

## TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm The Dairy, The Turf, and Gow 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 on 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.

## THE PUBLIC-SPEAKING WOMAN

To be able to speak with intelligence and ease in public is as necessary a part of the educational equipment of the modern woman as of the modern man. Time was when the smiling, prettily-dressed lady who presided at a public function was only expected to murmur a few inaudible words of a sort of peroration to the lengthy harangue of a male orator, but now no self-respecting woman would neglect her duties thus. Women habitually address large gatherings on all conceivable subjects. The wives of members of Parliament, women with "causes" dear to their hearts desire the gift of a golden and persuasive tongue and the training how to use it.

That oratory is the birthright of femininity was noticed long ago by Addison, who wrote in The Spectator: "I have, indeed very often looked upon that art as the most proper in the female sex, and I think the universities would do well to consider whether they should not fill the rhetorical chair with the professors," and it seems singular that this talent has not been developed before our era, says an English newspaper writer.

A woman who conducts classes for both men and women speakers declares that in one lesson she can coach most inexperienced women sufficiently to enable them to make a creditable speech for a given occasion, but that it takes quite three lessons to coach a man. Women, through their social training are less self-conscious under the public eye, and less likely to be demoralized by stage fright.

In these sophisticated days, all rhetoric savoring of the elocution class, all dramatic and artificial gestures, are disliked. The speaker must seem natural and at ease in she is to be effective. Even a mannerism, though unobtrusive is not objected to. This one woman, before uttering something particularly brilliant, invariably rubbed her ear quite unconsciously of course, and it was as telling as any attitude of studied grace could have been. Sincerity is the main requisite in successful oratory. The speaker must herself feel what she says before she can make others feel.

The tyro must learn first to be able to say anything no matter how, in the silence of a listening room, for ideas have an odious trick of flying then, while one's hand waves in the effort to retain them. The clever teacher supplies a beginner with words, and if she finds herself uttering sentiments quite foreign to her real ones so much the better, for she will then be eager to say what she truly thinks. A class conducted by such a teacher in Chelsea proves most interesting.

Topics selected from the international press may be debated, or a chosen period in literature. Various pupils take the chair in turn, and that one who is told that their main duties are to look cheerful, not to speak to the table, and to be correct in their statements. The technique of a chairwoman must be perfect, and she must refrain from personalities and egotisms. Without doubt, a dismal or apathetic chairwoman has a deplorable effect on the proceedings.

The beginners may easily be distinguished from the more practised pupils. A painful rigidity marks their attitude, and even their eyes and trembling hands betray the inner agitation.

Few realize the number of tricks we employ in ordinary talking to emphasize our thoughts and to impress others with our point of view. Watching a succession of speakers, one notices a succession of these tricks, some natural, some acquired. Many make a free use of gesture. The hand uplifted in warning, the arms outspread to express astonishment, the play of the eyes. All are guilty of the dramatic pause when the audience is expected to applaud a striking passage. It is an unnecessary wait for applause as to laugh at one's own jokes.

After one is able to speak at all in public, one must strive to acquire correct phrasing. This is not easy, as in the hurry of speaking, syntax is apt to go to the

wall. One must be perfectly clear, and must avoid repetitions. The golden gift for oratory is, of course, a beautiful, flexible voice; and it must be remembered that to speak too quickly spoils the sound of the voice. A story is told of the early days of a well-known woman speaker. Before addressing a meeting in a hall of which she was unaccustomed, she invariably arranged a rehearsal with a friend as her sole auditor, who sat first in one part of the room and then in another to hear if her voice penetrated everywhere.

To end with a good and telling sentence is what many speakers do not understand, and they will ramble on, repeating themselves, after what could have been a really dramatic conclusion. The long speech of half an hour to an hour is much more difficult than the short one of a few minutes, and many can manage the latter who find the former beyond their powers. Somebody has said, "I do not without truth that to be light and amusing for three-quarters of an hour is almost impossible. Before the end, one must leave one's wit with some heavy matter."

The pupil who begins lamely, and becomes more at ease as she goes on is far more likely to do well eventually than that other who begins with a smile and finishes in agony. Many women nowadays take up public speaking for a living; as teachers, numbers of girls' schools have introduced debate classes, lecturers, or speakers in the various political organizations, including those for women's franchise.

Every speaker must strive to win the sympathy of her audience. She must not bully or scold or despise it, she must smile when she feels most combative. If it applauds, it is very bad manners to go on speaking until it stops, as if she were indifferent to praise.

Indeed, tact and understanding are of almost as much importance for success as faith in what one is saying. The moving speech—admittedly more difficult than the light one—is rarely effective with a cultivated modern audience unless perfectly sincere. But, word of warning here. However deeply you feel your own appeal, refrain from tears. Their only effect on the audience is one of embarrassment. Try to convince by the excellence of your arguments and the goodness of your cause, and do not expect people to yield to you to please you in the manner of the old-fashioned woman, because they never do. What Carlyle wrote about oratory is equally true about oratory: "If a book from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts."

## THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

(Miss Ethel Duffy, Kelly's Cross.) The first session of the Summer School for the teachers of Prince Edward Island met in Charlottetown, July 28th to August 9th, 1913. It is notable as being the first Provincial Summer School for teachers established in Canada.

It had for its object not so much the acquiring of new text-book facts as the bringing to the surface and the working over of dormant knowledge into a condition where it can be easily imparted to the pupils. The course throughout was adapted to the needs of the rural school and included elementary Agriculture, Chemistry of the Soil, School Gardening, Nature Study, Bird and Insect Life, Physical Drill and Music.

In Agriculture, plant physiology, and the relation of plant and animal life were discussed in a very interesting manner. The connection between animal life, plant physiology, and the soil were very clearly brought out by showing what substances were required as food, how the plant supplied these requirements, and how the plant, in turn, obtained these constituents from the soil.

Physical Drill and Music were shown to have a two-fold value—educational and recreative. The chief educational value lies in the development of alertness and the control of brain centres, the recreative value in breaking the monotony of text-book study.

The teachers were exhorted to have gardens in connection with their schools, not as an end in itself, but as a means to an end—the development of a sense of beauty and a love of nature. For where will children get a sense of beauty if they do not "under Nature's sky and list" to Nature's teaching? Many helpful plans were given for attracting the birds to home and school where they might be more closely observed.

Not the least pleasant or profitable feature of the School was the field excursion, which added materially to our knowledge of weeds and their habits. Especially helpful were the visits to the Experimental Farm where the teachers had an opportunity of seeing what can be accomplished, in farming, by scientific methods.

The social side of the school was not lost sight of. The visiting teachers were kindly entertained by automobile drives. On Friday afternoon at the close of the session all the teachers took part in a delightful excursion up the East River, followed by an enjoyable musical recital in the evening. The citizens of Charlottetown certainly did all in their power to make the school a success. And was it a success? In my estimation it was, if for no other reason than the enthusiasm it aroused among teachers. The teacher, especially of an ungraded rural school, is apt to feel isolated and discouraged and the importance of his work dwindles in his own eyes. But when he is made to see (as we were at the Summer School) that his best efforts, even if unappreciated, coupled with the best efforts of four hundred other teachers will advance the cause of education in this Province, then he feels his responsibility as a character-builder and a nation-builder.

And how can the teacher be a nation-builder? By endeavoring to instill into his pupil's minds a love of the Nature and country life, by showing

them that on the farm, the perfect development, mental, moral and physical, can be promoted, by filling them with the belief—the true belief—that furnishing the world's food-supply is, of all occupations, the most necessary and the most noble. He can point out to his pupils the beauty, the peace, the sweetness of country life. He can lead them to see that in these days of labor-saving machinery, rural mail, and circulating libraries, country life is no less convenient and pleasant than city life. He can induce them to prepare themselves not for a busy, bustling, life in the factory or office of the city, but a healthy, hearty, happy life on the farm, in God's great out-doors. And thus if the teacher is successful the pupil when full-grown will be content to engage in agricultural pursuits, the further congestion of the cities will be prevented, and the Province will grow in wealth and population. And will this not be of importance to the nation?

In the past there has been a great gap between the home and the school. This was because the rural school had so little in common with the rural home. The classics and all branches of mathematics and science were studied but to Nature Study and the phases of farm life with which the child was familiar, little attention was paid. Probably the teacher felt, like a number of other people, that farming could not be taught in school. He had studied a quantity of Agriculture and Botany under the mental designation of "stuff." Now at the Summer School we were shown how the "stuff" could be of practical value in school work, that we were required to teach, not farming, for that indeed can not be taught in school, but the elements of Agriculture so that the pupils may have an interest in farming and may see that it is not something outside of, and apart from school life and school interests.

The true aim then of the Summer School, which it is hoped have been realized, were to fill the teachers with a sense of their responsibility in working out Rural Social Problems, to enable them to take the most practical methods of gaining this end, and to assist them in making the school the social as well as the intellectual centre of the community—a veritable "ministering angel to the home."

## A THOUGHT FOR MOTHERS

Every mother must have felt a deep interest in the International Congress on School Hygiene that assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., during the last week in August, under the chairmanship of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University. However much the progressive woman of today may be interested in social and intellectual movements, in suffrage or antisuffrage, she must recognize that far more vital are the questions which effect the health of communities and families, and especially those that concern the safeguarding and development of the physical being of children.

For the matter of health is fundamental. However great and glorious may be the political liberties, intellectual movements, in suffrage or antisuffrage, she must recognize that far more vital are the questions which effect the health of communities and families, and especially those that concern the safeguarding and development of the physical being of children.

Health depends chiefly upon the supply of air and the character of food, and if more women could grasp the magnificent importance of the work of the house-keeper and mother in providing right food for her family, and thus laying the foundation for all human achievement, the dignity of the housewife's vocation would be more clearly appreciated.

This may be wandering from the subject of the Congress of Hygiene, but I want to emphasize the thought that every housewife and mother should strive to draw from all such important meetings information along specific lines that will help make her individual efforts in the home increasingly efficient. She should give full attention to reports of investigations made by experts, and should study these in the light of her own practical experience.

The paper read at the congress by Miss Cordilla O'Neill of Cleveland, O., presenting a report on the teeth of her pupils, should serve to bring home to mothers everywhere the importance of having their children's teeth kept in good condition. There are hundreds of mothers who would feel themselves to be neglecting their duty if they "let go the holes" in their children's stockings; but they will pay no attention to holes in their children's teeth until there is a cry of toothache.

The children of Miss O'Neill's class all had their teeth put in good condition, at no expense to themselves. They were each given a tooth-brush and were promised a \$5.00 gold piece if they would faithfully follow instruction for keeping their teeth clean and masticating their food for a certain time. Twenty-seven children out of forty completed the test. The report on results declares: "Complexions cleared, spirit of self-respect was manifest, truancy and incorrigibility in the children disappeared. In mental efficiency there was an average increase of 99.8 per cent., while the increase of health, strength and beauty was so marked as to be considered marvelous by those who watched the development of results from this work."

Statistics of this significance are enough to make any mother wish to have her child enjoy the benefits of well-cared-for teeth. She would welcome, on the part of her child, an increase in root temper, in good looks and in ability to stand well in class, for these things mean added happiness for the child.

A well-known dentist, with whom I was discussing this, remarked: "But mothers, should go a step further

and should guard against tooth decay in the first place, by giving their children cereals which have not been demineralized, such as wheat grits, genuine, unrefined corn meal, whole wheat meal and whole wheat bread, instead of mush and bread made from refined flour. Teeth need for their growth and nourishment the mineral substances that are removed from grains by the refining processes common to this country."

Here is something for mothers to think about.

## THE FARM

### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE EGG CIRCLE MOVEMENT. ITS JUSTIFICATIONS AND OBJECTS

(By T. A. Benson)

Due to improper methods of handling eggs there is a very largely preventable loss in the Dominion of about 17 per cent of the total production or in other words the loss of the value of five dozen for every thirty dozen marketed.

Professor H. C. Pierce in his address at the first annual field meeting of the Kansas Poultry Federation held at the Kansas State College said, "Due to improper methods of handling eggs, there is a preventable loss in the United States of \$25,000,000 annually. The loss is due to bad eggs, rotten eggs, heated eggs, small, dirty, and cracked eggs. By a heated egg we mean a fertile egg that has been exposed to a temperature above 68 degrees Fahrenheit, for a sufficient length of time, to cause it to germinate, which germination, unless checked almost immediately, will render the egg unfit for food."

The present method of buying eggs that is, on a straight price of so much per dozen, irrespective of quality, is not conducive to the production of good eggs, because as the eggs are sold, the best quality eggs are bought for less than they are worth. Therefore, the producer of eggs of good quality is cheated, and the producer of eggs of poor quality is subsidized. For instance, if the average market price, either straight case count or on a "loss off" basis, is 16 c and the final market price for No. 1 eggs is 20c, and the price for No. 2 eggs is 14c, it is readily seen that on an average price the producer of the 20c. eggs does not receive enough for them, and the producer of the 14c. eggs receives too much. In other words, the person who buys on an average basis must not only make all of his profit from the better grade of eggs, but also make this grade bear the losses received on the second grade. The quickest method to improve the quality of eggs and eliminate the present loss would be to buy eggs on a quality graded basis, buying each grade for what it is worth, and so that a profit may be obtained by the dealer on each grade alone, instead of only in the highest, as is now generally the case. Whether the dealer buy on two or three grades depends entirely upon which he sells his eggs. He should buy as he sells—that is, if he sells two grades he should buy two grades; if he sells three grades, he should buy three different prices to persons from whom he buys. This variation in price upon the different grades varies with the season and the law of supply and demand. For instance, in the fall the difference between the first and third grade of a three-grade basis may be as high as 13c. or 14c. In the spring, when eggs are more plentiful, and the run more uniform in quality, the differential may be as low as 2 or 3c. Instances of this might be cited. The price in Nashville, Tenn., in November, 1912, on a quality graded basis was: For extras 35c.; No. 1, 28c.; No. 2, 22c. No rotten eggs of course were purchased. The flat market price in Nashville at this time was 27c. In western Missouri, in the latter part of June this year the prices paid to the producer on the two grade quality basis were 15c. and 12c. The flat price was 12c. and the flat price buyer could not afford to pay more than this for eggs for which he had to allow for the rot which occurred. Thus a direct premium is placed upon the production of good eggs.

Every producer of good eggs should demand that his eggs be bought on a graded quality basis, in order that he may receive what they are worth, and also encourage his neighbors to second his demand in order that a sufficiently large volume of eggs may be handled that they may be marketed economically. If all the buyers who handle poultry and eggs would buy eggs on this basis, the value of the egg crop could be doubled in five years' time.

The object of organizing egg circles is to bring about a readjustment of this improved condition in our egg industry and although all eggs are accepted by these associations they are paid for on a strictly quality basis, rotten eggs not being paid for. Thus the producer who offers the first-class article for sale obtains the full benefits of so doing and is not made to bear a share of the loss due to mistakes and carelessness of others.

These egg circles of which we now have ten in Prince Edward Island must prove of tremendous educational value and in course of time bring about the almost entire elimination of inferior eggs.

From whatever view point this movement may be regarded it certainly looks like becoming a boon to the industry.

### GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

(By T. A. Benson, Dom. Poultry Representative.)

We are all now thinking of harvest and naturally with anxious thought owing to the unfortunate change in the weather. This must not, how-

ever, cause us to forget our staunch old friend the hen.

Some of the hens will have completed the shedding of their feathers, others will not be so far advanced, and all of them will have the task of producing their new coat before them, to a greater or lesser degree. This all comes just at the time when the hen's vitality is lowest after the laying season, and the partial neglect to which so many flocks are subjected.

Our object now should be to help them through the moult, and get them laying by the middle of November. If this can be accomplished, and the winter conditions and care are what they should be it is probable that the hens will continue to lay well right through the winter; on the other hand if the cold weather overtakes them before they are prepared to withstand it they will more likely than not run on to the spring before commencing to lay. The important thing now is to carefully note the condition of the birds and help them along, they are not looking after themselves to the extent to which they may appear to be.

If they are in poor condition a little extra feed at noon in the shape of a mash consisting of the nicest of the table scraps mixed into some meal and a little linseed meal added about 5 per cent will help. Feed them all the milk they will drink, sour preferably, but always sour or sweet do not change from one to the other. Give them bone in some form, ordinary bones burned to a black ash are good and be sure that they have a good dry place to scratch in on wet days, with plenty of straw, say a foot deep, into which some grain has been thrown. Keep them comfortable and employed then they will be happy and that counts for half the battle.

Remember that the hens are more susceptible to disease during the moult than at any other time, it is therefore of the greatest importance that special precautions regarding cleanliness should be taken.

Prepare the winter quarters early to avoid the flock being exposed in the event of early cold snaps; thoroughly clean and spray or paint the inside of the poultry house, first with some strong disinfectant, and then with lime wash. See that the floor, roof, sides and back of the house are draught proof. Arrange a straw loft if possible, and be sure that the front of the house is arranged with a combination of glass and cotton; the cheapest factory cotton is obtainable. Constant gentle circulation of pure air is absolutely necessary if the birds are to be healthy and profitable.

A poultry house arranged as above described will be filled with live dry air in which a hen will thrive, instead of damp stagnant air which is fatal to good health and profit and in which only enemies in the form of insect pests and disease germs flourish.

Any information regarding poultry house construction and general care of poultry will be gladly given to those applying to the writer.

Address Box 489, Charlottetown.

### SMUT DISEASES OF CULTIVATED PLANTS

It is estimated by the Directors of the Experimental Farms that Smut diseases of cultivated plants cause an annual loss in Canada of at least fifteen million dollars. If these diseases were properly understood and the best known remedies applied at proper times much of this serious injury would be prevented.

In order to teach crop growers how to protect their fields against damage by smuts there has been issued by the Department of Agriculture a comprehensive, plainly written treatise, which is issued as bulletin No. 73, of the Experimental Farms. The author, Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, has gone into the subject very thoroughly not only describing the smuts, in their various stages, that effect wheat, barley, oats, corn and millet, but attention is given to methods of infection as well as the preventive measures and curative

remedies that have been found useful. The text which occupies about fifty pages is much helped by numerous illustrations. This work is being sent out free to all who apply for it to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

### HEALTH-GIVING VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

The succulent vegetables and fruits contain an active principle making different ones serviceable in different diseases, as lettuce is soothing, as it has a principle similar to opium, yet having no bad results, says "Scientific Living."

Onions dissolve uric acid, contain sulphur, and absorb poisons. Apples, onions and lemons tend to clear the complexion of dark, muddy color caused by uric acid in the blood.

Rhubarb will relieve constipation if taken without sugar. Too much cane sugar interferes with the normal action of the liver. Turnips, onions, cabbages, cauliflower and water cress contain sulphur for purifying the blood. Beans, spinach, raw cabbage contain iron and are a great benefit to anaemic people.

Carrots are rich in iron and increase the red cells of the blood. They also tend to clear and beautify the complexion.

Celery is serviceable in counteracting conditions that lead to rheumatism and neuralgia. Tomatoes stimulate the liver. Potatoes contain salts of potash that counteract uric acid. Melons arouse the kidneys and bowels and keep the system cool. Peaches have iron for the blood. Prunes are laxative and soothing to the nerves.

Berries are rich in iron, but should not be indulged in large quantities at a time, as the seeds tend to clog the intestines.

### KEEP WATCH ON YOUR FOWLS.

One of the secrets for keeping the fowls healthy is to be continually on the watch. But this vigilance does not mean a constant coddling or pampering. It means (says "Poultry") watch for parasites, for slight colds, for idle hens, for bad habits, for droopiness, for the first sign of ailments. The moment the signal is given is the time for action. There is more virtue in that kind of poultry care than all the remedies for diseases known in the world. If there were more prevention there would be less sick fowls, more rugged offspring, and more money in the pockets of poultry-keepers.

### THE VALUE OF TREES.

Professor J. Bowman, in his book on the "Principles of Soils in Relation to Forestry," deprecates the reckless timber cutting which has taken place in America during the last 25 years. The effects of deforestation, he says, that the rain beats directly upon the soil, the retarding influence of the ground litter and tree roots is withdrawn, and more rapid soil removal occurs. When once these evil effects have been allowed to take place mankind is deprived practically for thousands and even millions of years of the favorable conditions that preceded the epoch of destruction. In a hundred years it may achieve such baneful results of Nature will compensate only during a geological period of hundred of thousands of years.

### A FORTUNE ON THE FARM

What an inspiration for boys is the success of F. M. Jones, who developed the new world's champion cow and sold her for \$10,000. His success is phenomenal, and only goes to show what a young man with brains, push and energy can do on the farm when given a chance. Not many fathers are willing to step to one side in favor of a 22-year-old son, and not many boys have the clear-headed vision to strive on to new lines, and stick to it in opposition to father and neighbors. In half a dozen years this young farm

or, not yet 30 years old, has made a greater fortune than 99 per cent of the boys who leave the farm will ever make in town or city. And the best still lies before him.

### TOMATOES FROM CUTTINGS.

Where one wishes to grow tomatoes in a hothouse or in pots for home use, it is more satisfactory to make cuttings from mature plants late in August than to grow plants from seed. Tomato-slips are very easily rooted. Cut from vigorous stalks in pieces four inches long, and plant these in a bed of good soil. When the roots are an inch long remove the plants from the bed to four-inch pots. Whether for the window sill or the more ample greenhouse, the plants should remain in these small pots till buds have developed, when they may be transplanted to the bench or into larger pots. Cuttings handled in this way will make stockier plants and will mature much quicker than plants grown from seed. Cuttings may be secured from tomato plants at any time during the growing season, or until the vines are killed by frost.

Farm range flocks need only be fed once a day from now on until cold weather, preferably at noontime. With the passing of the harvest lots of wasted grain will be found in the stubble, and grasshoppers galore, if the fowls are fed in the morning they are likely to hang around, their appetites already satisfied, otherwise at the break of day the start is made for fields far or near and readily learn where the good pecking is.

### THE DAIRY

#### PRINTING BUTTER.

In response to an inquiry Professor H. H. Dean says regarding the printing of butter:

Some buttermakers print their butter and place it in the brine to keep it, but a better plan is to pack the butter solidly in a crock, tub or box then cover with a clean cloth or heavy parchment butter paper and a salt paste made of salt and water to the consistency of thin mortar. Have from 1/4 to 1/2 inch of the salt paste on top of the cloth or paper, then tie two or three thicknesses of heavy brown paper over the crock or place the crock over if using tub or box. This excludes the light and air which cause butter to spoil. When the butter is wanted for use scrape the outside and print after warming slightly in water.

However if it is thought advisable to print the butter when made and

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

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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, Kaldah, sister of Aquiri is the dam of Baden 2.064, the largest money winner in 1912 and the premier winner in regular racing events, of all time. Baden's winnings for 1912 amounted to \$35,000 and a Gold Cup valued at \$50,000 and a Gold Service Fee \$15,000. Russian Nobelman Prince Viazemskii and he was afterwards sold to the

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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 became so thin there was nothing left apparently but skin and bones and was unable to do any work. I used your "Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment" with good success, and induced me to give one bottle of it which I did with the result that she is now in good health and is able to do all the work which I need. 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 over a year 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.

**ROBERT McKENZIE**

**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 any such contractions of the hoof.

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(Signed) **WALTER SLATER**, "Cash Livery."

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