

the car—one
and you're
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with the

rolet

Oshawa

This 26 horse-
we've been de-
er roadster of the
dy in the spring.
or you now—and
rder in at once.
ished in all the
f Canada.

Company
imited

Factory at OSHAWA

estions and Answers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Taxes.

nts a farm from B for a term of
agreeing to pay a certain sum
y, do the road work and pay
except for local improvements.
municipal council some time this year
a tax of one mill on the dollar on
essment as a War Tax. Has A to
s special War Tax?

SUBSCRIBER.

—We think so.

cks, Poultry Feeds, Chicken
Diseases, Etc.

ow many ducks should be kept
e drake so the eggs will hatch

which is the best poultry feed put

which is the best poultry doctor

hens have diarrhoea with indiges-

F. A. M.

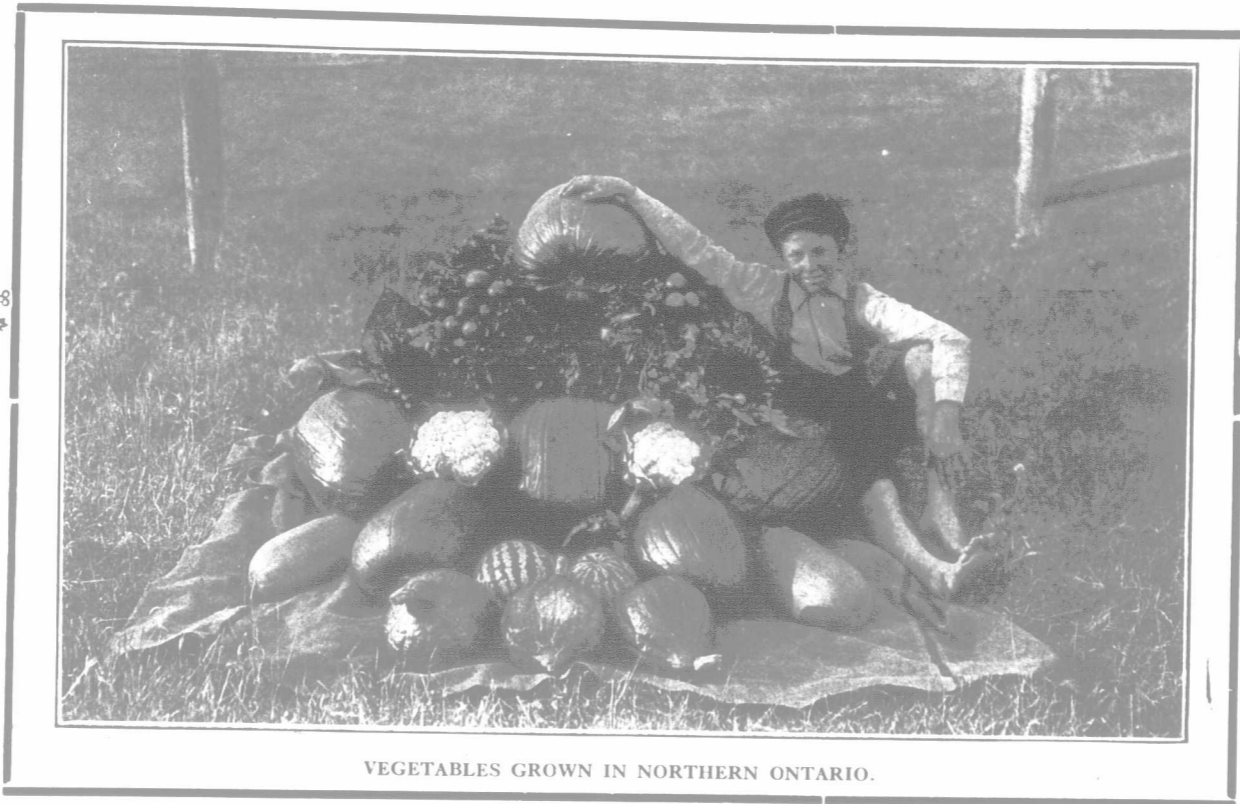
-1. Some drakes are better than
but from five to seven ducks
un with one drake. Some raisers
en more ducks to a drake, but
e to seven is a safe proposition.
e can not say. Reliable firms
e in these columns, and one could
amples of their products and
r themselves. The best makes

ood.
oultry Diseases," by E. J. Wort-
recent work along this line, and
ably serve the purpose as well

It may be procured through
e for 75 cents, post paid.

rrhoea is a symptom of indiges-
e does not always appear in
es. A bird may suffer from
ion when troubled with indiges-
owever, diarrhoea is more com-
e condition.

—Paw, why is the way of the
sor hard?
Because so many people have
on it, my son.



VEGETABLES GROWN IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Northern Ontario

A Vast New Land

It seems like a romance or a fairy tale to say that the people of Ontario possess a new land within its boundaries that is fully four times the size of Old Ontario and far larger than Great Britain, or France, or Germany. That new land—new in having been recently known and begun to be settled—is now known as Northern Ontario, and is divided into eight great districts—Nipissing, Timiskaming, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Patricia. It is 330,000 square miles in extent, and is 121,000 square miles larger than the largest of the three old countries named. So near to us, it is not prized as its worth demands. Later than the prairie in advertisement, this fact has carried the vision of homeseekers much more toward the treeless West than the tree-covered North. Yet both are great in rich extensive land. And the intending settler should not take a half view, but consider whether it is not worth while to investigate the merits of territory nearer hand.

Many Million Acres of Fertile Land

It should not be a great surprise that out of so vast an area there are, say, twenty million acres of agricultural land, most of which is good. There is what is called a Clay Belt, which extends westerly from the interprovincial boundary between Quebec and Ontario for over 400 miles, and which varies in depth, north and south, from 25 to 100 miles and more. The Clay Belt proper lies north of the height of land, and is an area of at least sixteen million acres of level or undulating ground. The soil, a rich clay or clay loam, is similar to that section of Timiskaming south of the height of land, where agricultural results have been excellent, and it is probably better than the level clay stretches of fine farming land in Manitoba. Sandy and gravelly ridges and areas appear in various places, but from the point of view of the general needs of the settler these have their own special advantages in affording material for concrete construction and road improvement. It is safe to say that from 65 to 75 per cent of the Clay Belt is good farm land, and that this percentage will be considerably increased by comprehensive drainage, which the rivers will aid in making easy. Aside from its immense resources in timber, mineral, water-power, fish, game,

and scenery, Northern Ontario contains one of the greatest expanses of fertile territory in the world.

The Soil as Settlers Find It

On the subject of soil the great majority of these same settlers emphatically affirm that it is good, and no one is unqualifiedly against it. Some of them use such strong expressions as—"Yes, whether it be in the clay loam or sandy areas, excellent crops are harvested, each soil produces its own individual crops to the best advantage;" "we have all kinds of soil—heavy clay loam and sandy loam—which cannot be excelled in any part of the Province;" "no better in the Dominion;" "will produce anything from No. 1 wheat to strawberries." The settlers are scattered far and wide over many hundreds of miles in the seven great districts of Northern Ontario. Naturally, therefore, everyone is not fully pleased, just as everyone is not quite pleased with the prairie.

What the Settlers Think of Bush Life

The great preponderance of their expressed preference lies on the side of the Bush. The following are some of their vigorous words: "Yes, I had two years on the prairie and I would not return, one reason is we can get out every day in the winter;" "bush land is more profitable;" "you have plenty of firewood and wood for repairing machinery, fence posts, lumber for building, etc.;" "no blizzards in winter, no windstorms in summer, there is shelter for stock, and good water;" "we have better homes and not so great loss with frost and hail;" "the deadly monotony of the prairie is outdone by the varied forms of foliage giving relief both to the eye and mind;" "there are beauties beyond description in the spring, only imagined on the long, unbroken prairie;" "it has many advantages—scenery, shelter, fuel, lumber, pine atmosphere, delightful walks, shaded;" "there is more employment in the winter months;" "one can manage with the bush life without capital better than in the prairie;" "the bush has too many advantages to mention in short space;" "I would not think of living in the prairie as long as I could get a bush farm;" "the bush farm for me."

The prairie has its own advantages, and we wish it all success, but Ontario naturally wishes a share of it.

FOR FREE LITERATURE DESCRIPTIVE OF NEW ONTARIO, SETTLERS RATES, ETC., WRITE TO

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