JULY 10, 1913.



Will kill every fly in your house or store. Allyou have to do is to get theflies to the Pads. Directions in each packet

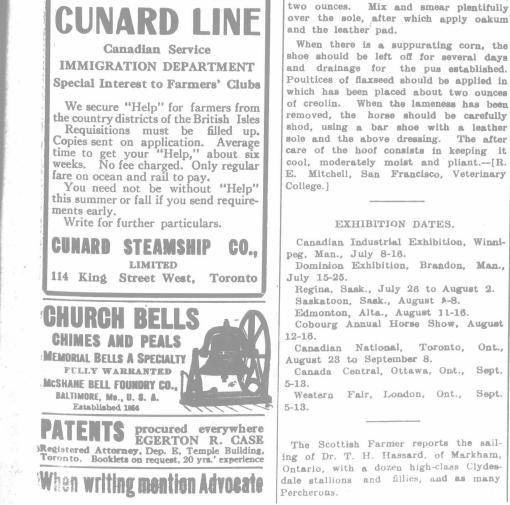
show how to do this.

The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its millions of fertile acres, offers to the prospective settler ? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free, and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world.

For literature discriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Corns in Horses.

The term corns is applied to nearly all bruises of the rear half of the horse's hoof. There is a rupture of the bloodvessels from injury, pressure from an improperly - fitted shoe, or permitting the shoe to remain on for more than five weeks. Corns are apparent to the eye as yellowish, reddish, or bluish-red discoloration of the horn of the sole and white line. The horn tubes are penetrated by blood from the ruptured blood-The discoloration may be so vessel. slight that if the foot be improperly pared the corn may be entirely overlooked. We have corns of the wall, sole and bars. Corns affect principally the inner half of the hoof, and the fore feet are almost exclusively the seat. There are two reasons for this :

First, because the fore feet support the greater part of the body weight. Second, because the heel of the fore foot is first placed upon the ground during progress, thus receiving much more concussion than the heels of the hind feet. There are three different kinds of corns:

1. Dry corns. This type is dry, and seldom causes lameness.

2. Suppurating corns. Considerable pus is formed, causing severe lameness.

3. Chronic corns. This type is either soft, moist, or lardy, and there is an intermittent lameness, aggravated by improper shoeing.

Some feet are predisposed to corns, viz., narrow, deformed hoofs, deformity of the limbs, badly trimmed, wide, flat feet, excessively weakening the sole bars and frog, permitting the toe to grow too long, shortening one quarter too much, so that the foot is unbalanced, shoeing a heavy horse with too light a shoe, thus permitting the shoe to spring down on the heel. Permitting the feet to become too dry and brittle, thus reducing the elastic properties of the horn. Nailing the shoe too far back, thus preventing the natural spread of the hoof, when placed upon the ground. Applying the shoe too hot while being fitted. Insufficient concavity of the shoe in flat feet. Horses which have never been shod rarely have corns, thus proving that corns are due to errors in shoeing.

To treat, first remove the cause by paring the hoof to the proper angle; shorten the toe and cut down the quarters if too high. Put on a level shoe. If calks must be used,, use both toe and heel calks, never toe without heel, nor heel calks without toe, unless for a special purpose. A leather sole should always be used under the shoe, and place a dressing over the sole of the following mixture: Pine tar, eight ounces; Venice turpentine, one ounce; spirits camphor, one ounce; compound tincture benzoin, two ounces. Mix and smear plentifully over the sole, after which apply oakum and the leather pad.



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those who farm by old methods and do not feed their crops. By building up the fertility of the soil you directly make more profit and at the same time increase the value of your farm. You gain at both ends. Land value is based upon the productiveness of the soil. Therefore fertilize and increase its productiveness.

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