

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 FARM

METHODS OF RENEWING NEGLECTED ORCHARDS.

Much can be done to facilitate spraying by allowing an expert to do the pruning instead of having it done by an old-time apple trimmer, who removes limbs from the bottom up, instead of removing the tops and opening up the centres to the sunlight and air. By the latter method lower heads may be developed, so that ladders will not be needed to reach the branches with the spray. Much improvement can also be made to increase the vigor of old orchards by cutting the sod thoroughly with a plain disc, or better, a cut-away disc harrow. At first the harrow seems to make little impression on the turf, but when gone over four or five times the turf is destroyed without severing the roots and a surface mulch is made that will hold the moisture, and four or five discings are cheaper than the one ploughing. The question of water supply in fruit growing is quite as important as food for the trees, and nothing will conserve the water and hold it where the developing fruit can use it, when it is most needed, like thorough discing of the surface. Many farmers have been feeling that the removal of these neglected orchards means heavy expense for fertilizers or manure, but by thorough cultivation much of the food and water can be provided from Nature, so what is most needed is a moderate supply of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime, without commercial nitrogen. The last two can be cheaply supplied in the form of ground raw phosphate rock, while the cheapest form of potash is doubtless the muriate, although some growers believe the quantity and color of the fruit is improved by the use of the more expensive sulphate of potash. Then, where are the mineral forms of plant food are used, and the nitrogen is supplied from Nature or from commercial plant food need not exceed \$10 to \$12 an acre.

BROODY HENS.

When purchasing broody hens it must be borne in mind (says the "Mark Lane Express") that they are in a condition in which a very little thing upsets them, and very many are ruined collecting them. A broody hen should on no account be carried by her legs or wings. The proper way to remove the hens is to put them on straw in a darkened box, and this should be done as carefully as possible. Hens that are being collected for sitting should be put in a thin bag, and carried carefully, so that they cannot see their surroundings. Hens should always be put on the nest for the first time in the evening, just as it grows dusk, after a good feed of corn. Some water should also be given, and they should not be taken off the following day at all. When taken off the nest, they should be put in a large coop, or small building, with food and water, and a dust bath, as, if they are allowed out of the henhouse, they get wild, and sometimes it is difficult to catch them again. It is well to put a piece of bag or canvas over the front of the nest, so that the other hens cannot get to the one that is setting, as the sight of others generally disturbs a sitting hen, and causes her, perhaps, to break or injure the eggs. A frequent cause of the accumulation of vermin is the use of the same nest for hatching successive batches of eggs without cleansing. A fresh nest should be made for each sitting, for several reasons. Where a nest is infested with vermin, these breed rapidly, and after one or two batches the hen and chickens would be covered. The proper mode of preparing or replenishing the nest for successive hatches is to take out the earth and put in a fresh lot, putting the lime in; or, if this is not done, pour a little boiling water, mixed with paraffin, over it, to kill any vermin that may remain. This vermin question grows increasingly important, and care as to these little particulars is really the balance of power in the management of poultry for profit.

THE SMALL FARMERS' COW.

The dairy farmer proper is a specialist, and requires to study cattle—their breeding, feeding and management in detail—in order to make the most of his specialized industry, but the ordinary farmer or settler also carries on mixed farming, keeps also a few cows, and these are generally more or less neglected items on the farm. They, however, help

the housewife to pay the monthly bills, while the wheat or corn crops are growing, and there is now no reason why, in the semi-dairy districts, a great deal more profit should not be derived from the few dairy cows which are kept on the farm. The mixed farmer, who carries on dairying to a limited extent and who keeps, say, from five to ten cows, should make up his mind that these cows will be of the best type available, and should not for a moment think of allowing the calf to run with the cow.

PIG MANURE.

Few farmers, says the Victorian (Australia) Dairy Inspector, appear to realize the value of pigs' manure, or we would not see so much going to waste as in the case of the majority of the farms in this State. Most farmers have proved that increased returns are obtainable by manuring crops with some purchased artificial manure, but do not trouble to conserve the more valuable material they have in their piggeries, besides this containing all the chemical elements required by growing crops, it is teeming with myriads of micro-organisms which are necessary to enable the plants to make use of the food supplied. It should be understood by pig feeders that every ton of feed bought and fed represents so much more manure made available in a more valuable form than it was originally.

THE BEST KIND OF SOW.

In selecting sows they need not all necessarily be pure bred, but should have a good dash of the Berkshire breed in them. They should be broad, lengthy, well shaped and for breeding purposes, with at least 12 teats. They should be put to a well-bred Berkshire boar. It is important that the sire should, in all cases, be pure-bred. As pigs are liable to degenerate from in-breeding, new blood may be introduced periodically with advantage. The Tamworth boar will also produce good results from such sows. The young will mature early and give a fine mixed quality of flesh—lean and fat. The improved Berkshire is generally, however, preferred to all other breeds, although the Poland, China, Large White, Yorkshire (cool climate) and Essex breeds will give good results under close attention.

THE DAIRY

CHOOSING A COW.

The choosing of dairy cows has been rendered much more easy now that the keeping of milk records has become more popular. When purchasing from a reliable source (which is always advisable), where we can rely upon the cow's record being given authentically, and when it is satisfactory, we need trouble no further about her appearance, as the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." To the person of experience it is fairly easy talk to pick out a cow that gives a heavy yield for a month or two after calving, simply judging by her appearance, but it is far more difficult to discern those cows that keep up a steady quantity throughout the lactation period. I often think it must frequently be this cow that is discarded, the owner being disgusted with the moderate amount she gives at first, and does not wait to see how she goes on. This type of cow usually bears a rather more beefy appearance, with a level top and underline, and not being so much of the familiar wedge-shape. The udder is placed rather far forward and extends well out behind. As most persons know, the richest milk is that obtained during the latter half of the milking period, and it is here that this type of milk-er scores. It is surprising to notice also how the steady yield tells, and what a large quantity it works out to in the year. It is a good plan to buy when the cow is within three or four months of calving, as one can find out what quantity of milk she is giving and judge for oneself as to whether she has been kept up to the yield or not, besides being more easily able to tell whether she is certain in calf. I am a great advocate of keeping only pure-bred stock or a first cross. So many farmers seem to keep a herd of so-called Shorthorns, many of them being begging brutes, cattle of their being laying on flesh at all incapable of laying on flesh at all quickly, and which can only fill the pail for a few weeks after calving, and then gradually dry themselves off. Consider a good cow ought to be giving one-third or thereabouts of her full milk yield when within two or three months of calving again, and require to be dried off by hand. Among the most useful breeds to keep may be mentioned the Short-horn, Red Poll, Devon, and Kerry. All these are dual purpose cattle, that will if carefully selected give a very satisfactory amount of milk, and their bull calves can be turned into excellent butchers' beasts, besides the cows themselves yielding good carcases when their duties at the pail are over.

WORKERS OR SHIRKERS?

Those dairy farmers who are carefully noting the total production of each of their cows for the session, are finding some curious differences. For instance, in one Ontario herd the yield of a 3-year-old grade that freshened March 5th was 4,080 pounds of milk up to the end of

July; her stable mate, also 3 years old that freshened March 12th, receiving the same feed and care gave only 2,970 pounds of milk. Over half a ton of milk in that short period indicates a considerable difference in income between the two cows. In another herd at the same factory between two six-year-olds that calved April 3rd and 4th, there is a difference of 1,400 pounds of milk and 60 pounds of fat up to the end of July. This means between fourteen and fifteen dollars that one cow earned more than the other. Are your cows workers or shirkers? Dairy records alone will provide the means of ascertaining these facts beyond question. Forms for weighing milk either daily, or on three days per month, are supplied free by the dairy division, Ottawa. In your letter of application state which you want.

A MILK TEST

A suit of more than ordinary interest was brought by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Pure Food and Drugs Act against a milk man for selling adulterated milk. The adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy decomposed substance. On June 19th, 1912, the case came on for trial before the Court and a fine of \$50.00 was imposed. The defendant thereupon tried for a new trial on October 12th, his motion was overruled by the Court. The defendant then appealed the case, but in February 1913 the judgment of the police court was affirmed by the Court of officials. The facts established by the evidence are that on February 27th, 1911, pint bottles of milk were purchased from one of the defendant's wagons and taken to the Department of Health where it was analysed and found to contain filth of several kinds. The defence argued that it was impossible to procure milk entirely free from bacteria, but the Court ruled that the contamination was so great as to render the milk adulteration within the provisions of the Act.

THE MARKETS

HALLAMS WEEKLY MARKET REPORT. HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1913.

BEEFHIDES are steady with fair supply, no change in prices, although there is a little more inquiry from tanners. City Butcher Hides, flat, 13 1/2 to 15c. per lb. Inspected Hides No. 1, 13 1/2c., No. 2, 12 1/2c. Country Hides, flat, cured, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c. Part cured, 13 to 13 1/2c. CALFSKINS are in good supply with more or less stock in dealers' hands. Prices steady. City skins green, flat, 15c. Country, cured 17 to 19c, part cured 17c., according to condition and take-off. Deacons or Bob Calf \$1.00 to \$1.50. HORSEHIDES, more inquiry with deliveries heavier with better quality. City take off \$3.50 to \$4.00. Country take off No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.00, No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3.50. SHEEPSKINS are accumulating owing to the easier wool conditions and slow pelt demand. City Lambskins, Pelts or Shearings 40 to 55c. Country Lambskins or Shearings 25 to 50c.

WOOL is unchanged at former prices. Deliveries are as large as expected for this season of the year, while stocks show an accumulation in the hands of the large dealers. The mills are well stocked up and show little interest in present offers. Washed combed (coarse) 25c. to 25 1/2c. Washed clothing fleeces (fine) 26 1/2 to 27c. Washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.) 19 to 19 1/2c. Unwashed fleeces combed (coarse) 16 to 16 1/2c. Unwashed fleeces clothing (fine) 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. TALLOW—Deliveries are heavy for the season of the year which tends to easier prices. City rendered solid in barrels, No. 1, 5 1/2 to 6c., No. 2, 5 to 5 1/2c. Cake No. 1, 6 1/2 to 6c., No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c. HORSE HAIR—Farmer or pedlar stock is coming to market in normal supply and is being absorbed at unchanged prices. Farmer pedlar stock 36 to 40c. OLD RUBBERS, JUNK, ETC. is absorbed as fast as received at full quotations. Rubber Boots and Shoes according to trim 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c. Auto tires, 7 to 8 1/2c. Bicycle tires, 3 to 4c. Lead, heavy 3 1/2 to 4c. Tea lead 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. Brass, heavy 9 to 10c. Light 6 to 7c. Copper, heavy, 11 to 12c. Light 10 to 10 1/2c. Zinc 2 1/2 to 4c.

HALLAMS WEEKLY MARKET REPORT HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK Toronto, Sept. 25, 1913

Beefhides are firm and coming to market in large supply, and are being absorbed at current prices. As the leather market shows a slightly better feeling tanners are showing a little more interest. City Butcher Hides flat, 13 1/2 to 15c. per lb. Inspected Hides No. 1, 13 1/2c., No. 2, 12 1/2c. Country Hides, flat, cured, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c. Part cured, 13 to 13 1/2c. Calfskins hold their own, with slight accumulation in hands of the dealers. City skins green, flat, 15c. Country, cured 17 to 19c. part cured 17c., according to condition and take-off. Deacons or Bob Calf \$1.00 to \$1.50. Horsehides are of better quality with heavier deliveries. City take off \$3.50 to \$4.00. Country take off No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.00, No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Sheepskins are in slow demand owing to the easy wool market. City

Lambskins, Pelts or Shearings 40 to 55c. Country Lambskins or Shearings 25 to 50c. Wool is being taken at unchanged prices, although the market is slow and drab, owing to the fact that the U. S. tariff on this article is unsettled. Washed combed fleeces (coarse) 25c. to 25 1/2c. Washed clothing fleeces (fine) 26 1/2 to 27c. Washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.) 19 to 19 1/2c. Unwashed fleeces combed (coarse) 16 to 16 1/2c. Unwashed fleeces clothing (fine) 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. Tallow prices are easier, and stocks are accumulating. City rendered solid in barrels, No. 1, 5 1/2 to 6c., No. 2, 5 to 5 1/2c. Cake No. 1, 6 1/2 to 6c., No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c. HORSE HAIR—Farmer or pedlar stock 36 to 40c. Old Rubbers, Junk, Etc. is absorbed as fast as received at full quotations. Rubber Boots & Shoes according to trim 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c. Auto tires, 7 to 8 1/2c. Bicycle tires, 3 to 4c. Lead, heavy 3 1/2 to 4c. Tea lead 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. Brass, heavy 9 to 10c. Light 6 to 7c. Copper, heavy, 11 to 12c. Light 10 to 10 1/2c. Zinc 2 1/2 to 4c.

Raw Furs.—The outlook for the coming Raw Fur season is for the maintenance of the high prices which have prevailed for the past two years, comparatively small stocks are in hands of the dealers, which means big money for trappers, who are showing great interest in the situation and writing for "Hallams Trapper Guide" and the laws relating to trapping, a book of 96 pages which we have published in French and English and we are mailing free to all who are interested in furs and want to prepare for the trapping season.

THE TURF

THE TURF.

The identity of Dr. Sharper remains so far unestablished. Should his owners fail to prove it by October 3rd first money in the 2.17 trot goes to Devilish Dorothy.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins, our respected friend, holds the honor of being the biggest money-winner of the Maritime Provinces this season. His two entries captured about \$1,500. Fred. Cameron headed the list of money-winning drivers at Halifax. Tommy Raymond of Fredericton won most money for the season. Car Ferry, 2.20 1/2, has been sold for a driver and in all likelihood will not be seen on the track again. In the opinion of many he is a 2.16 pacer another year.

Oakley H., 2.21 1/2, is the trotting sensation of the year for this Province. He demonstrates the fact that we can raise and develop good trotters. Much credit is due to his owner, H. H. Horne, for the perseverance he displayed in his training. He was a big growly colt and took a lot of work to straighten out.

Unless all signs fail 1914 will be the banner ice racing season. Many are making plans already and it will not be surprising to see some fast sidewheelers brought on from the New York sales. Frank Hughes has bought Claudia Hal, 2.20 for the ice races this coming winter. She can pace a fright straightaway.

An effort will be made to interest some of the "wealthy" sports and have them purchase a speedy horse for the ice races this winter. If it is successful we can have a whole lot of racing. Duncan Robertson is keeping up his reputation as the "speed seller." Oakley H., 2.21 1/2, and The Abwegweit (2), 2.43 1/2, are products of his breeding farm. He has four other colts equally promising that are we understand for sale.

Didn't the Rexall Girl prove a dead game race mare. She has a mark of 2.22 1/2 and seems to be able to beat it a couple of seconds. Fred. Cameron is driving Frank Patch, 2.13 1/2, and Dingola, 2.13 1/2, in the Brockton races. Ed. Crosby has purchased the good trotting mare formerly owned by Gavin Harding. Axwell, 2.18 1/2, has changed hands. He is now owned in Summerside. Berka, 2.14 1/2, full sister of Bottom, 2.23 1/2, is racing in Grand Circuit company. Knap McCarty is driving her. She was a money-winner at Detroit, being second the final heat to Peter Billiken, 2.10 1/2.

Bingara has the unique distinction of never having sired a pacer. He seems to have the faculty of controlling the trotting gait. BINGARA'S LIST FOR 1913. The Allen Farm premier, Bingara, is now credited with twelve new 2.30 performers, and all are trotters, while eight of his get, all trotters, have reduced their records made previous to this season. With forty-three standard performers to his credit at the close of 1912, Bingara now has fifty-five sons and daughters with trotting records from 2.05 1/2 to 2.30, not one of his performers thus far having acquired the pacing gait. It was a marvelous showing for a stallion, but twelve years old, standing in any locality, and it is conclusive proof that the son of Bingara, 2.06 1/2, and Ligera, 2.27 1/2, by Arion, 2.07 1/2, possesses the power to control the gait of his offspring to a

degree never before reached by a trotting sire.

2.10 TROTTERS OF 1913.

The total of the 2.10 list is now thirty-eight, and the full corrected list, with the pedigrees of the new members of the select gathering, appears below:

REDUCED 2.10 RECORDS.

Anvil..... 2.04 1/2 Cascade..... 2.06 1/2 Fen Wee..... 2.08 1/2 Cheu..... 2.04 1/2 Ruth McGregor..... 2.07 1/2 Tommy Finch..... 2.09 1/2

NEW 2.10 RECORDS.

Tenara..... 2.05 1/2 Belford Belle..... 2.06 1/2 Marigold..... 2.07 1/2 Henrietta C..... 2.07 1/2 Tommy Horn..... 2.08 1/2 Grand Marshall..... 2.08 1/2 Lord Dewey..... 2.08 1/2 Dago F..... 2.08 1/2 Peter McCormick..... 2.08 1/2 Kid Cupid..... 2.08 1/2 Frank L..... 2.09 1/2 Lady Gratton..... 2.09 1/2 Unehel Biff..... 2.06 1/2 O'Nease..... 2.07 1/2 Fetters..... 2.07 1/2 Etawah (8)..... 2.07 1/2 Farr..... 2.08 1/2 Aquill..... 2.08 1/2 Star Winter..... 2.08 1/2 Willgo..... 2.08 1/2 Gazeta..... 2.08 1/2 Santos Maid..... 2.08 1/2 Albaloma..... 2.09 1/2 Peter Volo (2)..... 2.09

Directum, I seem to be fair to snatch the laurels from the brow of all champion pacers. He recently stepped a mile on a half mile track in 2.02 1/2. He has not lost a single heat this season. He is so speedy that he can step an eighth in 13 seconds, a 1.44 clip. He is slated for to beat the 1.55 1/2 of Dan Patch.

Sensational racing has characterized the year 1913. New and faster records, better fields of horses and bigger purses are the causes.

Devilish Dorothy, 2.18 1/2, trotted the two fastest heats ever trotted on Charlottetown track in the 2.19 class on Sept. 27th.

The Charlottetown record, 2.17, is held by the pacing mare Ada Mac.

Vesta Boy, 2.05 1/2, is in Charlottetown and was turned around the track a couple of times. He stepped a mile close to 2.17.

Dr. J. A. Johnston has sold Baby Logan, 2.18 1/2. Baby should prove a good buy for her new owner.

GOOD ROADS

GOOD ROADS (Selected)

Farmers generally are coming to realize that good roads are to their benefit in as great a degree as to the automobilist. While the automobile owner can select his own route, not caring if his journey is lengthened in order that smooth going may be enjoyed, the man who uses a team of horses is compelled to take the shortest route no matter how rough the roads may be. To the horse user, therefore, the highway problem is of great importance.

By the use of the split log drag on dirt roads wonderful results have been achieved. It is asserted that even the bad effects of frost on dirt roads can be averted by the proper employment of the split log.

providing a standard of comparison, a well known western agricultural publication.

"Take your road drag and go over your road every time it begins to dry off after a rain, between now and winter, and thus fill up the ruts, smooth it down, let the wind blow over it and the sun shine on it, and let the water run off into the side ditch. You may have several wet spells, and again, there may be only one or two. About that we do not know; but it is a perfectly safe proposition to go over it after every rain, so that it is smooth when cold weather sets in. Wagons passing over it will roughen it up somewhat, but if so, go over it again. If you will let the road freeze up smooth it will be smooth all winter, except when it is filled with snow.

"If you want to have a smooth road all the way to town, then persuade your neighbors toward town to do the same thing. Point out to them that it is their interest to do so whether they get paid for it or not.

"You must do either one of two things—make the road smooth or have it freeze up rough. If you allow it to freeze up rough you must go bumping over it, or worse still have your wife go bumping over it until you wear down the bumps by the action of the wagon tires. Which is easier—to prevent bumps by the use of the road drag, or wear them down with the wagon tire? You must do one or the other, and it seems to us it is better to smooth the road down with the road drag.

"Now, we would persuade our readers in those sections where we have dirt roads to do this simple thing, and if we could persuade them, in turn, to persuade their neighbors to do this simple thing, the road problem would be solved from November to February. In February there is usually a thaw which affects an inch or two of the road, especially on the south hillsides. When this thaw comes just go over the road again, and it will then be smooth until the frost goes out of the ground in the spring.

"If you will keep on doing this year after year, you will find that the frost which is to go out in the spring will be very much less than it is now. The frost under the road bed is simply canned water, and if you keep the road so smooth and hard that the water will run off there will be less water canned. Why can't you water that must have up the road as it comes out as frost? Why not let it run off, instead of having it under your roadbed?"

PROBLEM OF GOOD ROADS.

(Bangor Commercial) The Engineering Record, in speaking of the action of the Missouri residents to the number of 200,000, more or less, in turning out to work on the highways at the request of the governor, finds a source of danger in the possibility that the impression will be created that highway work is very simple and that no great attention must be paid to the questions of drainage, maintenance, etc. The Record seems to be straining a bit in this view. The fact remains that a great number of Missouri citizens manifested sufficient interest in the cause of good roads to devote their time and energy to improving them and they will doubtless have the same interest in maintaining them. The Good Roads proposition is one that is spreading every where in the country as the economic value of proper highways becomes more and more generally appreciated.



"GORED BY A BULL" Many farmers have been seriously injured by vicious cattle. Don't run risks. Defend your wife and children with KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Quick—easy—humane—makes clean sharp cut from sides of horns. Little bit of time booklet. R. H. McKenna 210, 7th St., Toronto.

MORTGAGE SALE

There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown in King's County on Monday, the 27th day of October A. D. 1913 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon ALL that tract piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in Georgetown in King's County aforesaid bounded and described as follows:—

Commencing at a stake fixed in the south western corner of a piece of land owned by William E. Allan (now in possession of Ashley A'lan) and running thence eastwardly eighty-four feet (84), thence southwardly one hundred and twenty (120) feet thence westwardly eighty-four (84) feet and thence northwardly to the place of commencement, being parcel of Water Lot Number Twenty-Five in Georgetown aforesaid.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 27th day of July A. D. 1909 and made between William Stevens of Georgetown in King's County aforesaid Fisherman, and Emma Stevens his Wife of the first part and the undersigned of the second part default having been made in payment of the interest due thereon.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson McDonald and Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.

Dated this 25th day of September A. D. 1913.

DANIEL P. McKINNON, Mortgagee.

1759-9-27 Ms4i.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 7th November, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Route No. 1, from Milltown Cross, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Milltown Cross, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Sept. 26th, 1913. 1766-9-27 Ms4i.

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 colts trotters of size and substance. Will have a grand lot out at the races this year. Watch them. They are the kind you want, Kaldab, 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 Nobleman Prince Viazemski and he was afterwards sold to the J. M. NICHOLSON 202 Kent St.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

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



AFTER USING

Why have a sick or lame horse when you can get a reliable and warranted remedy? The leading horsemen of the Dominion endorse Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment.

For Sale all Dealers Price 25 cents

BEFORE USING

Do you know that "Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment" is endorsed by all the leading horsemen of the Dominion. Save and preserve the life of your horses by its use. It will cure and prevent disease common among horses.

Demand Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment

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