

Queen's University and College

KINGSTON
ONTARIO.

ARTS EDUCATION THEOLOGY MEDICINE

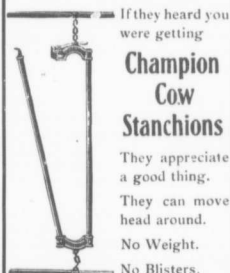
SCIENCE (Including Engineering)

The Arts course may be taken with attendance, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session. There were 1517 students registered session 1909-10.

For Calendars, write the Registrar,
GEO. V. CHOWN, B.A.,
Kingston, Ontario.

14

Cows Would Be Ticked



If they heard you
were getting

**Champion
Cow
Stanchions**

They appreciate
a good thing.
They can move
head around.

No Weight.
No Blisters.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS. Ithaca, N. Y.



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.**
Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 21 years of age, 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 agency, on certain conditions, by father, 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 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 his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate 50 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.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
W. W. COBY.

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

FINE TEMISKAMING FARMS

The Third Letter from Farm and Dairy's Editorial Representative in New Ontario

LISEKARD, NEW ONTARIO, July 20.—The visitor from the South need never fear not receiving a hearty welcome from the North. It receives him with open arms and welcomes him with an unquestioning, good-fellowship. It takes him into its confidence and tells him of its struggles and hardships, its hopes and ambitions.

One of the first to welcome the visitor is Mr. E. F. Stevenson, editor of the "New Liskeard Speaker." But Mr. Stevenson is more than an editor; he is just as enthusiastic about his farm on the East Road over a mile from Liskeard as any farmer in Temiskaming. "This is Farmer Stevenson, not Editor Stevenson," he told me one morning last week, and then he led me off to his new barn, a fine plank frame, cedar foundation one, equipped with the latest approved machinery. Mr. Stevenson's farm fronts on beautiful Lake Temiskaming and his house is not more than a couple of hundred yards from the water.

A LARGE PROFIT
"I came here six years ago," said Mr. John McFarlane, who also lives out on the East Road "and paid \$800 for the 100 acres with no clearing. Now I have 80 acres cleared and last year I had 90 tons of hay and 2,000 bushels of grain. This year I will have between 150 and 200 tons of hay."

Mr. McFarlane's farm is among the best in Temiskaming. In 1908 he built a timber frame barn, 48 feet by 68 feet. Like Mr. Stevenson's, it has a cedar block foundation. All the lumber used was taken off his own place—another example of the value of a lush farm.

Though he has cleared 80 acres in six years, Mr. McFarlane has not spent a single dollar that he did not get make out of the lumber he took out. "I would cut the trees and sell the lumber, then use the money in clearing the land," he explained. The farm is now worth something over \$15,000.

REFUSED \$10,000.
NEXT to Mr. McFarlane's farm is Mr. John Shaw's. Again the visitor see a magnificent farm with a new, well equipped barn. Asked what he valued his place at, "I hardly know," he replied, "but I refused \$10,000. You see we don't like to part with our farms in this country. It is characteristic of all Northerners. Examples are frequent of men having made fortunes up here and gone to the South Ontario to spend them, but before a twelve-month they were back in Temiskaming. There is something intoxicating in the clear sky, the fresh air and the bright sun, that unite to make New Ontario's the healthiest climate in the whole Dominion.

This section has the cream of the Temiskaming farms. Here your correspondent also called on Mr. A. S. McChesney and John McChesney. Both have fine farms. The former has built a new cement block house, three stories high. It is on a hill and commands a rare view of the surrounding country. In the foreground the regular rolling farms with their acres of waving grain, in the distance Lake Temiskaming with Liskeard and Haileybury nestling on its shore.

Another successful farmer on this road is Mr. John Richards. The writer found him with his four sons in a hay field of 50 or 60 acres. The hay is exceptionally heavy this year. "Just like cutting peas," remarked one of the boys as he got off the mower and pulled the hay away from the blade—an operation that was repeated two or three times in cutting one swath. Mr. Richards refused \$13,000 for his place.

Further along this road your correspondent came upon the Whalen Brothers and Mr. Reynolds working on the road. They have net as large clearings as the above, but are none the less, while others tied to a fence, "I paid \$200 for my farm," one said,



A Settler's First Crop

and after bringing my wife and children in had only \$10 left." Practically all the farmers in the clay belt had nothing left after reaching their land, but now the majority have a neat sum laid up against a rainy day and a farm whose value is increasing very rapidly. Of course, these are the ones that have been on the land for sometime.

A VERY NOTICEABLE characteristic of the Temiskaming farmer is that no matter what his circumstances he is invariably happy. Perhaps it is his optimism for the future, for here they live in the future; perhaps it is the healthy invigorating climate. I think it is the knowledge that he owns a home that to him is second to none in this fair and prosperous Dominion.



A New Liskeard Farm Home

and that he is independent in a loyal and free country.

As a rule, the houses are well furnished and comfortable. Most of the farmers are married and have families—another reason for their happiness and contentment. (The man who wrote this is a bachelor Editor.) On some roads the farmers have established rural telephone systems and before long telephones in the houses of Temiskaming will be the rule, as it is now in the older parts about Liskeard. At the present time this small por-

tion of the Great Clay Belt looks at its best. The grain, wheat, and barley show every indication of being a record crop. The hay is invariably heavy—some places the farmers say it goes four tons to the acre. On the average it goes over two and up here hay sells for \$20 a ton.

Many of the settlers are using new potatoes and the other vegetables are just as well advanced.

A GOOD ADVISOR.
As I mentioned in my letter last week, a farmers' excursion from old Ontario was suggested to me a short time ago. Since then, it has been mentioned a lot. All the while that it would be a fine thing, both for New Ontario and for old. To really appreciate Temiskaming one must see it for himself.—Colin W. Lees.

Winnipeg Exhibition

The array of live stock at Winnipeg's ten day summer fair has never before been equalled in the West. The leading classes of live stock were exceedingly well represented. The stable accommodation, especially for the horses, was altogether too small. Some of the cattle were housed in a tent, while others tied to a fence, stood in the blazing sun.

Much admiration was expressed by noted breeders from the east and from the west, for the class of live stock exhibited, particularly cattle. H. G. Clark of Georgetown, Ont., who had the task of judging the dairy section, said that although Ontario was noted for its dairy cattle, the west was fast coming to the front and would in the future eclipse the east and rank among the dairy countries of the world. At the time of going to press the report of the awards had not yet come. These will be given in Farm and Dairy next week.

Well known western breeders and exhibitors of Clydesdales such as Jno. Graham, R. H. Taber, Columbia and Beattie, P. M. Brodt & Son, J. C. M. Johns & Traynor Bros., Jas. Burnett, McKirdy Bros., S. Benson and several others, with a few fine animals, contested for places with the representatives shown by Graham Bros., of Claremont, also a choice lot exhibited by T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont.

The exhibit of swine more than surpassed the sanguine expectations of the judge, Mr. Clark, of Georgetown. He stated that while shows in the east could claim a more extensive exhibit, the west was fully equal in regard to quality. Yorkshires made the strongest showing, Berkshire were also good and three exhibitors exhibited Poland Chinas.

A special feature of the fair, the motor competition, was even more popular than ever. Eighteen engines in all underwent the severe tests required by the rules of the competition.

Westerners who visited the fair, holding at the exhibition were somewhat surprised to learn from the data displayed in connection with the Ontario fruit exhibit that 75 per cent. of all the fruit of Canada is produced in Ontario, including 60 per cent. of the plums, 70 per cent. of the apples, 80 per cent. of the small fruits and pears, and 99 per cent. of the peaches and grapes. Leading varieties of apples such as Northern Spies, Russets, Greenings, Ben Davis, Baldwins, Pippins, Snows and Starks, kept over in cold storage, neatly packed in boxes, were displayed to advantage. Such fruits as cherries, currants and gooseberries in the exhibit, demonstrated that Ontario can produce these fruits to perfection and can also place them on the western market as prime commodities. British Columbia tied with Ontario in the exhibition of fruits.—H.

I like Farm and Dairy very much and would not like to do without it. Drops, Leabster, Peterborough Co., Ont.