

# **GUARANTEED**

KILL-EM-QUICK, the old, original, time-tested gopher poison is guaranteed on every package with a money-back guaranty that backs up every word printed in our advertising.

KILL-EM-QUICK is guaranteed to kill all the gophers where it is used according to simple directions, for 1 cent an acre. If it fails, we will return the purchase price.

## **Absolutely Certain Death**

Gophers like its odor and sweet taste, they always find it. The tiniest particle kills instantly. Safest; no danger in handling. Easy to use; simply stir into moistened oats or ground feed. Quickest; one application cleans them out. Cheapest; 1 cent an acre or less,

## Don't Be Misled, Get the Genuine Accept No Other.

Get Kill-Em-Quick from your druggist. If he can't supply you we ship direct upon receipt of the price. 3 sizes, 50c, 75c, \$1.25; enough for 40, 80, 160 acres. Send for FREE Gopher Book. KILL-EM-QUICK CO., Ltd. Successors to Mickelson-Shapiro Co.

Court Decision There is Only One Genuine Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. and that is made by KILL-EM-QUICK Co.Lin Winnipeg Canada Dept, G WINNIPEG, CANADA

## The Western Home Monthly

only one along one side curving at the far end towards the other side, and terminating at or near the corner in a summer-house, arbour, or recess with a fect "figure" that the milk should be rustic seat. There would then be space for a larger lawn, and the borders could be broadened. It is almost impossible to produce an artistic effect with long, straight, narrow strips, but if they are fairly broad, preferably broader, in some places than in others, the task is much easier. While it would be going too far to say that if you take care of the sides of the garden the centre will take care of itself, it is certain that they should be the first consideration. For if they are well arranged, the boundaries may be hidden, and their straight outlines broken up, objectionable views may be shut, and often the limits of the garden may be apparently extended so as to include any fine trees near.

#### Cattle-Unthrifty Calves and **Bad Feeding**

There is a type of calf that is far too common throughout the country. It is that to which a very expressive if somewhat coarse name is given-they are called pot-bellied. The pot-bellied calf is not a very pleasant object for the man who takes a pride in his stock; appearance, is, it is true, a secondary matter, but the condition which has gained the calf its stock-yard name is generally-almost invariably-associated terial because it is inferior, and there-

most cases it would be sufficient to have particular recipe for calf meal, or select the proprietary "substitute," but to point out that it is not essential to the rearing of calves of good shape or persucked direct from the cow. The great cause of "pot-belly" is that the calves have to take such large quantities of fluid or gruel deficient in nourishing constituents, but containing an excess of water and elements they do not need, in order to exist at all, and this occasions the abdominal distension; but calves that receive new milk-new, that is, in contra-distinction to milk deprived of all or some portion of its fat-may also become "pot-bellied" if it is fed to them in excessive quantities at long intervals. Later on in their life, when "weaned off," the same conditions apply. Cattle, that is, adult bovines, are able to deal with large quantities of bulky food; in fact, bulk is essential to digestion and nutrition, but until they reach the age when their digestive organs are developed and fitted to turn such food to proper account, they are certain, if fed on innutritious material, to do badly, and to lack the bloom so much esteemed in the young bovine, whether intended for the butcher or the dairy. Inferior grass and excessive hay feeding, where neither cake nor meal is allowed, are most commonly associated with the condition in weaned calves. It is the story of the skimmed milk and inadequate equivalent over again. The youngsters take large quantities of bulky ma-



#### The call to dinner

with slow progress; it is, as the stock- fore a lot is needed. It is a question of man would say, an unthrifty or ill- providing suitable foods for animals acbad-doer," never giv- cording to their age and condition; thrifty animal, a ing good returns for its food and never skilful feeder does this; the inexpera credit to the feeder. The excessive ienced fails because he does not know development of the lower part of the enough about it; the careless because he is careless, and sometimes because the body is accompanied by an absence of roundness and fleshiness in other parts right kinds are not available. But whatever the underlying motive for the poor -this is, indeed, so pronounced in some cases that the unfortunate animal is feeding, the result is the same; the art described by another name and termed of the feeder has to be acquired, and the "razor backed." Briefly, it is a stunted cost of acquiring it is sometimes heavy. creature unprofitable to keep and diffi-E. H. S. cult to sell, of inferior value whether intended for beef or for dairy.



The evil may develop at one of many different stages of growth or periods between birth and maturity, but the cause is always the same-the consumption of a large quantity of bulky and innutritious food, which distends the stomach without nourishing the body, or, in some few cases, an excessive quantity of food of any kind. The most common example of the "pot-bellied" calf is the young animal in process of rearing on skimmed milk, or on such milk, or on separated milk, to which something has been added that is not a proper substitute or equivalent for the with an accident that had deprived him abstracted fat or cream removed in the of the partial use of one arm. Restless process of skimming or separation where and discontented under an enforced idlebutter-making or cream selling is practised. The ideal shape is obtained in the calf that sucks and runs with its mother, getting sufficient exercise, and gradually learning to eat and deal with as an avocation that he sold his city grass by picking about in imitation of the cow, but this expensive method of rearing is not absolutely essential, and excellent calves can be reared on properly in charge and showed me the collection selected and judiciously used substitutes. of choice fowls running about. She

### **Poultry Plus Preservation**

A friend of mine was discussing with a veteran poultryman the chances of success in poultry raising. He came away with this maxim: "If you are inclined to be tired don't go into the poultry business."

It seemed to me this advice was worth considering, especially as I was contemplating a venture into the business myself, so I went out to see this man. I found him alert and interested in the present, though living as he termed it on borrowed time. Years before he had met ness in the city, he sent for agricultural catalogs, poultry and farm journals, and in reading them became so thoroughly imbued with the idea of poultry raising property and moved onto a farm that was accessible to the city markets.

It was the daughter who first took me It is not our purpose to recommend any pointed houses all built under the direc-