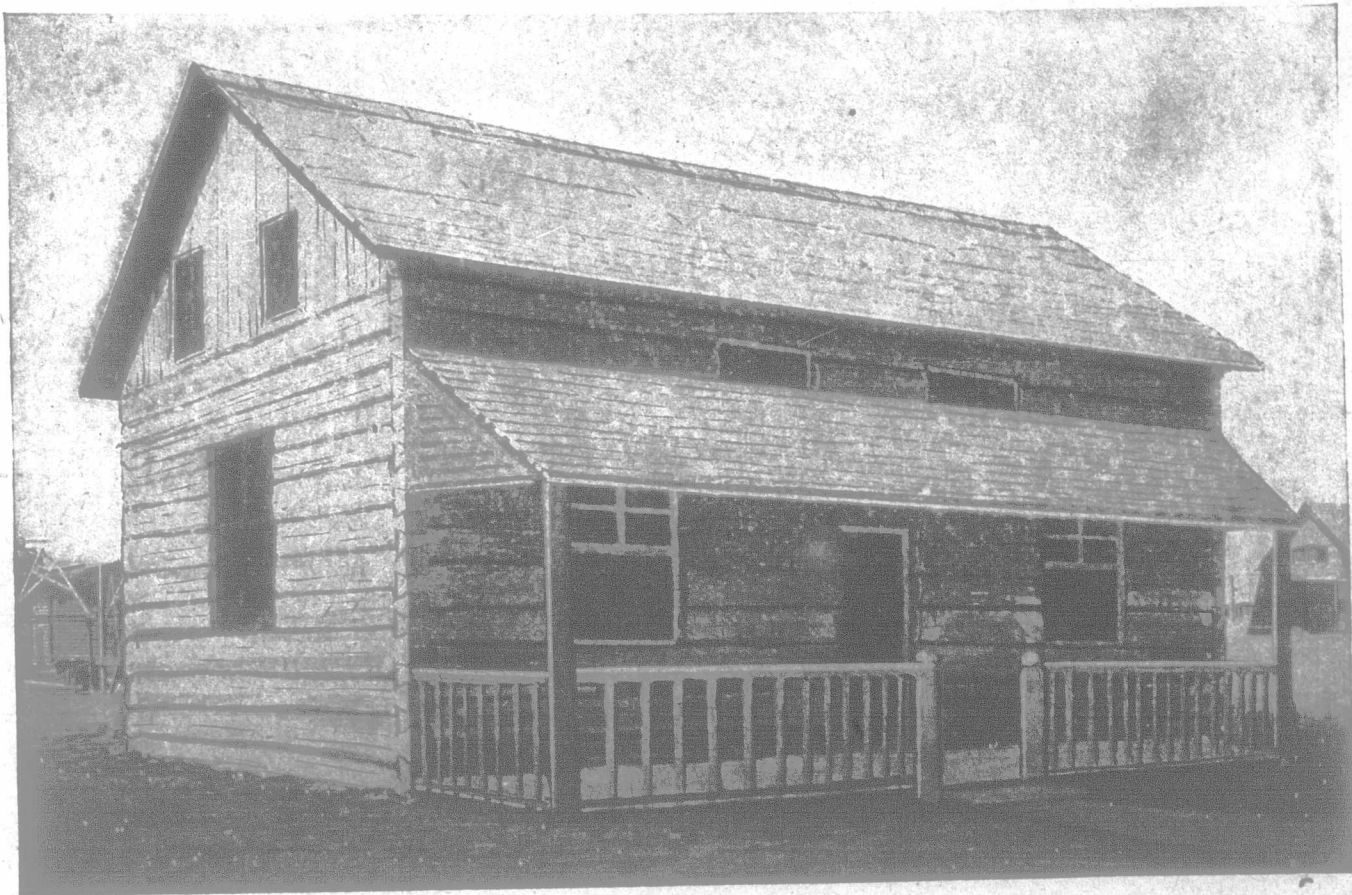




See This Model of the Settler's Home at the
Toronto National Exhibition, Aug.-Sept., 1916

Millions of Acres of Fertile Land Waiting Settlers—It's Your Opportunity

Northern Ontario, the great new land of freedom and promise, comprises a region large enough to include half a dozen European countries or the six New England and four Middle States of the American Union. Within that region there is an alluvial tract of calcareous clay, comprising probably twenty million acres of fertile arable land fit for "mixed farming."

This land is divided into eight great districts: Nipissing, Temiskaming, Sudbury, Alframa, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Jenora and Patricia. The vast resources of this great heritage are yet scarcely realized, it is but recently known and beginning in settlement.

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.

This immense region is connected with Southern Ontario by the Provincial Railway from North Bay to Cochrane, and is traversed from east to west by one of the finest railways in the world: the National Transcontinental Line, which runs from the Bay of Fundy to the Pacific Ocean. For twenty years the easterly part of it has been open for settlement, the land being sold to actual settlers at an almost nominal price.

What 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 that 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 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 on the prairie as long as I could get a bush farm; the bush farm for me."

There are many other advantages, all of which are told in our free literature.

Many Million Acres of Fertile Land

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.

For free literature descriptive of New Ontario, Settlers' Rates, etc., write to:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ontario

J. HOWARD FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines