THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

At least one-third

Genuine

lighter draft

You can only buy one manure spreader with the Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder-and that is the Genuine Kemp. Because of this Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader.

1336

There is less friction on the Flat-Tooth Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder.

The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

Manure Spreader The manure cannot back up against the flat teeth, and because the flat teeth are graded they will handle and thoroughly pulverize all kinds of manure from the clear gum to the strawy

material There are many other cxclusive improvements on the Genuine Kemp. Our big catalog describes and illustrates them fully. Send for a copy and learn some new facts about manure spreaders.

There would be twenty times as many manure spreaders in use in Canada today if farmers realized the economy of spreading manure with the Genuine Kemp. The Genuine Kemp will pay for itself faster than any other farm machine.

But send to us for catalog F62 That's your first p. We are sole selling agents for Eastern Canada. step.



FOUNDED 1866

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

ROUP IN TURKEYS.

Turkeys start to run at the nose, and swell up under the eyes. The breath is very offensive, and the nostrils are closed with a thick, slimy substance, water appearing in the corners of the eyes. H. E. F.

Ans .-- The symptoms indicate a case of roup. Prevention is better than cure. Under ordinary conditions, the best treatment is to kill the affected birds. In all cases it is advisable to use Epsom salts in their drink, for the entire flock, as a means of prevention. If it is desired to treat the birds, immerse their heads in a five-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate. Give potassium permanganate in the drinking water. Disinfect all poultry buildings and roosts, remove the diseased birds from the flock, and place the healthy birds on a new run which has not been frequented by the diseased birds. If only a few are affected, kill and burn. Avoid drafts and dampness.

PLANK FRAME BARN.

We have just lost our barn, stables. etc., by lightning, and have to build, and we want some information. Our soil is light sand and gravel. How deep should the foundation go? The usual way here is to dig the trench two or three feet deep, fill with broken stone to within six inches of the surface, and build the masonwork or concrete foundation on that, and it seems to give satisfaction, but the book issued by a cement company says the concrete should go three or four feet into the ground. We intend to build the barn 36x70 feet, with 16-ft. posts, or studding, allowing 20 feet at one end for horse stable and granary, a 14-ft. floor, and the rest of the space for two rows of cows, the rows running lengthwise. How much plank will be required for the frame ? How much space should be allowed for each cow? We will use iron tubing for partitions, and swinging stanchions. Do you know of anyone who draws up plans for plank frame barns, and, if so, what would be the probable charge for such plans?

C. W. B.

N. C

V

Ans .-- Two and one-half to three feet should be deep enough for the foundation. It is necessary to go deep enough to avoid injury by frost, but if, as you state, this depth is giving good satisfaction, why go any deeper? The contractor whom you employ to build the barn will be able to tell you exactly how much lumber you will need. He should also be able to draw up the plans for the same. Cow stalls, if single, should be about three and one-half feet wide; if double, seven feet is a good width.