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Seattle, Wash., Nov. 1st, 1909  
 "I have used your Spavin Cure and find that it is a sure cure for Spavin and Bunion."  
 Yours truly, A. T. Lynch  
 Headmaster of the University of Iowa  
 15 to the past 40 years. Today, it is the world's standard remedy. Does not hurt. It is a cure for #1 a bottle—#2 for \$1. Buy at druggists and get free copy of the Spavin Cure. Write for a home—our write us. 41

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 LIMITED  
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## NORTHERN ONTARIO

160 acres of land for the settlers in Northern Ontario. Situated south of the G. T. E. Transcontinental Railroad, South of Winnipeg, and 800 miles nearer the seaboard. A rich and productive soil, covered with valuable timber. It is rapidly increasing in value.

For full information as to terms of sale, homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to

### D. SUTHERLAND

The Director of Colonization  
 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

OR TO

### HON. J. S. DUFF

Minister of Agriculture

SYNOPSIS OF THE NORTHERN WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or the male owner of a family, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and the applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency, for the District, Agency, or certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land, or five years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead, or 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. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted 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-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 \$200.

W. W. CORRY,  
 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.  
 N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## ONTARIO'S NORTHERN EMPIRE

The First of a Series of Articles written Especially for Farm and Dairy by Colin W. Lees, our Editorial Representative, who is Visiting the Settlers in Northern Ontario, to gather First-hand Information for the Benefit of the Readers of Farm and Dairy

NEW LISKEARD, July 6, 1910.—For twenty-five years or more, the sons of old Ontario farmers have been pouring westward and spreading out over the vast fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, unaware of the existence of millions of acres of unoccupied farm lands in their own province, and unable if they had known of them, through the lack of transportation facilities, to reach them.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, through the rocky tract that borders the northern shore of Lake Superior, gave all the country between Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay a bad name and until comparatively recent years it was classed as worthless.

The discovery of iron and subsequent development of mines in the Michipicoten district, the development of the world's greatest nickel mines at Sudbury and the world's greatest silver camp at Cobalt, have done much to redeem the reputation of New Ontario. But, far more important, has been the discovery of a large tract of land suitable for agriculture.—The Great Gray Belt—as it is called, extending from the Lake Abitibi district on the east to Lake

allows them to go up and see the land and return at a small expense. Special rates are also made for settlers and their effects.

The Crown Lands lying in this agricultural belt are sold at a uniform price of fifty cents an acre. The few conditions of location are easily complied with. At least 15 acres are to be cleared and under cultivation at the end of three years. A habitable house is to be erected at least 16 to 20 feet in size. A lotsize is not bound to remain on the land all of the three years; if obliged to work out, or if he has other good cause, he may be absent for not more than six months altogether, in one year. He must, however, make it his home and clear and cultivate the area of land required. The agents along the railroad report that as a rule the conditions are well fulfilled. Inspectors are appointed to see that the settler lives up to his agreement. Then new settlers coming in do not wish to go back and sometimes spend three or four months searching for a claim they may be able to cancel. So, between the inspectors and incoming settlers, the conditions are generally carried out.

SETTLERS GOING IN RAPIDLY.  
 Five years ago there were 2,000



A Delivery of Farm Implements in New Ontario

An evidence of the great demand that exists among the settlers in New Ontario for farm implements and other farm and household supplies, is furnished by the illustration, which shows 70 rigs in line at New Liskeard, March 4, 1910, to get machinery delivered by one firm.

Nipigon on the west, a distance of between 400 and 500 miles. It varies from 200 to 300 miles in width and is estimated to contain between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000 acres of good farming land; an area considerably greater than all the land in Old Ontario now under cultivation. For the most part, this vast area is well watered, rich in soil and at present, thickly timbered with pulpwood. The climate is favourable to the raising of crops and the time is not far distant when this great gray belt will support a large and prosperous farming population.

### ASSISTING SETTLERS.

The Crown Lands Department of Ontario is doing everything possible to open up the northern country and to place settlers on the land. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad, owned by the province and operated by a commission, was opened a few years ago. It starts at North Bay and proceeds northward to Cechrane, the junction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Eventually it may go to Hudson Bay. Due to the construction of this railroad, and the building by the Ontario Government, of good roads throughout the agricultural section, some of the townships thus resemble portions of older Ontario, so well settled and prosperous are they.

The department issues special certificates to prospective settlers, which

people in New Ontario; to-day there are between 50,000 and 60,000. Such in brief is the story of the migration into a country practically at the commencement of development, but one of tremendous possibilities. The settlers are returning to their original business of clearing and cultivating the land after a fever of prospecting and the district shows evidence of entering upon an era of solid and lasting progress.

The Liskeard Crown Land Agent estimates the number of bona-fide farmers on the clay belt, in this section alone, to be over 2,000. This number is increasing daily. There are several townships now without a single acre of crown land within their borders.

### A RICH SOIL.

Generally speaking, the soil is almost exclusively alluvial-clay, light brown, yellow or whit. Beds of gravel are rare and few deep. Outcroppings of rock seldom occur. They are more frequently in the townships bordering the height of land, which crosses the clay belt 175 miles north of North Bay. Above this point all the rivers flow towards the north.

While in Liskeard a day or two ago, your correspondent examined some of the clay soil, he was disappointed in excavating for a trunk sewer. It was as heavy and as tough as putty, and impossible to break. On the other side of the pile was clay that had been thrown out a few days before and in-

stead of being baked into a solid lump it had a fine seed bed. To one accustomed to the behavior of clay in the south, the action of this northern material is surprising. When mixed with the vegetable mould that covers the clay to a varying area of 10 to 18 inches, it makes a beautiful, friable, productive soil.

### PLEASANT CLIMATE.

The winter is cold, but on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, the cold is not unpleasantly felt. Snow falls to the depth of three or four feet and is of a light feathery nature, so that a horse may walk through it. In summer it is very dry, with a mean of 100 degrees, F., in the shade. In winter, the days are from two to four hours shorter than in the south, but compensation is made in the summer when they are that much longer, which is responsible for the almost incredible growth characteristic of the clay belt.

### AGRICULTURAL TEMISKAMING.

This and subsequent articles will do to exclusively with agricultural Temiskaming, where your correspondent is calling on the settlers and gathering information about the agricultural progress and possibilities of the district.—Colin W. Lees.

### Farmers or Soil Robbers, Which?

A. Hector Cutten Co. Co. N.S.

To confine our farming to the raising of grain and the use of heavy application of fertilizers, must result in impoverishing our soil. The larger the crops the more rapid will the exhaustion be. Years ago the Manitoba farmers considered manure a nuisance to be got rid of in the easiest way possible, whether by dumping into streams, over banks, or piling up to be left. Now they realize the value of it as well as we do in the east. They considered their land inexhaustible. Comparing the yield of the great Portage Plain, then with what it is now, they realize that they are not dealing fairly with their land.

The land turns from him who always takes, but never gives anything in return. He who persists in this course of cropping will learn sooner or later that honest, generous treatment is best with land, as it is with men.

If a census were taken of the farmers of the American continent whose farms are in good or better, than they were when they had the farm left them, or when they bought it, as the case may be, and also of those who are letting their lands deteriorate, or are eroding them out by successive selling of the crops without returning any fertility to the soil, the first would be classed as farmers, and the latter as land robbers.

### THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT.

After cropping to death the rocky hillside farms of the New England States, the population moved, and many of the rocky farms of the States where the soil was richer and the process of robbing was naturally slower. Next they tried the American west with its fertile, rolling prairies, and it was not long before they found that treatment it has had and is receiving.

Now their attention is turned to our Canadian west, and they are swarming across the line by the thousands, to skim the cream from the vast heritage we have there which should be guarded zealously. We should take care that it is not proposed to give more care than the advice of Horace Greeley be obeyed: "Go west, young man, go west," because it is the last west."

Once the crop is in the ground, its success or failure depends altogether on the amount of cultivation it receives. Cultivation keeps down weeds, and the clods are broken down into feed. It maintains a fine earth mulch on the surface, and thereby the loss of moisture due to surface evaporation is greatly lessened.