



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 be a person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by a husband, mother, or single person, or sister of intending homesteader.

RESIDENCE—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of the land on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

PRELIMINARY—A homesteader in good standing may pre-purchase a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

DUTIES—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-purchase six months in each of three 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-purchase 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 \$500.00.

W. W. COBBY.

Secretary of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Favors Hauling Manure in Winter

M. Hartley, Oxford Co., Ont.

We have found after a good many years of experience and observation that we get the best returns from manure when it is hauled directly to the field in winter. By means of the litter carrier the manure is loaded into the sleigh or wagon direct from the stable. This saves much handling. It is drawn to the field every day if the teams are not busy. If the snow is not too deep the manure is spread at once on the land. If there is too much snow, it is put in heaps and spread as soon as possible in the spring. The fertilizing value of the manure is enhanced when it is handled in this manner as it is on the land where it is needed. Any leachings go directly into the soil.

The saving in time of both men and horses is an important consideration. The time in April or May of both horses and men is much more valuable than it is in the winter. By having the manure all out when the spring work starts I can do my work with less horses, which is quite a saving in feed and time.

Very often the ground is so soft in May that a heavy load cannot be

drawn on the fields and the corn planting is apt to be delayed if the manure has to be got out in the spring. On most farms there are horses which need just about the amount of exercise that it would take to draw a load of manure to the field each day and would be a good deal better for it.

Soil Fertility Lost in Dairying

It is acknowledged by scientists and men with practical experience as farmers that dairying is one of the easiest industries upon the fertility of the land. The statement is not infrequently made that dairying will build up the soil. This is not strictly true. If the dairyman purchases more fertility in the feeds than is lost in the making of milk and grows legumes and conserves the manure, the land will grow richer in fertility. But if no feedstuff is purchased the farm will, in the manufacture of butterfat, lose some fertility which should be replaced in the form of fertilizer or feedstuff.

In other words it is not possible to return as much fertility to the land as the crop removes, for there is waste in feeding and in handling the manure and in feeding of the skim milk. If 60 per cent. of the fertility of the plant is restored to the land, the practice of the dairyman has been careful.

In the production of 1,000 lbs. of milk from which the cream is sold, the following table shows the amount of fertilizer used, how much is lost, how much may be returned to the soil, and how much fertilizer will have to be purchased or obtained by legumes:

It will be observed in the table that \$1.38 worth of nitrogen is lost in the manufacture of 1,000 lbs. of milk from which cream is sold, 31 cents worth of phosphoric acid and 36 cents worth of potash. The nitrogen can be obtained from the air by growing legumes, but we know of no other way of securing the phosphoric acid and potash except to purchase it.

The loss is so small that it will take years before the lack of these elements will be noticed. But the true farmer will replace as much fertility as is lost from the farm each year.

It is not surprising that the statement is frequently made that dairying builds up the soil, for the use of manure, the growing of legumes, etc., puts the land in good physical condition, and makes it yield more bountifully. But notwithstanding all the beneficial effects of dairying it still remains that a little fertility is destroyed in the manufacture of fat—Hoard's Dairyman.

Can We Afford to Export Nitrogen?

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph
Skim-milk contains that costly element, nitrogen; and also considerable quantities of potash and phosphoric acid. We have reason to quarrel with the cheese industry of Canada because it robs the soil of its fertility. We have been exporting tons of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to Great Britain in the form of cheese, and have robbed our soils for decades for returns. We have no desire to "bleed" the cheese business of Canada but it is dangerous to pass away, as surely as our farmers find out what it means to export farm fertility. No amount of "coddling" can stem the tide which has already set in. The creamery promises to solve the problem, but if we sell our casein to a foreign country we are as badly off as formerly, so far as it affects soil fertility, which is the basis of agricultural prosperity in every country.

"As the soil is, so is the

heart of man," is the saying attributed to Byron.

Have you noticed how lean and hungry everything appears on a poor, sandy farm? The pocket, body and mind of the owner of such a farm is lean and empty, the grass and the cattle have a stunted, starved appearance; the pigs have a shriller note in their squeal; the hens cackle in a subdued, repressed, half-scared tone as if they are afraid to call their owner's attention to the fact that they are hungry; the buildings and fences have a dilapidated, wobbly look, as if the strong winds of adversity had been strong enough to break them down upon the soil; the trees are stunted, half-rooted, having lifeless limbs attached as if they were undecided whether to die or live—in fact the whole farm reminds one of a great old potato patch touched with a June frost.

Can a man rob the soil and expect to prosper? Verily, he cannot.

Another Advocate of Short Hours

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have read with a great deal of interest the article written by Farm and Dairy readers on the subject of short hours on the farm. I agree with those who say it is not necessary to put in long hours work on the farm is the same as work in any other business. It is never possible to get everything done no matter how long one works.

In my experience, if one gets up early enough to start at his day's work at seven o'clock and works diligently until six o'clock, there will be just as much or more work accomplished than when one is just working about slowly and in a sort of don't-care manner from daylight until dark. We are not in this world just to work and make money. Farmers and everyone else are supposed to have some recreation and pleasure.

MANAGEMENT COUNTS
The management of a farm has a great deal to do with the length of hours worked. If the work is carefully planned beforehand we can get right ahead and do it without any confusion or worry. It takes much less time and the work is more carefully done than when the opposite way of working is followed.

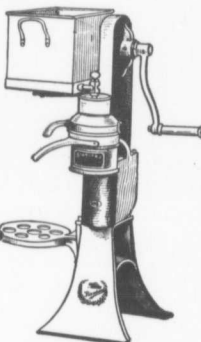
Occasionally it pays a farmer to work long days during hay or harvest. If he should have considerable hay or grain cut and ready to haul in when there is every appearance of rain, he should work until dark. It would be a great loss to have the crops damaged, and it would also save time later.

Taking all things into consideration the man who carefully manages his farm and works hard for 10 hours a day is farther ahead at the end of the year than the man who works from daylight until dark and has no time for reading or pleasure.—C. A. Whetnam, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Labour Question.—The question of labor will naturally come before the dairyman. Why? Because he is thinking of the labor question from the standpoint of the general farmer or fruit grower, who requires extra labor for from five to eight months in the year. Is it the fault of the laborer when he refuses to work on the farm? At the first hard frost he must leave the farm, go to the city and stand his chance of securing winter employment. The hired man's trouble is that he is not given steady employment and is therefore prejudiced against farming. The dairyman need have no fear of securing extra help. His business, if properly conducted, requires much attention during the winter months than is required when the animals are not stabled.—S. E. Todd, B.S.A., Lambton Co., Ont.

World's Greatest Separator

Standard CREAM SEPARATORS



DON'T

Whip the cream.

Fetch the milk.

Clog when milk is cold.

Let stale and disease germs go out in the cream or skim milk.

DO

Skim perfectly with milk cold or warm.

Give cream that churns easily and makes good solid butter.

Purify the cream Retain all foreign matters in the bowl.

Protect the calves from many diseases.

"STANDARD" Sizes, prices and terms on application.

If you have 500 lbs. of milk to skim at once, the STANDARD will skim the last 100 lbs. as well as the first, and still thoroughly clean the cream and milk.

WANTED Inquiries from every farmer interested in Separators. Good agents in unrepresented districts.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.
RENFREW, ONT.

A good Cream Separator made at home is of more value to you than a good Cream Separator made abroad.