

40 bushels. Peas, and other leguminous crops, are grown successfully. The district in general is especially suitable for potatoes, often producing 350 to 400 bushels per acre, and seldom less than 225. Turnips, carrots, beets, mangolds, parsnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, rhubarb and asparagus are profitable crops. Dairy farming and stock raising are easily carried on, owing to abundance of good water and grass crops in all parts. All kinds of clover and timothy thrive naturally as soon as land is cleared and yield from 3 to 4 tons per acre. Milk will fetch \$2 per 100 lbs. and cream \$1.25 per gallon in the Fort William and Port Arthur markets. Beekeeping and poultry raising can be developed. Large fruits can hardly be grown on a commercial scale, but small fruits, especially strawberries, give good returns. The district is principally timbered with jack pine, spruce, cedar, tamarack, birch and aspen. Cost of clearing ranges from \$5 to \$20 per acre. Vast iron deposits occur at Atikokan, between Port Arthur and Fort Frances. There are innumerable lakes and streams, many of which are navigable. The largest body of water is Lake Nipigon, in the Nipigon Forest Reserve, about the centre of the district. It drains into Lake Superior by the Nipigon River, which is famous for its speckled trout fishing. Transportation is afforded by the Can. Nat. Ry. and C.P.R. at the south. In addition, the Canadian Nat. Ry. has a branch line from Superior to Port Arthur. The South-western Section is well served by the Can. Nat. Ry. and C.G.R., which converge at Fort William, and by the Can. Nat. Ry. at the north. Write G. R. Duncan, Fort William.

DISTRICT OF PATRICIA. This district was added to the province in 1912. Its area is about 157,400 sq. miles; bounded on the west and northwest by the Province of Manitoba; south and southeast by the English and Albany Rivers; east and northeast by Hudson Bay and James Bay, with a coast line of 400 miles. The greater part of the district is still unexplored and uninhabited.

FORESTS. Total area of forest land in Ontario is estimated at 102,000 sq. miles. North of the C.P. Ry. are about 60 million acres covered by spruce, jack pine, and poplar. Red and white pine are found in large quantities in the Timagami Forest Reserve around the shores of Lakes Timagami and Lady Evelyn; along the Montreal, Sturgeon and Wahnepitae Rivers and their tributaries; in the Mississaga Reserve, on the river bearing the same name and along its numerous tributaries; in the district of Rainy River, along the Min-