

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland,
Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in
advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United
States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s. in advance.

3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line,
agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an
explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of
arrears must be made as required by law.

5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held respon-
sible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be
discontinued.

6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by
Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk.
When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your
subscription is paid.

8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In
every case the FULL NAME AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST
BE GIVEN.

9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent
Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change
of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.
We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of
New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,
Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of
Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us
must not be furnished other papers until after they have
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

grounds timothy was sown rather late in the
spring, and three months later the right to cut
it for hay was sold for \$25.00. A hundred dol-
lars' worth of hay was cut, and this spring \$50
had already been offered for the privilege of cut-
ting it again. All kinds of our staple farm crops
grow successfully except corn, which is not yet
produced to any extent. The first farmer in
Liskeard went there, we were told, nineteen years
ago, and part of the town is now situated on
the farm he occupied. Some two thousand bona-
fide settlers are now occupying land in the clay
belt, besides veterans, speculators and other non-
residents, and twenty thousand dollars' worth of
agricultural implements were distributed through
the Liskeard agencies this spring.

But will these conditions hold farther north?
There is every reason to think so. At Monteith,
450 miles from Toronto (mainly north), and 25
or 30 miles from the National Transcontinental,
the Ontario Government has established a pioneer
demonstration and experimental farm, which is
under the superintendency of J. Whitton, formerly
of Oxford Co., Ontario. The land on a portion
of this farm is rather more high and rolling than
the average in the district, though at the rear
the soil would seem to be fairly representative.
Over 100 acres have been cleared of the timber,
and about 16 acres put under crop. A piece of
fall wheat was sown last year on the 18th of
September, which would be rather late for best
results even in the south, and would seem to be
decidedly too late for a section so far north.
Notwithstanding, it came through the winter, and
although looking rather sickly in the spring, was
revived by recent rains, and on the occasion of
the press excursion visit on May 20th, was look-
ing fairly promising. Variety tests are being
conducted with spring wheat, oats, pea, barley,
turnips, mangels and carrots. A good class of
farm buildings has been erected, and the results
of the work at this station will be watched with
keen interest. Mr. Whitton informed the presen-
tation that four men and a team had "clipped" a
new section in about two days, indicating that
the clearing of the land is easy, concluding the

it is a timber country. He considered the pros-
pects encouraging.

A. J. McDonald, Crown Timber Agent, with
headquarters at Cochrane, the junction point of
the T. & N. O. Ry. with the National Transcon-
tinental, a level-headed Scotch-Canadian, from old
Ontario, who has lived in and travelled all over
the north country for years past, and knows it
like a book, has every confidence in the future of
the clay belt as an agricultural district. He is
of the opinion that the clay along the line of the
National Transcontinental is, if anything, more
friable and easily worked than at Liskeard. He
himself had a garden at Cochrane last year, where
he grew vegetables successfully. At Mistongo, on
the Transcontinental, 27½ miles east of Cochrane,
the construction camp had a garden last year
where they grew all their own vegetables, and had
as fine a bed of asters as any he ever saw in a
hothouse. On a point just north of Lake Abitibi
was another fine garden, with pansies growing
out all summer long uncovered until about the
15th or 20th of September. This year he said
there had been no frost of any account since the
first of May. As in the southern part of the
Province, the snow disappeared in March or the
early part of April, although afterwards the
weather, as in the South, was somewhat back-
ward. The tendency of this clay to pulverize is
extraordinary. It seems to be due to a large
amount of lime in its composition. Even where
it has been packed down by timbering with sledges
a light rain or even a heavy dew will soften it
and cause it to crumble. All along the railroad
where it has been thrown up out of the ditches
one may see it lying loose and flaky, naturally
pulverized into a beautiful seed-bed.

According to Bureau of Industry returns, the
area assessed in the Province of Ontario in 1908
was 24,497,406 acres, of which 14,132,061 were
cleared. Probably thirteen million acres of land
are under cultivation in old Ontario to-day. Six-
teen to twenty million acres await the plow in
this magnificent Northland. The land may be
cleared with comparative ease and a return de-
rived from pulpwood while the clearing proceeds.
The climate, while severe, is by no means inhosp-
itable. Snow is not particularly deep, and winds
are said not to be troublesome. To be sure there
is danger of damage by summer frosts, but proba-
bly not much more so than was the case when
old Ontario was settled. The land responds
readily to the effects of drainage, and parts which
are not otherwise fit for settlement will be eventu-
ally underdrained and tilled at a profit. Coch-
rane, at the junction of the Temiskaming and
Northern Ontario with the National Transconti-
nental (built by the Dominion Government to be
operated as part of the Grand Trunk Pacific sys-
tem), is on or below the forty-ninth parallel of
latitude which divides Manitoba and Dakota. On

the shores of Lake Abitibi, in about the same
latitude, tomatoes have been ripened without arti-
ficial aid, and potatoes thrive well in that region.
An official report by Frank Moberley, C.E., pub-
lished by the T. & N. O. R. Commission, has the
following to say on the climate of the Abitibi re-
gion:

The climate during the summer months along
the shores of Lake Abitibi seems to correspond
with that of Prince Edward Island, except in
months of September and October, when it is
colder. The winters are about the same as
Manitoba's. The following are the mean temper-
atures for six years at H. B. Post on Lake
Abitibi:

Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
33.3	47.3	57.7	64.3	60.5	52.8	40.7

But as you leave the shores of the lake the tem-
perature is lower; ten miles north along the line
of Transcontinental Railway it is about five de-
grees lower, and also to the south as far as Lake
Temiskaming. The climate, in fact, is exactly
similar to what it was in the south part of the
County of Grey some forty years ago.

Much other evidence and testimony could be ad-
duced, all going to indicate a magnificent future
for this great belt, which will some day support
millions of people on the land, and prove a con-
siderable factor, not only in Canada's develop-
ment, but in meeting the world's rapidly-increas-
ing demand for food and other products of the
soil.

Key to Views on Opposite Page.

(All but two from photos by our staff representative.)

A—Field of potatoes in blossom in rear view
of lumber-yard at Charlton, Ont., in 1906.

B—Town of Englehart from T. & N. O. R. de-
pot. Government greenhouse in foreground to
supply flowers and ornamental plants for the
railway.

C—Clearing the way for a town site, Cochrane,
Ont.

D—A mining camp at Cobalt. House on the
hill is the one in which Dr. Drummond, the Hab-
itant poet, died.

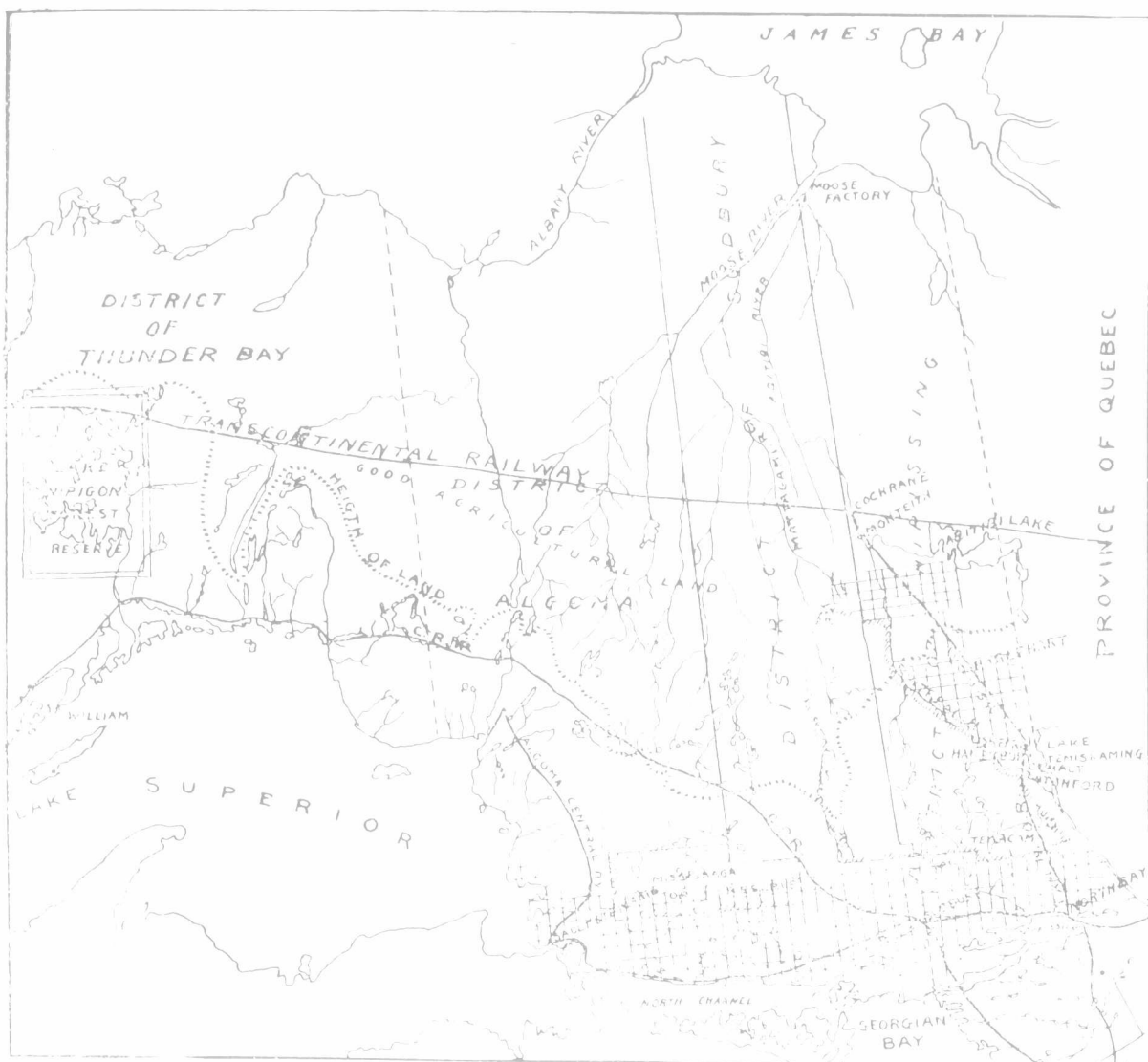
E—Not a "blind pig." Sow in Cobalt min-
ing district. Quite a number of pigs are to be
seen throughout the camp.

F—Bridge across the Mattagami River, show-
ing temporary trestlework. This was the
farthest point reached by the press excursionists.

G—Typical street scene in Cobalt, taken from
the Cobalt-Haileybury trolley-line station.

H—About fourscore school children at Coch-
rane, assembled for inspection by the press ex-
cursionists.

Central Figure—A typical Northerner. A. J.
McDonald, Crown Timber Agent at Cochrane.



Map Showing the Clay Belt of New Ontario.