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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 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 his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption 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 enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
S.B.—Unauthorized publication of this ad-
vertisement will not be paid for.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Miscellany

SOWING MIXED GRAINS

Experiments conducted over a series of years at the Ontario Agricultural College show that suitable varieties of barley and oats, mixed in the right proportions, produced over 200 pounds of grain per acre more than either of the grains when grown separately. When ever flax, clover, spring wheat or hull-less barley were added to the standard mixture of oats and barley, it decreased the yield per acre, even though a greater amount of seed was used in each case. The average results of ten years' trials go to show that the greatest number of pounds of grain per acre were produced from the mixture of one bushel oats, 134 pounds, and one bushel barley, 18 pounds, or a total amount of 84 pounds mixed seed per acre. Sixteen other different combinations were used in the trial. Another point of interest brought out in this distinct experiment was that the largest amount of seed gave comparatively low results in grain production. A mixture of five pecks of oats and five pecks of barley was surpassed by a mixture of three pecks each by an average annual yield of over 87 pounds per acre of grain. The mixture of one bushel oats and one bushel barley surpassed the mixture of five pecks of each by an annual yield of practically 200 pounds per acre. For this purpose a very early variety of oats with a well-matured barley should be used, or a very late variety with an ordinary maturing variety of oats, so as to secure even ripening.

The tabulated results of a four years' trial shows that, prior to 1910, the combination of Manchurian barley and Daubigny oats gave a greater grain yield per acre than any other mixture. With the results of 1910 included, Manchurian barley and Alaska oats, one bushel each, headed the list, with an average yield of 2,534 pounds of grain per acre, by 25 pounds over the other mixture. Of nineteen different combinations, the two referred to are the only ones that gave an average total yield of over 2,500 pounds of grain per acre per year. The mixture of Manchurian barley and Banner oats was surpassed by the mixture of Manchurian and Daubigny oats by 107 pounds of grain per acre per year. While there appears to be a decided advantage in growing different cereals together, there seems to be no marked advantage from growing different varieties of the same class in combination.

HAS THE CHICKEN FEVER

Several years ago I had an acute attack of chicken fever, of the Barred Rock variety, and although I lived to tell the tale I believe I will remain a chicken crank to the end of the chapter.

I made my start in the chicken business by buying pure bred eggs. Although results may be slow in coming, I believe it is the best way as the each outlay is small and you have all sorts of chances to learn as you go along. Of course, you may, if money is no object, buy a mated pen of first class birds and in this way cut off several years of breeding up. For the introducing of fresh blood I nearly always buy eggs and always from one of three breeders I deal with in the Eastern States. The different occasions that I did purchase birds were pretty much failures. However, I have at present as good a flock of poultry as you will find most any place. There is another side to the poultry business besides breeding for standard requirements, and that is the egg laying habit at the time of the year when eggs are scarce, and therefore high in price. Our hens, doing their duty in this line better every season and this winter, during the coldest of weather, have been busy shelling out eggs at three cents each.

For a number of years we housed our poultry in the horse barn, a bad plan for both horses and poultry. Now, however, we have the feathered stock in a building of their own. This building is fifty-two feet long by twelve feet wide five feet high at the back, and nine feet high in front, facing the south. There are five windows in the south wall, each four feet by two and a half feet, placed upright, which allows the sunlight to reach the back wall. Between

the windows are other frames, long and narrow, over which factory cotton is placed for ventilation. The building is divided into pens of different sizes and all made badly divided off from the females. Likewise old hens are apart from the pullets.

This building we put up ourselves, outside of mixing and painting of windows, and cost in the neighborhood of two dollars per bird, allowing four and a half feet to each bird. By hanging water tins, nets, and shell houses on the walls, and placing dusting boxes up on legs, the poultry have the entire floor space to work on.

Taking one day's feeding and care of poultry, which is an average of each day's general care, I start in the morning as follows: First looking up chickens from over windows, then a feed of whole oats or barley is well worked into the scratching litter by the use of a fork. This induces even the laziest member of the flock to work if she wants any breakfast. Next the water tins are emptied and refilled; any eggs that have been dropped in the night are picked up; then we leave the hens to run things to suit themselves till noon. After dinner a mash composed of shorts, oat or barley chop mixed with milk and kitchen scraps is fed. This mash is fed in narrow troughs which, when emptied, are hung up on the wall out of the way. Next, shell boxes are filled, also dust boxes are attended to. Greens, in the shape of leeks or turnips, are thrown into each pen for the birds to work at. Along about four o'clock the last feed of the day is given. This feed is always whole grain, either barley or wheat, though generally the latter well worked into the litter. As the day darkens, the hens having gone to roost, the curtains are dropped and the place left for the night.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

Yes, elegant Free Homesteads adjoining existing land from which very fine bananas are now being sold, can still be had in Florida, but must have five acres of bananas planted within five years. Address: The Florida Plantation Co., Block Ten, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your banana grove on shares, so you should make a home and dollars a year. Bananas begin bearing in about fifteen months, bringing the quick return of any fruit growing. The climate is delightful and the health conditions good. Would any reader desire to procure a home? Send apply immediately.

Meat is fed in some shape or another three times per week. I have fed quite a lot of cooked beef heads and find they are fine for laying hens, but as the supply is limited I am about to try beef scraps. Once a week all droppings are cleaned out and every other week the whole pen has a general cleaning up and fresh litter put in. In the shape of gravel, is dumped by the handful into each pen once a week. The eggs are gathered several times a day during the winter months.

From the foregoing the average person might think I spent a large part of my time in the chicken house, but such is not the case, for I have other work to do. Outside of days when pens are cleaned, an hour a day is more than enough time to attend to the poultry.

W. R. BARLNER

Dolansville, Man.

PARTNERSHIP IN PLOWING AND THRESHING OUTFITS

The rapid spread in this Western country of tractors, with a choice of steam, gasoline, alcohol, etc., as the motive power, coupled with the comparative ease and cheapness of plowing and other work on the farm accomplished by such power, induces one to think that during this coming season agriculturists eager to get their land broken will be scheming in order to get a tractor in their possession. A few words of advice to those who, perhaps, not having sufficient means to purchase on their own responsibility—shall as say a \$2,000 plowing and threshing outfit, and are looking around for some



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I H C Service Bureaus

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.