

15,680,000 acres. The soil is clay or clay loam, nearly all suitable for farming purposes, and the region is watered by the Moose and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mattagami and Missinaibi, and the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenogami and Ogoke. Along this latter stream alone, about which, formerly, nothing was known, a tract of good land was found extending on both sides of the river for over forty miles, and in the district of Rainy River, between the surveyed townships around Dryden and Lac Seul, another extensive area of good land was found, about 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres in extent.

A great pulp wood forest has been located north of the height of land, extending across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, with a depth in some places of 50 miles. The timber embraces all the common pulp woods, such as spruce, poplar, jack pine and balm of gilead, as well as tamarac and cedar, along the banks of the streams. It is generally of good quality, usually thick on the ground, and ranges in size up to three feet in diameter. In the district of Nipissing, south of the height of land, an extensive pine forest was explored, and estimated to contain about 3,000,000,000 feet B.M.

The climate of this region is reported to have no features which would prevent the ripening of grain or the growing of root crops. It lies for the most part south of the 50th parallel of latitude, which crosses the Province of Manitoba near Winnipeg, and its climate does not differ much from that of the latter province. Crops of grain, potatoes and other vegetables, and even small fruits, were found growing as far north as James Bay.

From these reports, and from the success that has already attended settlement in this hinterland of Quebec and Ontario, it is evident that these extensive stretches of territory possess resources which only require development to suffice for the support of a large population, but which cannot be developed without the opening up of the country by means of a railway.

Crossing into Manitoba, near the English River, the Grand Trunk Pacific will enter the great Canadian West, a land of prairies and rolling hills, the richest grain and pasture land in the world, where millions of fertile acres await home seekers, and where comfort and independence are the sure rewards of industry and prudence. By common understanding, the Canadian west comprises Manitoba, and the three territories of Assinibioia, Saskatchewan and Alberta; an area of 238,151,680 acres. And to the north of the territories is the district of Athabasca, containing within its borders 155,622,400 acres of land alone. Much even of the promise. Of all this vast area only a fraction, or 4,700,000 acres, was last year under crop, producing more than one hundred million bushels of grain. This is merely an indication of the possibilities of the country, for when as large a proportion of the Canadian West is under cultivation as is the rule in the older and more thickly settled portions of the Dominion, Canada will be the greatest producer and exporter of bread stuffs in the world. enormous area of the latter is well within the wheat belt, and rich in agricultural

REASONS WHY

THE PEOPLE SHOULD REGARD THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC AS THE PEOPLE'S ROAD.

- Because it doubles the industrial productive area of Canada.
- Because it doubles opportunity for every man in Canada.
- Because it offers the shortest and best all-Canadian line from tide water to tide water, summer and winter.
- Because it is the only all-British railway across the continent under one management.
- Because it is so situated as to be most secure from foreign invasion; giving depth and therefore strength to our country, to the advantage of both Canada and the Empire.
- Because it gives employment and competition in transportation to 1,200 miles of grain growing country in the west.