

list was the late James S. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Middlesex County, who, in the early sixties, founded a flock of Leicesters which has made a continental reputation and an unequalled record for a flock of the breed in prizewinning at national and international exhibitions in the hands of his son and successor, A. W., a Saul among the people for height, and a skillful breeder, who has been signally honored by his fellow stockmen with positions of trust and prominence. And when one thinks of breeders of Leicesters in this country one cannot afford to overlook the late William Whitelaw, of Guelph, who, though not a heavy-weight physically, and who had to look up to Alexander Smith, making it a case of "the long and the short of it," was yet a keen competitor and an honorable one, a good judge and judicious breeder, who left to his sons a flock having few equals on this continent. Speaking of tall men and those of lesser stature, I am reminded of Long John Miller, of Markham (son of Uncle Geordie, of Rigfoot), whose choice of breeds was the Southdown, preferring quality to size. John was in my class at the fairs of the fifties and sixties, when we were boys, and I always looked up to him and respected him, not only because of his overtowering stature, but for the reason that he was kind, and honest, and a true friend. And I often thought, when I saw him stooping to hold a diminutive Southdown for the judge's inspection, that there was little advantage in growing taller than the average. When it came to a question of the standing of Southdown breeders, one just has to reckon with John Jackson, of Abingdon, a worthy man, one of the best judges and most skillful of breeders and showmen, and who, though having handed over the business mainly to his son, and become a camera fiend, is not yet a "has been" by any means, as it was only last month that he officiated as judge of all breeds at Winnipeg Exhibition. A leader among Southdown breeders for many years was Andrew Telfer, of Paris, in Brant County, a quiet, conscientious Scotchman, who left the legacy of a sterling character and a first-class flock to his worthy sons, who have kept both well up to the standard, and have, in the last few years, added that excellent breed, the Hampshires, to their enterprises.

Reverting to prominent Leicester breeders of the past, a stalwart figure and a fine face, seen regularly at the big shows, was Humphrey Snell, of Clinton, in Huron County, a Devonshire man, cousin to John, of Snelgrove. He was a popular man, and founded a flock which took a prominent place in the prize-list in his day, and has been kept well up to the standard by his son James, making a fine record at the Columbian and other principal fairs. And when one speaks of Leicesters, he cannot forget John Kelly, of Shakespeare, in Perth County, the peer of them all as a breeder and feeder and fitter of show sheep. Scotch, and "all wool and a yard wide" is John. No shoddy in his make-up; he calls a spade a spade, and tells a man straight and in plain words what he thinks when he considers he is not getting a square deal. And he brings out lambs which some people insinuate have had more than their mother's milk—a soft impeachment which he receives with a wink and takes not the trouble to deny.

Since we are among the long-wools, some of the names which involuntarily come to mind as having been prominent breeders and importers of Cotswolds, are the Russells, of Richmond Hill; Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood; the Thompsons, John and William, of Uxbridge, and Joe Ward, of the same district; Park & Son, of Burgessville; and Hardy Shore, of Glanworth, near London, the two last named being yet successful showmen, and breeders of big, wealthily-wooled sheep of this popular breed.

It was along in the early eighties that the Shropshires, which have spread widely in the interim, began their period of popularity in America, a period that promises to last longer than rival breeders anticipated when they began to take a prominent place in the competition. And perhaps no breed has been improved so much in quality in the last quarter of a century, showing skillful and intelligent study and practice on the part of the leading breeders. Prominent among Canadian breeders and importers, of course, stands the name of John Campbell, of Woodville, in Victoria County, the Laird of Fairview Farm, a canny Scot, who can "take and tell you" as much about Shropshires as any man you are likely to meet, and who has made an enviable record in the distribution of high-class specimens of the breed and in prizewinning at national and international exhibitions. Probably none in the list has made as much cash out of the business, or more capital out of one sire than he, and when asked, a year or two ago, if Newton Lord had died, he solemnly declared, "that was the last thing he did," but hastened to remark that, though dead, he yet lives in the character of his descendants. A shrewd shepherd and advertiser is John, and he and his nephew, "Don," now partners in the business, make a strong team, putting together admirably. It was in 1893, at the Columbian Exhibition, at Chicago, where he was superintendent of Canadian sheep, that I first met that cultured, courteous

and kindly gentleman, the late Thomas Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, in Brant County, who left a good flock of Shropshires to his sons, who have made a capital record in keeping up its standard, and one of whom has distinguished himself as a breeder in more than one line, having sired twin shepherds of a fine stamp. Among other leading breeders of Shropshires it has been my privilege and pleasure to know are D. G. Hammer, of Burford, and his enterprising sons, one of whom has probably handled as many good sheep as any other man in the business; John Miller & Sons, of Brougham, in Pickering, who were among the earliest importers, one of whom, soberside John, inherits his father's home farm and flock, and his Scotch humor; John Dryden and his stalwart son "Will," of Brooklin, in the same district, now in charge, whose flock, freshened by frequent importations, is always strong, and whose matrimonial alliance with a scion of the Miller clan, would appear to realize, politically, the scriptural vision of the time when "the lamb and the lion shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them."



Southdown Two-year-old Ram.

First and gold medal, Bath and West Show, 1907. Owned by C. R. W. Adeane.

It was in 1875, at the St. Louis Fair, in Missouri, where I was showing Cotswolds and he Shropshires, that I first met that big-hearted Englishman, John Gosling, now of Kansas City, who has charmed Canadians at the Winter Fair at Guelph the last two years with his excellent addresses on live stock. He was considerably younger then, but had the same kindly disposition that has borne the fruit of a sterling character, though in close contact with the strenuous life of a people most of whom seem more intent upon laying up treasure for here and now than for the hereafter, and who are credited with the breeding of the distasteful phrase, "the almighty dollar," the sire of "graft."

"SHEPHERD."

## THE FARM.

### SETTLING IN NEW ONTARIO.

Farmer's son would like to go to New Ontario and take up a homestead, close to other farm if possible. What part would it be best to go to, and how could I secure the same? What would it cost me and my wife and little girl to go there, and how much money do you think I should require to get just the necessary implements to start with? An answer through your most useful paper, "The Farmer's Advocate," will oblige.

Grey Co., Ont.

The most desirable settlement in New Ontario would depend somewhat on the present location and circumstances of the party desiring to become a pioneer settler. In their case I would say that the District of Temiskaming probably offers as great advantages as any, as it is easily reached from his present location. The soil there is very fertile, and although heavily timber covered, is easily cleared, and the timber, largely spruce, is readily salable for pulp wood at good prices. This enables the settler to clear his land sometimes at a profit. If he desires to visit the district for the purpose of taking up land, he should write the Bureau of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for a certificate that will entitle him to a reduced rate of 1 2-3 cents per mile one way, or 2 1-2 cents per mile for return ticket, good for 40 days. There are two Crown Lands agencies in the district—one at New Liskeard, and one at Englehart, thirty miles farther north. The land in the former agency is now nearly all sold. On reaching Englehart he should apply to the local Crown Lands agent, who will supply him with a land guide to assist him in finding a suitable location. He would then require to make application by affidavits, stating his intention of becoming an actual settler, and have the affidavits of two people—the land guide and one other—to the effect that the land is unoccupied and unimproved. On payment of a cash deposit, usually half the purchase price, namely, \$40.00, he would be allotted a 160-acre location, the price of which is fifty cents per

acre, payable in instalments. He would then require to go into actual occupation of his lot within six months after the date of location, and reside upon the land at least six months in each year for four years in a habitable house not less than 16 x 20 feet in size. When he has been in occupation thus for four years, and has sixteen acres of land cleared and under cultivation, and upon payment of the full purchase money—\$80.00—he would be entitled to a patent or deed from the Crown.

After the settler has been six months in residence, and has two acres cleared and under cultivation, and the necessary house erected, he would be allowed to cut and sell all timber, other than pine, from any part of his lot free of dues. In the case of pine timber he does not become the owner of this until he has received the patent from the Crown, although he is permitted to cut and use such quantity as he requires for his own use for building, fencing or fuel, and he is only permitted to sell any pine timber cut in the actual course of clearing, subject to Crown dues of \$1.25 per thousand feet, board measure.

Maps of this and other districts, and particulars regarding them, can be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the Bureau of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

THOS. SOUTHWORTH,  
Director of Colonization.

### TOWNSHIP FOREST RESERVES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Close observation and experiments extending over centuries, and in many countries, have led to the conclusion that the country having at least 20 per cent. of its area under forest cover is more desirable for many reasons than one in which the forest area has been reduced beyond this point of safety. Some parts of Europe and Asia, that history tells us were once fertile and prosperous, are now nearly barren, owing to the removal of the forests.

Efforts are now being made on a large scale to make our own Western prairies more suitable for habitation and more successful in an agricultural way by planting trees, but the result aimed at will be necessarily slow of attainment.

In Ontario the Government has within recent years taken the wise course of securing a safe proportion of woodland in that part of the Province still remaining in the crown, by creating Provincial forest reserves, and over ten millions of acres have been permanently set aside for that purpose.

The southern part of the Province, however, has for years been in control of private owners, and in many of these counties, I regret to say, the safety line has been passed, and instead of having 20 per cent. of woodland, there is less than 10 per cent., and the inevitable results, dried-up water courses, spring floods, and increasing areas of drifting sands in some places are in evidence.

An effort is being made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to remedy this, in co-operation with the private owners of land, by supplying seedling trees for planting up waste areas, and adding to the wood-lot areas of the farmers willing to co-operate. It is difficult to convince some farmers that these trees will prove a profitable crop, owing to the long time between seed time and harvest.

I am personally of the opinion that to restore the proportion of wooded land in Southern Ontario, action by the people, collectively rather than individual effort, will be necessary. If the land were still held by the crown this could best be done by the Provincial Government, but it is not, and the next alternative is action by the township municipalities. To this end it has been recommended that the Municipal Act should be so amended that the townships could hold land in perpetuity for the growing of timber crops.

There are few townships in the Province in which there is no rough or waste land better suited for growing trees than for other crops. In some townships land of this sort is occasionally acquired by the municipality for arrears of taxes, but under the present act it can only be held for a limited term, when it must be offered for sale. It is suggested that the act be changed to allow land so acquired to be held indefinitely, and that township councils be authorized to purchase land for forest purposes. In order to secure proper and economic management of reserves so created, they should be placed under the control of the Provincial Bureau of Forestry, the profits, after deducting the cost of management, to go largely to the municipality in place of the taxes which might otherwise be levied on this land.

Aside from the incidental benefits derived by the individual members of the community from the presence of these masses of trees, and the local supply of fuel and timber thereby secured, there can be no doubt that under proper management the reserves could be made to yield a handsome revenue. There are similar communal forests in Europe that yield sufficient profit to relieve the citizens of all local taxes, and in some cases, in addition to the remission of taxes, the residents of so many years standing receive cash dividends from the public forests.

I know of no single reform more pregnant with benefit to the people of Southern Ontario in the future than this, nor one more suitable for thorough discussion in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH.