

WHERE SHOULD I SETTLE IN THE NORTHWEST, OR IN NORTHERN ONTARIO?

Do not forget that both great regions have their difficulties. If you think you can escape them by settling on the Prairie you may be sadly mistaken, especially if you have no capital. The difficulties are sometimes very great, and the overstrained man succumbs. He says bitter things about



A Great Country Nearer Hand.

trying weather, long hours, hard work, small wages, scarce winter work, railway freightage, and elevator charges, which we refrain from quoting, because they are just one side of the case. We are satisfied if we call a reasonable halt to your unqualified expectations, and get you to consider

A GREAT COUNTRY NEARER HAND

It has twenty million acres of the finest agricultural land in the world, producing first-class wheat, oats and barley, and the best of hay, clover, roots and vegetables. Think of wheat weighing 64 pounds per measured bushel, 25 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 40 to 90; barley, 40 to 60; Swedish turnips (on land unfertilized), weighing from 12 to 18 pounds each; cabbage, 20 pounds each; potatoes, 1 to 3 pounds each, 200 to 400 bushels per acre (unfertilized); field carrots, 26 inches; and blood beets, 16 inches long; clover, 4 feet; and timothy, 6 feet high; and two crops of hay or clover in one season. The soil is easier cleared of its lighter bush than was Old Ontario of its strongly rooted heavy trees.

Its bush relieves the monotony of the scene, protects from storm and wind, furnishes timber for the settler's dwelling, and fuel for his winter need, and is a source of income where markets are available. Large rivers and lakes and many lakelets water the land, and offer fine inducements to stock raising and dairy farming.

Hundreds of miles of colonization roads are built and being built, and 2,500 miles of railway are finished and 1,000 more in course of construction.

Cities, towns and villages with modern equipments are built along the lines of the various railways. Churches of the leading denominations and

good government schools are there, and there are exceptional facilities for establishing schools in the new unsettled districts.

Ready markets, with good prices, are in the various towns and cities, on the roads and railways, and in the mining and lumbering camps.

Open-eyed, industrious people are making thousands in the north, and are optimistic.

It is not far north, unless you include the upper limits of the newly added vast District of Patricia. The northmost railway, the Transcontinental, running through the heart of the great fertile area is practically on the same latitude as the Southern boundary of Manitoba.

Old Ontario people should think of this great opportunity lying at their door, with its farming sections peopled mostly by their kindred or their own race.

And intending settlers from the British Isles should consider that North Bay (the eastern entrance to it) is only 350 miles from Montreal, whereas Winnipeg is 1420 miles; Regina 1771; and Calgary 2251.

Read the Ontario Government's new handbook "Northern Ontario", given free, and you will get your eyes opened to an empire in magnitude, rich in soil, timber, and minerals, abounding in fish and game, an attraction for thousands of sportsmen and tourists, and the coming home of millions.

ONTARIO

Southern Ontario is the most populous and best developed section of the Dominion.

It has a fine fruit area of from 2000 to 6000 square miles. The capital invested is \$75,000,000, and the value of its fruit crop is estimated at \$20,000,000 per annum. Its gardens and orchards are among the best in the world, and no finer apples or peaches are grown anywhere. The demand for fruit is greater than the supply.

In these fruit lands there is a great opportunity for profitable investment.

Dairying is one of the great industries of Ontario, which makes more than half the cheese produced in Canada. The total value of dairy products of the province in 1911 is estimated at \$33,000,000.

In live stock the province leads, the total value for 1911 being \$214,720,424.

The value of field crops in 1911 (Dominion Government Census) was \$193,260,000, out of a total of \$565,711,600 for all Canada.

The annual agricultural production is \$350,000,000.

Its pine forests are the most valuable in America. The total lumber cut in 1910 was \$30,011,009, as against

\$47,492,178 for the other eight provinces combined. Ontario furnishes over 40 per cent of the value of the mineral output of Canada.

Its water powers are capable of generating from 5 to 6-million horse power.

The steam railways are one-third of the railway mileage of the Dominion.

There are 16,000 factories, with 500 million dollars of invested capital and 450 millions of annual output, giving the province the leading place.

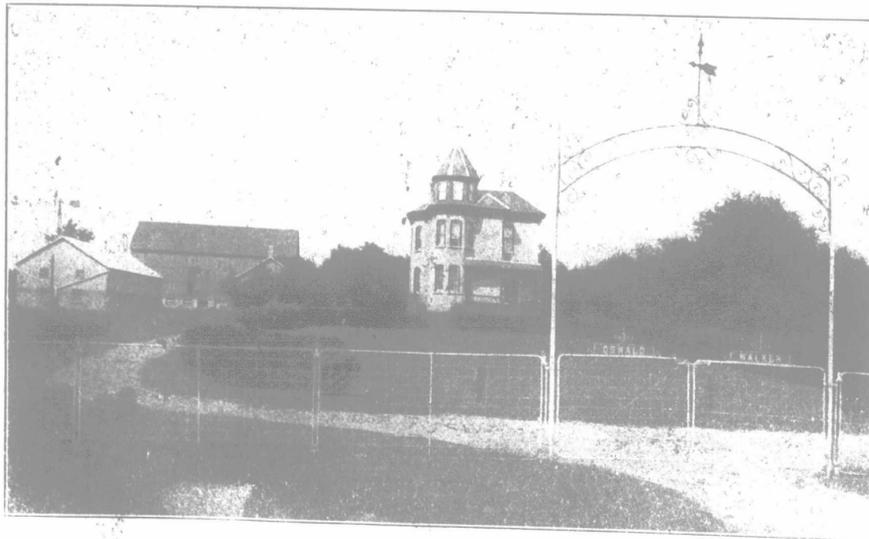
A complete system of elementary and secondary schools exists, with a high standard of education. The University of Toronto alone had in 1911, an attendance of over 4000 students.

Ontario has 375 Agricultural Societies, 80 Horticultural, 230 Farmer's Clubs, 100 Farmer's Institutes, 687 Women's Institutes, and a large number of Live Stock Associations and other organizations, with many thousand members.

The province has 292 cities, towns and villages, and 544 townships. Its population is 2,523,274, chiefly British or of British stock.

There is a great demand for farmers and farm hands. The products of the soil might easily be doubled, perhaps trebled, by careful progressive farming.

Here is an immense province, first in the Dominion, with golden opportunities. Its eastern boundary is less than 50 miles from the port of Montreal, but Canada is only about a week's sail from the British Isles.



An Ontario Farm Residence.

For Further Particulars Write to : **The Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.**
or **The Ontario Government Office, 163 Strand, London, England.**