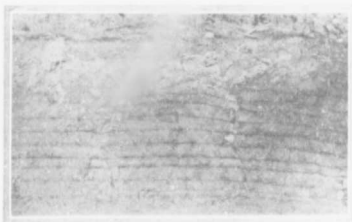


## Soil

The soil is chiefly clay loam, free from stones. The loam is generally in beds, 1 to 2 inches thick, which are separated by seams of fine sand or silt scarcely  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick. This seems to help the drainage of the soil, as water can be seen oozing out of the thin layer of sand along the river banks and in railway cuttings. The clay soil is covered in many places by a few inches of black earth. The roots of the spruce trees seldom reach below this, so that stumps can be easily removed after the land is cleared.



Bedded Clay Loam, shown in railway cutting

## Crops

All the usual crops of mixed farming have been successfully raised on a small scale at Hudson Bay Company's posts in the district for many years and excellent farms have already been opened in the Clay Belt, along the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. Hay, oats, barley, potatoes and root crops seem to excel. In the Lake St. John district of Quebec, which is shown at the eastern edge of the accompanying map, there is a population of about 60,000 in a thriving farming locality, and dairying and wheat raising are successfully carried on.

## Market

The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway is buying pulpwood cut by settlers on their own lands at \$4.00 per cord on the car, paying an advance of \$2.50 per cord when the wood is delivered at a siding or station. In a cut of more than 800 cords at Hearst during the past winter the average yield was 11 cords per acre.