobile train visited corn-belt counties in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. It was shown throughout the trip that on the typical sand and clay loams east of the Mississippi alfalfa could be raised, yielding three crops a season and averaging from four to five tons to the acre; that it could be grown at a cost of less than $5 a ton, and yet excel in feeding value, as a milk producer, wheat bran costing over $20 a ton; that it was twice as cheap as corn in putting fat on hogs, and yielded over twice as much per acre as either red clover or timothy.

THE DAIRY

FEED THE COWS TO FILL THE PAILS.

In many sections pastures are now becoming quite short and dry, and in order to maintain a good flow of milk it is necessary that some succulent feed and, in many cases, some concentrates as well be supplied to the dairy cows. No cow will give the maximum amount of milk which she is capable of giving during a lactation period if she is compelled to subsist on pastures eaten bare for two or three months of the best part of her period in milk. The man who has some well-preserved silage left over from last winter may use it to good advantage during this season. A small feed night and morning with a little chopped grain sprinkled over it will aid greatly in keeping up the milk flow, and factories and other buyers of milk will not be complaining that the cans which were brim full a month or so ago are only half filled now. It is an important factor in the marketing of milk from a large herd of cows that the supply is fairly constant from week to week and month to month. Dealers like to have a reasonable idea of the quantity to expect from each patron, and for this reason as well as for the increased profit from higher economic production, it pays to feed in summer.

If silage is not available and a soiling crop of oats and peas has been sown, the dairyman is in a good position to feed his cows well. An alfalfa plot is also valuable for this kind of feeding. Corn is coming on fast, and, if no other feed is on hand, a little of this, while it may be a trifle young and soft, will help greatly, It very often pays better to turn the cattle on the second crop of hay rather than to cut it, especially when plenty of feed is assured for the winter, and the old pasture has become badly parched. Where two or more fields of this crop are available, the cattle may advantageously be moved back and forth from one to the other, also spending a part of the time on the old pasture. In this way none of the fields are eaten down too closely, and the grass on all is allowed to keep growing and fresh, and will produce much more feed than would be the case if one of the fields was grazed bare before turning into another. It is well to let the grass get a good start after the hay is removed before turning on it. If this is not done, very little feed will be produced by the field. If the milk yield of the herd is diminishing, look to the feed end of the business at once. The dairyman cannot afford to let the cows fall off in production about one-half, as so often occurs in poorly managed herds at this season. With the best of care, hot weather, flies and failing pastures are bound to have an effect upon the daily yield, but when plenty of green feed is supplied and a small portion of concentrates given (very often it is not necessary or advisable to feed much grain) yields may be fairly well maintained, and greater annual profits result for the cow owner and more satisfaction to the man who gets the milk, whether it goes to the cheese factory, creamery, powder factory, milk condensery, or is disposed of for city or town use. No matter how the product is marketed, it pays to keep every cow in the herd producing all the milk that she is capable of doing economically. Summer feeding has been tried, and proven to be one of the most profitable undertakings connected with dairying in this country. Those who have tried it believe in it; those who have never practiced feeding at this season should do it now. On not many pasture fields is the grass so abundant as to supply the cattle with all the feed they will take. Pastures need supplementing to fill the pails and cans with milk, Give summer feeding a trial.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Because a farmer keeps a herd of dairy cows it does not necessarily follow that each one in the herd is especially adapted for dairying. The type and general appearance may be good, the temperment and disposition may promise fair results, but the real value of each one is to be measured actually and practically by just her individual yield not the average of the herd as a whole, at the end of a full season's work.

Over and over again when dairy farmers have checked up the production separately of each cow there have been found wonderful surprises and serious disappointments. Those "good lookers" have turned out to be poor producers; the despised cow of insignificant appearance has often proved a splendid money-maker when her moderate cost of feed has been deducted from the large total yield of milk and fat. Some cow testing figures recorded by the dairy division Ottawa, show great contrasts. For instance, two cows yielding the same weight of milk may differ in production of fat by 175 pounds of fat. Two cows the same age may differ in profit by $25.00. The aged cow may do far better than the five year old. Two mature cows in the same herd have been known to differ in production by eight thousand pounds of milk, One herd of twelve cows last year gave thirty-six tons of milk more than any other herd of twelve. How are these vital points to be definitely ascertained by the practical dairyman? Such facts are brought to light when figures are used. It is just as simple as A. B, C. Keep records of individual production: it takes scarcely ten minutes per cow per month, and abundantly pays every dairyman.

RIPENING CHEESE WITH ELECTRICITY.

Recently an electrician in Holland has found a way of ripening a cheese in 24 hours by passing an alternating electric current through it for the period mentioned. The New York Journal of Commerce describes the invention thus:

"Another use has been found for electricity, that of aging cheese: An industrious electrician of Rotterdam, Holland, through a long series of experiments, found that he could take an absolutely fresh cheese and in one day actually "age" it two years. In other words by means of electricity he would make this fresh cheese have all the consistency, taste, and appearance of a fine cheese that had been stored away and carefully aged for two years. He takes a fresh cheese and subjects it to an alternating current. At the end of 24 hours of constant alternating electrical current through this cheese it posesses all the properties of a fine two-year-old cheese.

THE MARKETS

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Market easy; prices about the same as the previous week. Choicest butchers' steers brought 6¾c. to 7c; good cattle sold at 6¼c. to 6¾c., and poorer grades, from 5¼c. to 6c.; old sheep brought 4c. to 4¼c while the best grades of spring lambs brought as high as 8c.; Select live hogs sold at 11c, heavies and fats being 10c. and stags, 5½c. Veals sold for from $3 to $11 each, according to size and quality.

Horses.—There is not much doing in the horse market. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., $300 to $350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $225 to $300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $125 to $200; broken-down old horses, $75 to $125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, $350 to $500 each.

Poultry.—Ducks, 20c. to 22c.; chickens 18c. to 19c.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs showed an advance as high as 15c. per lb., being paid for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Eggs.—Active. Fresh eggs sold as high as 29c.; selected, at 27., and lower grades, down to 18c. and 19c.

Butter.—Butter export began last last week with less than 1,000 packages, but advanced in price, and there is a good demand. Prices jumped over one cent in townships, selling at 23¾c. to 23¾c. and making equivalent of 23¾c. to 24c. here.

Hides.—Beef hides, 11½c., 12½c., and 13½c., per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins, 17c. to 19c. per lb.; horse hides, $1.75 to $2.50 each.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Beeves, $6.90 to $9.10 Texas steers, $6.75 to $7.80; Western steers, $6.40 to $7.85; stockers, and feeders, $5.30 to $7.85; cows and heifers, $3.50 to $8.00; calves. $8.00 to $10.75.

Hogs.—Market fairly active; light, $8.90 to $9.40; mixed, $8.40 to $9.40; heavy, $8.25 to $9.20; rough, $8.25 to $9.45; pigs, $6.00 to $8.85; bulk of sales, $8.70 to $9.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, $4.10 to $5.10, yearlings, $5.50 to $6.25; lambs, native, $5.40 to $7.00; western, $5.85 to $7.25.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, $8.90 to $9.00; shipping, $8.25 to $8.75; butchers' $7 to $8.50; bulls, $5.50 to $7.25; stock heifers, $5.50 to $6.25; cows, $3.75 to $7.00; heifers, $6.50 to $8.25; stockers and feeders, $6.00 to $7.50; fresh cows and springers, $35.00 to $85.00.

Veals.—$6.00 to $12.50.

Hogs.—Heavy, $9.40 to $9.60; mixed. $9.60 to $9.70; yorkers, $8.90 to $8.95; stags, $7 to $8: dairies, $9.25 to $9.75;

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, $5.50 to $7.50; yearlings, $4 to $6.50; weathers, $5.50 to $5.65; ewes, $2.50 to $4.75; mixed, $5 to $5.25.

THE TURF

HEAVES IN HORSES.

Heaves is closely related to asthma in the human family. It is attended with difficulty of breathing, and a sensation of constriction in the chest, wheezing generally accompanied by a cough. It is a genus of the order of spasmi. It is caused by over feeding on clover, vetches, or clover hay, etc, but more particularly on chaff, dry bran and oats, and husky food, a great deal of which has generally to be eaten in order to obtain the requisite percentage of nutriment.

In countries where there is a comparatively short winter, such as in the south of France, Spain and on parts of the continent, in California, it is almost entirely unknown. Heaves is almost invariably observed to exist in proportion as clover is fed, and in order to confirm this statement it is observed that when land heretofore yielding clover has refused to produce it in paying quantities, so that other regimen has had to be supplied, it disappears. It is also caused by animals being left in the stable for several days, and during this time being fed the ordinary quantity of hay which they would have received were they at work.

Dusty hay is a great producer of heaves. Violent exercise, which unnaturally distends the lungs or an hereditary predisposition to the disease, favors its appearance. It has been considered a disease peculiar to old animals, and animals with narrow chests are most likely to be affected with it, as well as phthisis. It would be well to mention some of the prominent symptoms of the disease.

There is a duplex or double motion of the flanks when the air is being expired. There is at first a semi-collapse of the abdominal parietes, or walls. Then after an interval which can be easily observed, the object of which is to complete the evacuation of the chest, there is generally a short, dry, weak, low-sounding cough, a wheezing in the throat, with evident manifestations of dyspnoea. This occurs paraxysmally, and is due to violent exercise, the effects of suddenly breathing cold air, or after drinking cold water. There is also, in some patients, observed a ravenous appetite, due to probable derangement of the digestive organs. Such animals do not stand work well, as the muscular tissue is soft and easily made to show the effects of fatigue. A close stable is unsuited for any horse, but particularly so for those suffering from the disease we are considering.

Treatment: Turn the animal out on pasture in the season for it. Laxative food, will relieve the complaint. In chronic cases give dry grain at night only, feed turnips, carrots, etc., at other times. The water should be given in small quantities and a little lime occasionally added. Keep the bowels always laxative, to accomplish which feed oilmeal occasionally. Give two ounces of pulverized belladonna leaves once a week and occasionally a dose of hyoscyamus, but you will have to rely quite as much on good care and cleanliness as upon medicinal agents.—American Horse Breeder.

THE CANADIAN DEMAND FOR CLYDESDALES.

We give the following extracts from a private letter received this month from a Canadian patron of the Clydesdale. His structures should be carefully noted. The day of reconing may come sooner than men anticipate, and when it comes it may be irretrievable.

"I see an article in your paper of 24th May stating that the breed does not make any headway in the U. S. A., and I am afraid that it will lose ground here in Canada. I think that every scrub that you had in Scotland our importers and your exporters have sent to Canada. That some good ones have come there is no doubt, but they are the exception. I heard a man say that he went to see that importation——made this spring, and he said he never saw a worse bunch of mares together. I went to see that shipment that——made last fall, and they were just plain stuff. Keep up the agitation for good, thick weighty horses with good, clean, hard bone. Every scrub mare or stallion you send to Canada is doing the breed harm. The people here are getting their eyes opened. The Percheron is going to get in here if our Clysdale importers persist in bringing in horses that are no good. I saw a horse five years old that sold to an importer here, and he in turn sold to a neighbor of mine. That horse woud not cover a mare, the owner never could get him to seed one. I saw another one that——sold to another party here that never left one foal in 1912, and these are only a few instancee that I could enumerate. The horse trade is quiet here, ans will be for a while, but good ones are all right, and will be. I am breeding, some, and have plenty of enquiries for fillies of good quality with some size, but the importations will be light this year, and only good ones will be wanted. Any person who brings poor ones will get left. I have written you these few lines in the interest of the breed, trying to give you some light on the horse trade here."—Scotish Farmer.

THE DROUGHT FOAL.

The effort of the breeder who wishes to attain success in purebred draught horse production should be to supply the foal with such feed and treatment that it will be kept in a thrifty, growing condition from birth to maturity. The first feed should be the colostrum milk from its mother. Soon the foal will begin to eat bits of hay, grass and grain if given opportunity. As soon as it learns what oats and grain are it should be allowed a run or creep in which is kept an open grain box. Whole oats, bran and linseed oil meal, in the proportions of 6-3-1 by weight, form a good mixture to keep in this box, where the foal may have access to it at all times.

Thus the foal has an opportunity to learn to eat grain and hay, and gets to practically full feed before weaning time. This is very desirable because it will suffer little or no setback when the dam's milk is withheld, and will worry and fret much less than if it did not know enough to satisfy the cravings of appetite.

After weaning the foal may well be given the run of the fields and pastures for the exercise it will get, and also for a good portion of the rough feed it will need. But it should not be made to glean its living from these sources during the fall and winter. It should be allowed a liberal supply of whole oats, bran and linseed oil meal in the proportions stated above. It should also be allowed a liberal supply of bright, clean, dustless clover or clover hay. Clover hay is a great feed for the growing colts. Corn should not form any considerable proportion of the ration of the growing foal, because it is too highly carbonaceous, too rich in fat-producing and too low in muscle and bone building constituents. Feed salt daily in limited amounts. Keep acquainted with the youngsters and keep them acquainted with you. See that they have comfortable quarters. Keep the lice of them, especially during the first winter. Pay attention to the growth of the feet. Give plenty of play room and plenty of nutritious, palatable feed. Co-ordinate the good breeding which they possess with wise feeding and management.—Country Gentleman.

HORSES VOTED VACATION

The city of Philadelphia has provided that all the horses owned by it shall have a vacation of one week during the year, It is not a matter of sympathy as for the burden-bearing beast so loyal to man, but it is also a measure of economy as well, as no horse can do just as much work without a week's rest in the year as he can with it. It is the same drive, the same street, the same hill, the same scenes without a change, that help to wear a horse out, as the same conditions of monotony will tire man out. The farmhorse that is turned out into the field to rest on Sunday has a look of contentment and gratitude in his face, and though his teeth may show the marks of age.

(Continued on page eleven.)

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet.
R. H. McKENNA
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont.

Aquiri 2.271-4
(Pure Bred Certificate No. 51

The greatest bred of all the stallions. A great young sire. Futurity bred all over, and the sire of colt trotters of size and substance. Will have a grand lot out at the races this year. Watch them. They are the kind you want, Kaldah, sister of Acquiri is the dam of Baden 2.05¼, the largest money winner in 1912 and the premier winner, in regular racing events, of all time. Baden's winnings for 1912 amounted to $35,775 and a Gold Cup valued at $500.00 for $30,000. Service Fee $15.00. Russian Nobleman Prince Viazamski and he was afterwards sold to the

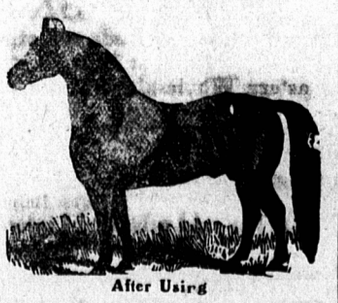
J. M. NICHOLSON
202 Kent St.,

Horsemen Attention!!

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT & DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevents the diseases common to horses, such as Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.

Before Using

Cures:
SPLINTS
CURBS
SPAVINS
ENLARGEMENTS
COUGHS
COLDS
DISTEMPER
GLANDERS
FOUNDERS


After Using

Use this preparation thoroughly for all and every disease of the horse for which it is recommended. Criticise it closely. Carefully watch, mark and note its effects, and honestly judging it on it's merits, you will be compelled to endorse it.

TESTIMONIALS

DEAR SIR—I had a mare which had a very bad cough and heaves for almost six months, and become so thin there was nothing left apparently but skin and bones and I was tempted to shoot her A friend of mine who had used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, with good success, induced me to try one bottle of it which I did with the best results. I used just one and one half bottles of the Liniment which effected a complete cure of both the cough and the heaves, and I have worked and driven her ever since.

I strongly recommend Dr J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment as the best Horse Liniment on the market, and advise all horse owners to try it. Very truly,
RODERICK McKENZIE,
Hillsboro, N. S.

DEAR SIR:—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for a number of years, and have found it to be the most excellent article for the feet of horses kept in the stable. It prevents dryness and hardness, promotes a smooth and healthy growth and will, used according to directions soon remedy anything like contractions of the hoof.
W. A. C. RANDALL, M.D.
March 28th, 1911, Hawkshaw, N. B.

MESSRS FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used your "Dr. J. Wooburs's Horse Liniment" for the past seven years for coughs, colds and lameness of all kinds and find it gives the very best results for distemper. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle in my stable
(Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery."

FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que.

DEAR SIRS:—You may put my name on your list as one using your Horse Medicines. I have found them to be the best on the market and am never without your Liniment and Condition Powders in my stable.
(Signed) G. E. CRONKHITE, (Horseman)
Hawkshaw, N. B.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

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