



## 100 PER CENT MORE VALUE OUT OF THE MANURE PILE

**WOULDN'T** you like to get *all* the value out of the manure—the only fertilizer produced on the farm?

There's an alarming waste in the way manure is ordinarily handled. It is an easy matter to get double the value that most farmers are now getting from it.

Don't let it lie in piles in the barnyard indefinitely, to ferment and burn up from a third to a half of its fertilizing content.

Don't allow the rains to drain and wash away into the streams the rich liquids that are so valuable for plant food.

Don't haul it out and throw it in piles in the fields to waste.

Haul it out as it is produced, when it is fresh, while it is in its most valuable form, while it contains all its fertilizing elements, and distribute it evenly and thinly so that the land will receive every particle of its fertilizing content.

The Corn King return apron spreader and the Cloverleaf endless apron spreader are both made exceptionally strong and durable. The operation of each machine is controlled by a single

lever. The quantity of manure to be spread is regulated by means of this lever, the range of adjustment being from 3 to 30 loads.

Certain features are peculiar to these two spreaders and not found on other spreaders, such as the vibrating leveling rake which brings the manure up square and level to the beater, and the driving of the aprons by applying power to both sides, thus avoiding binding, friction and twisting, with consequent breakage.

The wheels are made of steel with broad tires, and the front wheels cut under to permit short turning. The draft is as light as can be secured in any spreader which provides the necessary strength to sustain the proper working apparatus.

The Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders are made in sizes to meet the needs of the users, and can be secured by calling upon the local dealer.

Call for catalogs and colored hangers illustrating and describing these machines, or write us for little booklet on wasteful practices on the farm, which you will be thoroughly interested in reading.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U. S. A.  
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With 700 men; thousands of dollars' worth of fireworks, and 8 bands.

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### GOSSIP.

If "Old Subscriber," who writes for information regarding registered Clydesdales, will send us his name and post-office address, his questions will be answered.

In his speech at the Royal Show, at Lincoln, His Majesty the King expressed the prevailing sentiment when he said that the splendid entries of the show this year proved to him that the pre-eminence of Great Britain in breeding stock of the highest class, although often threatened, was not seriously endangered.



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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### CURB.

Curb is coming on leg of a two-year-old colt. He is not lame. W. H. H.

Ans.—Get him shod with a shoe about one inch higher in the heel than in the toe. Clip the hair off the curb and apply a blister of 1 dram each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with an ounce of vaseline. Tie so he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two applications, and the next day wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn in box stall, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and after that blister once monthly as long as necessary. Keep him as quiet as possible and well bedded, so he will not slip in the stall.

#### GARGET.

Last March one of my cows had garget in the udder, and lost the use of one quarter. She became stiff and lame in hind quarters. I dried her up, and turned her on grass. She is still a little stiff, but has not laid on any beef. She is about 12 or 13 years of age, and has lost one tooth. Kindly tell me what is best to do in this case. J. H. W.

Ans.—The latest and simplest treatment for garget, said by veterinarians to be successful in many cases, is the air treatment, filling the affected quarter full of air by means of a teat tube and a bicycle pump, and massaging the udder well with the hands to force the air into all the tissues. It could do no harm to try this treatment yet, though we should have little hope of restoring the usefulness of the quarter. We should judge that there is probably tubercular trouble, but only the tuberculin test, which a veterinarian would apply, will decide that. We would advise keeping cow in a darkened shed in day time during hot weather, and feeding with nourishing food, if you conclude it is worth trying to fatten her.

#### STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

1. The Statutes of Limitation, are they Provincial or Dominion Acts?
2. Are mortgages covered by same?
3. What is the time limit?
4. In cases where a discharge of mortgage had not been registered, would undisputed possession for the time limit give valid title?
5. Is it necessary or is it common practice to have a document recorded setting forth the error and how it has been met, according to law, to simplify and facilitate matters of transfer?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Both; but what are commonly referred to in the Province of Ontario as "The Statutes of Limitations" are the Provincial Acts, R. S. O., 1897, Chap. 72, an Act respecting the limitation of certain actions, and Chap. 133, "The Real Property Limitation Act."  
2. Yes.  
3 and 4. Ten years. A mortgage on land is deemed satisfied after ten years, if nothing has been paid on account of the mortgage money or interest, and no written acknowledgment of indebtedness has been given in the meantime.  
5. No.

#### BULGING WALLS OF SILO.

I have a rectangular silo 14 x 15 x 30, inside. It bulges outward for about 12 feet from bottom, when full; that is, the middle of the four sides. The corners are all solid, and it remains with a bulge outwards of perhaps 8 inches. Supposing I would put concrete in inside, about 8 inches thick, leaving inside boards of silo as they are, would that be a good plan? How much cement and gravel would it require? C. C.

Ans.—All things considered, we believe it would not be wise to attempt to reinforce the old silo with concrete, as the cost of doing so would go far towards building a new round cement one, which would doubtless prove more satisfactory, as silage settles more uniformly and keeps better in a circular silo. Another advantage of tearing down and building anew is that the lumber would be recovered while still probably sound enough to be of considerable value. A round cement silo would not require to be built with walls more than 12 inches thick at the bottom and 8 inches at the top. A

circular silo, with an inside diameter of 16 feet, and 30 feet high, would have practically the same capacity as the rectangular one 14 x 15 x 30. To build it would require about 60 cubic yards of gravel and 40 barrels of good Portland cement. This would be but little more material than to line the square silo with an eight-inch wall. In the June 6th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be found a very complete account of the construction of a round silo.

#### LOCUST HEDGE AFFECTED BY MILDEW.

What is the cause and remedy for a mildew that comes on a French locust hedge after it is well out in leaf? Have had trouble two years, and would like to be prepared if it starts this year.

L. L. P.

Ans.—Without seeing an affected twig, one cannot be certain of the name of the disease. It is evident, however, that it is one of the powdery mildews which affect the leaves of many kinds of trees and shrubs. These mildews are parasitic fungi, which spread by means of spores, and as the mycelium, or vegetative part of the fungus, is exposed, some of the mildews are much easier destroyed than diseases which feed from within the leaf. Bordeaux mixture has been found very useful in controlling some of the mildews, and we should suggest spraying the hedge thoroughly with it as soon as there is the first indication of the disease. Other applications should be given if the disease continues to spread, or if the first spray is washed off. The formula for Bordeaux mixture is in the proportion of 4 lbs. sulphate of copper, 4 lbs. fresh lime, 40 gallons of water. Dissolve the bluestone, and slake the lime, separately. Add about half the amount of water to both the strong copper-sulphate solution and the diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper-sulphate solution, or, better still, pour together simultaneously. If more water is needed to make up the requisite amount, it may now be added.

W. T. MACOUN.

Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

#### Veterinary.

#### WARTS.

Enclosed you will find a substance taken off a cow's back. There is a patch the size of the palm of your hand like this, and many smaller ones. These have been present for five years. Do they injure the milk or flesh? L. E. E.

Ans.—These are warts, and do not injure flesh or milk. Those with constricted necks should be cut off with a pair of shears, and the raw surfaces dressed once daily for three or four days with butter of antimony, applied with a feather. The flat ones should be dressed with butter of antimony once daily until they disappear. V.

#### DIFFICULT BREATHING.

Horse had distemper in May. Since then he has had difficulty in breathing, coughs and discharges from his nostrils. The cough is worse after a feed of grass. He has lost ambition, and will not eat well for a couple of days after a long drive. W. M. B.

Ans.—This is one of the sequels that sometimes appear after distemper. Give him, every morning, a ball composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram powdered opium, 20 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, mixed with enough oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper, and administer. If you cannot give it this way, dissolve in warm water and give as a drench. Also give 1 dram each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper in damp food at noon and night. Avoid heavy work or long drives until he improves. V.

Lincoln curly-coated pigs, sold by auction at the Royal Show, brought good prices, the first-prize and champion boar being purchased for South America at \$260. The first-prize 1907 boar sold for \$110, and the second pen of three gilts in same class for \$210.