

one who knows I am certain that the capital should be situated north of the city. In speaking of the great deal of the land and it is easy to considerable acreage of clearing. We have not to of about \$100 of winds in winter is costs little more of a year or two's of the name. We means feel hands, and are, by out all the re-modern civiliza-

tlar writes: "The nently suitable to who wishes to for himself; or ed man with a desirous of giving a chance in

s: "During my experience we have lost once to hurt then our potatoes p. All kinds of here. Our yield y 20 to 30 bush. The land is easily the first crop will for the labor of ave no hesitation ng the district."

ner in that same ora says: "The of producing an ins, grasses and est clover in the and the best of work in lum-ther employment, for a settler to good and com-

and eastward, in lgonia and Sud- of agricultural rict of Nipissing, each the great nds westward icts for perhaps contain, at a ate estimate, 0 square miles, is in many re- equal, if not or, to vacant eft in the North-

The great bulk is south of the de of Manitoba. wooded, and tra- in all direc- by waterways, being opened up the Grand Trunk Railway, which

create a demand rm products and the most econom- direct cov- nation with the ard and the mar- of the world.

the shores of Abitibi west- through the v-rising town of ne, this coun- ers as inviting for farm set- at any other of Canada. A climate, easy ng and draining, of water and with pulpwood nt to pay the e of clearing, ll produce any-

Ten miles been successfully rley, potatoes, as some of the

by the Temis- way, through sed soil of the ing, where the eveyed land has lands left, you s now look like ns of Old On- a resident of

eight years, a farmer from the County of Lamb- ton, "that in all my travels I have never seen a richer soil than we have here." And in certain of the townships you will meet with substantial farmhouses and barns, prosperous kitchen gardens, with large collections of flowers, and you will be struck with the contentment seen in every home. As an illustration of what is going on, one of the local agents of the Massey-Harris Co. delivered at New Liskeard in the spring over five carloads of machinery to settlers and farmers.

The land is easier to clear than in Old Ontario. Grains and vegetables grow as well and in as great variety. Wheat has been produced of as good quality as Manitoba No. 1 Hard. There is plenty of work and good wages for twelve months of the year, thus enabling the settler to live while clearing his land. The summers are hot, and the winters cold, but the dryness of the atmosphere makes the cold less felt. There are no tornadoes, and the trees give shelter from the cold and storm. Public highways are made and in the process of making, and good schools and churches are going up rapidly, while thousands of tourists visit the new country every year.

In the words of a certain traveller, to whom the great clay belt was a revelation: "Why go to the West when right here at our doors is a land of the richest character hungering for tillage?"

For information as to terms of settlement, homestead regulations, and special rates of travel to settlers, apply to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Agricultural Progress of the Argentine Republic.

By J. A. Ruddick.

In these days of quick communication and complete transportation systems between the four corners of the earth, the people of any country dependent on outside markets for the disposal of a surplus of products, should study as carefully as possible every source of competition, both present and prospective. It is necessary to do so in order to decide as to the particular products in which the competition is likely to be most keenly felt.

In this connection, the development of the Argentine Republic, the enormous increase in its exports of wheat and animal products, and the rapid growth of its population, should be matters of much interest to Canadian farmers.

The interest is increased by the similarity of large areas of the country in its physical features and adaptability for the production of certain crops to our own Northwest. The country, as a whole, differs in point of climate from Canada, with a range of temperature that gives it a tropical character in the north, varying to sub-arctic in the south; but the great central, treeless plateau (the pampas), with its huge estancias (ranches), devoted largely to live stock and wheat-growing, has many features in common with the Canadian Prairie Provinces.

It is undoubtedly a country of enormous possibilities in many directions, but the tendency at present is to push the growing of wheat and beef cattle. Hog-raising has made little or no progress, probably owing to the fact that the Argentine is not a pork-eater. He breakfasts on rolls and coffee, like the Spaniard and Italian in other parts of the world.

The Argentine has great possibilities as a fruit-growing country. Peaches, pears, apricots, grapes and similar fruits do exceedingly well in some parts, while the citrus fruits flourish in others. Lack of a convenient market appears to be the only obstacle in the way of large and profitable production.

The following figures, quoted from an Argentine Government publication, will give some idea of the growth of the export trade:

ARGENTINE EXPORTS.			
Years.	Wheat (Bush.)	Flour (Tons)	Bran (Tons)
1899	63,000,000	39,464	78,890
1908	135,000,000	113,500	208,309
Years.	Frozen Beef (Tons.)	Frozen Mutton. (Tons)	Other Meats.
1899	9,079	56,627	3,322
1908	180,814	78,846	14,008

The total exports in 1908 were valued at \$366,065,341, or more than double what they were in 1899. About \$10,000,000 represents the value of dye woods and sundries, the balance being for animal and agricultural products.

The area devoted to wheat culture was doubled between 1900 and 1908, when it comprised about fifteen million acres. The same ratio of increase applies to the total cultivated area.

Live stock in Argentine, census of 1908:

Horned cattle	29,116,625
Sheep	67,211,758
Horses	7,531,376
Mules	465,037
Swine	1,403,591
Goats	3,945,086
Asses	285,088

Farming operations are conducted on a large scale, some of the estancias comprising nearly 100,000 acres.

In the list of countries to which produce is exported, Great Britain stands at the head, with over 20 per cent. to her credit. Belgium is next, taking 15 per cent, followed by France, Brazil and the United States, in the order named.

The population of the Argentine in 1908, according to the National Demographic Bureau, was 6,489,023, having increased from 3,954,911 in 1895.

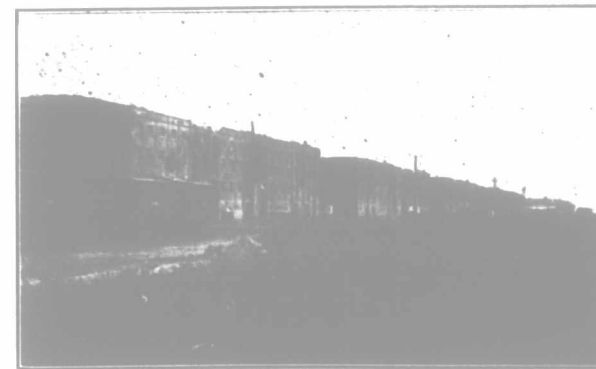


One Million Sacks of Wheat at a Country Station in the Argentine.

The following table of immigration is interesting and instructive:

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE REPUBLIC FROM 1857 TO 1908.			
Years.	Number.	Nationalities.	Arrivals in 1908.
1857-1860	20,000	Italians	125,497
1861-1870	159,570	Spaniards	98,479
1871-1880	260,613	Syrians	9,111
1881-1890	846,568	Russians	8,560
1891-1900	648,326	French	3,823
1901-1908	1,243,379	Austrians	2,551
		Portuguese	2,083
		Belgians	1,879
		Swiss	934
		Hungarians	655
		Brazilians	626
		Danes	463
		North Americans	341
		Others	3,229
Total	3,178,456	Total	255,710

These figures show that the tide of immigration to the Argentine is very similar in point of num-



Grain Warehouses at Buenos Aires.

bers to that which comes to Canada, but we have the advantage in the matter of nationalities.

The preponderance of Spaniards and Italians in the population explains why the dairy industry has not prospered. The exports are less now than they were in 1902, and amount to about 3,000 tons of butter a year.

I do not see any probability of the Argentine becoming a serious competitor of Canada in the dairy markets.

Cough of Pregnancy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been asked to make some inquiries amongst our Canadian breeders and dairy farmers as to a question with regard to the alleged cough of pregnancy. The question is: "Is the pregnant cow subject to a cough which arises as a result of gestation, and disappears after parturition?"

So far as we know, our attention has never been drawn to this condition, and recent controversy amongst German and Danish breeders seems to warrant the supposition. Very few of the English breeders of pure-bred stock have noticed the condition. The question is an interesting one to veterinary surgeons, for, if the cough of pregnancy is finally proved to exist, it will render material aid in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. The frequency of cough in bovine tuberculosis must not be taken into consideration of this form, as only the pregnant cough is required for notification. If you will please ask this question, giving it publication through your columns, you will be conferring a favor on all breeders of stock.

Toronto, Ont. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.

[Note.—Since new light is here being sought, the expression of as many of our readers as have made observation upon this point will be welcomed. Address your reply to "The Farmer's Advocate."—Editor.]

B. C. Dairymen Meet.

The British Columbia Dairymen's Association held a conference at Vancouver during the time of the recent exhibition in that city, at which several questions of importance to the dairy interests were discussed. Prominent among these was the consideration of an alleged failure on the part of the railway companies to give speedy transportation of their products and a quick return of empty receptacles. The result of the discussion was that the newly-appointed secretary of the association, M. A. Jull, was instructed to take the matter up with the officials of the road, and ask for similar shipping facilities as are in force upon railroads of Manitoba.

In connection with the various dairy competitions held in all parts of the Province, the association decided to issue gold, silver and bronze medals as awards for the best-kept dairies. Another award provided for was a silver cup, which will be competed for yearly until won three times in succession by any one dairyman.

New Ontario Prosperous.

J. L. Englehart, Chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, interviewed by the newspapers last week on his return from a regular trip of inspection, is reported as saying that there is a magnificent crop of wheat in New Ontario. Vegetables of all kinds are doing well, he says, and the remarkable fact is pointed out that seed potatoes are now being shipped from Northern to Southern Ontario. This trade is expected to develop largely. One hundred and twenty-five cars of hay were shipped recently to contractors on the National Transcontinental, and to the Porcupine and other districts. If this was all home-grown, it should bring a neat roll of money to clay-belt farmers.

The Industrial Education Commission.

Dr. Jas W. Robertson, Chairman of the Technical Education Commission, goes for the first two weeks in September to Newfoundland, where he will advise with the Premier relative to the agricultural policy for the Island. Some of the other Commissioners visit the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, and it is expected Dr. Robertson will rejoin them on the regular inquiry in Quebec Province, after which they proceed to Ontario. About 100 places are yet to be visited in Canada.

R. B. Cooley, B. S. A., one of the 1910 graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has lately been at Ottawa acquainting himself with the duties of the registrar of the Dominion Swine and Sheep Breeders' Associations, has accepted the position of Assistant in Animal Husbandry to Prof. Barton, at Macdonald College, Que. Since graduating from Guelph, three months ago, the practical side has appealed to Mr. Cooley more than he found it possible to carry out in the clerical work at Ottawa. His appointment at Ste. Anne dates from Sept. 1st.