

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 198, Charlottetown.

A MISUSED EXPRESSION

(Canadian Courier)

Whenever a man wishes to express profound contempt for a foolish legislator, he refers to him as an "old woman," thereby suggesting his utter clumsiness and inability to cope with practical problems. In the name of all sensible old ladies (and most of them have far more common-sense than all our Members of Parliament put together) it is time to protest against this use of such terms. Of course, we must admit that there are old women who are from pleasant, shrewish and shrivelled persons who have no sympathy with younger humanity and who are quite convinced that the Earth is spinning rapidly towards the "how-ows." I am of the belief that such old women are an insignificant minority and should be kept by themselves in a Home for the Unhappy.

There is, however, a noble army of unselfish and delightful old women, who are the very wisest people in the world, and who are basely maligned when we refer to a useless and purblind man as "nothing but an old woman." Poets and artists have known better. Solomon, although he was extensively acquainted with the poorer sort of women, and though he asserted that he was unable to find a thoroughly reliable feminine friend, nevertheless personified Wisdom as a woman. Was there a god of Wisdom among the deities of the ancient cities? His name has not come down to us, if such there were; but we have not yet forgotten the noble myths of Minerva, whom the Greeks called Athena. Whistler, the most whimsical and unconventional artist of the last half of the nineteenth century, when he came to depict an old woman, gave us that wonderfully true and tender study of his own mother, to whom the brilliant and original genius was probably "only Jimmy." Whether in good or evil, the feminine remains the artist's symbol, in Furies or in Graces, until we come to Mephistopheles himself, who, we are willing to admit, is essentially masculine. The most cunning invention, the most wonderful singer, or the most far-seeing statesman known in his heart, that his grand-mother is a lady of surprising wisdom and he is not above heeding her world-old counsel. Call the stupid man a "mere boy" if you will, but do not make the mistake of honouring him with the title "old woman."

TO CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Late comers; Ye, when autumn's wealth is past; When pale October strips the yellowing leaves; When on our garden lawns and dripping eaves The rain-soaked foliage of the elm is cast; When 'neath grey skies the wild Atlantic gust Searches the flower-bed for each bloom that cleaves To blackening tendrils; when November weaves Fret-work of frost, and winter frowns at last; Ye in the year's decay and death of hope Dawn with your hues auroral, hues of rose, Saffron and ivory, amber, amethyst; More delicate, more dear, more true than those Gay blossoms which the July sun-beams kissed, Purer of scent than honeyed heliotrope.

THE FARM

COLDS AND ROUP OF POULTRY.

(By T. A. Benson.)

Colds and roup of poultry demand attention and watchfulness on the part of the poultry raiser at all seasons, large numbers of birds being carried off each year by these and

allied diseases. It should be borne in mind that it is not only in the winter months that these diseases make their raids on the poultry, but roup especially will remain in the flock throughout the summer, although the better health and vigor of flocks given their freedom in the spring and early summer, give them greater powers of resistance.

Colds in the early stages are not, of course, of such economic importance, as roup, but the danger arising from these colds lies in the fact that they weaken the birds, making them susceptible to roup and other contagious diseases.

Among the principal conditions favorable to colds may be enumerated: Draughty houses, crowded conditions, damp houses, filthy and poorly ventilated houses, tender stock, and lack of vitality of stock is a great menace to the poultry and to the poultry industry at large; so many poultry raisers during the brooding and rearing seasons seem to be unable to resist the temptation to allow the weaklings to live, these will always be the first to contract colds and roup and they pass on to the stronger birds. It is incomparably better to cut the less and severely cull the flock, to protect and preserve the health of the naturally vigorous birds.

The treatment of colds is the same as that for roup in its early stages, although perhaps the real nature and control of roup is not as fully understood as it might be, it is hoped that investigations and study of this disease, which are being undertaken by scientists will throw more light on the subject in the near future. Most authorities are however fairly well agreed upon the treatment of simple roup at least. Roup in the first stages cannot readily be distinguished from a cold, but is more virulent and advances more rapidly. Roup is caused by a specific germ and although a cold cannot develop into roup without the presence of the germ, as stated above, colds can and do sap the strength of the birds to such an extent that they are an easy prey to the germs of roup or of any other contagious disease. The general symptoms of roup are running at the nose or eyes, sneezing, coughing, swelling of the face, and about the eyes, hard breathing, and rattling in the throat.

A bird in the first stages of this condition may be fairly active and even continue to lay for some time, so a very sharp look-out should be kept for any signs of such conditions, to guard against the onset of the disease being reached before the trouble is noticed. It is a good plan to visit the flock after they have roosted, and listen for sneezing and coughing, and immediately remove any birds which may show signs of being affected.

A bird in the second stage of this disease will become more or less mopy and listless and stand about humped up, arousing itself occasionally to try and feed and peck at its drink. The plumage will be ruffled and there will be more or less mucus in the throat, the side of the head under the eye may be swollen, a yellowish cheesy substance may form in and about the eyes and there will be the characteristic roopy smell about the nostrils. A bird in this condition will generally stand at times with its head under its wing, the mucus from the nostrils and eyes will run into the feathers matting them together. At this stage the bird will also be found to be in a thin, almost fleshless condition and in very bad cases birds become blind and in other cases they die from the cheesy matter in the windpipe causing suffocation.

When a bird has reached this stage, it would be far better to kill it and burn the body, but birds in the first stages may be treated as follows, collectively: Clean and disinfect the houses or coops with some good disinfectant, place potassium permanganate in the drinking water, enough to give it a wine color. A level teaspoonful will give enough for about 8 or 9 gallons of water. Feed good, nourishing food and separate all affected birds, placing them in a warm dry, well ventilated place.

Far better, however, than cure, is the prevention of this as all other diseases. Good breeding, feeding, housing and general care including severe culling out of weaklings will ward off disease. Never crowd your birds.

The open or cotton front poultry house, properly constructed in addition to general correct treatment will ensure good health in the flock. A continuous circulation of live dry air at all times is absolutely essential to good health, and the cotton front poultry house will ensure this is properly constructed and arranged.

Never, under any consideration, use any bird for breeding which you suspect has been affected by roup, it is only inviting disaster to do so.

FEED THE FLOCK

Many commencing sheep breeding seem to think that the fall or wintering season for the flock is a time when the sheep need least care, and feed much of the success with next year's lamb crop depends upon the condition of the ewes at breeding. They should not be too fat, but there is little danger of this with regular breeders which have recently been separated from one or two big, strong lambs. Sometimes yearling ewes get quite fat and occasionally one will not conceive, but this is not often the case with older ewes unless for some reason they have not raised a lamb the previous season. For the average flock of regular breeding ewes better feeding than is often given could be safely advised. Ewes should always be gaining in flesh at time of mating. This means more lambs and stronger lambs. Give the ewes the best pasture and if necessary supplement it with grain.

PACKING APPLES AND PEARS.

If one could see the old-time package of fruit placed on the market today beside a modern box of apples, he would be surprised at the advancement made or the extreme crudeness of previous packages. Like all other articles for consumption fruit must be exposed in an attractive package and sound condition, and whether it be in barrel or box the container must indicate that the grower has exercised some intelligence and care in preparing that particular package for the market. Then and not till then will the buyer of good stuff, whose money we want, hand over his ducaats for our produce.

There are a few general principles and many fine points involved in the preparations of marketable fruit, but there is now no excuse for any one being without a good working knowledge of packing fruit in barrels or boxes. J. A. Ruddick, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, has added another bulletin to his series of valuable works. This new work, entitled "Modern Methods of Packing Apples and Pears," has been compiled by A. McNeil, Chief of the Fruit Division, and is without a doubt the most complete, comprehensive, and particular line. All the requirements in apple packing and the technique of the operations are described and illustrated in such a way as to be easily understood. The bulletin is free, and may be procured by writing to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

DRESSED MEATS, POULTRY, ETC.

Since a week ago there has been no change in the quotations for dressed meats. In some quarters quotations for dressed poultry have declined about one cent per pound; others quote no change from a week ago. On the American markets the supply of dressed poultry is in excess of demand, but there is a good strong market for poultry which reaches the market alive. With the advent of colder weather the dressed goods will receive a more popular welcome. At present dressed turkeys command in a retail way from 25c to 30c per lb; geese, 12c to 15c per lb; ducks, 12c to 18c; chickens, 15c to 18c; and fowl, 12c per pound.

TIMOTHY SEED SHOULD BE MARKETED EARLY.

Large shipments of American timothy seed of the 1912 and 1913 crops are being handled by the Toronto market. It is probable that the Canadian supply for the ensuing season will be approximately 50 per cent of the 1912 and 50 per cent of the 1913 crop. In an average year nearly three-quarters of the timothy seed used in Canada is obtained from Chicago and is American grown. Because the unfavorable weather in eastern Ontario and western Quebec last spring, little timothy seed was saved this year. Considerable has been held over and is still in the farmers' hands; their knowledge of local conditions induces them to hold out for higher prices.

The farmers of eastern Canada do not as a rule market their timothy at the most opportune time. During the last few years retail dealers in Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys have purchased the timothy seed from the American farms before a considerable quantity of local seed had been threshed. Seven years ago farmers could thresh their seed in April and make it available in the local retail stores in plenty of time for seeding. Now the Seed Control Act requires this seed to be properly cleaned and graded. This can be done by the farmer himself if he has a good fanning mill equipped with a full set of timothy seed screens, and takes the precaution of sending accurate samples to the Ottawa seed laboratory for test and grading. The great bulk of commercial grass and clover seed, however, is cleaned by power mills operated by seed houses.

When local vendors obtain their supplies from cleaning plants direct, they are relieved of much of the responsibility entailed by the Seed Control Act. In effect therefore the Canadian farmer who holds tight to his timothy seed until late in the season finds little demand for it, because the main channels of commerce have been supplied with seed from other districts.

The Toronto market is now purchasing and releasing timothy seed for the ensuing season at from \$5 to \$6 per hundred pounds. It is anticipated that the old as well as the new crop now in the farmers' hands in eastern Canada will again find a dull market at the time of year they have been accustomed to sell, which is at least six weeks too late under the present conditions of the seed trade.

GEO. H. CLARK Seed Commissioner.

FREE RANGE IS BEST FOR FOWLS.

Autumn finds poultry of all ages vigorously seeking for nourishing food. The old birds now finishing their moult require an abundance of nourishment before they can complete satisfactorily their new plumage, whilst the young flocks, whether the object be the breeding pen or egg or flesh production, are considerably benefited by fresh herbage and newly grown seeds and corn, besides the wealth of food of various kinds to be found on stubbles and newly-ploughed land. Only those who have adopted this system during early autumn can properly realize the immense benefits and splendid results, especially noticeable when severe weather sets in. Vigor and stamina in pullets and hens are closely associated with a

full egg basket in mid-winter, and a proper consideration of these important matters will materially assist in successful poultry culture. Those who contemplate purchases this autumn of any breed of poultry will do well to investigate the conditions under which the stock has been reared, inasmuch as flocks reared on a free range are generally constitutionally robust, and the treatment received in the earlier stages of development establishes the foundation of a vigorous laying strain.

THE DAIRY

CANADA'S DAIRYING INDUSTRY

"The ice cream trade in Canada and the home consumption of milk is valued at over \$80,000,000 a year, making it rank next in importance to butter-making and greatly surpassing in value the output of cheese. The Dairying output in Canada represents over \$109,000,000 each year," writes Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canada's Dairy Commissioner, in this week's issue of the Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

"There are now 3,700 cheese factories and creameries in the Dominion and 12 condensed milk and milk powder factories. The value of the Dairy output increased from \$66,000,000 in 1900 to over \$109,000,000 in 1910."

The Dairying Industry is one of the most important to the Dominion and, in the words of Mr. Ruddick, "There is every inducement for the farmers of Canada to continue in the business of milk production and to increase that production very largely."

The article, which is illustrated, gives a most comprehensive history of the industry and also deals exhaustively with the future prospects.

TEST EGGS

The Journal of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland emphasizes the importance of careful testing of eggs for freshness and makes the following recommendations. When an egg is fresh and in good condition the white is bright and clear, and the yolk is in the centre. If when an egg is turned by the hand the yolk swings out towards the shell the egg is either not fresh or it is weak and should not be classed as "new laid."

An egg should be rejected as unsuitable for human consumption if on examination in a beam of light it presents any of the following appearances:

- (1). It is opaque or black.
(2). The white is dull and cloudy, and the yolk cannot be distinguished. This usually indicates a broken or spread yolk, and the egg is known as "spent."
(3). The yolk is anywhere in contact with the shell. An egg in this condition is described as "sided." Contact is denoted by a small spot on the inner side of the shell, and also by the fact that when the egg is turned the yolk does not move with it.
(4). It contains large blood spots, or has spots under the shell caused by dampness.

The method of testing eggs by placing them over a bright light on perforated trays, made to carry 120 eggs, will at once indicate a black or rotten egg, but as neither the size of the air space nor the position of the yolk can be readily ascertained by this means it does not afford any reliable indication as to an egg being stale.

BUTTER MARKETS.

American Butter Makers are being watched with circumspection and care. Receipts have been heavy, and as a by no means are all of home production. From Siberia have come shipments, made speculatively, of about 100,000 casks, each of about 150 pounds, while the three big creameries by the River Platte in Argentina have shipped some 4,000 packages, and there are consignments en route from Denmark to the storehouses of Uncle Sam. Consignments from Siberia and Argentina are of course experimental, but the Danish product may be looked upon as a sure enough rival for the home made article. At home in Canada, but it can't come the other way. Western shipments have been light—some 12 cars for the past week. From now on it seems to be a case where the American farmer will have to face off with competition from all the world, and his home market will be a dumping ground for the surplus output of other lands. At the present time Canadian markets are steady, with little real strength behind them at present prices.

LOOK OVER THE MILKING HERD

As the autumn approaches, a thorough inspection of the cows kept for milk is desirable. Where milk contracts are taken there must be a minimum number of animals chosen for retention, but beyond this necessary number a sharp weeding out will be advisable. Heifers may be given a further trial if the animal yield has been disappointing, for many animals at this stage are still growing, and thus are subject to demands upon the food supplied from two separate sources, milk and carcass. After full growth is attained their records often show a considerable increase, which is then maintained for several years. Where two or three successive years of feeding has resulted in a low yield, however, it is much better

to turn out the animal and fatten her for beef.

Other cows may need removal because of their bad temper. As a rule there is much to complain of in this respect, but occasionally an animal develops fierceness, and is a means of disturbing that placidity and quiet which is so essential to milk secretion. She will hustle other animals into dangerous places, or rush them against gates, and sometimes badly gore them.

In fact, she gives endless trouble to the cowman, and however good her performance may be, it is as well to weed her out before a serious accident occurs.

Again, some of the cows in the herd may have lost a quarter. It is often argued that the three remaining quarters will increase, and the yield will not be affected, but our experience negatives this view, says "The Smallholder." The last quarter very materially affects the quantity of milk given, and, moreover, there is always a possibility of the udder again becoming diseased when anything affecting the general health occurs among the herd.

THE TURF

NEWS OF THE TURF

Dallas Texas was the final battle ground of the Grand Circuit horses and Drivers. The best racing of the year took place there before an average attendance of nearly 100,000 people.

Frank Bogast 2.01 1/2 the greatest money winning pacer of the year was bred and received all his early training in Quebec.

Joe Patchen II, 2.02 1/2 the greatest money winning pacer that ever went down the line was Canadian owned. He cleaned up \$23,000 last year owing to an injury received at the first of the season he was unable to start.

Lulu Lumine is the great outstanding trotter of the year having met all comers on all kinds of tracks and never owing defeat and retiring with a record of 2.09 1/2.

Tenara 2.06 1/2 is a six year old daughter of Moko. She came very near being the leading money winning trotter of the year. Ringbone preventing her from starting in the two last ten thousand dollar stakes.

Del Ray 2.04 1/2 was again in front at Dallas Texas where he won the 2,200 pace in straight heats.

One of the greatest trotters of the year is Judson Girl. She is only a four year old and a late one but has completed in every event. She was able to throughout the "Grand" this season winning over \$15,000 and securing a mark of 2.07 1/2.

The average time at Lexington this year produced a new record for the track 123 heats averaging 2.08 1/2.

It is said that the sensational trotter Tenara 2.06 1/2 will be raced again next year. She was lame from ringbone soreness all through her campaign this year.

Two full brothers of Bingen 2.06 1/2 were recently sold at a dispersal sale in New England. It is a curious fact that none of Bingen's brothers have been successful as speed producing sires.

Cheaney 2.04 1/2 is the latest 2.10 trotter to go across the Atlantic.

The trotter purchased this fall by Isadore Schlessinger, the noted Austrian buyer, and which were shipped from New York on Monday, were Cheeny, 2.04; Don Chenault, 3, 2.05; Douglas McGregor, 2.08; Lillian Arnold, 2.09; Magowan, 2.09; Myrtle Granett, 2.09; Densmore,

2.10; Alfreda Todd, 2.16; and Society Baroness, 2.18. The latter is in foal to The Harvester, 2.01. Marlwood, 2.07 1/2, purchased by Mr. Schlessinger, is being raced at Dallas by Tommy Murphy, but will probably go to Vienna a little later on.

The horse is still king in Boston. According to statistics prepared by the Horsehoers' Union, there are more horses in the Hub than ever before, indicating that something other than automobiles has got to come along to give us a horseless age.

The famous broodmare, Fanny Summers, 2.26 1/2, by Bow Bells, 2.19 1/2, got her sixth standard performer when Hunter Moody gave her yearling daughter, Lady Anne, by San Francisco, 2.07 1/2, a record of 2.29 1/2 at Lexington. Fanny is the property of Jere L. Tariton, of Lexington, is fifteen years old, and has had seven foals in the last eight years, six of which have records. Three of her representatives took yearling records, the others being Lord Allen, 2.26 and Airdale, 2.15 1/2, the champion of that age.

Bismya, 2.09 1/2, one of new 2.10 performers from Allan Farm, is owned by J. F. Dale, of Danvers, who bought her when a three-year-old.

The Great Annual Old Glory auction sale of horses takes place on November 24-25th. Some splendid consignment are expected.

\$15,000 in purses are being up for the Ottawa Ice races on the Hull driving clubs prepared ice track. Most of the races are stake affairs for \$1,000 purses.

Plans are being made for the formation of a speedway Association in Charlottetown to arrange for the winters ice racing.

FEED THE HORSES

Fall is not generally the best time of year to sell horses. Approaching cold weather and snow, making feed higher in price and cutting off all agricultural work, almost yearly causes a slackening of the demand for horses of all classes. The man with horses to sell can generally make a good profit to feed them well until spring approaches. Feeding horses should be just as important to the farmer as feeding steers, from the standpoint of finishing them for the highest price. A finished horse brings the premier price, just as the finished steer tops the market and is the greatest demand. This is a good time of year to hold the horses unless, of course, very unfavorably situated as to feed supplies. A poor time to sell, however, is very often a good time to buy, and horsemen requiring more horses another spring might save money to pick up a few animals to meet their needs this autumn. There are always those who must sell. Buy from these.

GOOD ROADS

GOOD ROADS

(Continued)

There is little available data on the cost of maintenance of earth roads by draggers. However, there is no doubt as to the economy of the drag, either in first cost or in its operation. The most elaborate form will cost but a few dollars for material and labor, while one man and team can operate it successfully under all usual conditions. As a consequence, the statements given below are well within reason and indicate what may be accomplished with a very small outlay. The following figures show the cost of maintaining ordinary coun-

try roads per mile per year without a drag, and may be taken as a basis of the cost of such maintenance. They were obtained in Kansas by Prof. W. C. Hood, of the University of Kansas in 1906, and were taken from the official records of the counties:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Cost per mile per year. Includes Crawford County (\$52), Douglas County (\$38), Franklin County (\$34), Johnson County (\$48), Neosho County (\$40), Saline County (\$43).

The average cost is \$40.00 per mile per year, and it may safely be said that the cost of dragging would be trifling in comparison. Mr. F. P. Sanborn states: "The least expense per mile (for dragging) was about \$1.50; the greatest a little over \$6; the average expense per mile for 5 1/2 miles a little less than \$3." Commenting further, Mr. Sanborn declares: "The writer has lived by this piece of road all his life, and although we have had the extremes of weather this season, both wet and dry, not for forty years has the road in question been so free from mud and dust. Parties who have known the road all their lives are agreed that it never was in so good condition a season through."

When Mr. R. H. Aishton, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, investigated the work of the split-log drag at Sac City, Iowa, preliminary to the campaign inaugurated by that company in 1905, he learned that one township had experimented with the drag on 28 miles of highway for a year. He found that the township paid for the making of the drags and hired men to use them, including the original cost of the drags when figuring the expense of the year's work. The total expense for the twelve months averaged \$2.40 per mile, and the roads were reported to have been "like a race track" the larger portion of the year.

A neighborhood of farmers in Ray County, Mo., employed one of their number to drag a 5-mile stretch. He received compensation at the rate of \$3 per day. When the end of the year came and a settlement was made, the cost for the year was found to be \$1.66 per mile. The road is a tough clay and my informant declares it was always much better than the other roads in the neighborhood.

Prof. William Robertson, of the Minnesota Agricultural Station, after a year's experience in dragging a "main road" made entirely of gumbo without any sand or gravel, and which during the past year has shown no defects either by rutting or development of soft places," fixes the cost of the work at not to exceed \$5 per mile.

(To be Continued)

PILES

Do not suffer from Piles. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as a certain cure you can get a box at 25c. Sold by all Dealers. Edinboro, Pa. E. C. Linnell, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 5c. stamp to pay postage.

Aquiri 2.27 1-4

(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 Aquiri is the dam of Baden 2.05 1/2, 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 Noblemen Prince Viasnamski and he was afterwards sold to the J. M. NICHOLSON 802 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 prevent the diseases common to horses, such as Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlarged Glands, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.



Cures: PLINTS, URBS, GRAVIN, ENLARGEMENT, COUGHS, COLDS, DISTEMPER, GLANDERS, FOUNDERS



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

TESTIMONIALS: DEAR SIR-I had a mare which had a very bad cough and heaves for a month or more, and 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 a bottle of it which I did with the best results. I used just one and one half bottles and the cough and 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. 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 smooth and healthy growth and will, used according to directions soon remedy anything like contractions of the hoof. W. A. C. RANDALL, M. D. Hillboro, N. B. MESSRS FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que. GENTLEMEN:-I have used your "Dr. J. Woodbury'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 in the market, and would never be without a bottle in my stable. (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livestock" FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que. DEAR SIR:-You may put my name on your list as one using your Horse Medicines. I have found them to be the best of the market and am never without your Liniment and Condition Powders in my stable. (Signed) G. E. CRONKHITE, (H. Farm), Hawkeshaw, N. B. March 29th, 1911.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Manufacturers: FRASIER THORNTON & CO. LIMITED, Cookshire, Que.