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

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The first and best man to apply for an Agency in each locality is going to be "THE MONEY MAKER"

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CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, LIMITED, 149 Van Horne Street, TORONTO

Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence

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

Saves Expense

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.

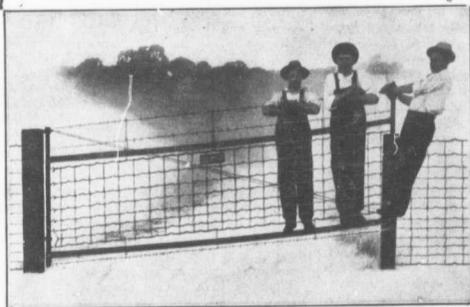


The Fence That Saves Expense

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 FENCE CO., Limited
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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.

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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. All questions will receive prompt attention

Suggestions on Calf Feeding

F. H. Scriber, 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 her 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 your 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.

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

Farmer's Cement Tile Machine Company WALKERLEVE, 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-cz. 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 male 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—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a tract of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$1 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homesteading entry, including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, and cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$1000.

W. W. O'BY Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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