



REGULATIONS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, 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 farm 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 of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

fowl, and, therefore, eggs and color. The hen will pick up many elements that it is impossible to supply in any other manner. Give plenty of grit, even if the fowls have free farm range. Guard against lice, and never allow them to harbor on your fowls.

OPERATING THE INCUBATOR

After every hatch the incubator must be thoroughly disinfected. Close the machine for a few hours and let it become well effected by the steam. Clean the lamp after every hatch, and use a new wick every year. With good wick and oil you will find the machine easier to regulate, as the chimney will not blacken or the wick char nearly as quickly. Let the machine run till the thermometer reaches 100 degrees, and then for half a day at this temperature. If the eggs are put in at once the temperature will be longer coming up. Situation is important. Many operators owe their success entirely to this fact. A proper situation will hold the machine at a steady temperature all night, while many machines drop low during the night and thus ruin the entire hatch. Select the room that has the steadiest mean temperature. A room that is never heated will produce better results than a room in which the air is hot all day and at night drops low; providing, of course, it is not too cold to keep up the heat. A cellar makes a suitable place, but is often inconvenient for the operator if too far from the kitchen. A hall is also a good location, and the kitchen, generally, the poorest. The operator must use his or her judgment, avoiding drafts and the direct rays of the sun, and place the machine about an inch from the wall. Once you have the regulator set steady, don't meddle with it. If the temperature does not drop more than a few degrees at night, the machine will need little attention after an hour's run. Select the medium-sized eggs, avoiding those that are small and off-shaped, as they will not have as strong germs. Place as many eggs on the tray as you can without crowding. Some operators condemn this, but we have found the results just as satisfactory when eggs are tested at the fifth day. Test white eggs on the fifth day, but it is better to leave brown eggs till the seventh, testing out a few on the fifth to give the others more room.

I would like to call the reader's attention to a new tester called the Magic egg tester. With this tester the eggs may be tested before placing in the incubator, and only the strong germs selected. This method avoids all testing and a full tray of eggs hatching throughout the hatch. Moisture and ventilation are important factors, but the operator must use his own judgment, as the surrounding air has much to do with moisture. Watch the cells carefully. Moisture can be added by placing a damp flannel cloth or pan of water in the machine; the pan may be left constantly, but do not leave the rag for more than a few minutes.

DURING THE HATCH

The operator must give the machine more attention at this critical period than at any other time. A large percentage of chicks may be saved by proper treatment and common sense. A very frequent complaint is that of chicks pipping and dying in the shell. This difficulty may be overcome to a large extent by assisting the chick at the proper time before it becomes too weak by exertion. Experience proves that seventy-five per cent. of the chicks that are strong enough to break the shell are strong enough to live if given timely aid. After the egg is pipped some time, and the chick seems unable to free itself, break the shell gently away from the beak and leave it alone for an hour or more. If still in the shell, break the shell completely around, being careful not to injure the chick while doing so, as they sometimes bleed to death if handled too roughly.

Another cause of weakness in brooder chickens is the sudden chilling, caused by the chicks falling from the hot tray to the cooler nursery which we believe has much to do with the cause of white diarrhoea, the plague of brooder chickens. The chicks should not be allowed to enter the nursery till thoroughly dry. This may seem somewhat difficult, but we have devised a plan that is effective which is very simple. Tack screening or common mosquito netting along

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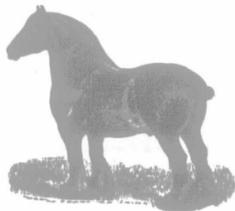
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