

teria to inoculate the alfalfa. In any case it would be advisable to inoculate the alfalfa seed with the culture that can be obtained for 25 cents from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

Anent Commercial Fertilizers

J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont. "In my estimation any man that cannot keep his land in good condition and fit to grow any crop, he does without fertilizer or anything but the manure made at his barn had better hire out with the fellow who has brains."

I take this quotation from an article in Farm and Dairy of April 18, signed by E. R. Candie, Lanark Co., Ont. The inference from Mr. Candie's article is that those of us who

Wisdom on Alfalfa Seeding

Use the best seed obtainable from reliable seedmen, but beware of southern-grown seed to be sown in a northern latitude. Such plants will not, as a rule, survive a northern winter.

Use plenty of seed, don't stint, as a stand of alfalfa naturally tends to get thinner; a good thick stand to begin with is preferable in many ways. Twenty-five pounds to the acre, sown broadcast and harrowed in, is none too large an amount of seed to sow. If the seed is drilled in, 20 pounds is sufficient. Do not sow until all danger of frost is past.

Why Grow Clover?

You can buy nitrogen in the form

of a tendency to dry out early in the season, a good plan is to roll the field, provided always the nurse crop is not over a foot high when the leaves are straightened out. This firms the subsoil and breaks the crust, thus helping the roots and preventing evaporation. Clover sown in a cornfield as late as August 1st sometimes comes through in fair shape if the field is in good till.

If S. J. C. means that the July sun burns the young plants after the nurse crop is removed I would suggest rolling as a good practice, provided the soil is perfectly dry and there has been no rain for some time.—J. H. G.

Correction.—An error occurred quoting wire fence at 10c per rod, whereas it should have read 16c a rod in the advertisement of the Imperial Waste and Metal Co., 65 Queen St., Montreal, in Farm and Dairy, Farm Improvement Number, page 9, May 2. The mistake was due to a blurred figure in the original copy.

Homeseekers' and Settlers' Trains to Western Canada

Via Chicago and St. Paul, April 16th, 23rd and 30th, and every second Tuesday thereafter until Sept. 17th, inclusive. Tickets will also be on Northern Navigation Company. Special train will leave Toronto 10.30 p.m. on above dates for Edmonton and points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, stopping at all points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg. Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleepers will be carried fully equipped with bedding and porter in charge at a low rate. This is an exceptional opportunity for those wishing to take advantage of the remarkably low one-way Settlers' rates or round trip Homeseekers' excursions throughout the American cities. No change of cars. Secure tickets and berth reservations from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 21 years of age, who has been a resident of the Dominion of Canada for at least one year, and who is not a native-born Canadian, may appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or the District Office, for the purpose of applying for a homestead. The homestead may be made at any time, and the conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Drainage—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five 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 his homestead. The homesteader or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homesteaded section. The time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

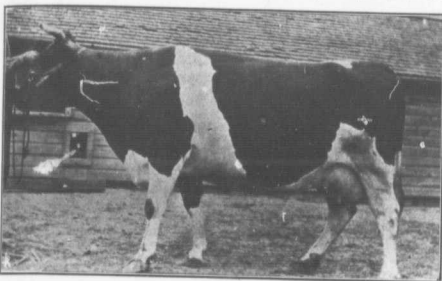
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may purchase a purchased homestead section. Price \$100 in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. OOKY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be tolerated.

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A High-Testing Holstein and a Real Good One

Lula Glaser, 6 years old, milk 43.12 lbs., butter 23.77 lbs. in 7 days; average test 4.76 per cent fat. She gave 1,943.3 lbs. milk, 98.83 lbs. butter in 30 days, her average test being 4.66 per cent fat. This cow is one of those in the Lynden High-Testing Holstein herd owned by S. Lemon, Lynden, Ont. Photo taken 6 months after freshening.—(Advt.)

are using fertilizers in our farm operations have no brains. We do not intend, however, to hire out with the other fellow as, in spite of our "brainless" methods of farming, we are making money. Perhaps making money faster than our brainy neighbors who do not believe in fertilizers.

AS OTHERS USE IT

I was recently talking with a Scotch farmer about agriculture in Scotland, and some of the things that he told me about their use of fertilizer was to me an eye-opener. They use it for all their crops, even pasture grasses. They have been using fertilizers for the past 50 years, and they find that they pay and pay well. One did not need to talk long with this Scotch friend to find out that he had brains, but strange to say, he believed in fertilizers.

In my judgment the finest contribution to the fertilizer discussion in Farm and Dairy so far has been that of Mr. Hutchison of Wellington Co., Ont. Mr. Hutchison experimented carefully and found out that the application of fertilizers paid him. It was not guess work. Now when Mr. Hutchison endorses the use of fertilizers after careful experimental work, it is thereby proving his lack of brains? Belysa Bros. also reported the results of careful experiments in Farm and Dairy and found that they paid. Other brainless ones.

I would prefer to credit with brains the man who, instead of condemning something that he knows nothing about after careful experimental work, draws his own conclusions. It may take a little exercise of our grey matter to work out a series of experiments with commercial fertilizers, but if we do I believe that we will find that there are few farms in this country so rich that the judicious use of fertilizers will not pay.

of nitrate of soda, and the nitrogen will cost you 18 cents a pound, or you can buy it as dried blood, and it will cost you about 16 cents a pound. A crop of 20 bushels of wheat, together with the straw, removes about 35 pounds of nitrogen from the soil. To replace this by means of commercial fertilizer, so as to keep up the fertility of the soil, would cost \$6.30 an acre.

Clover, if grown in rotation, once in three to five years, and when cut for hay, will leave enough nitrogen in its roots to keep up the nitrogen content of the soil, replacing all that has been removed by the other crops grown in the rotation; and, in addition, it keeps up the humus content of the soil, and furnishes the farmer with one of the most valuable feeds that can be grown. Field experiments, conducted over long periods of time at different experimental stations, prove conclusively the above statement.

Seeding Clover in August

Our soil is sandy here. The July sun seems to burn young clover plants. In seeding clover in August, one would a cover crop be so, what cover crop should I use? Norfolk Co., Ont.

Clover seed might possibly succeed if sown as late as August 1st, but, unless the season were particularly favorable, results are not likely to be very satisfactory. There would be no advantage in using a nurse crop so late in the season; in fact, to the contrary, it would be a decided disadvantage, as the nurse crop would retard the growth of the clover in August and September, and later, when snow came, would smother the young clover. In any case, judging by our experience here, it is seldom safe to sow clover after July 15.

When clover is sown with grain or a nurse crop of any kind, and shows

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