

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

SELL MURIATE OF POTASH - NITRATE OF SODA
SULPHATE OF POTASH - ACID PHOSPHATE

THE ONLY Fertilizing Materials recommended by every Provincial Department of Agriculture in Canada, with Representatives in every County in the Dominion

WE WANT AGENTS—We make it pay YOU to be one
The first and best man to apply for an Agency in each locality is going to be "THE MONEY MAKER"

WRITE NOW FOR PROPOSITION

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, LIMITED, 148 Van Horne Street, TORONTO

Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence Saves Expense

**Close enough
to keep chickens in.
Strong enough
to keep the cattle out.**

PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence will do all you wish of a poultry fence and will do much more. It is built close enough to keep the chickens in, but it is also built strong, rigid and springy. Those heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires, together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a carelessly backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into perfect shape again. It is the most handsome and most effective poultry fence on the market. At every intersection the wires are firmly held together by the never-slip PEERLESS Lock.

The Fence That Saves Expense

because it never needs repairs. It is the cheapest to put up, too. It is stretched up like a field fence. More than half the price can be saved in posts and lumber alone, as required by some other poultry fences. Write to-day for our printed matter. It tells you how to get your full money's worth in fences. We build fences for every purpose.

BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Dept. H
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.



CLIMB ON!



Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY GATE. We have tried five men on a 12 ft. CLAY GATE and it didn't even sag.

THERE IS A REASON FOR IT

Write for circulars and particulars of our sixty day free trial offer to

CANADIAN GATE Co., Ltd.

29 Morris St., GUELPH, ONT.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. Questions will receive prompt attention

Suggestions on Calf Feeding

F. H. Scribner, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Nature has provided something in the first milk that is very essential in getting the calf's digestive machinery started right, and I think it should be permitted to have it. We usually leave the calf with the cow a couple of days, until it is nicely straightened up, then comes the most important time in the life of the calf, when we take upon ourselves its feed and care; and here is where we want to exercise a lot of kindness and gentleness, for if we are impatient and rough in our treatment with them they will distrust and fear us, and the chances are they never will forget those first lessons and impressions. A cow never will do best unless she has perfect confidence in us.

It is an old saying that you can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar; so you can do more by coaxing than driving. When teaching the calf to drink, do not push its head into the pail; wet your fingers in the milk and let it suck, and coax its head into the pail, and usually the second or third time it will drink of its own accord.

ESSENTIALS

These are three essentials at this time: The quantity of milk, the temperature, and quality. Calves are injured more by not observing carefully these rules for the first few weeks of their lives than any other way. At this age their little stomachs are not strong, and a little care exercised at this time often makes the difference between an unprofitable and a profitable animal.

The amount of feed at this time will depend largely on the calf and somewhat on the nature of the milk. This amount must be determined by the feeder, but this precaution is always advisable—better to begin carefully and work up to what they can handle, rather than to begin with a large amount and get them off their feet and then have to commence all over again.

DON'T GUESS AT THE FEED

The amount to be fed should not be determined by guesswork, but by actual weighing or measuring, for I find it so easy to overestimate. No artificial heating of the milk is so good as the natural animal heat, which is about 100 degrees, and we try to retain this temperature as near as possible. The mother also furnishes the milk in a sanitary condition, and we should try to follow her example in this respect and see that the pails are kept in a cleanly condition.

We also notice that quite early in life the calf will begin chewing on something, possibly a straw or piece of hay. Now is the time to educate it to eat oats, and a few minutes in getting its head into a basin or box is time well spent. Oats are nourishing and invigorating and the chewing process has a tendency to start the saliva, which, when mixed with the gastric juices of the stomach, makes the digestion easier and more complete.

A little nice, clover hay should be reserved for them, and when they are nicely started on these, then skim-milk can be substituted for whole milk; but when changing over, make the change gradually, by taking out a little whole milk and substituting skim in its place till the whole milk has been changed over, possibly requiring a week's time.—Extract from an address.

Dairy Thoughts

Sell your bull calves as soon as you have decided on the number of beasts you can carry. Always keep a heifer in preference.

Though the rule is that the milk after the third calf is the best, many cows give as good a yield with their first as with later calves.

It is surprising what a change in the appearance of the cows and of the dairy is presented when the flanks of the milk cows are clipped.

Keeping a record of the yield of the cows enables you to decide quickly which of the progeny to keep on the place and which to send to the butcher.

Even when a man grows all the feed for his stock and its cost to him is nil it is not good business to feed it to cows that are not working at a profit.

It is a good rule to sell the cow after she dries off from her fourth calf. Unless she is a special favorite she is then better selling than holding.

If you are breeding to keep the heifers, see to it the cows are healthy and good milkers. Remember the d. n. cannot give the calf anything she has not herself.

Make Your Own Time

Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000 Hand or Power Write for Catalogue

Farmer's Cement Tile Machine Company
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

SEED GRAIN

We are in the market to buy clean seed grain of first quality. Oats, Barley, Clover and Timothy Seed. If you have No. 1 stuff we have the right price for you. Get our quotations. Send 1-lb. sample of grain, 2-cs. sample of seed.

GEO. KEITH & SON, Merchants
124 King St. E., Toronto



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any one over 18 years of age may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—His monthly residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may, live within nine miles of his homestead, or a minimum of at least 30 acres sold; owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in homesteaded land must occupy a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead in each of six years from date of homesteaded entry (including the time requisite to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homesteaded right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a Pre-empted homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. COBY

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
P. S.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

FARM M

Fill the

It is possible

shook fodder or
leaves, the
Prior Dist., Ma

You can refi
spill in the
settled suffici
with drag
you use suffici
be almost imp
water. The c
packed down

When a
R. E. Gunn of
an editor of Fa
formed by Mr.
regular practic
the cows. The
barnyard and
soft spill in De

Why Have

Some of the
roads over bad
Raine, Master
Grange, and so
The possibili

Medical assista
sickness in the
The ability of
school. When
living a consid
the school house

The possibili
ing church and
cousers with
friends, both in
town.

The possibili
during bad we
business and so
home both day

The enlarged
farm.

The ability
when it is ac
on bad roads ca
The increase

hauling of prod
return haul of
The increase

farms by many
the possibility o
ness not known
not adjacent to

The importan
try by reason o
by people who
good roads wri
to themselves.

Underdrainag
Jno. Fitzer,
Underdrainin
of water and s
porous.

Underdrainag
cultivation
Excess water
through the dra

"The soil, wh
dries, and in dr
it becomes wet
the alternate co

sion so caused
of soil from one
makes it loose, f
worked.

Underdrainag
sening evaporat
well underdrain
water is carried
as a consequence

is carried off b
ly lessened. He
always accompan
temperature, the
land will not be
consequence of

of undrained la
Drainage pre
the surface soil
water by filtra
water is carried

mainly, the fin
the standing wa
is dries, and