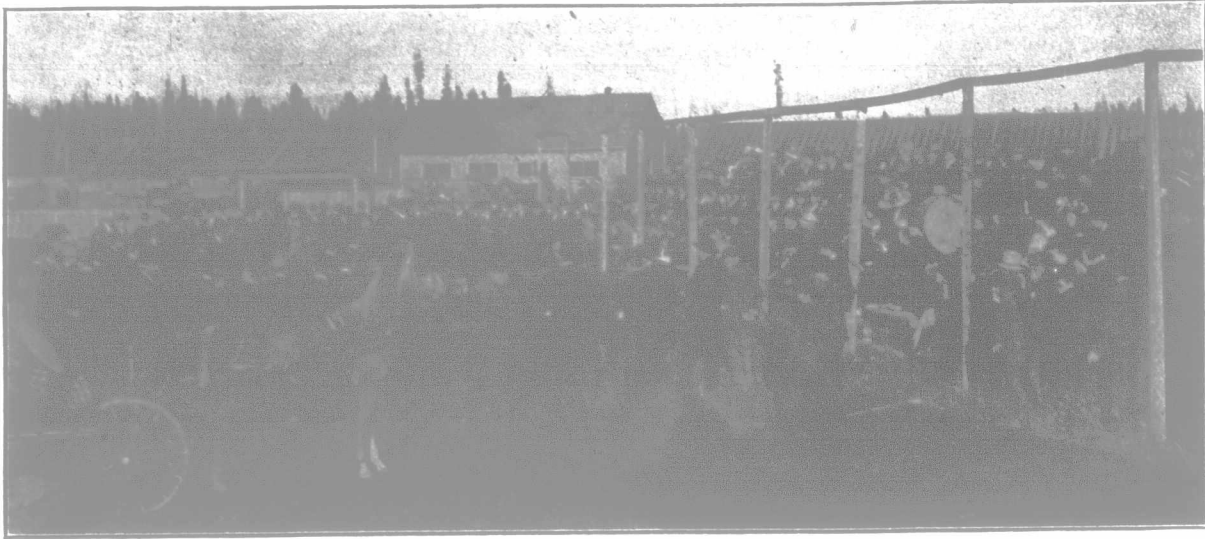




Crowd at the New Liskeard Fair.

Listening to an address by C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

successfully. A portion of the land on this farm is quite rolling, and here most of the crops have been grown to date. The cost of clearing is higher than in most parts, owing to the large proportion of whitewood (Balm of Gilead), the stumps of which decay slowly. Mr. Whitton estimated the cost of clearing bush ready for the plow at one hundred dollars per acre, though other men in the locality say they could afford to clear it for forty dollars per acre, if allowed to make what they could out of the timber.

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A case which excited the sympathy of the excursionists was encountered at Matheson, where a German named Dahl had made a nice clearing and erected serviceable log buildings, only to find, after two or three years' work and residence, that he was located on a veteran's land. According to his explanations in broken English, it seemed as though the veteran must have been aware of the settler's mistake, but allowed him to proceed clearing on the wrong farm. The evil of this idle holding of land by veterans is apparent in the North on every hand, and it would seem as though the Government would have done much better by making the veterans a cash grant than to impede the settlement of dozens of townships by allowing them to hold land untaxed and unimproved. The case in question was clearly one for compensatory settlement or compulsory change of the veteran's location. Even so, it has discouraged a settler, and prevented him from proceeding as he would have done with the clearing of his farm. It is interesting to note, by the way, that this settler had been born in the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, had spent two years in an agricultural college in Germany, and had gone to Brazil for his health, but was forced to move from there on account of his wife, who developed climatic fever in a chronic form. He was attracted to Canada by reading about it in a paper from the Fatherland. By such circuitous routes does publicity sometimes accomplish its ends.

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In the Township of Clergue, in which Kelso is situated, are one hundred and forty-four lots, of which thirty-five are veterans' claims, not one of which has been settled on or improved. Of the lots not taken by the veterans, twenty-seven have been entered for homesteads, and twenty-two of these are settled upon. In this same township are many mining claims staked, but no mining has been done on them. The effect is, however, to hold the lands from agricultural use, so that, between veterans' claims and mining claims, the real progress of this township is gravely retarded.

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In the Township of Maisonneville, twenty families of Danes have settled, many of them doing quite well. They seem to have been interested in the country through the efforts of one of their number, A. J. T. Wendt, who came to Sesequina, the headquarters of the settlement, in 1897, from the Southern States, having been attracted, in the first place, by the finds in Cobalt. The Townships of Maisonneville and Benoit were chosen, he states, on account of their adaptability for dairying, his expectation having been to establish a creamery. From conversation with him, however, it appeared as though he had really been keeping an eye out for minerals, and was evidently desirous of securing the right to mine, as well as to farm. From a physical point of view, this man was one of the finest types of settlers that could be conceived. Tall, strongly built, with a clear, blonde complexion and steady blue eyes, he seemed to embody the perfection of physical manhood, and it was with a sense of disappointment that the journalists who interviewed him came to the conclusion that he was seeking something more than appeared on the surface. Generally speaking, the Danes have a good sense, and these

northern countries, and Mr. Wendt asserts that he could easily colonize two townships if the Government would deal fairly with the settlers, which, being interpreted, seemed to mean if the Government would give them the privilege to homestead two locations where one of them happened to be rough, and to mine their land, as well as farm it.

* * *

As examples of successful farming in the New Liskeard district, we publish a few interviews with men whose farms were visited, or who were met at Liskeard Fair.

The first of these was John McFarlane, who came to the country first in 1901, and whose experience was recorded in "The Farmer's Advocate" last June. Mr. McFarlane has two homesteads, with about one hundred acres cleared on

mixture of grain. It was sown on July 2nd, and on soil not specially adapted. Investigation showed, too, that the roots were rather sparsely supplied with nodules, indicating a need of some kind of inoculation. It will be tried again with a larger quantity of seed, inoculated, and sown with a lighter nurse-crop on some of the rolling land, and we shall be surprised if it does not, under these conditions, prove successful. Mr. McFarlane has an interest in a co-operative threshing outfit which possesses a thirty-two-inch cylinder separator and a twenty-horse-power portable engine. We heard of at least two such co-operative threshing outfits in the Temiskaming country. Mr. McFarlane came to Liskeard without a dollar, and in less than ten years' time has accumulated property which he conservatively estimates at from eight to ten thousand dollars.

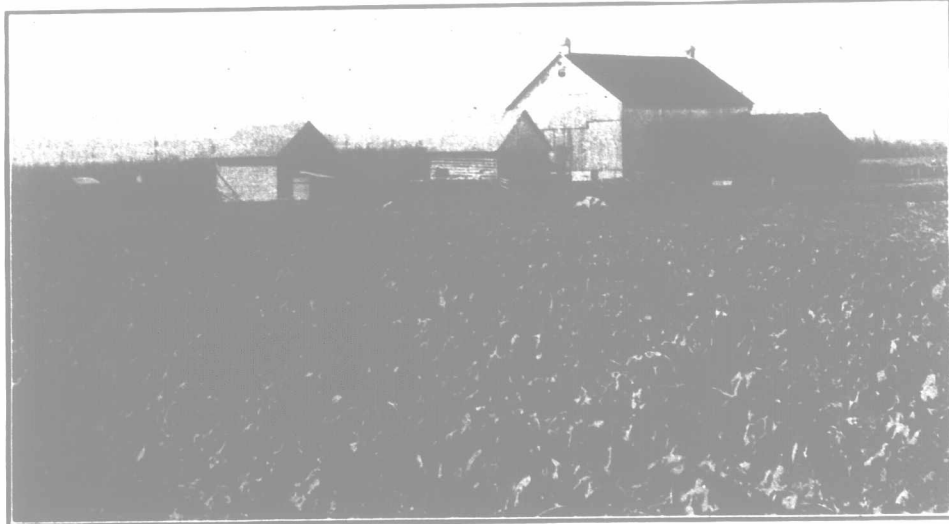
One of the most conspicuous examples of success among the settlers in the Temiskaming district was Sam McChesney, who has a fine farm in the Township of Dymond, near Liskeard. His total holding of land amounts to three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and twenty being cleared on one homestead, and seventy-five on the other. An attractive cement-block house, 42x44, with a frame kitchen 22x24, cost \$4,500, besides his own labor. From nineteen acres of potatoes grown this year, he had already harvested one thousand four hundred bags, with another thousand expected. One carload shipped to Cochrane realized \$1.25 per bag, delivered. Some sold in Cobalt for \$1.10. He produced, in addition, one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay, and had last year four thousand bushels of grain, selling this spring one thousand bushels of Waverley oats for seed, at 75 cents per bushel. Mr. McChesney came to Liskeard thirteen years ago with twenty dollars in his pocket, and for his home place of one hundred and sixty acres has been offered \$15,000, including implements to the value of about \$1,000. He has made considerable at prospecting, but lost the most of it in mining stocks, \$13,000 having been blown in in this way. Just what is the total value of his property to-day we were not able to ascertain, but understand that his farm is clear of debt, besides which he is receiving \$8.00 a day rent from property in Liskeard. As an example of success in a large way, Mr. McChesney's example is certainly inspiring, and would probably be even more so had he confined his attention wholly to agricultural interests, instead of dividing it between the farm and the mines.

William Fisher, of Hillview, came to Temiskaming from the Township of Scarboro, in York County, thirteen years ago, and homesteaded in the

green bush, thirty acres of which has since been cleared. He estimated that, since his bush has been burned over, he could clear it for one-third as much as when it was green. A log house, with a barn 30x50, eight head of Ayrshire cattle, six hogs and one hundred chickens, comprise the sum of his improvements and live stock. He has been offered \$4,000 for his holdings, all accumulated since coming to the country, as he had nothing to begin on but a little live stock, and is certain that he would not have done so well had he remained in the South.

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John G. Richards is another very successful settler in Dymond Township, who came from Muskoka thirteen years ago last April, and bought land at \$4.50 per acre. At that time there were no roads leading to it. Starting \$1,200 in debt,



Farm Buildings in the New Liskeard District.

Barns and outbuildings on the farm of John McFarlane. Root crop in the foreground.

the home place, and fifty on the other. His stock consists of four horses, seven cattle, and four hogs. His hay this year ran nearly three tons to the acre in the one cutting, with a good aftermath left for winter protection. Across the road, however, was a farm on which some land had been to meadow for many consecutive years, and this yielded only about a ton and a half. From twenty acres of oats, nine hundred bushels had been threshed, with probably about one hundred more still in the sheaf. Six acres of peas yielded one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and eighty bushels. The fall wheat, sown on a flat field, was not so good as last year, when it was on higher land, still his eight acres yielded one hundred and seventy-two bushels. Alfalfa was tried this summer, but was seeded only at the rate of ten pounds to the acre, with a heavy

Harvesting Potatoes on the Government Pioneer Farm at Monteith
On the T. & N. O. R., 450 miles by rail from Toronto, nearly due north.