

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 15 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 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 30 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 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.

W. W. CORRY
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate your experiences through these columns.

A Talk on Breeding and Feeding Hogs

Jas. A. Russell, Northumberland Co., Ont.

The first point observed by the successful swine breeder is the selection of the proper type of stock to breed from. We always breed with a sow of good constitution, with lengthy smooth, deep sides of moderate width and hard little bone, standing well up on their feet.

If the sows are to be bred to the boar in the fall we feed them on ground oats at the rate of about one and a half gallons a day, half at night, and the other half in the morning. At noon we feed sugar beet molasses or the ordinary mangels. We do not pulp them. It gives the sows exercise breaking and eating them. The ground oats are either to be fed dry, or soaked with slop from the house, if fed dry, the pigs will need a drink both morning and night.

FEED FOR THE SOW AND LITTER
We feed in this way until after farrowing. Then if the sow is quiet, we do not offer her any food or drink until she gets up and looks for food.

Then we give her a drink of warm water mixed with a very little ground oats. After that we feed three times a day very lightly with shorts and ground oats soaked with slop. After seven or eight days, we feed her all she will take until near weaning time, when the feed has to be moderated down. As soon as the little pigs begin to look for feed we make a place where they can feed out of a low trough away from the sow and all other pigs.

In winter we keep the sows in a large pen where they can exercise. In summer we give them a grass field by themselves away from all other stock. I do not approve of Mr. J. E. Brethour's plan of letting the sows run in the barnyard. They are apt to be injured by the horses and cattle. If these plans of feeding and caring for the sow and selecting the stock are followed we will almost guarantee that every young pig will live.

Litters—Young vs. Old Sows

The Wisconsin station has made interesting tests to prove relative sizes and weights in litters from young and old sows, with astonishing results. In these tests sows weighing an average of 482 pounds at farrowing time produced an average of 9.2 pigs per litter, with a weight per litter of 27 pounds. From sows weighing 307 pounds the average number in the litter was 6.7 pigs, and the weight of the litter was 16 pounds. Where the average weight per sow was 238 pounds the

average number in a litter was 5.5 pigs, and the average weight of a litter 14 pounds.

Sows between the ages of four and five years averaged nine pigs to a litter and a weight per litter of 28 pounds; sows between three and four years old had an average litter of 7.5 pigs, and a litter averaged 19 pounds in weight; and sows a year old produced litters of 7.8 pigs, with an average weight of 14.2 pounds per litter.—From Coburn's "Swine in America." Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.50.

12 Year Old Boy Wins Pig

Recently, Master Alonzo Strong, who is 12 years of age, living in Oxford Co., Ont., sent Farm and Dairy a club of nine new subscribers for one year and in return for which he received a pure bred Poland China Boar pig. This pig was purchased by Farm and Dairy from Mr. Gowan Malott, of Leamington, Ont.

Alonzo writes Farm and Dairy the following letter: "I thank you very much for my pig pig. I am very proud of it. Dad says that it is a little beauty. It weighed 34 lbs. the day I got it. I am 12 years old on the 29th of December, and I go to school every day. We like Farm and Dairy very much, and we wish it every success."

Our Legal Adviser

PENALTY FOR UNNECESSARY OPERATION.—What is the penalty if a doctor performs an operation on a person when it is not necessary?—O. O. Norfolk, Ont.

A doctor is not authorized to perform an operation upon a patient except with the consent of the patient, and if the operation is unnecessary, he may or may not be liable for malpractice. It is malpractice if it was an unreasonable lack of judgment on his part in performing the operation. He would also be liable to a criminal prosecution for assault if he operated without consent.

MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCE.—COLLECTION OF MONEY.—What is the penalty for a person getting money under false pretence? If a son under the age of 21, extra wages can be paid them or by their parents.—K. G. Brant Co., Ont.

The penalty for obtaining money under false pretences is imprisonment for three years.

A son under the age of 21 years earning wages can sue for and collect the wages himself, and his parents also may do so if the infant does not himself sue.

HOLIDAYS—EXPENSE OF SUIT.—Would I have to bear the expenses or costs if I sued a young man for the use of my horse, as per my question in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy?

I started on the 30th of March to work for a man for 75¢ a week. What date is my time in? Can I claim holidays after working, saying nothing about it before?

T. K. Nesbitt, Mass.

If you sue for use of your horse you will be at the expense of the suit. That is to say the court costs and your own lawyer's fees, but in the event of the amount being recovered the costs paid less your lawyer's fees will be recoverable from the defendant.

If you commence to work for your employer on the 20th day of March for seven and a half months your time will not be completed until the expiration of seven and a half months. If you are working as a farm laborer you can claim the ordinary public holidays subject to the doing up of a reasonable amount of chores, but you cannot claim a vacation.

Half a gallon of oats three times a day will not hurt a yearling colt.—R. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont.

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