

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 138, Charlottetown.

MOTHER AN AUNTIOR.

One thing to be deduced from all the talk about woman's sphere, is that the mother of the family is not merely an intelligent housekeeper. Many little sketches of the revolt of a mother appear in current papers, amusing tales of how the mother suddenly becomes aware that she has become practically a nonentity in the home, except as the purveyor to the family's material comfort.

In one such story the mother wakes to realize that she is not interesting to her children. She apparently has nothing to talk about with them, no common bond. They run to her for all sorts of services, but they rarely talk to her about their interests and never listen to anything from her except the usual list of don'ts and do's with which the head of the house needs must pepper or salt the three-times-a-day reunion at table. The children are respectful and obedient, but they are not companions.

So this woman picks up a neglected gift and begins to write again. When one day the family finds in a magazine a poem signed by mother's name there is such a startling as if the clock on the wall had begun to talk. Just so familiar and dependable and necessary mother had been in their lives, yet that she had been of her own on any subject but clothes and food was a surprise to the boy and girl. From this time on she took time to be herself, much to the pleasure and admiration of the home circle.

500 RARE BIRDS ON A ROOFTOP.

A huge aviary containing five hundred rare specimens of birds rests on top of the queerest residence in St. Louis—the home of D. J. Bishorski. Not one of the birds is for sale. Instead, Mr. Bishorski adds to his collection almost every week and will continue to do so until he possesses a pair of every variety of bird that sings.

Almost every land is represented in this assemblage of feathered warriors. They range from the night-gale of Japan to the plebea Missouri jay. Their cage is about forty feet long and twenty wide.

In the collection are a hundred birds that cannot exist on seed, lettuce and grass. They belong to a carnivorous class and must be fed upon insects. Mr. Bishorski imports worms of every description. Each week he receives a can of insect eggs. These are shipped in a mixture of powdered cereals and hatch as soon as they are exposed to the warm air.

LITTLE BOY.

From the Washington Star.

You've a wondrous winning smile, Little Boy!
And some tricks that oft beguile Us to joy.
You've an eye clear and true

COWS GIVE MORE MILK
Little Boy!
And some tricks that oft beguile Us to joy.
You've an eye clear and true

KEYSTONE BARNER
Cuts a slice of time—No amount of time is too small. The only genuine method. Write for free literature. From the Key Stone Barn, 14, McKean St., St. Louis, Mo.

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 cold weather 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, the largest money winner in 1912 and the premier winner in regular racing events, of all time. Baden's week of wins amounted to \$35,000 and a Gold Cup valued at \$500,000 for \$30,000. Service Fee \$15.00. Russian Nobleman Prince Viazemsk and he was afterwards sold to J. M. NICHOLSON
202 Kent St.

And a laugh that's ever new
And we wish that we were you,
Little Boy.
You have strange and sudden ways,
And your pranks sometimes amaze
Little Boy.
You can make a house appear
Like a place upset and queer
When a cyclone has drawn near,
Little Boy.
When your eyelids close at night,
Little Boy.
With your arms still folded tight
Round some toy,
You're an angel for whose sake
Any sacrifice we'd make
Though you're none when you're
awake,
Little Boy.

THE FARM

TO KEEP YOUR FOWLS HEALTHY

Exercise is the best tonic. Never feed sour or tainted food. Cleanliness is next to godliness. High perches cause lumbar feet. Keep the draining fountain clean. Clean up the droppings every morning. Kerosene the roosts once a week for lice. Feather-pulling is a vice caused by overcrowding and idleness. Burn a pound of sulphur in each pen once a month to disinfect. The moment sickness is noticed separate the victims from the well ones. Before giving liquid medicine to a fowl see that the nostrils are clear. The majority of cases of "cholera" are nothing more than indigestion and lice. Quinine dissolved in water is an excellent wash for swelled head in roup. Keep a piece of asafetida in the drinking fountain as a preventive of gapes. An ointment made of equal parts of kerosene and melted lard will cure scaly legs. For lice on the heads of the chicks with a sponge that has been moistened with kerosene. A tablespoonful of kerosene in a quart of drinking water is a good remedy for cold in the head. Put four drops of tincture of acetone in half a pint of drinking water if there are signs of colds or sneezing. Gapes is a disease that shows itself in chicks between six and eight weeks of age and not generally after four months old.

SALT FOR DAIRY CATTLE.

Dairy cows in milk require salt daily to do their best work. A lump of rock salt thrown somewhere in the yard may do for the young stock, but cows need a greater quantity than they can get by occasionally licking rock salt. Cows will take a tablespoonful of salt every day, and when they get this quantity they will drink more regularly and give more milk.

Salt is required in the system and animals that are deprived of salt entirely lose their vitality. In "Henry's Feeds and Feeding," an experiment on the use of salt for dairy cows is described, as conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and the following facts are cited: "In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk appear to be affected till a much longer time had elapsed. There was finally reached a condition of low vitality, in which a sudden, complete breakdown occurred. This stage was marked by a loss of appetite, a general haggard appearance, listlessness, a rough coat and a very rapid decline in both live weight and milk. If salt was supplied at this period recovery was rapid. The time from which the salt was withheld until bad results showed varied with different animals, from a month to a year. Salt is a cheap medicine and is far more valuable than condition powders. Give the cows salt. It is not recommended to put salt in the feed, as in this way too much may be consumed.

MILKING THE COW.

Too many milkers regard the job of milking as a dirty, disagreeable task. The work has resolved itself into nothing more than a manipulation of the udder, and is hurried through as quickly as possible. The milk should be drawn slowly and steadily. Some cows have very tender teats and if you want well-disposed cows be gentle in your treatment of them. With constant irritation any cow will fail in quantity of milk. Do not allow the cows to stand a long time waiting to be milked, especially those giving a large quantity of milk, as it is very painful when the udder has filled to the utmost and causes them to be nervous and restless. Irregularity in milking will do more to cause a cow to go dry than anything else. Cows should also be milked to the last drop, as the last portion of milk is the richest. Milk, as it is drawn from the udder, is nearly free from bacteria. The first bacteria enter naturally from the cow and her surroundings. The manipulation of the udder works of hair, particles of the skin, and in many instances, particles of manure that adheres to the hair and udder. All this matter finds its way into the milk pail and carries with it great numbers of bacteria. The work of milking should be performed in such a way that few bacteria will find their way into the milk.

SOYBEANS FOR SILAGE.

A great success has attended the practice of some United States farmers of putting soybeans or cow peas in the silo with corn. They are leguminous plants, and help to increase the protein or flesh-building portion of the silage. Oftentimes an attachment is put on the corn planter, and the soybeans or cow peas drilled or checked in with the corn. Thus the corn and the vine crop may be cut and put in the silo without an extra cost of labor. However, it has been found more satisfactory to grow them separately. They may then be both run through the silage cutter, using a load of soybeans to each two or three loads of corn.

A HUGE SPINACH FARM.

What is said to be the largest spinach farm in America is situated in the valley of the Colorado River, three miles below Austin, Texas. It is run by an association and embraces 500 acres, all in one field. The crop recently harvested was good, and more than 10,000 bunches of the "greens" have been gathered and shipped to Northern markets, with as many more yet to be gathered. The spinach sells for from \$3 to \$4 a barrel, and the proceeds will run from \$60,000 to \$100,000. To provide plenty of laborers a large colony of Mexicans has been established on the farm, and men, women and children are kept constantly employed, summer and winter. Mexican chili peppers have also been successful, along with an equal area in fully grown to the extent of 200 cucumbers.

TO FIX THE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Another of the many movements looking to the adoption of a plan by farmers to fix the prices at which their products shall be sold is reported by the New York Outlook. The Outlook says the National Farmers' Union of the United States has declared in favor of demanding fifteen cents per pound for cotton, and \$1.05 per bushel for wheat, 70¢ for corn, and 45¢ for oats at market points in the Middle West. Something may be done in the matter of cotton, because the United States has a practical monopoly of this product. In order to succeed in the matter of corn, wheat and other grains the co-operation of farmers in Argentina, Russia, India and Canada would have to be secured, and this is impracticable.

HOGS DIP THEMSELVES.

There is only one way to keep hogs clear of lice, and that is by dipping them, says a writer in Successful Farming. This is quite a job where there are a large number of hogs. A hog's head is always on the wrong end when you try to drive him, and it follows that he is going to be contrary about other things. You can take advantage of this contrariness and make a hog dip himself without knowing it. On a high place in the lot make a cement basin that will hold a barrel or two of water, and into this pour sufficient for the dip properly diluted with water, and in a few minutes after the hogs see it they will be wallowing in it. The dip is not unpleasant to a hog, but he objects to being caught and dragged into it. Every hog on the place will soon be taking a daily dip, and the lice will disappear as if by magic.

GREAT STRIDES IN NEW ZEALAND DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The great strides made in dairy production and dairy exports of New Zealand was a matter of comment at the recent annual conference of the Farmers' Union of New Zealand. Last year the exports of dairy products from New Zealand amounted to \$19,578,000. This is only about two million behind the export of cheese from Canada during the same period. New Zealand will be a strong competitor of Canada in the United States market. They will be able to ship over their produce in Canadian-subsidized vessels and supply the States of the Pacific coast.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO DAIRY.

In every German town there is one particular school in which dairying is taught. When the children are fourteen years old, if they have decided to become dairy farmers, they enter this school. The children are set to work at an earlier age, for they must receive a preliminary training at a dairy before they enter the school.

THE DAIRY

INCREASING THE PROFITS OF DAIRYING.

By following a system of intelligent breeding, selection, care and feeding, many farmers in Canada have increased the annual production of their milking herds by at least 2,000 lbs. of milk per cow. If this were accomplished in all dairy herds in Canada the yearly revenue from them would be increased by about \$20,000,000 without adding to the size of the herds. Even with greatly improved feeding this desirable result could not be obtained unless a well organized system of cow testing is followed. Such an improvement is based on a study of the individual cow in the herd, the retention of only the good animals and the following of a system of generous feeding of economically produced foods. While it is practicable for individual farmers to test their own cows it is infinitely easier and cheaper for them if some form of co-operation is adopted. This is clearly brought

out in bulletin No. 33 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission's Branch entitled, "Cow Testing with Some Notes on Sampling and Testing of Milk." This work, which is published for free distribution by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, explains clearly how cow testing associations are formed and worked as well as the benefits these are to those who take advantage of them.

WASHING BUTTER.

The object of washing the butter is to remove the loose butter milk from the granules of butter. Therefore enough water should be used so that the butter will float and the water will come in contact with all parts of the butter. The water content in the butter itself comes mostly from the water originally in the milk. Where cream is in first class condition, that is, free from any objectionable odors, a very fine quality of butter can be made without washing the butter, and such butter will have a much higher aroma and a better palate flavor. Where objectionable flavors exist in cream, however, it is much better to wash the butter several times, as this removes the flavor and improves the keeping qualities of the butter. Butter containing a high per cent of casein or curd is usually deficient in keeping qualities, and especially is this true if the cream used has been overripe or contains objectionable odors. Usually one washing is sufficient to give the best results. If the amount of water used in washing the butter is equal to the amount of cream used, there will be no danger of overchurning the butter in the wash water. The temperature of the wash water should always be about the same as that of the buttermilk. If the butter gathers a trifle soft, then it is well to have the water a few degrees colder, as this will have a tendency to harden the butter or give it a better body.

CHEESE MADE FROM SHEEP AND GOAT MILK.

The cheese made in Greece is produced almost entirely from the milk of the 4,000,000 sheep and 3,000,000 goats that play the most important part in the animal husbandry of that country, supplying the inhabitants with milk, cheese, skins, wool and meat. The raising of goats supplements the sheep-raising industry, because goats thrive upon grazing which would not support sheep and produce milk from August until the sheep milking season commences, thus enabling the cheese industry to be carried on throughout the year. The two principal kinds of cheese produced are slak, cheese, or cheese in brine packed in casks of 500 lbs. (142.5 pounds) at prices ranging from ten cents to thirteen cents per pound, and head, or macaroni cheese, at from fifteen cents to nineteen cents per pound.

GOOD ROADS

BETTER THAN OIL
Sulphite Pulp Mills—Furnished New Road-Sprinkling Material.

Experiments recently conducted at Queen's University, Kingston, show conclusively that the dark-colored liquor obtained a waste product in the manufacture of sulphite wood-pulp highways than the low grade oils now used. The two treatments were compared under identical conditions and it was found that the same quantity of concentrated (four to one) waste liquor will last longer than road-oil when subject to the washing of rain, and has the additional advantage of being free from the nauseating odor so objectionable in low grade oils. The Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company have been using their waste liquor for a considerable time on the streets of

THE TURF

TURF NOTES.
The 2 year old world's record has been reduced to 2.04, Peter Volo is the champion and the fast mile track at Lexington was the place.

The attendance at the Fair and Horse races at Brockton was 255,000 in five days.

Four Maritime horses took part in the races at Brockton last week viz., Coelato Lady, Dingola, Frank Patch and Prince Wilker, all of them raced very creditably, the Patch horse being a winner of the 2.14 event.

Strange to say the world's 2 year old record is now lower than the three year old record. Peter Volo holds the former 2.04 and Don Chenault the 3 year old 2.06 1/2.

The entry list for the Lexington Ky. races numbers over six hundred and is the largest in the business history of the world. Over one million dollars worth of horseflesh will be competing for \$30,000 in prizes.

The celebrated Fasig-Tipton horse sale will be held in New York as usual during the last week in November. Several Islanders will likely attend.

Berka 2.14 1/2 full sister of Bottom 2.23 1/2 is entered in the 2.14 and 2.15 trots at Lexington.

Lady Fondly is the fastest Maritime Province pacer this year. She is owned in St. Stephen and got her mark of 2.15 1/2 recently.

In the 2.13 trot at Detroit Grand Circuit meeting Berka a full sister of Bottom 2.23 1/2 was second in a field of 13 starters in the first heat in 2.10 1/2.

One of the curiosities of the Grand Circuit is Nata Prime 2.10 1/2 owned by an amateur driver. Nata gets no attention between heats being simply given a roll on the grass and comes up fresh for the next.

The great revival of interest in trotting in New York state is seen by the fact that the Goschen meeting had an attendance on one day exceeding the great ball games.

The New York sale in November should give our progressive breeders a good chance to pick up some good brood mares and colts at a bargain. We need some good new stock from

time to time to keep up with the provinces.

The greatest free for all race in all history will in all probability be raced at Lord Dewey 2.10 1/2 winner of three \$10,000 stakes this year is a son of Admiral Dewey 2.04 1/2 the sire of Commodore Ledyer.

New track records have been hung up to St. Stephen and Frederickton, N. B. The former is 2.14 1/2 by Dimple K. and the latter 2.13 1/2 by Dingola.

The following is a brief description of Peter Nolo 2.04 1/2 the world's greatest two year old trotter.

I believe that Murphy himself was a trifle stunned and surprised by the colt's performance, and for good reasons.

Immediately after the last heat I found him resting on the rail, and said: "Well, how about it, Tommy?"

"He is the greatest trotter that was ever foaled," replied the great reinsman, "and I will tell you why I make this statement. Since his race at Rockingham Park I have worked him only once a mile as good as 2.14 and only four or five in 2.20. That sort of work, after stepping in 2.09 in August, would scarcely fit an aged trotter to go in 2.10, yet this colt trotted in 2.06 1/2 and back in 2.07, finishing strong in the second heat. I believe that he could come out now and trot a third mile in 2.07, rated at the pole.

"You ask me how fast he will trot as a three-year-old? Well, in 2.02 or better." With a smile Tommy added, "And perhaps in 2.00."

Continuing, he said: "Peter is a great, big prize fighter it takes two groomers to lead him when he is taken out to graze; he doesn't know what it is to become tired, and I don't have the least idea of his speed limit. And as for his strength, he feels like a free-for-all pacer, going a 2.10 clip when I sit behind him. There isn't anything mean about him, but he is so full of strength and energy that he is all the while bubbling over with spirit and life. He eats like a glutton, sleeps like a tired man and doesn't worry about anything except his feed."

To appreciate Peter's first heat fully, it need only be stated that among three-year-olds Colorado E. 2.04 1/2 and Don Chenault 2.06 1/2 alone ever trotted as fast as he did, the next best mile being that of General Watts 2.06 1/2; again General Watts, when he scored in 2.06 1/2, trotted the next heat in 2.09 1/2, driven out.

It was Tommy who gave Native Belle her two-year-old race record of 2.07 1/2, that performance at the time being commented upon as one that would hold as the record for years and years.

Mr. Lane's childhood
Mr. Lane was born near Charlottetown, P. E. I., on July 15, 1864. He spent his early childhood with his parents there, and is now very proud of the Canadian birth.

He was but a boy, however, when his parents, Dr. C. S. and C. H. W. Lane, emigrated to California, and there he spent his childhood. He attended the University of California and had a hardy matriculation when he began writing for newspapers. His first work was "covering" the college news for San Francisco papers, which he continued to do until his graduation in 1886. After leaving college he continued in the newspaper business, and in 1893 was married to Miss Anne Wintermute of Tacoma, Wash. After serving for a time as New York correspondent of a group of Western papers, Mr. Lane went to Tacoma, his wife's home, and there associated himself with the Tacoma Daily News. He became part owner of this paper and also was editor.

While carrying on his newspaper work, he had found time to study

law, and was admitted to the California bar in 1889. The law soon became his chief occupation and from 1892 he became widely known in the political field as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of California. He was not elected, but his standing with his party was attested the entire Democratic vote in the California legislature as a candidate for the Senate.

COMBS TO THE FRONT
From this moment he became a national figure, and the country, especially the West, applauded when, in 1895, he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, that body which has become in the last few years, by means of additional legislation, the controlling force of all the railroads of the country. In Washington, Commissioner Lane soon distinguished himself as a man of ability, and when President Wilson, on March 4 last, named him as his Secretary of the Interior, everyone in the capital figuratively, at least, extended to the new President heartfelt congratulations.

Mr. Lane's early association with Canada has been renewed in an official way by his rise to high position in public life. He is now a member of the Permanent International Railway Commission, that joint body of American and Canadian officials having to do with the common railway problems of the two Governments. Though holding a position in the Cabinet, Mr. Lane retains his place on the joint railway commission and thus is brought into frequent contact with the Government and people of the country in which he was born.

Good Blood The Secret Of Health
To be Healthy You Must Keep the Blood Rich, Red and Pure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are useful in any disease caused by thin or impure blood, and the list of such diseases is astonishingly large. Anemia literally means a condition in which the blood is thin and watery. Chlorosis is a form of anemia most common to growing girls. In rheumatism the blood becomes thin more rapidly than in any other disease. After an attack of la grippe or acute fevers the blood is always thin and impure, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the tonic to use during convalescence. When the blood is poor and thin the stomach suffers. The food that enters the stomach and certain acids form indigestion or dyspepsia. The nerves receive from the blood all of their nourishment to keep up their energy and repair waste or damage. Some forms of paralysis are caused by thin blood. The progress of locomotor ataxia is stopped in many cases when the blood is made pure, rich and red. This is only a partial list of the troubles that having their origin in impure, watery blood, and fill can be cured by supplying the blood with its missing constituents.

This is exactly what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. Their chief mission is to make rich, red blood, and this good blood reaches every organ and every nerve in the human body, thus driving out disease and bringing renewed health and strength to thousands of weak, despondent people.

Ask your neighbors. There is not an inhabitant of our Canada who does not store some of these grateful people who do not hesitate to say they owe their health to this medicine. If you are all beginning to cure yourself to-day by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or by mail at \$2.50 a box or six boxes for \$25.00, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Grand Mere, Quebec, where her mills are located, and find it very satisfactory.

The Bulletin on Pulpwood recently issued by the Dominion Forestry Branch at Ottawa, states that one-third of the pulpwood used in Canada in 1912 was manufactured into pulp by the sulphite method, and other wood constituents being dissolved out by a solution of calcium sulphate and piped into the rivers as sulphate liquor. Thus one-half of every cord of pulpwood becomes absolute waste, as also the 140 lbs. of sulphur used in its dissolution, for the sulphur becomes so combined organically that it cannot be economically recovered.

It is calculated that material valued at over one and a quarter million dollars is thus wasted in Canada each year.

The utilization of this enormous waste is, therefore, a very important problem in Canada, where an increasing amount of sulphite pulp is being manufactured every year. As a temporary expedient, the use of this waste liquor as a road dressing is to be desired for it would prevent the contamination of the rivers on which sulphite mills are situated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—But for a provision in the Constitution of the United States, Canada might look forward to the strong possibility of contributing to this country a man to fill the President's chair in the White House. For there is in the administration here a man who would be generally regarded as the strongest kind of presidential timber in the Democratic party, were it not for the fact that he is debarred from that office by virtue of his Canadian birth.

This man is Franklin Knight Lane, now Secretary of the Interior, recognized as one of the very ablest of President Wilson's advisers. In the short time that this man, born on Prince Edward Island, has been in the Cabinet he has already risen to a man of broad vision, great honesty and earnestness of purpose, and dominated by an intensely human spirit combined with practical common sense. Withal, he has proved himself one of the ablest executives Washington has ever seen, and but for the single fact of his Canadian birth, would be looked upon as a strong Presidential possibility.

United States Constitution stipulates, however, that the man chosen President must be native born citizen of the country, and thus Franklin K. Lane is eliminated.

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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, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.

Cures:
SPLINTS
CURBS
SPAVINS
ENLARGEMENTS
COUGHS
COLDS
DISTERMPER
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 its merits, you will be compelled to endorse it.

TESTIMONIALS

Hillaboro, N. S.
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 on the market, and would never be without a bottle in my stable.
(Signed) WALTER SEATER, "Cash Livestock."

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. CRONKHUTE, (Horseman),
Hawthorn, N. E.
March 25th, 1911.

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