

TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO
RAILWAY

Owned by the Province of Ontario

SIR JAMES P. WHITNEY - - Premier

FORTUNES FOR FARMERS

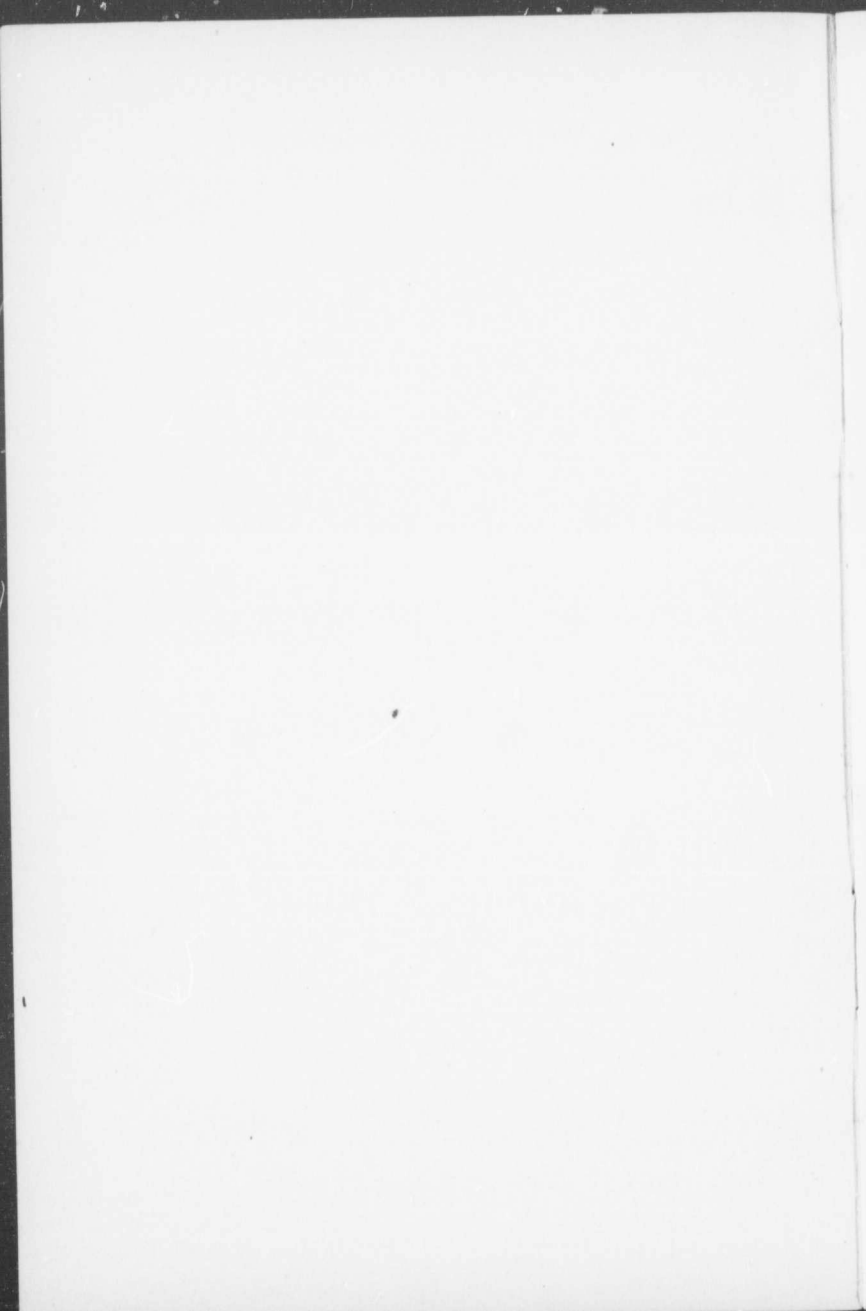
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⋮ ⋮ **NEW ONTARIO** ⋮ ⋮

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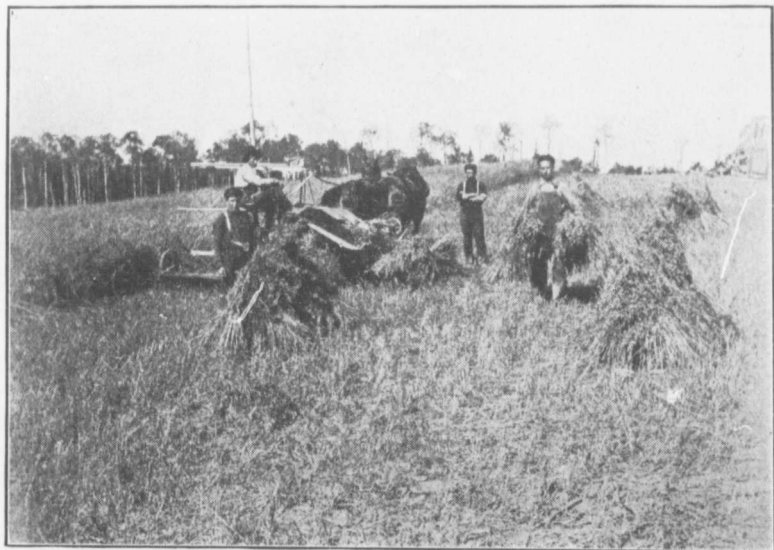
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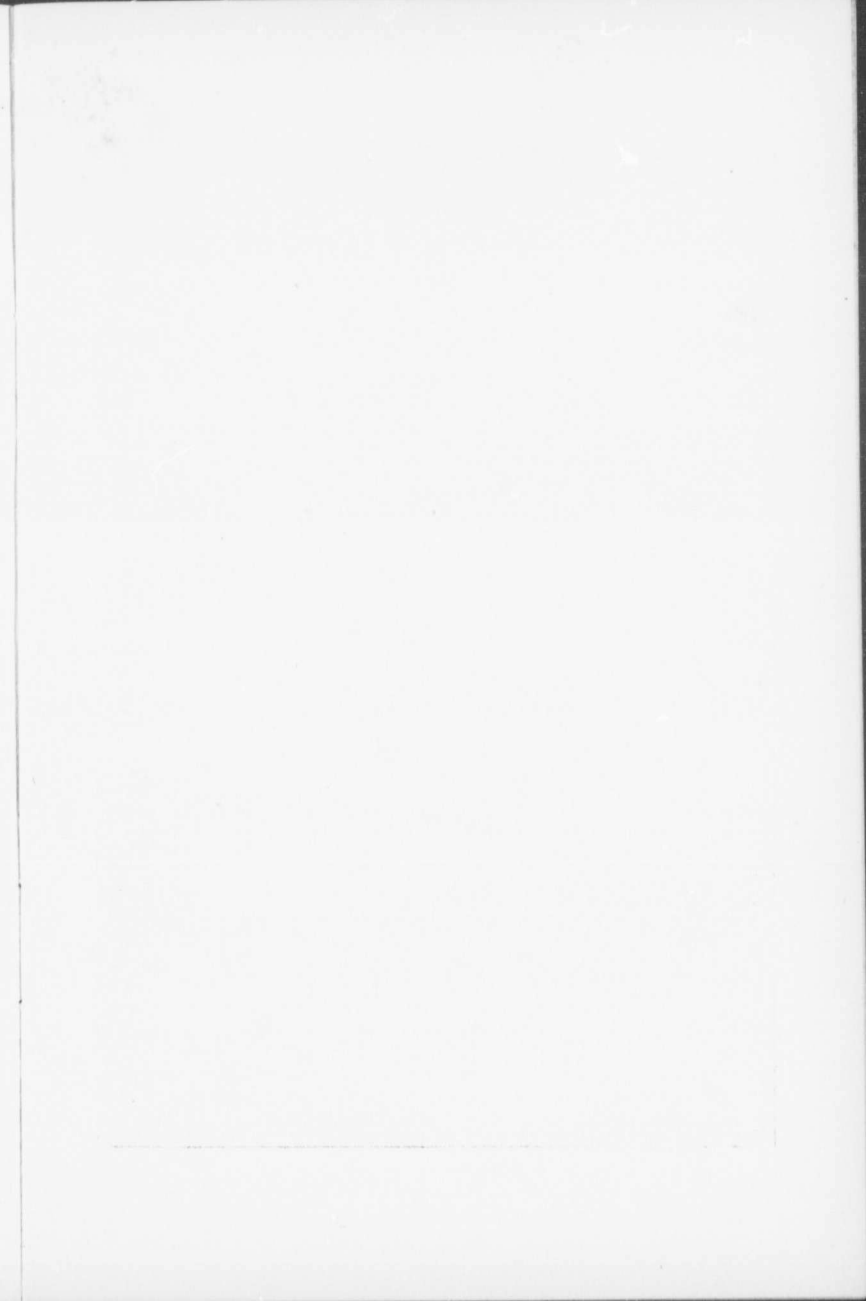
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THE FARM AT MONTIETH



PRESSING HAY





GRAIN AND GRASS EXHIBIT

The Great North Land

ALONG AND ADJACENT TO THE

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway



Opportunities *for the* Sons
of Old Ontario Farmers

1911 ?

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FORTUNES FOR FARMERS IN NEW ONTARIO

BY WALTER JAMES BROWN

The Temiskaming Land

For generations the restless, adventurous and ambitious among mankind have been seeking new opportunities for the conquest of nature by exploration and settlement in countries that were previously unknown to the civilized world. In the early years of the twentieth century, Canada is the magnet that is attracting to itself the ambitious and progressive of all peoples. The whole country is going ahead in a phenomenal manner. In agriculture, mining, lumbering, railway building, commerce and industry, the progress of the country is not only unparalleled in its previous history, but unequalled by any other country in the world. The advancement is not only rapid, but is permanent, and is built on the solid foundation of national industry, intelligence and integrity. Among the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada, Ontario occupies the chief place. It is first in population, first in social advancement, first in education, and first in the production of agricultural, commercial and industrial wealth. Only a small part comparatively speaking of the total area of the Province has so far been settled. Its people are the descendants of some of the finest stock of the British race. The standards of conduct among its people are perhaps higher than among any other population of the same extent living under similar conditions. There are no invidious class distinctions, no barriers to progress, and no limitations to opportunity. A man of worth is recognized for the powers he has within himself, and the best positions in the land are open to him should he prove himself capable of discharging the responsibilities of public service.

The Home-Seeker's Country

The foregoing facts are of primary importance and of supreme moment to the home-seeker. When a man decides to break the home ties of his childhood and youth and seeks a dwelling place in a district more or less remote, he is justified in weighing carefully all the material and social advantages or disadvantages incident to his residence in a new country. He has not only his own welfare and

happiness to consider, but in most instances those of his children also. The resident of the old world who looks forward to a new home in Ontario can rest assured that he is not making anything more than a temporary sacrifice of the privileges of civilization which are dear to his heart. It is true that he must undertake the obligations of pioneer life; but within easy reach and in the space of a few short years he will find that at his very door are the same facilities he formerly enjoyed for intellectual and social advancement and improvement and, in addition, the greater opportunities for the acquisition of material wealth that are characteristic of a new country because of the vast stores of available wealth locked up in the land itself. This great wealth has been accumulated by the operation of natural law through untold centuries and is his for the asking. The new-comer without influence, without available capital, with nothing except his own strong arms, his own intelligence and his determination to succeed, will shortly secure his independence and attain a standard of living that is only possible to those who have broad acres of their own and a home where contentment and happiness reign.

A Chance for the Poor Man

The dissatisfied city-dweller in the older parts of the Dominion who notes the boundless achievements of his country and yet feels that he has no part in them because he cannot separate himself from the tread-mill of city life, has awaiting him in the newer parts of our great country the opportunities that he so much desires, which, if he grasps them, will make him his own master and will give him the independence and competency that are otherwise beyond his fondest hopes and dreams. To the poor man, whether in town, village or rural district, who cannot make his way in the world as rapidly as he thinks he ought, the new north country is the land of opportunity. It is a land that offers to him labor in abundance, and good wages. It provides a harvest for his reaping. The best land for farming purposes anywhere within this broad Dominion may be his very own if he will for a short time undergo the few hardships incident to pioneer life and will toil to win it.

The Spirit of Enterprise and Enthusiasm

Northern Ontario is the land of opportunity for the ambitious youth, for men who have found themselves misfits in other occupations, for those who desire to seek health and happiness in the open country, for people who have met with misfortune in business or otherwise become disheartened because of the intense competition and strain of life in the congested centers of population. It is not, however, a land for the slothful, for the idle, or the profligate. The

very atmosphere in northern Ontario is permeated with the spirit of enterprise and enthusiasm. The conditions there are a spur to the man of ability to act the Columbus to his own undiscovered future. They urge him to use all his talents, to be diligent, to be thrifty, and to make the most of his opportunities. Those who have already settled in that country realize that there are no limits to their possibilities for development or for the acquisition of wealth or power. The country is so vast, its opportunities so great and its possibilities so illimitable, that those who are early on the ground cannot help but attain success.

Easier by Far

Pioneer life in old Ontario was altogether a different proposition from that in the new Northland. The early settlers in the more southern countries suffered many privations because the country had few, if any, of the modern facilities for development such as rail-ways, convenient markets, government roads, and other conditions that are characteristic of the present century. It is possible in five years to make more progress in home building on a northern Ontario farm than it was in a generation at the time the lower coun-ties of the Province were settled. As the townships along the rail-ways are opened up all the conveniences of a settled community, of an established and highly developed civilization are quickly installed. These are important considerations and are facts that should not be overlooked. But the opportunities in northern Ontario are much greater than have been thus far suggested to the mind of the most thoughtful or most imaginative reader.

A Vast Area

Northern Ontario embraces the greater part of the Province which is the key-stone in the arch of our splendid Dominion. It covers an area of 140,000 square miles, or 20,000 square miles larger than the British Isles, and is divided into six great districts—Nip-issing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and Kenora. This territory is covered for the most part with valuable forests, containing merchantable timber and pulpwood in enormous quanti-ties. Among the trees growing in this splendidly wooded country are spruce, tamarac, cedar, pine, poplar, birch, and balm-o'-gilead, with an undergrowth of hemlock, maple, ash, and alder. Its lum-bering industries are of considerable magnitude and for years to come will be an important source of wealth. It is rich in minerals, especially gold, silver, nickel, copper and iron. It is abundantly watered with lakes and rivers, and has perhaps the finest water-

powers in the whole world. It has enormous areas of fertile soil. Its famous "Clay belt" contains an estimated area of between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000 acres.

Wealth in Minerals

The untold mineral wealth of northern Ontario is one of the great surprises of the present century. The gold fields of the Porcupine District are attracting wide attention. The famous silver camp at Cobalt has riveted the interest of the mining world. The greatest of nickel deposits have been located at Sudbury, and the iron mines at Michipicoten are noteworthy for their wonderful productiveness. The region of mineral bearing rocks lies for the most part south of the great agricultural area known as the "Clay Belt." Each year new discoveries are being made and new stores of mineral wealth are being uncovered. The possibilities of the country for mining purposes have not as yet been measured, and, therefore, are beyond the range of accurate estimate. The prospector and the speculator are holding high carnival among the mineral fields of the north country. Some of them are attaining wealth, a few are becoming fabulously rich, but in the meantime the farmers of the adjacent country are reaping the real harvest by selling their products to the mining camps at fancy prices.

The T. & N. O. Railway

The main artery of the eastern or Nipissing District of northern Ontario is the Government steel highway, namely, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. This line is owned by the Province of Ontario and is operated by a Commission of able business men who are not only interested in making the road itself a success, but desire intensely to assist in the development of the country through which it passes. Its main line runs in a north-westerly direction, from North Bay to Cochrane, a distance of 252 miles. At Cochrane, it intersects the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which, when finished will carry through traffic from Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast, to Moncton, New Brunswick, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The T. & N. O. Railway is a first-class pioneer road. Its building was instrumental in discovering the silver deposits of Cobalt. It has been a paying undertaking practically from its inception. When it connects with the completed transcontinental road west of Cochrane, it will probably carry a very large amount of traffic to and from the central provinces of the great Canadian west. The importance of this highway to the home-seekers in the great Clay Belt cannot be over-estimated. It provides the facilities for getting in supplies and

makes the marketing of produce, lumber, pulpwood, etc., comparatively easy. It means the development of numerous local towns. It will render assistance in utilizing the excellent water-powers available on every hand. It brings to the settlers the convenience of civilization. It provides easy access for tourists and others who desire to become acquainted with the country. It increases the value of land as soon as settlement is made.

A Great Public Servant

The people of Ontario are proud of this railway and its management, while the lumbermen, miners and farmers of the Northland will depend in greater and greater measure upon the services it performs. The settler will be under no necessity of waiting for an outlet for his products. Moreover, the possibilities of the "Clay Belt" as a live stock country are exceedingly promising, and the railway will do a very great deal toward making these possibilities within easy reach of the settlers.

The Landscape Beautiful

The Temiskaming Land

The traveller through northern or greater Ontario cannot but be charmed with the beauty of the landscape. From North Bay to Haileybury there is a good deal of rough country. The rocks are prominent, but the hills and valleys are clad with a thick forest growth—a mantle of perpetual green and gold of varying shades and tints. At Haileybury, which is just north of Cobalt, the "Clay Belt" begins, and extends in an unbroken line for forty-one miles; then follows a stretch of country of about twenty-five miles in width more or less broken with rock. After this there is a stretch of eighty miles of unbroken clay to the end of the railway at Cochran; but the clay soil extends at least a hundred and twenty miles farther north to the vicinity of James Bay. The term "Clay Belt" might at first suggest a vast, barren or ugly area of country. But this is not the prospect that meets the eye of the visitor. The new farming territory of the Northland is found to be densely wooded in all directions. Its fascinating forests appeal most strongly to the aesthetic eye during the spring and autumn months. The trees are mixed in character and the leaves of the deciduous members of the forest family contrast vividly with the darker shades of the spruce and balsam that abound throughout the country. The land is rolling and here and there throughout its extent are splendid rivers, gorgeous waterfalls, and clear crystal lakes that sparkle in the mid-day sun. The forests are carpeted with luxuriant colored mosses and during the summer season the woods are full of song. The

prospect for the home-seeker in this wooded country is far more conducive to happiness and contentment than is the bleak and wind-swept prairie land of the great West. The farmer finds solace in the woods. They are his source of supply for fuel, for revenue, and for game. The rivers and lakes abound in fish and water-fowl. The attractiveness of the country is so great that its never-ending charms must remain undescribed and unpictured until the visitor or settler beholds them with his own eyes and experiences them for himself.

The West or the East?

There is a strong tendency among prospective settlers coming to Canada to pass by the Province of Ontario and to rush through the splendid east to locate in the prairie provinces of the central west. This tendency is due in a measure to the extensive and widespread advertising which the west has received; but it is also due to the intense desire on the part of the transcontinental railways to settle their lands in order to provide traffic for the future. No fault can be found with those who direct the flow of the tide of immigration, but it is worth while to consider some of the advantages of the respective countries. In northern Ontario the soil is extremely rich in vegetable fertility. It is well watered and is protected from the wind by the forest areas. Its climate is rigorous, but more equable than on the open prairie. It is moderated by the proximity of salt water in the Hudson's Bay. There is plenty of work for the settler during his spare time on the Government roads and during the winter in cutting the timber and teaming. The country quickly partakes of a homelike character. It is possible to make a real home in northern Ontario with plenty of trees about and beautiful landscape views in all directions. Markets are near, transportation facilities good, and the big cities are not more than two days distant. In the West, on the other hand, it is possible to get larger acreages under crop in a shorter time. But there the farmer is constantly fighting to maintain his soil moisture, which is necessary in order that his crops may utilize the soil fertility. The prairies are swept with wind and sometimes by devastating fires. The cold of the prairie is more penetrating than that of the wooded country in the same latitude. There is little or no work for the farmer and his teams during the winter months. The markets for farm produce are remote. Transportation is sometimes difficult and usually costly. The lack of water, and in some sections the presence of alkali causes great inconvenience. Fuel is difficult to secure except near the coal regions. More capital is required to start farming in the west than in northern Ontario, while the results in actual profits are seldom greater in the end.

It is interesting to note that many of the foregoing considerations and others that might have been mentioned have influenced

numerous settlers in the west to sell their holdings, and take up land afresh in the Nipissing District of northern Ontario.

The Finest Farming Land

The agricultural wealth of the 13,000,000 acres of arable land in the southern part of the Province of Ontario has been the basis of the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada, and, it is safe to say, is the pride of the Canadian people. But in northern Ontario there are between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000 acres of the finest farming land in any part of the world. It is for the most part sedimentary clay, as that country was at one time the bottom of a great lake, the waters of which gradually receded sometime after the close of the glacial period. The soil is of great thickness and runs all the way from stiff clay to sandy loam. As a rule it is clay loam, with a heavy covering of humus. When the trees are being removed the farmers sometimes burn too much of the vegetable mould from the surface. Experience has proven that it is a better plan to spend a little more time in clearing and plough the surface covering of vegetable matter down into the clay, thus making an excellent soil capable of producing enormous crops for a long succession of years. The chief handicap at the beginning of crop production is to secure adequate drainage. For this reason the early settlers have endeavored to select land that is naturally drained or could be sufficiently drained by open ditches. When the clay soil is ploughed in the fall it becomes exceedingly friable and easy to work.

Crop Production Abundant

The prospective farmer is interested in the kinds and quality of crops the soil will produce. He will find in northern Ontario in the districts where settlements have been made that clover grows luxuriantly, and where clover can be grown in such quantities all kinds of cereals may be expected to yield excellent results. Peas, oats, barley and wheat are grown successfully, the quality being exceptional. For vegetables, field roots and potatoes the country seems to be ideal. The Nipissing district is certain to be the great potato growing area of the Province of Ontario. The tubers, because of the richness of the soil, are inclined to become too large for the market's demands, therefore, smaller varieties will have to be planted. The form of the potatoes, their smooth skin, and excellent table qualities make them exceedingly attractive to the buyer. As the country develops the farmers will probably make a specialty of seed production, and will supply other parts of Ontario and the provinces lying to the east with their seed, grain and potatoes. This will mean the most remunerative kind of farming for the settler.

Products of Skill

The greatest future for the northern Ontario farmer probably lies in the raising of live stock, dairy products, meat and wool. This means that the soil fertility will be conserved and only the product of the farmer's skill will be shipped out of the country. It will be possible in a few years to feed cattle, sheep and swine more than the rich land itself produces. The great water-powers of the country will no doubt be used for purposes of milling western wheat, and the by-products of the mills will be close at hand for stock feeding purposes. The presence of abundance of pure water will make live stock raising easy. The fertility of the soil and especially its facility in growing clovers and other grasses, roots and cereals, will provide stock feed in prodigious quantities. The easy access, with a short rail haul, to the growing cities of Ontario and Quebec, will make a permanent outlet for all the surplus products of the country. As live stock is far more profitable than grain growing it will be readily seen that the future is bright for the northern Ontario farmer.

Local Markets

The possibilities of the local markets should not be overlooked. For the present and for many years to come the mining population, lumber camps and growing towns, will absorb all the farm produce that it is possible for the settlers to supply. The prices for everything the farmer has to sell are exceptional in these localities. The present local market is so profitable that it is not impossible for a farmer on less than a hundred acres of land to secure for his annual crop a gross return of between two and three thousand dollars. In a few instances progressive farmers have become independent in the short space of five years.

Groundless Prejudices

The chief prejudices against the "Clay Belt" as a land for settlement may be summarized in two words, cold and woods. So far as the climate is concerned specific data are not available, but an examination of the map reveals the fact that the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway where it crosses the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway at Cochrane, not quite 500 miles from Toronto, is on the same parallel of latitude as the southern boundary of Manitoba. Therefore, the country to the south is no colder than Manitoba. The climate around the shores of Lake Abitibi in the summer months is similar to that of Prince Edward Island, but slightly colder in September and October, while the winters are about the same as in Manitoba. The climate of Cochrane, which is in the 49th parallel of latitude, is not more severe than that of

Winnipeg, which is just below the 50th parallel. Lumbermen who have spent many winters in the northern portions of Nipissing claim to have suffered less from the cold there than when in the vicinity of Toronto. The snow covers the ground at a depth varying from eighteen to thirty inches. The soil underneath does not freeze. While the thermometer registers from 30 to 32 degrees below zero during a cold snap, one does not realize the severity of the weather because of the clearness of the atmosphere and the protection afforded by the growth. During the latter part of June and the whole of July the heat is rather intense, the thermometer registering from 90 to 95 degrees in the shade, while the long daylight hours make possible the luxuriant growth of all forms of plant life.

The Woods An Asset

The prejudice against the woods is equally groundless. The settlers consider the timber growth an asset instead of an encumbrance. The removal of the timber constitutes the first crop from the soil. When one can get from 10 to 15 cords of pulpwood per acre and receive for it \$3.00 to \$4.00 a cord, it is worth while. Cedar poles may be sold for \$1.50 to \$5.00 each, while railways ties will bring thirty to thirty-five cents each. It is estimated that on an average it will cost to clear green bush and stump it ready for the plough in one season between \$35 and \$40 per acre. But by taking more time and allowing the stumps to rot sufficiently so they can be easily pulled, the cost may be reduced to \$5.00 an acre. The timber is all comparatively young, the largest trees appear to be about fifty years old. When a farmer is able to make his clearings from year to year as occasion may require, his crop of pulp-wood, poles and ties will pay him handsomely for the expense incurred. If he has a little capital to begin with he can clear his land more expeditiously than if he must depend on his own labor and must work out in the meantime for money to support his family.

A Glimpse Into the Future

Reference hitherto has been made to the splendid water-powers of northern Ontario. It is undoubtedly the best watered country on the continent of America. If a portion of the forest growth be maintained the rivers and lakes will prove an inexhaustible source of supply of power from which to generate electricity. It is well known that industrial England owes its supremacy very largely to the black coal underneath its surface. But here in northern Ontario we have "white coal" in the form of electricity to be generated from the waterfalls with even greater possibilities for industrial development than have ever prevailed in Great Britain. Who can measure

the growth of a country of such prodigious wealth in this respect? It does not require much imagination to see great milling plants established at convenient points along the railways in the Northland. It is quite possible also that the whole of that vast area will be covered with a network of electric roads connecting with the railways which will be the central arteries of trade. The availability of power for the use of the farmer in running his machinery and in lighting his buildings, is an asset that only awaits development. The presence of cheap power will encourage the establishment of large manufacturing plants close to the great deposits of ores and other necessary ingredients, which in turn, means, of course, an increase of population and the multiplying of local markets for farm produce. A few years will suffice to reveal something of the potentialities of the country in this direction also.

Recreation and Sport

In seeking a home for himself and family, material considerations are not all that a prosperous settler takes into account. The question is often asked, What are the opportunities for recreation and sport? Surely in this regard the country is not lacking. It is in truth the sportman's paradise. An increasing number of tourists and pleasure seekers are making the Northland their annual recreation ground. They camp on the shores of the lakes and rivers during the summer months, and hunt and fish in the autumn. Their presence means ready markets and easy money for the settler. But he may also participate in the pleasures of handling rod and gun. Game is plentiful and of many kinds—moose, caribou, red deer, bear, beaver, otter, wild duck, partridge, and ruffed grouse are there, while fish abound in the rivers and lakes, and the angler finds salmon trout, speckled trout, white fish, herring, pickerel, black bass, and sturgeon. As the Provincial game laws are strictly enforced, the prospects for the continuance of good shooting and fishing for many years to come are excellent.

Millions of Acres of Free Land

In the Temiskaming Country

In the foregoing pages the great opportunities available for homeseekers in the Nipissing District and more especially along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, have been suggested. The country is especially attractive to people who desire to settle on the land and make permanent homes for themselves and their families. It should not be forgotten that the Province of Ontario has still many millions of acres of excellent Crown land to spare. Much of it is free, while much of it can be had for fifty cents

per acre, and even improved farms may be purchased at reasonable prices.

Fortunes for Farmers in Northern Ontario.

Agricultural Implements Received, Years 1909, 1910, and up to March 28th, 1911

Description.	Number Received			Tot.
	1909.	1910.	Up to March 28th, 1911.	
Binders	10	77	55	142
Cream Separators	9	68	31	108
Cultivators .....	...	4	8	12
Feed Grinders .....	...	14	6	20
Farm Sleighs .....	...	102	104	206
Fanning Mills	5	22	31	58
Farm Wagons	30	199	99	328
Farm Scales .....	...	15	28	43
Gasoline Engines for Threshers.	2	5	7	14
Hay Rakes	17	135	109	261
Harrows (Disc)	121	211	138	470
Harrows (Spring Tooth)	7	37	27	71
Harrows (Sections Smoothing)..	57	121	168	346
Hay Forks	6	6	...	12
Hay Pressers .....	...	17	3	20
Hay Loaders .....	...	...	3	3
Land Rollers	34	76	12	122
Manure Spreaders	3	7	5	15
Mowers	14	141	113	268
Pulveriser .....	...	...	2	2
Plows (Hand)	47	131	82	260
Plows (Sulky) .....	...	9	...	9
Rake (Side Delivery) .....	...	1	...	1
Reapers	3	2	...	5
Root Pulpers. ....	...	...	6	6
Sickle Grinders	7	17	18	42
Seeders .....	...	7	...	7
Scufflers	9	59	41	109
Seed Drills	9	22	71	102
Straw Cutters	3	18	21	42
Threshing Machines	3	3	4	10

Threshing Machine Engines .....	...	...	5	5
Tread Powers .....	...	...	2	2
Turnip Seeders .....	...	...	5	5
Tedders .....	...	23	26	49
				<hr/>
				3,175
Wind Mills .....	...	3	...	3
Wire, Fencing (Cars) .....	...	7	...	7





BARLEY CROP



SORTING POTATOES



The _____
Temiskaming and
Northern Ontario
Railway

have a Land Department where those interested can secure any further information they may require.

FREDERICK DANE

Land Commissioner
25 Toronto St., Toronto

GEO. W. LEE

Asst. Land Agent, T.&N.O. Ry.
North Bay, Ont.