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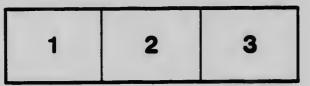
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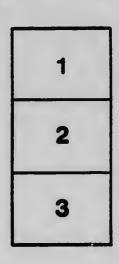
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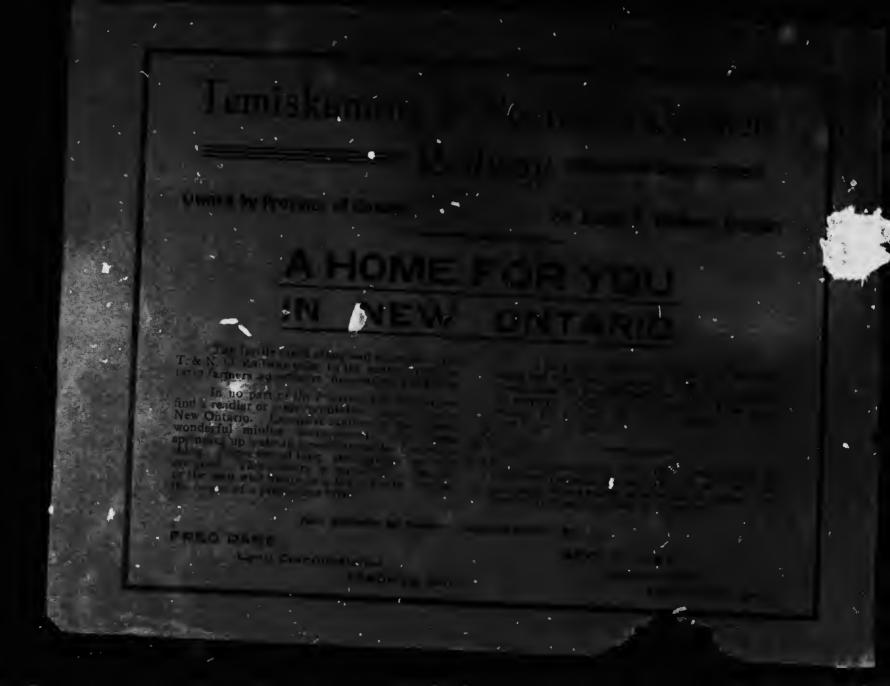
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Introduction

ODERN business is huilt npon the principle of getting a good thing at a fair price and then letting people know about it. Temiskaming has a thoroughly good thing in her agricultural resources, lying in the east, west and north of the Town of New Liskeard, which may be obtained under free grant from the Ontario Government or very cheaply in the open market, and this booklet is designed to let people know about it.

Agriculturally this country is long past the experimental stage, and so great has been the progress made during the past few years by the working farmers of the district, that the New Liskeard Board of Trade has undertaken to spread the good tidings abroad. The country, though proven and successful, is by no means fully settled, so that all that is required for the future is an infinx of men. New Liskeard is the agricultural centre. Here the avenues of traffic converge, and here in natural consequence the produce of the farms are sold and supplies are bought. New Liskeard is the warehouse and counting office of the farming district. That agriculture is the hackbone of the country is a hackneyed asying, but that it is also the spinal column of the Town of New Liskeard is not so well known or so frequently stated. It is a fact, however. So intimately is the success of one bound np in the prosperity and progress of the other that the Board of Trade of the Town has undertaken the publication of this Look for the dual purpose of making known the resources of both the Town and the Country.

Nor is New Liskeard t' e only centre whose commercial prosperity is firmly established in the wide-spread agricultural development of the north. The Towns of Englehart, Charlton, c > 1 Cochrane are also situated in the farming belt and are doing a substantial and profitable trade with the tillers of the soil. They too have assisted in the publication, and attention is directed to the pages de toted to these three localities.

The ar. cles contained in this booklet, giving the salient facts of the situation are written by actual residents of the country, hy men who know whereof they speak, and are therefore authoritative in every sense of the vord. Their testimony is direct evidence from personal knowledge, and, as such, should carry conviction to the minds of men of good judgment. If at times the statements appear optimistic the reader need not necessarily infer that they are exsegerated. If the story told in the following pages sounds good, investigation will prove that it is also correct. Read, and, if impressed, why, the next step is to come and see.

The "Herald" management, in whose hands this publication has been placed wish to thank the many advertisers for the generous support given, and also to direct the attention of the reading public to the advertising pages, which contain the announcements of many of the leading husiness men in the Town of New Liskeard and the D' trict to the North.



THE "NOTCH" ON THE MONT

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NEW LISKEARD, Temiskaming's Agricultural Centre

HE Town of New Liskeard is great and prosperous for one reason only; it is favorably aituated in the vicinity of extensive and equally prosper our farms. It is the concrete expression of the fact that the Temiskamiug District is a success as an agricultural cout. . It is the result "d the proof of the fact. If auyone donbts une farms he has : look at the town. If anyone doubts the town he has hut to su the fields of grain which in the summer border the coads for t in all directions.

Situated only aix miles as the crow flies, from the silver City of Cobalt, or eleven miles by train, the town would in the nature of things do a certain amount of mining business. With Coleman to the Sonth, Elk 7 as and Gowga, do to the West, the gold discoveries to the Nos: 4. 1 the recen. and important development in the Province of *Course* to the East, with prospectors and miners doing work in all directions, it would be strange indeed if the atores and business institutions of New Liskeard did pot reap a certain benefit. With pnlp forests equally in all directions and with thousands of cords of this rsw material for the press being piled every year on the cars, it would be remarkable were the pulpwood industry not represented here. Lake Temiskaming is the basiu of the Upper Ottawa River, of the Quinze, of the Blanche and of the Wabi, and it is the head waters of the Ottay, a River down which for a hundred years the lumber jacks have been driving their millious of timber. New Liskeard is the uorthern harbonr on the Lake and it would be unreasonable to deny that the Town derives support from the man with the axe and cant-hook. The mineral, the pulp and the timber resources all contribute in greater or less degree, but the mines and the camps combined are a small, a very small factor judged in New Liskeard's life and growth as compared with the immense, the regular and the ever growing trade from the farms.

The local Land Office is authority for the statement that in agricultural Temiskamiug there are five thousand homestead locations. It is a rule of the Ontario Department of Lauds and Mines, under which the settlers' land grants have been made, that each and every locatee must actually live on the laud he holds for at least three months ont of every year. This condition of ownership is fairly and strictly enforced under the supervision of Government Inspectors appointed for the purpose, so that the assumption is certainly not far astray that there are five thousand working farmers, with their wives and families, located on the land to the North, to the East and the West of this Town. Five thousand

farms are a foundation for business which no Town In Outario might despise. Five thousand farms! When that fact is told. enough, almost, is said, unless it he to show further that New Liskeard is the ustnral and actual centre.

It was the Romans' chief boast that all roads led to Rome. It is a fact for which N .. Liskeard has also to be thankful. A glance at the colonization map will reveal the situation. In one direction the West Road taps the country to the North of Lake Temiskamiug. The North Road pierces the very centre of the agricultural belt and the West Road serves the arable lands in the third direction. The Great Clay Belt lies to the North of the Town in the form of a great V with New Liskeard at the base of the angle and the avenues mentioned are the country's main trunk roads. They spread out to the North, hy East and by West, and form the main arteries to which the concession lines and side roads. are tributaries.

In addition to the fact that the country's trunk roads converge here, is the added advantage of a -location at the headwaters of the largest of the uorthern lakes. Lake Temiskamiug ha, three hundred miles of shoreline and a consequent fleet of freight and passenger steamers plying both north and south. The Lake stretches off to the West and from its head the Blanche river cuts. the Clay Belt to the North and East. Along these many miles of Lake and River bank the settlers have built their barns and houses aud from numbers of private laudings aud rursl centres the boats bring husiness to New Liskeard.

And then last, hu' not least, comes the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Raily y. The Government Road was originally designed for the oper of up of the northern farming land and it accordingly cuts thin, h the very centre of the agricultural district. New Liskeard is the first big town which the settler reaches when he boards the train for the south. A system of local traina makes travel both cheap and convenient and brings this trading centre iuto touch with a much more extended field than the wagon roads alone could tap.

The Railway, the waterways and the highways have all joined forces in lusuring New Liskeard's commercial prosperity.

Five thousand working farmers in a country naturally tributary to a trading centre is sufficient proof of the existence of a busy aud substautial Town. Given a prosperous farming community and the case is absolutely complete. Let us turu more particularly to the farms.

MAGLADERY BROS. HARDWARE New Liskeard Englehart



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MAGLADERY BROS. New Liskeard HARDWARE

Englehart

The Agricultural Region of Temiskaming.

By the Editor of the New Liskeard Speaker

TEMISKAMING has been widely advertised as a mining region and Cobalt has been heard of in every land; but the fact that Temiskaming is also a great agricultural region is not so well known. We have often heard it said that agrichildere is the greatest of all industries, that it is the basis of all wealth, etc., hut we have found that it is much more difficult to get people interested in agriculture than in mining, and other "get rich quick" industries. Hence it is that while this country was first exploited by the Government on account of its agricultural possibilities, at which time no one dreamed that it was also rich in minerals, there are many more people here now engaged it mining than in farming. The signs of the time, however, point to a change of sentiment in regard to these two great Temiskaming industries. The fact that during the past year at least \$20,000 worth of agricultural machinery has been sold to the farmers of this district speaka loudly of the increased interest which is being taken in farming.

We believe the farmers of the country have fully satisfied themselves that in the large tracts of good land which are to be found here the very best samples of all kinds of cereals and roots and vegetables can he grown. For our own part, we may say that we have for a number of years experimented with all kinds of produce anch as is grown in the old parts of Ontario, and we can truly say that we have seen just as good crops here as we have seen anywhere, either in Canada or the State of Michigan where we have visited.

For two years in succession, we have grown fall wheat which weighed 64 lbs. to the measured bushel, while other cereals were quite as good. We have grown Swede turnips weighing thirteen lbs, each, and we have seen the same kind of turnips grown on land here which had never been fertillzed, which weighed from 14 to 18 lbs, each. Last fall we had white turnips, one of which would fill a patent pail. We mention these facts because it is well known that there is no kind of crop which will so thoroughly test the strength of the soil as growing turnips. We have seen cabbages at the fair which weighed 20 lbs. each, potatoes weighing from one to three pounds each, parsnips and long field carrots 26 inches in length, and long blood beets 16 inches in length. Indian corn, melona, citrons, pumpkins, squash, toihatoes, etc., ripen to perfection, although it sometimes happens that it will be necessary to cover vines a few nights during a season.

Our fall fairs, where every year our farm and garden products are placed on exhibition, fully bear out anything we have said, and we do not think that it is necessary that we should dwell at further length in an endeavor to convince our readers that this is an agricultural region, because the district has got far beyond the experimental stages. We have the right kind of soil, a splendid climate, in most places good water, also timber, and better roads than are generally found in a new country Besides, we have schools, post offices, the telephone, municipal organization where it is wanted, a Government owned railroad connecting with the G. T. R, and C. P. R. at North Bay and the Grand Trunk Pacific at



MR. E. F. STEPHENSON'S FARM HOUSE, DYMOND TOWNSHIP.







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Having been in business in New Liskeard for nine years we know the needs of the people, and the goods best suited for this country.

Our store is 28 ft. by 51 ft. with full size basement and back store house, carrying an average stock of \$20,000.00, consisting of everything in mens wear, childrens wear and ladies shoes, rubbers and hosiery, trunks and valises. Sole agents for Sieter Shoes, Empress Shoes, McCready Shoes, Semi-Ready Cothing, Perfection Brand Clothing.

Our leading specials—Stanfield's Underwear, Hanson's Sox, Rairoad King Overalls, Parry Sound Pax, Witch Elk Boots, Eastern Caps, Berlin



Rubbers, Bird's Hackinaw & Yarn, Tookes, Shirts, High Class Furs and the leading lines in English and American Hats and Furnishings.

In these lines we believe we have the cream product of the Dominion.

If you are anywhere in the District, try dealing with us, the best is the cheapest, goods exchanged, money refunded, or unsatisfactory articles replaced.

Our aim-Quality and Low Prices.

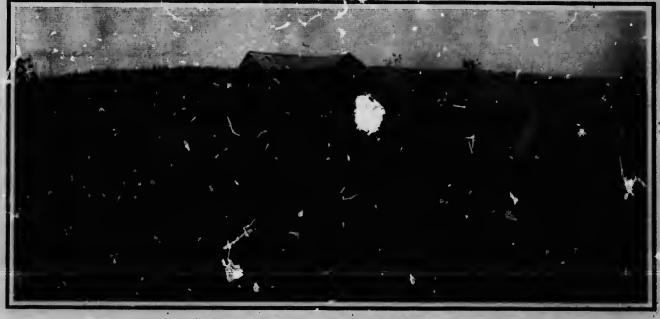
WESLEY McKNIGHT

New Liskeard. Ontario

Cochrane, the most northerly Town in the district, and every advantage which is enjoyed in the oldest parts of the country. While these are facts, we still have thousands of acres of land on which a stick of timber has not been cut—land which is awai, ing settlement.

Now, we can well imagine that the question will present itself; "If Temiskaming is such an excellent agricultural country, and so near to the old settled parts of Ontario and Quebec, how is it that it has not heen settled long ere this?" This is quite a natural question to ask. We would be surprised if it were not asked.

Various circumstances combined to retard settlement here, but perhaps the great rush of Ontario's sons to the Canadian Northwest which was well under-way L fore the Government of Ontario established an agency here for the sale of Crown Lands, was the Lief reason why our farm lands have not been more quickly settled. It was necless for the Government to try to check the tide of imrigration to the West. Indeed, it would not have been a patriotic thing to do, and therefore, the Government had to wait. In 1894 an agency for the le of Crown Lands was opened in New Liskeard, but it was several years thereafter ere a vigorous policy for settling this country with farmers was adopted, and although for a time it 'ooked as though there would be a large settlement of farmers here, in the course of a very short time, the great excitement caused four years ago by the silver and gold finds completely paralysed inning operations. The best farmers in the district deserted their farms to try their luck at mining and prospecting, a few to their great advantage, and very many to their very great disadvantage. A things considered, we believe it would have



FIELD OF FALL WHEAT ON THE FARM OF MR. U. F. STEPHENSON, DYFONT TOWNSHIP.

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Here are a few of the Lines we Carry:

Cromptons: Corsets, White Wear of all kinds, Dresses, Skirts, Corset Covers, Waists etc., a full range of Dress goods, Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Cotton, Laces, Trimmings, Fancy Belts, Collars etc., Ladies Ready to wear Suits, Skirts and Mantles, Men's Wear. Suits of all kinds for Men and Boys, Odd



All Goods New and Up-to-date

Pants, Shirts, Sox, Ties, Underwear, Khaki Coats, Khaki, Pants, Khaki Shirts, Overalls of all kinds, Mitts and Gloves. Our Boot and Shoe Dept: This is one Dept. we keep our eyes on and buy nothing but the best money can buy for Men, Women and Children in Patents, Calf Skins, Cow-Hide, Canvas, Prospectors, Elks etc.

CAPLING & HICKLING 4 Doors West of Imperial Bank NEW LISKEARD, ONT.



. CUTTING GRAIN ON MR. DUNN'S PARM, HILLVIEW.

been better if all of onr farmers had remained on their farms, and had they done so we would have had a very large farming popnlation here now. But the tide has turned, and our local farmers are now going to farm in earnest, as evidenced hy the large quantity of farming machinery which has been purchased hy them.

While we have devoted space to show that all kinds of cereals, roots, etc., can be grown to the greatest perfection here, we have made no reference to fruit-growing for the reason that this industry has been very much ne lected, and it has not been clearly established that this will be a 'ruit-growing country. We know that Mr. Tucker who lives on the White River near its mouth, has for a long time grown fine apples, and plums, yet we are not sure that this can be done a'l over the district, because local conditions which may be favorable o fruit-growing where Mr. Tucker resides may not be favorab'. other parts of the district. We do not want to be understoria as saying this will not become a fruit-growing country, because we believe that, in the course of time, it will, inasmuch as fruit-growing is very successfully carried on in Northern Quebec and in Muskoka and Parry Sound, which places are only from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles south of Temisksming, hut we cannot speak with authority until the test has been thoroughly made. We can say, how-ver, that wild fruit grows to perfection. We have never seen finer samples of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, black and red currants and large red plums than are grown on some farms near New Liskeard. We have also seen the saskatoon on a farm one mile from the town.

We strongly recommend the young men of the older parts of Canada to come here and see for themselves, and after they have seen we believe they will endeavor to secure farms while they may be obtained from the Government at the low price of 50 centa per acre. Those who fail to do this will make the mistake of their lives. Of course, this appeal is made to practical farmers, and not to thore who have not had any farming experience. These sometimes succeed, hut not as a rule.

By Mr. Thomas Chester, Hudson Township.

Y first trip to this District was in 1624, st that time there were very iew settlers living here, Haileyhury consisted of 3 hnildings, New Liskeard the same. I looked over and examined part of Dymond township and concluded that the land was good; that all the District wanted was settlers and railway commission with the rest of the Province. I returned in 1895 and bought lot 5 con. 3 Dymond township, I roughed it, and hatched it for 4 years, by that time I had got far enough advanced to hring my wife ont. I have three sons and as they became old enough I bought a lot for each of them; we worked together, improved all the lots and at present we have 73 acres that have been ploughed, 18 of which was cleared last season and ploughed in the tell. Last season my cons cut 20 ton of hay, threshed 1:00 hashels of train and grew 150 bags of potatoes more than was needed for our own use, and all the gardan produce we required, we can grow all forts of grain, hay, garden produce, small fruits, that can be grown in older Ontario, hut apple and other fruit trees have not as yet given very good results, but I think that when the country gets



ONE OF HARLEV'S PROSPEROUS FARMERS, MR. T. LOACH

Jonath		all store Rena
WHITEWOOD AVENU	H. NE	CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
The Rexa I Rema Huyia Nellaon'a Ghocoli Dr. Park' DISTRIBU Burrough Parka, Da Henny K. V Moyae Gh F. Stearne	ar's Chocolates, ates Lowney's Chocolates, a Casoara Tabists TING AGENT FOR b, Wellooms & Co. vis & Co. Vempole & Co. semical Co. a & Co.	A FULL LIN E OF IMPORTED PERFUMES: Roger & Gallet, Pivere, Seeley's, Houb- igants, Guesline etc. Bony Mirrors, Brushes, Tollet Gasse, Tollet Articles. Also complete stock of Purses, Hand- Bags. Souvenirs of all kinds, Steticnery & Sporting Goods. AGENT FOR The Alian Line C. P. R. Ocean Line Gan. Northern Line The Anchor Line
E	Complete Stock	of Cut Glassware

cleared np more, better results will be obtained. In 1906 W. F. Scott resigned the position of Homestead Inspector here, and the Department of Crown Lands requested me to accept the position which I did. I travel 20 townships and in my travels I have a splendid chance to see how the settlers are getting along and form a correct opinion of this part of the District. From my experience farming in older Ontario, and from my experience here, I maintain that I know good land and good crops when I see them --and I distinctly state that it is only some of the



very choicest parts of older Outario that can compare with the Temiskaming Clay Belt for either good land or good crops.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway runs through the centre of the Clay Belt to Cochrane where it joins the Transcontinental line; the Legislature has spent a great deal of money building trunk roads and brauches to the same as fast as they are needed, this land is sold at the low price of 50 cents per acre, \$20.00 down and the balance in three annual installments with interest at 6 %, settler to be in actual occupation within six months of the time of purchase. To the South and West like the vast and exceedingly rich mineral 1. of Northern Ontario, the mining population has increased so reacting, and no doubt will continue to do so. That there is, and will be for considerable time to come a home market, at high prices, for all the farm products that can be produced. I have lived here for the last 14 years and have all faith in the future prospects of this District. What this Dis-



AN OAT FIELD ON PROF. JOHN SHARP'S FARM

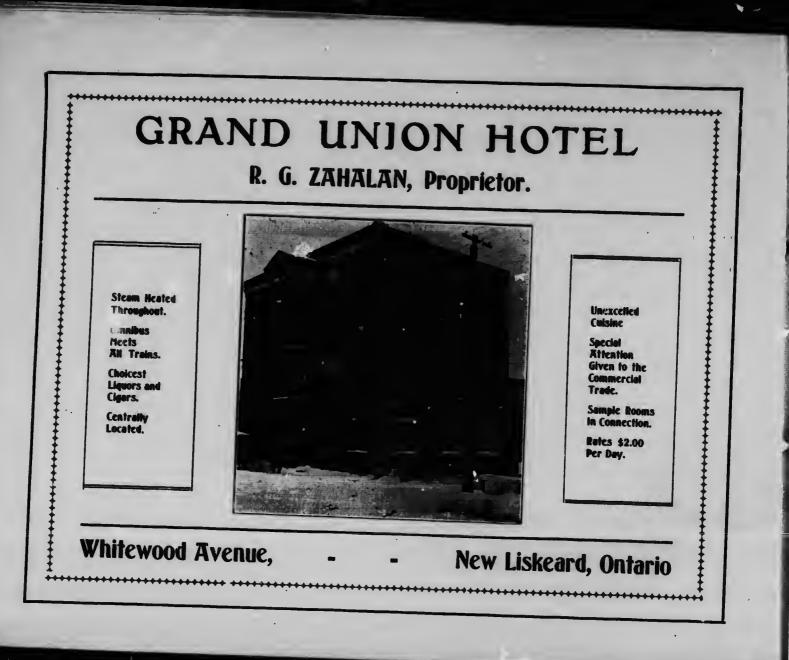
trict wants is settlers who will stay with the land, they may have to rough it for three or four years the same as I had to, but if they will only stay with it they will soon be in a position to look back and bless the day when they located 160 acres in the Temiskaming Clay Belt.

> THOMAS CHESTER. Homestead luspector, New Liskeard, Out.

By Mr. W. A. Houser, Earlton, Ontario

URING the winter of 1905-6 and 1906-07 I removed from 16 acres of my land 225 cords of pulpwood that netted me (after paying for cutting, etc.), \$550.00. In the summer of 1907 I had the most of this chopped and logged, (and as the clearing was made a lot easier by the removal of practically all the large timber for pulpwood) average cost per acre was \$10.00 or \$160.00. During the latter part of the summer and fall of 1008 I had this land stumped and plowed, cost by contract and day labor, \$300.00. Thus making a total cost of clearing from green bush. leaving land ready for crop, \$460.00, net on pulpwood \$550.co. leaving me a cash balance on hand of \$90,00, less \$80,00 for 150 acres, balance \$10.00. I wish to show you that under ordinary circumstances and a little judgment together with the natural advantages this district possesses, the land will clear itself ready for crop, and in the early stages of the work pay the Government the roc. per acre or #80,00 for the 160 acres the settler has acquired.

In the spring of 1909 I bought from Geo, Keith & Sons, Toronto, seed grain and garden seeds to the amount of \$45,28, f. o. b. Earlton, of this amount \$23,00 was for clover and timothy seed. I bought among the above mentioned seed 20 bashels of 20th





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No. 14 31/2 and 4 ft. cut. No. 18 41/2 and 5 ft. cut. No. 18 6 and 7 ft. cut.

SOME OF THE NEW FEATURES:

NEW FOOT LIFT-

Which lifts almost 50 PER CENT. EASIER than any previous styles.

INPROVED LIFT SPRING CONNECTION-

Which is adjustable so as to carry as much or as little of the weight of bar while cutting as conditions require.

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Are of such shape as to pass through the grass and over the surface of the ground with as little resistance as possible. There are no parts below to catch the grass or tear up the ground.

RAISED LEDGER PLATES-

Give longer cutting edge-the entire length of the plate-and greater clearance.

THE HINGED COUPLING-

As now used on these Mowers effectually overcomes any tendency towards slackness at this point. It is the neatest and strongest coupling ever put on a Mower.

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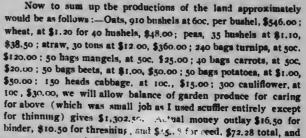
as possible. There are no parts below to t grass or tear up the ground. You won't lose your Oil Can off these Mowers_____ gardless of bumps and jolts. Ceutury oats and sowed them on 11 acres. These oats matured in 92 days from date of sowing and we threshed 910 bushels or 82.8-11 bushels per arre of good plump and heavy oats. The real yield per acre would, I think be more, as there was considerable waste by shelling during harvest and also in threshing from atooks outdoors.

I also sowed 2-3 of au acr. of Red Fifspring wheat, 2 quarta less than 1 bushel and carried from machine 40 bushela of 300d wheat in return, which matured in 97 days from date of seeding. I sowed from 3 to 31-2 bushels of Golden Vine peaa on an acre and threshed 35 hushels, I might say here that the yield would have been much better but we had frost that injured vines and And and a second s

A PORTION OF MR. W. A. HOUSER'S FARM AT EARLTON.

gave peas aet back, but what was already ripe was good sample, but reduced yield when would have other ise been a magnificent crop.

I sowed some barley as a nurse crop for alfalfa but it was sown very thin, showing a yield of 25 bushels per acre and maturing in 75 days. The alfalfa has done apleudidly so far. The balance of the above described piece of land was put in with mangels, field carrots. Swede turnips, beets potatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers, onions, cucumbers, radishes, and all necessary garden produce, which in each individual sample and yield, was as good as can be produced in the older part of the Province.





A VIEW ON MR. W. A. HOUSER'S FARM AT EARLTON

leaves 12 acres seeded to clover and timothy. Of course the publing in the grain and taking it off, and therebung was done by muself in changing work, etc., which all cost is mething, but could only atrive at an estimate at best, which I place at \$50.00, grand tool \$122,28, balance \$10.00 from charing, module of land after cleared (1 year).....\$1,302,50

Total Expeuditures after	cleared	1,302.50
Profit net		1.180.22

I have tried to make above as clear as possible and to demonstrate that there is a splendid





MASSEY-HARRIS IMPLEMENT DELIVERY AT NEW LISEEARD, MARCH 4TH, 1910. ABOUT 70 TRAMS IN LINE.

chance for thousands of families to make for themselves homes that will in a short time be second to none in our fair and prosperous Dominion, and instead of being to a certain extent in bondage as is very frequently the case, be independent in a loyal and free country. Pretty nearly all the requirements necessary is courage, determination, back-bone, and last but not least, sense and fair judgment. Of course a little ready money is always a good thing to have, both in an old or new



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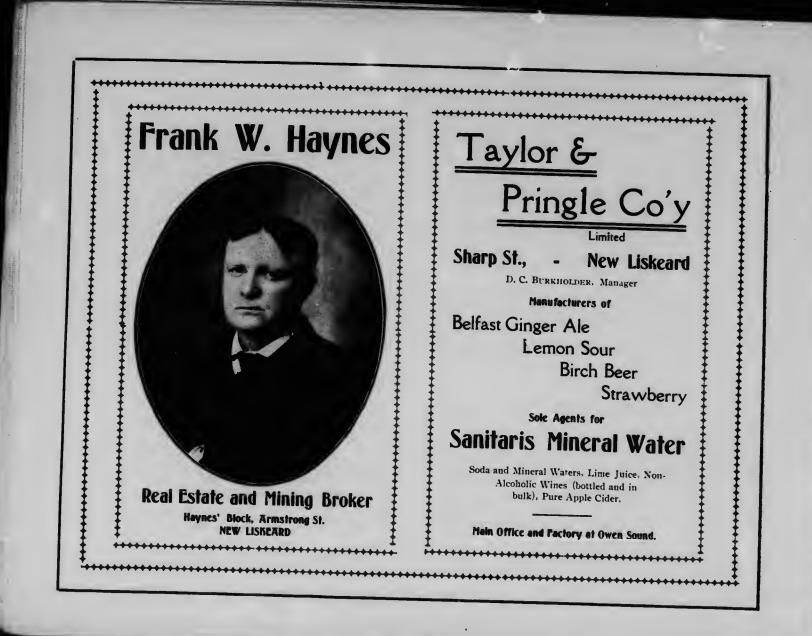
country, but good health and willingness to hustle and using judgment in your labors count for more than actual cash in this country in hewing out a home. Unless a man wishes to hire his work done and merely superintend the doing of it, either is O. K. What seems strange to me is why the struggling thomsands do not follow each other in a rush to the new land of peace and plenty, especially as the experimental stage is past and we are certain of the very best of results in the future.



A VIEW ON MR. BEACH'S FARM, HIGHLANDS.



A FIELD ON WM, FISHER'S FARM, HILLVIEW.



By Mr. Neil A. Edwards, Thornloe

HE following letter is written hy Mr. Neil A. Edwards, a working farmer of the district who has been in the country for the past eight years and who is thoroughly conversant with local conditions, besides being well posted on all matters pertaining to the profession of farming. Mr. Edwards says :

Temiskaming as an agricultural area is now an undisputed fact. The soil here is a very rich alluvial clay, which extends to a respects when the crops are cultivated properly and the seed sown as early as possible.

Although there is getting to be a very large tract of cleared land ready for the plough in the different parts of the district, there is yet an extensive tract of excellent timber lands also, and this timber is fast being manufactured into lumber hy numbers of saw-mills operating in various parts of the district. In addition to the iumber that is being produced from the forest great quantities of pulpwood are yearly being driven down the streams or drawn slong the roads to the railway track.



CUTTING OATS ON MR. GEORGE SLADE'S FARM, NEAR NEW LISKEARD.

very great depth. I have myrelf seen this rich soil extend 40 feet in depth, at least, lying in strata of dark and light soil. The lighter soil is composed of a lime deposit, just the thing for the successsful raising of wheat. It is a prime factor in the raising of of grain towards the production of stiffness of stalk and plumpness of head. The grain in Temiskaming is in fact number one in these I consider that there is an excellent opening in this district for the location of manufacturing concerns, including particularly, a first-class furniture factory. A pulp mill is much needed. The raw material for each of these industries abound in the District. Even when the timber is finally exhausted, which will be a great many years, the raw material for such manufacture can still be

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Sawmill and itactory at New Liskeard.

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WHALEN BROS. FIRST CROP, NEAR NEW LISKEARD



STARTING A REAPER ON PROF. SHARP'S FARM, NEW LISKEARD





delivered by the T. and N. O. Railway for the forests along the line of the Transcontinental Railway. Manufacturing enterprises could with profit be located at New Liskeard, a thriving Town, centrally located. As a manufacturing centre it could not be surpassed. It is conveniently located near electric power developments, which now light its streets and houses. This power is used for the pumping of water in the Town's excellent waterworks system and its use may be extended for the operation of several manufacturing industries. The Town is centrally located for the getting of raw material supplies and in addition to this it has the shipping facilities of the T. and N. O. Railway as well as those of Lake Temiskaming, connecting at its foot with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Though manufacturing might be entered into with profit in the district, still, in my opinion agriculture will be the mainstay of this district. Here we have every essential for the raising of large crops, a rich soil for instance. The sun strikes more directly on the earths surface here than in other places and is very warm and





1770

the gentle rains which fall throughout the growing season produce a quick and steady growth, maturing grains, grasses, clovers and vegetables etc., with great rapidity. Dairymen know very well that quick growing grasses contain the highest per centage of nutriment. In this respect Temiskaming can compete favorably with any other district in the World.

As a result of the prolific crops of clover in this country, ccupled with the excellent and equally ahundant crops of peas, Temiskaming is one of the finest districts in the world for the successful raising of hacon. A few farmers here are already going into the business systematically and they find that it is a very profitable industry. Our rich clovers and grasses can also be turned into prime beef and mutton. I will give you a couple of instances which occurred in my own neighborhood.

Mr. J. Leslie, living near Thornloe, killed and dressed a yearling heifer which tipped the scales at six-hundred pounds with the head and feet excluded. Another instance is that of Mr. H. Reeves, living near Conttsville, who killed and dressed a yearling





DELIVERY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY, AT NEW LISKEARD, MARCH 17, 1910. ARRANGED BY O'GRADY BROS.

heifer which weighed five-hundred pounds. Instances like these demonstrate the fact that this will be a number one district for the raising of beef and mutton.

But in my opinion the highest diploma is due to the cow. She is fast becoming one of Temiskaming's strongest factors in success. The feeding of cattle for beef is fairly lucrative, but, in the case of the three-year-olds, the farmer has to wait three years for his returns, while the cow provides a daily revenue of gilt edge butter--butter, which because of the excellence of the feed, cannot be excelled in any other part of America.

The importance of Temiskaming as a farming district was indicated this spring by two large agricultural implement deliveries from the Town of New Liskeard. The first one was hy



MR. JOHN MACFARLANE'S NEW BARN

the Massey Harris Company, of Toronto ard the second by the International Harvester Company, of Hemilton. Peth[Confections and their local agents made a most creditable display.

Wheat growing is a profitable industry here, and gives promise of bringing Temlskaming into promineuce in this respect. It is one hundred miles further south than Winnipeg, Manitoba, and this fact alone would go to show that Temiskaming is in a position to compete favorably with Manitoba, or any other province of the Dominion. I will give another instance.

Last harvest a ueighbor of mine received a small box of wheat heads from Manitoba. Thereupon my neighbor went out to his



AN INTERESTING MOMENT

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Confectionery and Ice Cream Parlor

Headquarters for Ganong's and Lowney's Chocolates.

Home-made Candies

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If you want anything in the line of

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

Moccasins, Trunks, Valises,

Fancy Goods

And if you want to make your Dollar worth aimost TWO, then call on J. Pannaman's Great Bargain Store.

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Opp. Post Office

New Liskcard, Ont.



Temiscaming & Hudson Bay Mining Co. Limited

Head Office, NEW LISKEARD Mines, COBALT

Incorporated by Letters Patent 1903

Capital Stock, Authorized	•	•	•	\$25,000
Capital Stock, Subscribed	•	•	•	7,761
Treasury Stock	•	•		17,239

DIRECTORS A. A. McKELVIE.

GEORGE TAYLOR. D. T. K. MCEWEN

D. M. FERGUSON OFFICERS

T. McCAMUS JOHN DUNKIN

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Shipments to Date 73 Cars

Dividends Paid to Date \$1,241,760.00—1600 per cent. own wheat fields and cut sufficient beads to fill the same box. Examination proves that the wheat heads grown here far surpass those grown in Manitoba. They were larger in the head, plumper and were filled to the top of the head.

It is peculiar that some gentlemen with the experience and the means does not atart in the milling business here. New Liskeard would be central to all the older settled townships which could support a large flour mill. The used for a mill here is intensified by the fact that the population of the district is becoming very great. A large amount of flour is at present shipped into the country, and this trade could be largely captured by a local mill.

In conclusion I might say that the farmers of this country enjoy a very large home market. Anything that can be grown in the older and more settled parts of our fair Province can also be successfully raised here, with the exception of corn, but even of corn I have seen excellent samples grown here and exhibited at our agricultural fair in New Liskeard. The mines, both silver and gold, which almost encircle the Clay Beit provide a large home market for the productions of the farm. The settlers here now are for the most part members of the good old Anglo Saxon Race, who surely make their mark, as their present work would indicate.

It Pays to Farm in Temiskaming.

OES it pay to come here and make a farm? I say most emphatically, "Yes" I say "Yes," although we hear the statement made very often that it does not pay; that it pays better to work or the good wages which prevail. The explanation is simple. A very great percentage of the people here are often from the cities. They have been accustomed to receive their salary or wages monthly in cash. When a man here goes in for



A VEGETABLE DISPLAY AT THE TEMISKAMING FALL TAIR, HELD AT NEW LISKEAKL.



carving out a farm he receives no money for his labor; he receives his reward in the improved value of his land. When working for wages the pay comes immediately; in the other case it takes two years before a return for the outlay commences to come in. If a man clears land and it costs him \$30.00 an acre, he has the right to expect that it will bring him good interest for the \$30.00. He has no right to expect it will also get his money back. If a man is not contented to take the reward for his labor in the shape of a good farm and a comfortable home, if he is not willing to put up with the inevitable hardships of a beginner, then let him keep away from here, but if he is willing to spend \$30 in clearing an acre of land that is sure to bring him interest on \$60, here is the place for him."

-F. Kosmack, Milberta

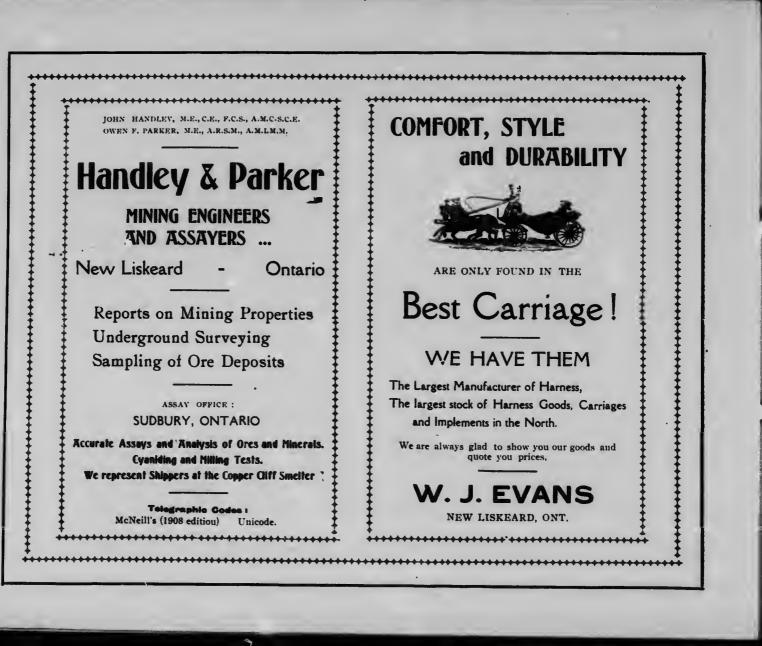




THE T. AND N. O. RAILWAY STATION AT NEW LISKEARD



ROAD BUILDING IN HUDSON TOWNSHIP



The Market is Here in Advance of the Settler

" This means that, unlike the prairies of the West, the markets are there in advance of the settler. "

The above sentence is from an article by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, Mr. C. C. James, written in the course of an article on the agricultural advantages held out by the Temiskaming country to locating farmers. Mr. Jame ints out the mineral, lumber and urban development of the advance of the settler is a natural conclusion.

. to the at least four consumers for every producer, he says, what better conditions could a farmer wish for?

"W., 'you say, 'if that is so, why have farmers not gone into the North Conntry?' The answer to this is that many have gone in, and those who have gone there, and who have done real farming, are making money, many of them are growing rich, doing far better than if they had gone to the prairie conntry. On March 3rd, seven carloads of agricultural machinery were unloaded at New Liskeard, and seventy farmers drove off with \$8,000 worth of implements: on March 17th, another lot of six carloads was distributed. What does that mean?



SAMPLE OF CORN GROWN IN NEW LISELARD



GOVT. BRIDGE CROSSING WHITE RIVER AT HILLIARDTON

The Temiskaming Herald of March 10th reported a debate as to the relative importance of farming and minlag. The championa of farming won out. One of the speakers in the debate reported one farmer as having raised 910 bashels of oats from eleven acres (and oats are worth money in that country), named another farmer who banked \$5,000 as his profit from last year's crop, and mentioned the name of a third, who, starting with no capital, had made \$20,000 ln four years. These things may seem exaggeratlons, but talk with anyone who has gone into the North Country In the past four or five years, and who has given himself over seriously to farming, just as we farm in Sonthern Ontario, and you will hear records that take no second place to the best farming stories of the West, Yes, the North Country is a land of great promise to the real farmer-The only trouble is, it is too near, I have never seen more enthusiasm than has come out of the great Northland.

Northland! That is what frightens so many people. Well, let us see. Draw a line east of Winnipeg. Every bit of the 20,000,000 acres of good agricultural land in Northern Ontario lies

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New Liskeard

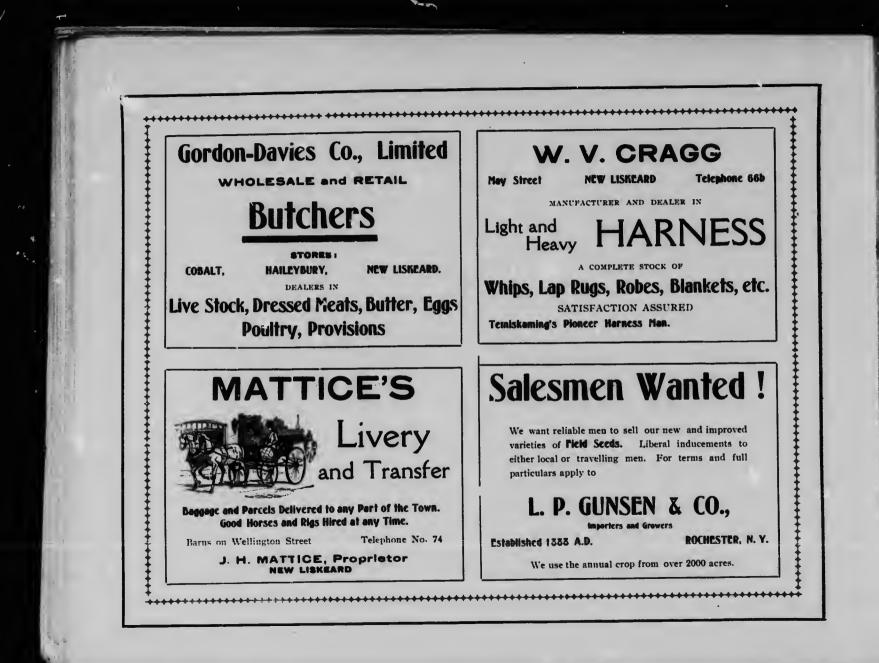
south of it. The Great Clay Belt of the North has the Winnipeg latitude for its northern boundary. The rich lands in the Soo district, the Port Arthur district and the Rainy River district are much further south. We must disahuse our minds of many old conceptions. There are rocky areas in the North, and they are now giving us silver and gold, nickle and copper and iron—sources of growing mining camps that mean markets for the farmers—hut there are also great areas of the finest farming lands, rolling lands well watered, covered with forests easily cleared, and affording a source of immediate cash return.

What kind of farming is this great Northland likely to develop? Judging hy conditions, one would say that it is likely to be'a great stock and dairy country. Fodder grows rapidly and luxuriantly, and cattle fatten $n_{1} \rightarrow it$ at a rate that would give Southern Ontario's feders some hesitation to believe. There are great things in store for this North Country. Let the prairie farmers grow the finest wheat in the world, Northern Ontario farmers grow the finest wheat in the world.

mers will, twenty years from now, be producing beef and mutton, perhaps, butter and cheese-as a choice between these two, I leave to our Ontario farmers to draw their conclusions. Here is a great unoccupied land, as fair as any that the snn shines on ; with magnificent water powers that will develop town and cities on the highways from the West to the East ; filled with economic minerals, that will attract tens, if not hundreds of thonsands ; a productive soil, endowed hy nature with all the conditions that go to the making of a great agricultural country. It is near at hand, easily accessible cheap to purchase-a land that presents ideal conditions for hundreds of thousands. Are our Ontario farmers who must move, or who are determined to move, going to pass it hy for the prai. country of the West? All that can be expected is that before ciding upon their future they shall give careful enquiry to the new lands of their own Province, before they seek another. Ail things considered. Northern Ontario to-day offers the best prospect in all Canada for the man with limited capital who proposes to take up farming as a business.



A FALL WHEAT EXHIBIT AT THE TEMISKAMING FALL FAIR HELD AT NEW LISKEARD, 1909.



Rapid Growth in Temiskaming

August 20th, last, Mr. E. F. Stephenson the President of the Agricultural Society, wrote the following. "Seeing is believing," but as people living in the old parts of the Province do not see, it will be hard to make them believe that we in Temiskaming can sow timothy seed in April and cut a splendid crop of hay in the early part or middle of August following. Such a thing was never known in the townships surrounding Toronto, Hamilton and the older parts. There they never reap a crop of hay till the year following the sowing of the seed. Here we cau take off two crops of hay as quickly as they in the front can take off one crop.

"Now for the proof—during the last week in April the Fair Ground was seeded, the lower part with lawn grass, and the other part with timothy. This timothy was from three to four feet last week, and was sold by tender for \$30.50, it is not quite so thick on the ground as the older crops are, but it is high, and a fairly good crop.



FALLS ON THE SOUTH BRANCH OF THE WHITE RIVER.

MR. THOMAS CHRSTER, HOMESTEAD INSPECTOR, A PIONEER TEMISKAMING FARMER.

"We have seen the same result from seed sown in April on another farm. Here, the timothy is quite as high as that sown on the Fair Grounds, but thicker, and had the ground been cleared of sticks and stnmps before it was sown, the farmer would " "e cut a ton and a half per acre to seed sown in April.

"Just why vegetation is more rapid here than farther south we cannot say, but imagine it is because our days are longer during summer months, and we get more sunshine. Whatever the cause, however, the fact is we can grow two crops of hay from the first sowing as quickly as Old Ontario grows one.

The Morald Printing Company PUBLISHERS OF THE "Temiskaming Merald," & Commercial Printers This Souvenir Book of 100 Pages printed by the Merald Press Tells you what we are capable of producing. Send for: Sample Copy of Temiskaming's Pioneer Paper Office : Armstrong Street, NEW LISKEARD. ROEBUCK & BROWN, PROPRIETORS _____

Lands Which are Open for Sale

New Linkeard Agency. Agent, J. J. Grills.

This agency contains nineteen townships, situated north and west of Lake Temisi aming. The agent resides at New Liskeard in the Township of Dymond, at the head of the northwest bay of the lake. It is reached at present by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay, and by boat from Mattawa.

Townships:-Bucke, Firstbrook, Harris, Dymond, Hudson. James, Lundy, Auld, Kerns, Casey, Harley, Henwood, Cane, Brethour, Hilliard, Englehart, Bryce, Armstrong, Beauchamp, Tudhope.

Englehart Agency, Agent, Joseph Woolings.

This agency contains twenty townships, situated north of the New Liskeard agency. The agent resides at Englehart, in the Township of Evanturel. Englehart is a station on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, twenty-five miles north of New Liskeard.

Townships :--Pense, Ingram, Evanturel, Dack, Robillard, Truax, Marter, Chamberlain, Savard, Sharpe, Davidson, Catherine, Pacaud, Marquis, Blain, Gross, Otto. Eby, Burt, Holmes.

" Matheson Agency. Agent, Prank A. Childs.

This agency contains three townships situated north of the height of land about eighty-seven miles from New Liskeard. The agent resides at Matheson, formerly known as McDougal's Chute, a station on the Tenniskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Township::--Bowman, Hislop, Benoit, Walker.

Morth Bay Agency. Agent, W. J. Persons.

This agency contains one Sale Township-Widdifield, and three Free Grant Townships-Bonfield, Ferris and Chisholm.

Cochrane Agency. J. G. Campbell (Cochrane P. O.)

Townships :- Lamarche, Chute, Brower, Glackmeyer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Upon consideration of the report of the Honorable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, dated 9th Marcb, 1908, the Committee of Council advise that all Crown Lands lying north of Jake Nipissing and the Mattawan and French Rivers and the Georgian Bay in the Townships appropriated for sale for agricultural purposes, shall be sold at a uniform price of fifty cents per acre, onequarter cash, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at six per cent. per annum, each settler to be allowed to purchase a half lot of one hundred and sixty acres more or less. according to survey, and no person shall hereafter be permitted to hold more than one location of one hundred and sixty acres either by purchase directly from the Crown or from or under a purchaser by assignment or tax deed.



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NEW LISKEARD

Armstrong Street

That no patent shall issue for any land so sold until the exniration of three years from the date of sale, nor until the purchaser, or those claiming under him, cr some of them, have performed the following settlement duties, that is to say: Have cleared and had under cultivation at least 10 per cent. of the said land, whereof at least two acres shall be cleared and cultivated annually during the three years next after the date of sale, to be computed from said date, and have huilt a house thereon fit for habitation at least 16x20 feet, and have actually and continuously resided upon and cultivated the said land for the term of three years next aucceeding the date of purchase and from thence up to the issue of the patent except that the purchaser shall be allowed aix months from the date of purchase to enter upon and occupy the said land, and that absence from the said land for in all not more than aix months in any one year, to be computed from the date of sale, shall not he held to he a cessation of residence provided the land be cultivated as aforesaid. On failure to go into residence in six months and perform the settlement duties as aforesaid, or any of them, the sale shall be forfeited and all rights of the purchaser, or any one claiming under him in the land shall cease.

That the sale shall also be subject to the following regulations respecting pine timber. All pine trees growing or being upon the



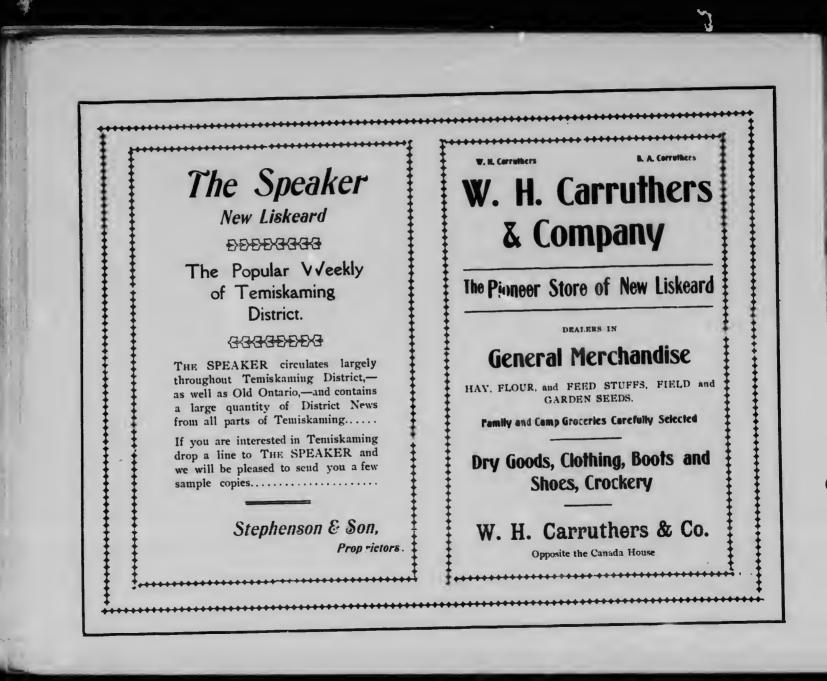
RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN WILSON, NEW LISKEARD.



THE NEW LISKEARD TENNIS COURT.

said land so sold shall be considered as reserved from such sale and such land shall be anhiect to any timber license covering or including such land, in force at the time of such sale or granted within three years from the date of such sale, and such trees may be cut and removed from such land under the authority of any such timber license, while lawfully in force, but the purchaser at such sale or those claiming under him may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purposes of huilding and fencing ca the land so purchased, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing the said land for cultivation, but no pine trees except for the necessary huilding and fencing aforesaid shall be cnt beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issue of patent for such lands, and all pine trees so cut and disposed of (except for the necessary building and feucing aforesaid) shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of license to cut timber or saw logs.

That purchasers of public lands shall not, nuless under special authority of the Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines, or for clearing, fencing or huilding purposes on the said land, be permitted to cut any description of timber or logs thereon or to dispose of it to others until they have gone into actual bona fide occupation of the said land, have built a habitable house thereon 16x20 teet at least, have resided thereon, actually and continuously for at least six months, and cleared and put under cultivation two acres at least of the said land. Persons contravening these regulations shall be subject to the penalties established by la λ for cutting timber on the public lands without authority. These regulations shall not be construed as in any way affecting the regulations respecting pine timber of the 27th day of May, 1869.



Temiskaming's Pulpwood Industry.

BY ARTHUR W. ROCBUCK

"Why bomestead in Temishaming, where the land is covered with bush, when the already cleared acres of the broad West avail you ?"

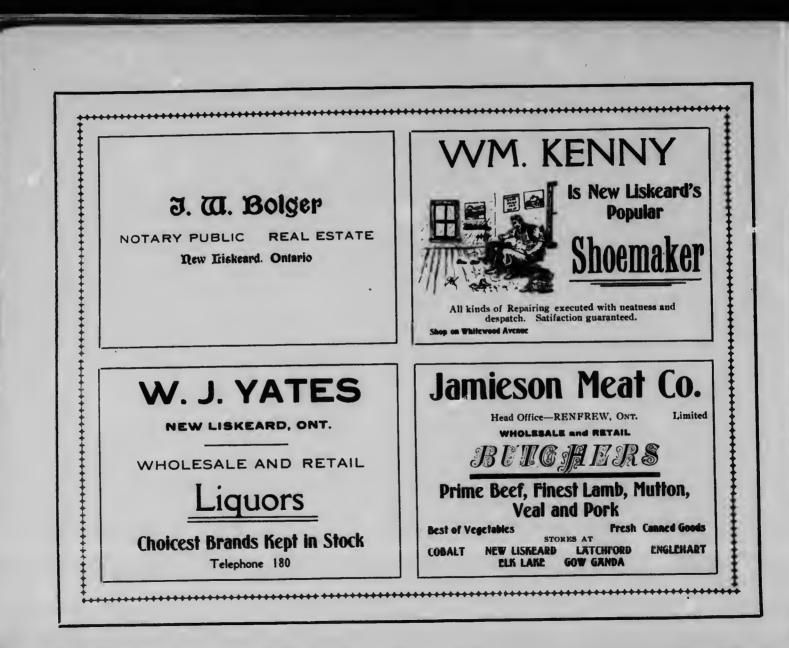
The question has been asked by thousands of immigrants and interested farmers of southeru Ontario when a proposal to locate in this country has been presented to them. In many instances the question has remained unanswered and the exodus to the West mast our very doors is the result.

Why take a bush farm when a prairie farm is available? Simply because the bush of this continue is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and the timber, have a d pulpwood which a settler may cut from his first day of reclause until every acre is cleared and under crop forms an ideal of revenue. The bush that at present covers a considerable portion of the land of Temiskaming is one of the country's most valuable assets.

It is true that if a settler goes West he may commence breaking soil the first spring he arrives, but it must not be forgotten that considerable capital is required of him before his first crop is safely marketed. To begin with he must pay a round sum for his land, providing it is situated anywhere within reasonable distance of a railway, and if he supplements his cash payment with a mortgage he will in all probability have shouldered a heavy load which, like the old Man of the Mountains, once mounted is very difficult to dislodge. To farm in the West, horses and machinery are an absolute necessity and these expensive plant items require storehouses and stables. In the West timber is scarce and the lumber for farm buildings must be purchased. The settler who fancies that the breaking of land in the "Broad West" is as simple and inexpensive as it looks or is described in immigration literature is vastly mistaken. In the West the settler to achieve any rapid success must have capital.

On a bush farm, however, the situation is quite different. To begin with the land may be actually homestcaded or at all events





may be purchased at very low prices. A bush farm without improvements may be bought for a few dollars and the settler starts clear of any everlasting mortgage indehtedness. He is a free man and everything which he makes is his own. When he arrives on the scene of his future labors he may well be appalled at the tremendous task which confronts him. As he breaks his way through the tangled shruhbery in a struggle to merely survey the wilderness which he plana to transform into a farm, his courage



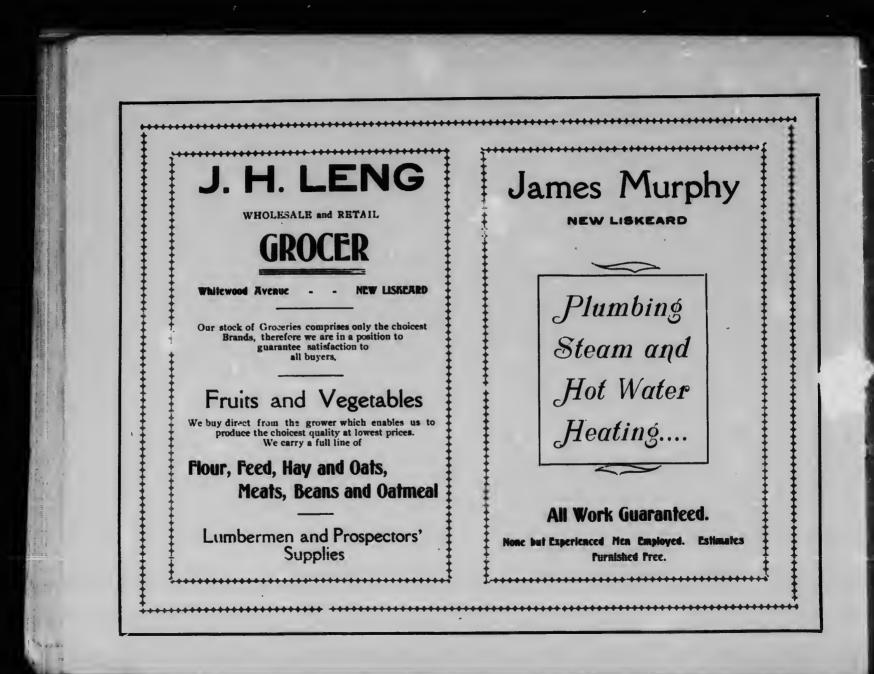
NEW LISKEARD CURLERS-WINNERS OF THE MCLEOD TROPHY F. L. Smiley, George Capiling. T. Megindery, Skip. Lester H. Neil

may be staggered with the apparent enoumity of the labor he has undertaken. One could hardly blame him if standing awe-struck in the shadow of the pines he cynically resolved, that life is short and time is fleeting. L

But the nncut road looks harder than it really is. The settler huilds a cahin ont of the logs he fells on the apot and in the conrse of a few days has a warm and very hahitable house without the expenditure of five dollars capital. And then he commences deliberately and patiently to clear. He may enter the woods with an axe as his only possession and with every atroke he is cutting in two directions. He is making immediate revenue and he ia preparing the soil for the plough. If he takes a pulpwood contract, and they are always obtainable, he is paid hy the companies in instalments as the wood is hewn and piled. The instalments are sufficient to cover the cost of labor and at the close of the season when he draws, or has the wood drawn to market, he has a fairly good profit-money actually in hand. With what he has made he may gruh np the stumps and clean np the underbrush in piles for burning. The land is not nearly so hard to clear as that which the settlers of Old Ontario successfully bronght under cultivation, and this under much more difficult social conditions.

The marketing of timber ties and pulpword is the first and even yet one of the greatest industries of this country. This year the Hammermill paper Company, of Erie, P. A. are under contract with the T. and N. O. Railway, for the shipping from Latchford of one thousand cars of pulpwood. The Riordan Paper Mills have at the time of writing 1051 cords of pnipwood lying piled along the railway track between New Liskeard and Englehart ready for shipment to the south this summer as it is required by the Merriton paper factory. Both these Companies have Agents stationed permanently in New Liskeard for the huying of pulpwood from the settlers and the Harris Tie and Timber Company also have a permanent Agent located here for the buying of ties, telegraph and fence poles. The agent of the Hammermill Company is Mr. Stewart Brock, of the Riordan Milis Mr. G. C. Gwynne and of the Harris Tie and Timber Company, Mr. Piaunt. These three permanent hnyers do a tremendous business and in addition to this there are numerons independent jobbers operating at different times and places.

Abont eleven years ago the E. B. Eddie Company and the J. R. Booth Company sent their agents into this country in search of the needful for the continued operation of their mills. Since that



time they have been taking out of this country, from along the hanks of the lakes and the streams, about fifty thousand corda of pulpwood per year. The pulpwood is left in the log and is boomed and floated down Lake Temiskaming to the head of the Ottawa River where it is canght hy the current and car. 1 to the skidways of their world famous mills. The price paid for these logs has varied from \$2.35 to \$2.75 per cord and has run as high as \$3.75 per cord.

Abont five years ago the Government Railway was put in operation through the very centre of Temiskaming opening up vast forests of Pine, Spruce, Balsam, Poplar, Taniarac, Cedar, and Silvery Birch. The country was thickly covered with Spruce, the very finest raw material for th makers of paper, and the mills were not long in finding out the new regions to exploit. Almost at once the Riordan Paper Mills, of Merriton, commenced huying wood piled beside the track at any point between New Liskeard and Englehart. For this they paid an average of \$2.75 per cord and in the very first year they , wk out about three thousand cords. Next year there were two huyers in the field, the Rioi Jan Mills and Mesers Drew and Taplin, a johhing firm, and the price advanced in consequence to \$3.25 per cord. That year there were six thousand cords taken out along the line of the railway. In the season of 1907 and 1908 the pulpwood industry grew to tremendous proportions. In that year the Riordan Paper Company purchased twenty-three thousand cords of pulpwood cut into four foot



A TEMISEAMING FARM SCENE.

lengths and piled beside the Railway track. For this they paid someth' " ""ref \$125,000, which is an average of over \$5 per cord. In addition to the Riordan Mills, the Michigan Sulphite Fibre Company, of Port Huron, and the Hammermill Paper Company, of Brie, also had representatives in the Temiskaming field and it is estimated that the total ontput of the district for that season was over thirty thousand cords. This was all bought from the settlers. Just think of what it meant.

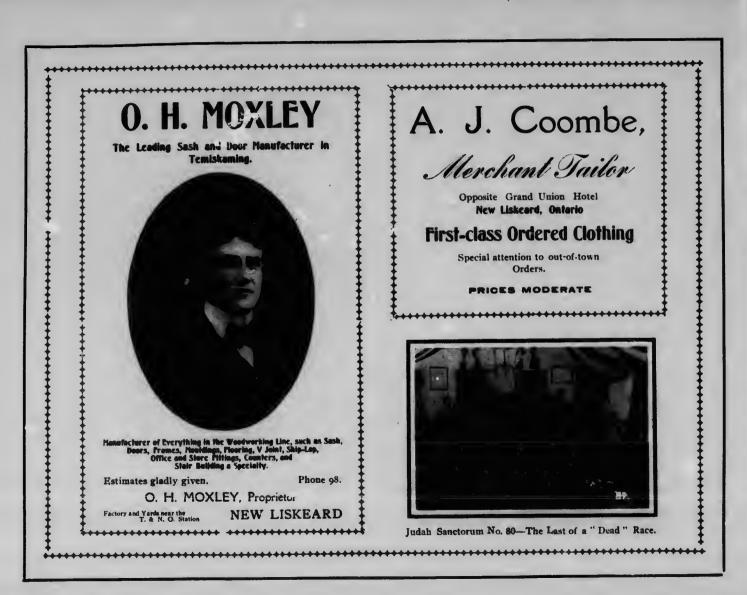


This was a boom cut made possibly hy an expected shortage in the pulpwood market and since then a certain falling off was observable. Still the price of pulpwood has been maintained at from \$3.70 to \$3.75 per cord and an advance over this is probable at the time of writing. The Riordans have taken out eleven thousand cords at these prices and this last winter had contracts with thirty-two settlers along the line of the Government Railway between New Liskeard and Englehart. At the same time the Hammermill Company under Messra. Palmer and Place, had over onehundred men in the hush cutting for a drive down the Montreal River to Latchford, where the

MR. STEWART BROCK, Representing the Hammermill Paper Company, of Erie, P. A.

Company is now erecting a rossing plant, for barking this cut together with eight-thousand cords of last year'a cut. In addition to this the Hammermill agent Mr. Brock intends huying as well along the line of the T. and N. O. Railway between New Liskeard and Englehart.

According to Mr. Stewart Brock, the agent of the Hammermill Company, the cost of cutting pulpwood is about \$1.50 per cord with an average of up to \$1.00 for hauling. This leaves a profit of \$1.25," after the payment of labor and other expenses. That is a pretty good reason, is it not, why a bush farm is a better proposition for a man with amalicapital, or actually no means, than a prairielfarm.



ALSO AN

THE NEW LISKEARD PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD



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63

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NEW LISKEAR

Cobalt

Nor is the pnlp wood return the only source of revenue from a hush farm. The Harris Tie and Timber Company are this season paying within s few dollars of \$30,000 for ties and poles to the settlers of this country. And this is one of the smallest years in a hnying way in the history of the Company. Last year the Harris concern supplied over a million tles to the Canadian Pacific and over one hundred thousand to the Canadian Northern but even with this ontput, so great was their purchase that they had three hv ored thousand ties remaining. Last year the local agent, Mr. H...ant, hought one hundred thousand ties in Temiskaming. This year the huy has been temporarily cut down hut even so Mr. Plaunt has bonght over eighteen thousand ties at from twenty-six to twenty-eight cents a-piece. In addition to this he



MR. K. A. GRILLS, MERCHANT

has purchased about nine thousand switch ties at $\$_{15}$ per thousand board measure and one hundred and seventy thousand feet of squared cedar timber at from $\$_{13}$ to $\$_{14}$ per thousand. These purchases with telegraph and telephone poles and fence posts hring the total purchases up to shout $\$_{30,c}$ to for the season, and next year it is almost certain the grand total of payments made the settlers, will be several times this amount.

These statistics are impressive, hut even yet what is probably the most important feature of the timber situation so far as the settler is concerned has not yet been tonched. There are situated in the country north of New Liskeard and south of Englehart some twenty local saw-mills. They are scattered all through the country at points convenient to the farming communities and this last year they have been particularly busy sawing the timber from farma into boards, joists and shingles. Just what amount of revenue this has meant to the settlers it is impossible to say. The statistics are not available but the importance of the industry is not difficult to imagine. Rongh lumber is worth here about \$14 per thousand and the cost of saving is about \$3 per thousand. The timber cut on the hush farms and taken to the mills, yields a return to the settler of somewhere about \$10 per thousand, and twenty saw-mills working both time and overtime eat through a hig pile of logs.

The actual money which the settlers received from the sale of logs and lumber is indeed considerable and added to this the farmers of Temiskaming can supply their own wants at nuusually favorable terms. There are hundreds of houses and barns in this country which have been huilt from the trees which grew about the very spot where the huildings now stand and which were cut into boards by the local mill a mile or so distant. Farmers of the south will readily realize what it would mean to have at their hands an almost inexhaustable supply of timber which they could have sawed into lumber at from \$3 to \$4 per thousand. There would be some buildings go np in the older portions of the Province did such conditions prevail. Hundreds of houses, stables and harns are beingerected this year in Temiskaming.

When therefore the immediate, steady and considerable revenue to be derived from the clearing of the forest is considered, together with the convenience of a plentiful anpply of lumber for home consumption. may not the query be very reasonably reversed. "Why homestead in the West when the timbered acres of Temiskaming await you?"







C. H. FULLERTON, A.M. CAN. SOC, C.E. Town Engineer



J. F. MULLIGAN, MERCHANT.

New Liskeard, Me Healthiest Town M North

EW LISKEARD is not a boom Town. Not at all; it has never enjoyed a real boom and never suffered a serious depression. It is too substantial for that and its actual resources are too easily seen and gauged to permit of extravagant speculation. And yet the Town has done mighty little dawdling on the road to maturity. Its progress has been as rapid as it has been healthy.

It was just nineteen years ago this summer that the first settler of this whole district arrived at the month of the Wabi River, at the spot which has since become the most important inland harbor of the North. The first arrival was Mr. William Murray who came to lead the way to the farms of Temiskaming and who hy chance more than hy design staked his location on the site of a future metropolis. Mr. Murray took up a farm and in this he was followed the same year by Mr. Irwin Herd and in 1892 by Mr. Peter Hawkesworth. The last two named are still living. During the years immediately following, settlers poured into the conntry very rapidly. A land agent, Mr. John Armstrong, was stationed at the Wahi Mouth and soon afterwards Mr. Ed. Monaghan opened a store. A Boarding House and a Post Office came uext and in 1896 the centre became a Town, though it was not incorporated till 1903. Since its hirth the T. wn has been as progressive as circumstances would warrant and its growth has been as rapid as the opening up of the conntry's trihutary resources made possible.

The actual industry of the country snrrounding has been from the first and is today the determining factor in New Liskeard's growth and prosperity. The Town is situated at the head of Lake Temiskaming, with its three hundred odd miles of shore line and at the base of the great triangular deposit of sixteen million acres of clay lands. In the early days the settler came south from his wilderness home to meet the boat at the Wab' wharf. The Lake



NEW LISKEARD FIRE BRIGADE



NEW LISKELED PUBLIC SCHOOL

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formed the only avenue of communication with the outside world and accordingly the country's trunk roads were focused on this point. The thoroughfares for the district's waggon traffic all lead here. This in itself was sufficient to make a Town and the advantage was increased when in the fall of 1904 the railroad opened a new outlet to older civilization.

Long before the Railroad arrived New Liskeard was an important commercial centre, hut since that time the huilder's hammer has scarcely ever been still. The little conntry Town of the early days has sprung into a hnsy metropolis. The modest settlement with its one room school snd its half dozen general stores has become a hive of industry and a centre of exchange, in a fully equipped and modern Town. It has a waterworks system, worth over \$75,000.00 and supplying the Town with water from the aprings a short distance into the country. It has a \$20,000 Public School, Town Hall, Electric Light, and miles of sidewalk and roadways. The total assets of the Town are considerably over a million dollars in value and this amount is rapidly being increased.

THE NEW LISKLARD WATERWORKS SYSTEM

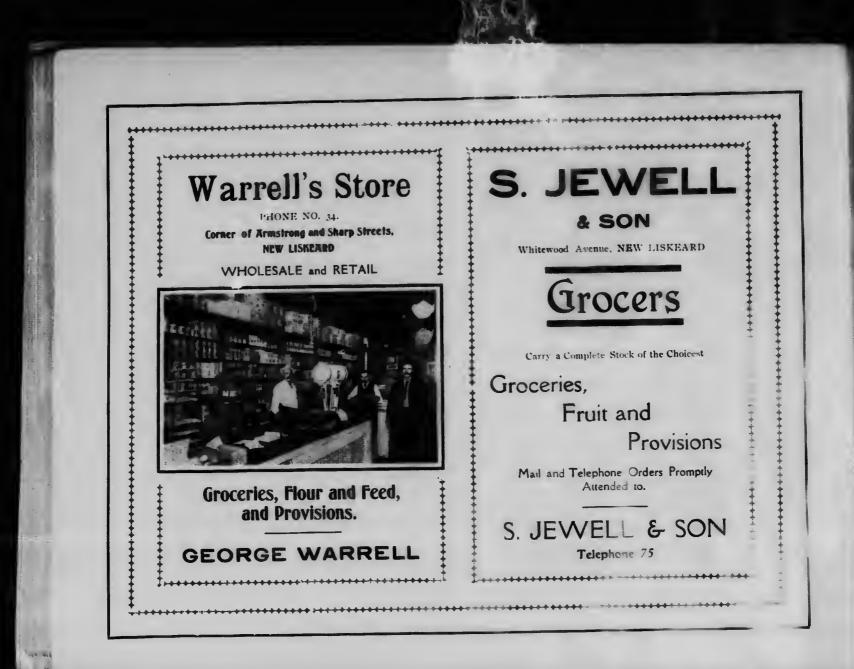
Among the many public institutions of the Town the waterworks is possibly the most important. It is certainly the most costly and the advantage it has given to the centre in the point of



WHITEWOOD AVENUE BUSINESS BLOCK

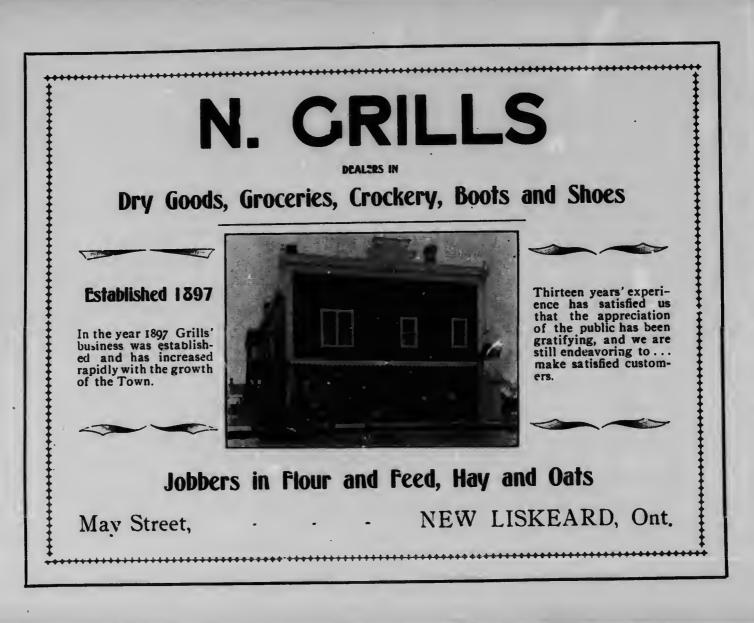


STANDPIPE OF THE NEW LISKEARD WATER WORKS SYSTEM,



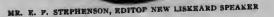
convenience and health - great ond meas e. New Liskeard s the only Town in the district an abu ant supply of pure oring water and the result of the mitary he sing has been strikagly Illustra d in the remarkable good heal: of the Townpeople uring genera -ickness ad epidemics. In p tically abolishing the scourge of pyphoid h e last year, when oth r centres all over the District and Province a general were suffering severely, was a intical demonstration or the value of a plentiful supply of water. The Town boasts a fire protection second to none even in the cities of Old Outsrio, together with its supply of dater for drinking and domestic purposes which for purity and freshness is unexcelled in the Dominion. Its system is estimated to have a capacity equal to supplying the needs of a city of \$5,000 population and it has a pressure in the mains of eighty pours is to the square inch. The pumps have apacity of 1,200 impe gallons per minute and in addition to this is a standpipe reserve of 120,000 gallons capacity. In a word he New Liskeard Water Works system will supply water at 1 rate of 400,000 gallons per day, and in case of re will







J. F. MULL To have Quality and Style we must buy But we buy from the leading how Therefore, we have Quality QUALITY and STYLE has been, is a WE ARE SOLE AGENTS	from the Leading Houses. and Style. and will be our aim. Exclusive Outfitter to Men
Geo. A. Slater's Invictus Shoes. Campbe J. F. MULLIGAN,	li's Made to Measure Clothing New Liskeard
	тне
HEASMAN'S General Store	ROLLER RINK
	ROLLER RINK



operate six two-and-one-half inch hose throwing under high pressure 200 gallons per minute for six continuous hours and then two hose under high pressure for an indefinite period. In addition to this equipment is an excellent steam fire engine and a large quantity of hose which, should occasion require, could be need to supply two extra hose from the uear-hy Wabi River.

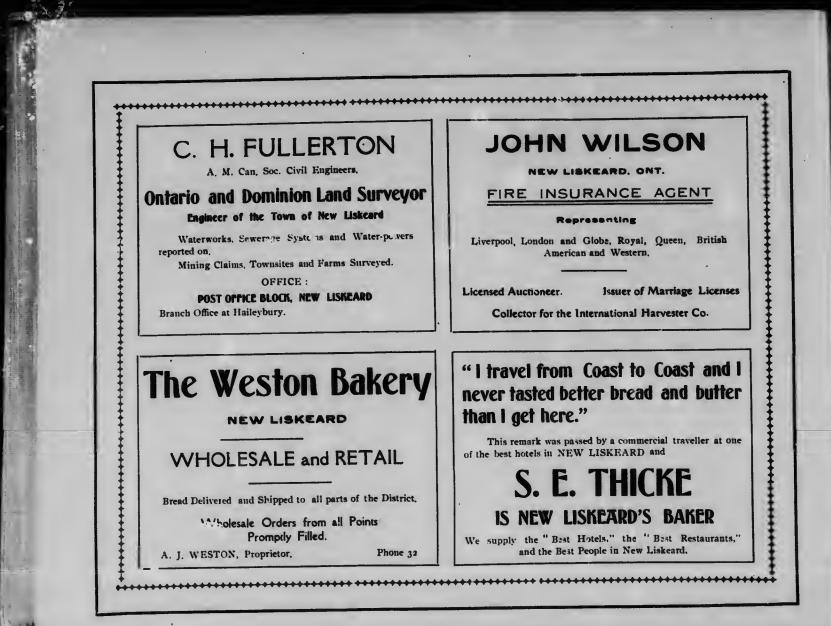
The intake pipe of the Water Works System is supplied from two springs which have been described by Mr. Willis Chipman as the finest he has seen in the Dominion. They have been acquired hy the Town together with fifty acres of land surrounding which has been reserved for the protection of the springs against possible contamination. The nearest spring only is tapped at present hnt this spring has the remarkable flow at low uster of 400,000 gallons per twenty four hours, and the second spring a little further distant which is being utilized this year has the still more notable low water flow of 900,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

In order to make the Water Works entirely effective, the Town is this summer installing a sewersge and septic tank disposal system at a cost of something in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The present result is torn up streets, but the future convenience and advantage will undountedly be very great.

NEW LISKEARD PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL

The public institution next in ...portance is, donhtless, the high and public schools. The Town is the prond possessor of a cement block school which cost over \$20,000 to erect and which is to-day already completely nsed by the pupils and plans for a second school are being discussed. A thoroughly efficient high school

MR. W. R. GRILLS, MERCHANT.



is also maintained where the young men and women of the Town and surrounding country receive the advantage of secondary education.

THE LADY MINTO HOSPITAL

New Liskeard has the only public general Hospital in the District. It was completed in 1907 and since that time has done an inestimable service for the sick and injured citizens of the new country. The Hospital has a regular capacity of about thirty patients and an emergency capacity of a considerable additional number. It has an np-to-date and well equipped operating room and medical dispensary and its wards are well lighted and cheerful. The Hospital stands in spacious grounds on a commanding eminence overlooking the Town. It was constructed and equipped at a



MR. J. W. BOLGER, ASS'T CROWN LANDS AGENT.



RESIDENCE OF PROF. JOHN SHARP.

cost of \$20,000. The Institution is controlled hy a board of trustees composed of New Liskeard citizens and is conducted under the auspices of the Vlctorian Order of Nurses.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has meant much to New Liskeard, and it is confidently expected that in the future it will play an even larger part in the progress of the mnnicipality. The road has at present in course of construction a spur or switch from its main line to the month of the Wabi River, there to connect with the boats which ply up and down the broad expanse of navigable waters. The spur will terminate at a new Government wharf to be built at a convenient point in the Wabi harbor and for which an appropriation has already been made by the Public Works Department at Ottawa. When these two Goverument works are completed, New Liskeard will be still more advantageously situated as the transhipping point between the steamboats and the trains.

The Electric Light of the Town of New Liskeard is supplied from a water power development on the Wabi River about two miles from the Town. It was installed by an enterprising local capitalist, Mr. K. Farah, who as owner of the lighting franchise is under contract to supply cheap power for manutacturing purposes.

In addition to the present water power development of about 400 horsepower, the Light Company has an auxiliary steam plant for use in case of need or emergency.

5

A public improvement of importance, whose absence would be more noticeable perhaps than is its presence, is the new steel bridge across the Wabi River. The stream runs through the centre of the Town and the Bridge gives nuinterrupted communication between the two divisions of the Town. It was erected at a cost of some \$8,000.

The fact that the New Liskeard Public Library has as many as 2,400 books is sufficient indication of the support which has been given to this branch of the educational facilities of the Town. The books are of the better class and are well aslected. Recently the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to huild a \$10,000 Library huilding in the Town has been accepted and the work is expected to go forward this summer.

The head office of the Temiskaming Telephone Company,



LISKEARD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE-SEATING CAPACITY 1000.

wires run from Latchford on the South, to Englehart on the North and to Ville Marie across the Lake, with local services in all the important Towns in the District, is located here. The Company was organized here and is controlled hy local shareholders. It is one of the pioneer Institutions of the Town.

One of the largest Town Athletic fields and fair grounds in Ontario lying convenient for Town use is the result of the enterprise and public spirit of two organizations, the Amateur Athletic Association and the Agricultural Society. It is a cleared and level field of sufficient acreage to include a first class half-mile race track. With the grounds, are creditable necessary huildings and here the District Temuskaming Fall Fair is held, and here also important race meets and notable athletic events take place. The annual Fall Fair at New Liskeard is famous and has done much to impress on the Province the possibilities of the agricultural North,

MR. D. T. K. MCEWEN, BARRISTER, NEW LISKEARD

The thoronghly equipped Post Office, under a popular Postmaster, a centraliy located Town Hail and Court House and an Isolation Hospital are among the other publically owned Institntions of the Town.

A franchise is being granted the Nipissing Central Railway Company for the huildiag of an electric line from Cobalt and Haileybury north to this place and it is expected that the ateel will be laid this summer. The cars are already running as far as Haileybury and the Company is asking for the right to immediately extend their lines to the farming centre. This will give the Town cheap and convenient communication with the mining district and will do much towards increasing the importance of the Liskeard Farmers Market.



DR. A. V. SUMMERS, DENTIST.

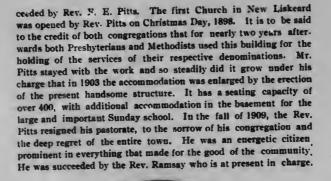
NEW LISKEARD CHURCHES

One of the best evidences of the public apirit of a community may be seen in the character and prosperity of its churches. In the matter of church edifices and congregations, New Liskeard has the basis for a reasonable boast. The Town has no less than six churches and they are all doing well and are prosperous. This speaks well for the support that is given by the people of the surrounding country as well as for the backing afforded by the people of the Town itself.

The Presbyterian Church was the first organized in the town and, as the pioneer, is entitled to first mention. It began with the country and it has made proportionate progress. At the time of the appointment of a Crown Land Agent at New Liskeard, in 1895, the Church sent in a student of Queen's University for a few months in the summer, and in 1896 the Rev. John Sharpe was appointed by the Presbytery of Lana't and Renfrew to take charge of the country and to preach in the 1 unber camps on Lake Temps had at intervals in a small building which was used during the week as a school, house. In the fall of 1897 Rev. Sharpe was appointed to a professorship at Morin College, Quebec, and the Rev. James Gilchrist took his place here. In the spring of 1896 the Rev. Young took charge and remained till November when he was suc



-RESIDENCE OF MR. K. TARAH.







RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY HARTMAN.

Though the Presbyterian Church was the first to build in New Liskeard, the pioneers in regard to services were the members of the English Church. The first service was held in New Liskeard as long ago as 1892, when a lay reader, Mr. Panl Cobaid, a present day resident of Haileybury, read the service in Mr. William Murray's log cabin on the banks of the Wabi River. There were just four of a congregation present at that historic service.

The first clergyman appointed was the Rev. W. A. Johnston, who came to New Liskeard in the fall of 1894, at that time the only clergyman in the District. Services under the Rev. Johnston were held in a store and later in the first school house. In 396, the Rev. J. Hickland succeeded Mr. Johnston and a bis first visit held the pioneer confirmation service. In Angust of 1809 Bishop Thoruloe visited the town and it was through his personal efforts that the present Church was built before the winter of that year. The site was given by Mr. William Murray, Rev. Dr. Codd was placed in charge and services were held weekly.

The church grew greatly about the season of 1905 and with a resident Incumbent in charge two other branch churches were erected, one at Hudson and the other at Harley. In 1906 a parsonage was huilt and the present Incumbent, the Rev. A. P. Lowe was installed in November of that year. During Mr. Lowe's long service the church has grown steadily, though quietly, and the ontlook for the future is very encouraging.

The last church to be built in the town was erected within the

year by the Methodists, probably the strongest congregation numerically in the Town. It is a spendid hig building, a credit to the enterprise of the board of Trustees and to the zeal of the Rev-Brown to whose indefatigable efforts the present success is in large part due.

Some three years ago the Methodist Church was hurned and the congregation was left without a home. For some time the services were held in the Masonic Hall, but so soon as the summer came preparations were made for the huilding of a church in keeping with the dignity and size of the congregation. A splendid site was secured overlooking the Wabi River and a twenty thousand dollar edifice was erected. As yet the exterior is not yet finished, but the handsome interior might well be the pride of any large city congregation.

Under the Rev. Brown's leadership an active campaign is being waged in the general cause of Methodistism.



A LAKE SHORE ROAD RESIDENCE.



REV. F. L BROWN.

The first services of the Baptist Church were held by the pioneer missionary the Rev Wm. Peer. They took place in a tent in what is now known as Murray Park in the summer and early autumn of 1900. That winter the Rev. Peer returned to Old Ontario and so enthusiastic was he in the cause of the new conntry that he hrought back with him in the following spring sufficient funds for the erection of the first Baptist Mission Hall in Temiskaming. The first church, huilt in the snumer of 1901 was a comhination parsonage and Mission Hall, the services taking place, apostolic fashion in the npper room. The initial congregation numbered seventeen, hut as the work proceeded people came from all directions, some travelling for miles over the bush trails, and it was no uncommon thing to see two or three rifles stacked where people nsually leave their umbrellas. On June 28th, 1903, the new chapel was dedicated and on the following day was declared free of debt. The present pastor, the Rev. H. B. Conmans was appointed in May 1906 and so greatly has the congregation grown under his faithful charge that at the building of a new and more handsome church edifice. ...ontemplated.

The first Catholic Church in Temiskaming was that erected at New Liskeard in November of 1903. For many years the Ohlate Fathers have conducted a Mission at Ville Marie, on the Quebec side of Lake Temiskaming, and when the tide of immigration turned to the Ontario side of the Lake it became the duty of the good Fathers of the Ville Marie station to attend to their spiritual needs.

The first Mass was held in New Liskeard in July 1902 in a little store which has since been burned and only a half dozen persons were present. The ministering priest was Father Beaudry and during all that year this genial priest paid occasional visits to the flock in this town, holding his services in the private houses of his little congregation.

In November 1903, the present chapel was ready for divine service. In September of 1905, the Rt. Rev. N. J. Lorrain, of Pembroke, the Bishop of the Diocese, paid the town a visit and bleased the new bell. In the spring of 1906 the Rev. E. A. Latnlipe, of Pembroke, was sent to take charge of the Missiona at New Liskeard, Haileybury and Cobalt and since then the Roman Catholizs of the town have enjoyed more regular services. Rev. Latulipe has been elevated to the rank of Bishop of this particular Diocese and in his larger sphere he retains a warm spot in his heart for the New Liskeard Mission. A larger chapel and a resident priest are among the good things in store for this congregation.

MR. N. WICKETT

Mr. Wickett came to the District during the summer of 1902, and after looking over the country, decided to invest in New Liskeard on account of its fine situation, and being surrounded, as it was, by good agricultural country. He has made the town his home practically ever since and has taken a prominent part in the business and public affairs of the town. Mr. Wickett was a member of the town Council and also of the Board of Health, and is still actively interested in the welfare of the town and District.

LISKEARD

By Order in Council the word "New" has been omitted from New Liskeard.

The Capital of the Temiskaming District.

The Manufacturing Centre of the Great Ciay Belt.

The Healthiest Town in the North. For opportunities for Investment write the Liskeard Board of Trade.





MR. WESLEY MCKNIGHT President Board of Trade MR. T. MAGLADERY Sec'y Board of Trade.

NEW LISKEARD BUSINESS MEN

The 'ollowing notes of the business men of the Town of New Liskean i as appearing in this bookiet are given in the following pages i the order in which their orders were received. The first on the list are the Magladery Brothers. They are two hustling young feilows in the hardware business who came to the Town about three years ago from Park Hill and bought out the business then owned by Mr. Sam Eplett. In addition to their enterprise the Magiadery brothers knew the hardware business to the last iota and they have been eminentiy successful. Mr. Will Magladery is in the Town Conucil and Mr. Tom Magladery is secretary of the Board of Trade. Both take a keen interest in Town and Temis-

Mr. Peter Petrakos is one of the bright young men, typical of kaming affairs. this country. He is engaged in the ice cream parlor and confectionery husiness in both New Linkeard and Cobait and man-



A. W. ROZBUCK, EDITOR HIRALD

MR. M. ABRAHAM, PROPRIETOR OPERA HOUSE.

ufactures ice cream at his Liskeard headquarters for shipment to all points in the district. His ice cream plant is very complete and is operated by electric power. Mr. Petrakos is favorably known throughout the district for his bright good business and square dealing.

Mr. W. J. Yates has disproven the theory entertained in some quarters that it is impossible to observe the license law to the letter. He has a licensed liquor store which is a model in this respect as also in appointments and general business operation. Last summer Mr. Yates set a very worthy example in beautifying his premises. He had is was and flower gardens made about his store and so greatly did he improve the appearance of the business street upon which he is located that others with a little yard room to spare are following his public spirited example,

Mr. James Goodyear conducts a jeweliry business on White-

wood Avenue which, because of the big stock and methods pursued, does business with the entire country. People come to Town at times for no other reason than to go to Goodyears. In addition to his trade from his well and costly filled show-cases, Mr Goodyear conducts a watch repair department that for good work done in a reliable way has been a real benefit to the country.

The Thorpe Brothers, of Haileyhury and New Liskeard, are undertakers and furnishers. The headquarters are in New Liskeard, where this spring they opened one of the largest and best appointed furniture show rooms in the district. The new store is spacious and handsome and sets off to perfection the large range of good furniture ou view. By the large stock carried at prices

Sulcliffe & Neelands Civil & Municipal Engincers ONTARIO LAND SUBVEYORS.

Engineers Nipissing Central R'y. **Town Engineers for Cobalt and Cochrane.**

Water Powers Surveyed and Estimated. Estimates for Waterworks and Sever Systems. Railway Surveys. All Forms of Land Serveying.

H. W. SHTCLIFTE, D. & O. L. S.



W. J. Johnston, D. & O. L. S.

Slewort Young, inspector Waterworks and Sewers,



C. P. Neclands, Asst. Cobalt Town Engineer.



Hiss Habic Clark, Stenographer,

E. T. NEELANDS, B. A. Sc., O. L. S.

P. J. Anderson, B. A. Sc., O. L. S.

HEAD OFFICE

Duncan Dewar, Ass'l Cochrane Town Engineer.

NEW LISKEARD, ONT.



MAYOR TAYLOR'S RESIDENCE



THE HOME OF MR. R. G. ZAHALAN



DE. MCNAUGHTON'S RESIDENCE



THE HOME OF MR. MURDOCK MCL.KOD.

equalling and often below those of the largest stores of the front, the Thorpes' have made it nunceessary to send out of the country for a single thing needed for honse furnishing.

Mr. Wes, McKnight is a successful gents furnisher of the Town, who funds time to stick closely to business and to devote some time to public affairs as well. He is the President of the Board of frade and is one of the large figures in the management of the Presbyterian Church. It is probably no exaggeration to say that Mr. McKnight has the best appointed and stocked gents furnishing store in Temiskaming. Mr. Mcknight has inaur urated a custom which should be followed hy othera of giving 5 per cent. off for cash.

The Taylor Hardware Company of Liskeard and Cobalt is one of the really big institutions of the country and it is also among the first. It was founded in Temiskaming long before the advent of the Ruilroad, hy Mr. George Taylor, at that time recently



MR. ROBT HOWIE, CROWN TIMBER AGENT.

Mayor of London, Ont., and at present the Mayor of Liskeard. The headquarters are in Liskeard in a fully equipped hardware store, and this spring the company opened a handsome new building in Cobalt. It is one of the very finest in that Town and as a hardware store and mining depot it would do credit to a city.

Mr. L. H. Neil has a drug store on Whitewood Avenue in which an up to-date stock is always on hand. Mr. Neil, like so many others in business in the North, is a young man who achieves his business success by his own personal industry and attention. Either Mr. Neil, or Mr. Patterson who is associated with him, may be found behind the counter or in the dispensary. Iu addition to drugs, Mr. Neil carries a stock of fancy goods and stationery.

Messra. Capling and Hickling have one of the largest and most heavily stocked atores in the Town. It is on Whitewood Avenue in the stand once occupied hy the J. F. Brownscombe Company, which they succeeded. The stock includes drygoods and clothing, as well as ladies and gents furnishinga. Messra. Capling and Hickling are also young men, whose necess and standing is due entirely to their own business enterprise and sagacity.

Mr. F. W Haynes is the owner of the Haynes hlock, one of the newest and most handsome structures in Liskesrd. It is situated on the corner of Armstrong Street and Whitewood Avenue where its splendid architectural finish adds greatly to the appearsnce of the Town. The Haynes Block is what catches the eye of the visitor on coming down Whitewood Avenue and the comment made is invariably favorable.

Mr. D. Stnart is insurance agent of the District. He is in company with Mr. Charles Byam, the agent for Cohait, and Mr. A. E. Whitley, agent for Haileybury. With these two husiness associates, Mr. Stewart covera the entire district and writes insurance from Temagami to Cochrane. His particular hold in the insurance way lies in the fact that in his office the details of every policy are looked after with the greatest care and with the numost system, with the interests of the customer always in view.

Mr. J. Pannaman, is a gents furnisher of Armstrong Street, who in some way can sell the best goods at the cheapest rates oh talnahle anywhere. Possibly this is because he looks after his husiness himself and is a carefal and well-informed hnyer. Mr. Pannaman conducts periodical sales which are largely attended and are quite a feature in the North.

The Jamieson Meat Company is one of the oldest and most firmly established institutions in the Town. It has connections in a number of other places which of course gives it great huying strength. In New Liskeard, where its Temiskaming headquarters are situated, it has an unusually well appointed store. Everything that makes for success in the meat business, such as cold storage and neat store space has been secured and Mr. Archie Scott, together with several assistants, is husy nearly all the time attending to a large circle of enstomers.

Mr. Geo. Warrell has a grocery and flour and feed store on

Armstrong street near the bridge across the Wabi River. He has a stock of floar and feed which would make the store-keeper of the front gasp for hreath, but here a leading merchant needs a big supply, and Mr. Warreii's stock never gets any chance to get stale. His grocery store is also well equipped with a large general stock,

Mesara, Taylor and Pringle have demonstrated the fact that New Liskeard is the place in the North for the location of manufacturing industries. The firm, under the efficient management of Mr. Barkholder, is engaged in the bottling business, and is equipped with one of the best appointed works to be found in any part of the Province. They mannfacture all classes of soft drinks from the purest spring water and ship their prednets to all parts of the District.

The Gordon-Davies Meat Company Limited is managed at New Liskeard hy Mr. John Ough. This winter the Company opened a new branch at Charlton to supply the prospecting trade on the Elk Lake and Gowganda Road. The Liskeard store is well rur and largely patronized.

Mr. A. J. Coombe is a man who can keep right on smilling in apite of any number of knocks. He is a tailor who built himself a fine store and work-room and was burned ont, only to build again. He has one of the prominent stores on Whitewood Avenne, where a customer is always assured of a good fit and the worth of his money in the way of material.

Mr. F. Heasman came from Barrie where he was engaged in the grocery business and bonght out Mr. N. Wickett in the grocery business here. This was a couple of years or more ago and since that time Mr. Heasman has done wonders towards increasing the trade centred at his location on the hill on the way to the station and in improving his store to accommodate his increasing tusiness.

Mr. A. E. Moore is an expert in Church and rink building, taking contracts in this line, and he is also the manager of the New Liskeard Ice and Roller Skating Rink. This winter Mr. Moore supervised the erection of the Plaza Theatre in Halleyhnry, which is certainly a creditable evidence of his ability in Theatre contracting.

Messra. Satciiffe and Neelands, successors to Sinclair and Smith and Blair and Sinciair are engaged in engineering and surveying. They are the town engineers of Cobalt, Latchford and Cochrane and have probably the largest staff and biggest engineering business in the district.

Measrs. McCamus and McKeivie are the Original millers of New Liskeard and at present have a large saw, shingle and planing mill at the month of the Wabi. They do a very large husiness and sre both prominent citizens.

Messrs. W. H. and Ben Carruthers have the pioneer store of the piace, which still holds a leading piace in the supplying of general merchandise to the town and country.

Mr. J. Wilson is a magistrate, an insurance man and conducta a general notary husiness. He was the first storekeeper in the town, but sold out to Mr. W. H. Carruthers. Mr J. Grifls is the Government Land Agent of the town and as such has charge of the immigration to this country. A letter to the Land Office always elicits a prompt response and much detailed information. Mr. Grills' sons rnn a general store which, caters to the town and country trade and does a very large business

The Grand Union Hotei was built by Mr. R. G. Zahalan and is one of the finest structures in the town. It is steam heated and electric iighted. It is the high class hotei of the town.

Mr. J. H. Leng-conducts a grocery store on the road to the station, where he handles in addition to the regulation groceries, fruit, vegetahies, flour and feed and iumberman's and prospectors supplies.

Mr. J. H. Mattice has operated a high class livery in town for a number of years. He has good horses and rigs for rent at all times and also does a general transfer husiness.

Mr. John Lever has a woodworking factory in New Liskeard, where he does planing, sash and door making, boat building and repairing, wood turning, shaping and stairbuilding. He has a thoroughly equipped estahishmeut, on Weilington street.

Mr. W. J. Evans has a harness apply and repair shop, a buggy and wagon stand and machinery agency. He is one of the prominent husiness men of the town and a member of the town conncil.

Messrs. Handley & Parker are engineers of New Liskeard and Sndbury. In Sndbury they have a completely equipped assay office and from New Liskeard they do all classes of engineering and mining engineering and mining reporting.

Mr. Jamea Mnrphy is a leading plumber of the town who has been kept husy in connection with the water and sewerage installation.

Mr. O. H. Moxley has just built a large new saw and planing mill and sash and door factory in the neighborhood of the Station where his transportation facilities will be the best possible.

Mr. J. F. Muiligan is a gents furnisher of Armstrong street, whose genial personality is well known thronghout the country.

The Stadeiman Brothers are stationers of Liskeard and Cobalt. They have stores in both places stocked with all classes of office supplies.

Mr. W. V. Cragg, who has a harness store and repair shop, has for years been a leading member of the town connell.

Mr. S. R. Thicke is the pioneer baker of the town. His bread is well known for its excellent quality.

Mr. C. F. Fniierton is the town engineer. He has a large staff of assistants and does an important private practice.

Mr. W. R. Montgomery is the proprietor of the Windsor Hotei, the farmer Hotei of the town. It has 46 bedrooms. Mr. Montgomery has shown public spirit as well as good husiness in providing stabling for the farmers' teams.

Mr. S. Greenwood is the grocer of the Robinson Block and one of the pioneer husiness men of the town.



A. E. STEPHENSON Chairman Fire and Light

W. J. EVANS Chairman By-Laws and Printing MAYOR AND COUNCIL

W. V. CRAGG Chairman Board of Works

> E. M. GOUDMAN Chairman Executive Committee

TWO CHARTERED BANKS

Among the privately owned institutions of the town of New Liekeard, none are more important to its general welfare than its chartered banks. It has branches of two of the best known and substantial banking institutions in Cauada. The town bas been fortunate in this respect. The Union Bauk of Canada was the first to open a branch in Temiskaming and this it established at New Liskeard to meet the demands of the then budding agricultural and the already firmly established lumber trade of the northern district. The Union Bank of Cauada is essentially a farmera' bank and the general management was seized of the facts in connection with the great clay belt and its abundant possibilities when it established a branch at the gate-



MR, F. L. SMILEY, BARRISTER

MR. C. B. TAYLOR, MANAGER UNION BANK OF CANADA

way town as long ago as March 18th 1903. Very shortly after the opening Mr. C. B. Taylor, the present manager, was put in charge. He has been Father Financial to the town since its earlier daya.

Facta speak louder than anything else and it is a tribute to the wisdom of the bank which catera to the agricultural interests to quote the figures of the last annual statement. When the office opened in New Liakeard in 1903, the Bank had just 74 branches. On the presentation of the President's address to the shareholders on Nov. 30th, 1909, it had 171 branches, and since that time it has added thirteen more to its list.

The other bank doing business here is the Imperial Bank of Cauada, at present under the efficient mauagement of Mr, D. G. Roy. It was opened in 1905 with Mr, A. P. Nasmith as manager and with Mr, Roy as accountant. On the removal of Mr, Nasmith to one of the bank's atill larger branches, Mr. Roy was given full charge and his care and good judgment have done much towards building up the business which the institution at present enjoya. It handles the Town's account as well as that of the Temiskaming Telephone Company and a large number of unerchants', mechanics' and farmers' accounts.

The Imperial Bank is one of the strongest financially in the dominion. It has an authorized capital of \$10,000,000,000 a paid up capital of \$5,000,000.00 and a reserve fund of \$5,000,000.00.

The Binkley Company have a large departmental store on Armstrong atreet.

Mr. A. J. Weston is proprietor of the Weston Bakery, a wholesale and retail establishment which supplies the best and sweetest of bread to the town and country.

S. L. BRADLEY

Real Estate

Conveyancing

Fire and Life Insurance

Sixth Avenue

Cochrane, Ont.

Mr. Wm. Kenny is an artistic shoemaker, as is evidenced hy the fact that he drew the picture for his advertisement appearing in this issue. Note it.

S Jewell and Son are the proprietors of a vigorous grocery husiness on Whitewood Avenue.

Mr. M. Ahraham is huilding and will shortly have completed one of the largest and finest Opera Honses north of Toronto. It will seat upwards of a thousand people.

ENGLEHART BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. Williams Hugh is the man to write to for real estate business in Englehart and vicinity.

The Englehart Drug Store, owned by Dr. Lowrey, handles stationery, kodaks, musical instruments, etc.

For information respecting the northern country, write A. J. Catt. Englehart, real estate, insurance agent and notary public.

Mr. John Clark snpplies a general, a railroad and a mining and a prospecting trade from his large general store in Eaglehart. A complete list of everything in hardware may be found in the

Harrison hardware store at Englehart.

Mr. C. S. Dowzer is the Englehart lumberman. He handles all builders' supplies.

Persons looking for locations would do well to write Mr. Jos. Woollings, Crown Landa Office, Englehart.

Messrs. Thos. Woollings and Wm. C. Woollings are buyers of pulpwood and timber, and deal in thoroughbred poultry.

CHARLTON BUSINESS MEN

Malkim & Ryan are general merchants of Charlton to whom anyone may write for quotations in practically everything.

Mr. F. W. Fowke has a thoroughly np-to-dat: store in West Charlton.

Mr. Eli Thih is the popular hotel man at Charlton,

COCHRANE BUSINESS MEN

The Rothschild Stores are popular stores in Northern Ontario -branches at Matheson and Whitefish River, Que. They also have the postoffice at Cochrane.

Mr. S. L. Bradley is in the Real Estate, Conveyancing and Insurance husiness. He is Town Clerk of Cochrane.



The "Merald" management wish to thank the business men for the sup= port given this jublication. It affords us great pleasure in recommending them to the reading Public.

THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY New Liskeard, Ont.



WATER FALLS NEAR ENGLEHART



CROWN LANDS OFFICE, ENGLEHAET-JOS. WOOLLINGS, AGENT,



T. AND N. O. HOT HOUSES AT ENGLEHART

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A BRAUTIFUL SPOT AT COCHRANE

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C. S. Dowzer

-DEALER IN-

Rough and Dressed LUMBER

Sash, Doors, Hard and Soft Wood, Floorings, Shingles Cement Blocks, Newel posts, &c.

Fourth Ave. - Englehart

TO THE Englehart News

SEND A

WM. BUCHANAN, Publisher

and get all the News of the Town of Englehart and District.

Furthest north of any paper printed in Ontario, and in one of the newest and most promising parts of the Nipissing District.

Has a growing staff of correspondents fron: whom the news of all the surrounding district is obtained.

Good Job Plant in Connection



Upper- Miss Rt Williams, Miss Hickenam, Hiss Courser, Hiss Humro. Lower- Hiss Romsbow, Hiss Wolfon, Hiss Courier, Hiss Courier.



THORPE BROS. FURNITURE STORE AT LISKEARD. .



MR. S. GPEENWOOD'S GROCERY STORE, LISERARD.

State and Distance, Summer 2 and the

Crown Lands

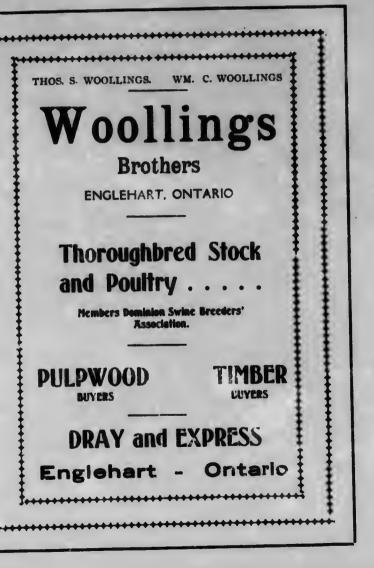


ENGLEHART, ONT.

JOSEPH WOOLLINGS, Agent

Twenty Townships in this Agency Surrounding the Town ot Englehart.

It is conceded by those who travel this North Gountry that there is no land to surpass it in the world, for Agricultural purposes.



ENGLEHART, The Divisional Point of the T. & N. O. Ry.

NGLEHART is situated half way between North Bay and Cochrane on the Banks of the Blanche River in the centre of the fertlle valley which runs north from the shores of Lake Temiskaming and the town is without doubt one of the taost promising along the line north of North Bay, and a very bright future is ahead of it, for not only is it the T. and N. O. Railway Divisional point and has already a branch line running into Chariton which will, it is reported, eventually extend on to Elik Lake and Gowgand' and probably Sudbury, but it can boast of being surrounded by good agricultural land well watered and timbered. The Town is named after the Chairman of the T. and N. O. Railway Commission, Mr. J. L. Englehart, and was incorporated in the beginning of the year 1908 when Dr. R. C. Lowrey was elected Mayor by acclamation and Mr. F. D. Ramsay Clerk.

The Town has an assessment of \$205,000 liable to municipal and school rates and an additional assessment of \$123,000 which cover Public huildings and T. and N. O. property, Population is 1,200. The Railway Commission have decidedly done much for the Town and its appearance, for basides erecting one of the most ornsmental Railway Stations outside of Toronto, they have erected buildings which the Town might well be proud of. Such as the esction and dwelling houses, machine shop and round house and other huildings necessary for a divisional point. Above all should be mentioned the fine house and gardens surrounding it and also the three or four parks which are being laid out by the commission which will decidedly give the town a beautiful appearance.

The Commission have also bored three artesian wells one of which supplies the Town with all the water required for drinking and other purposes, and purer water could not he wished for.

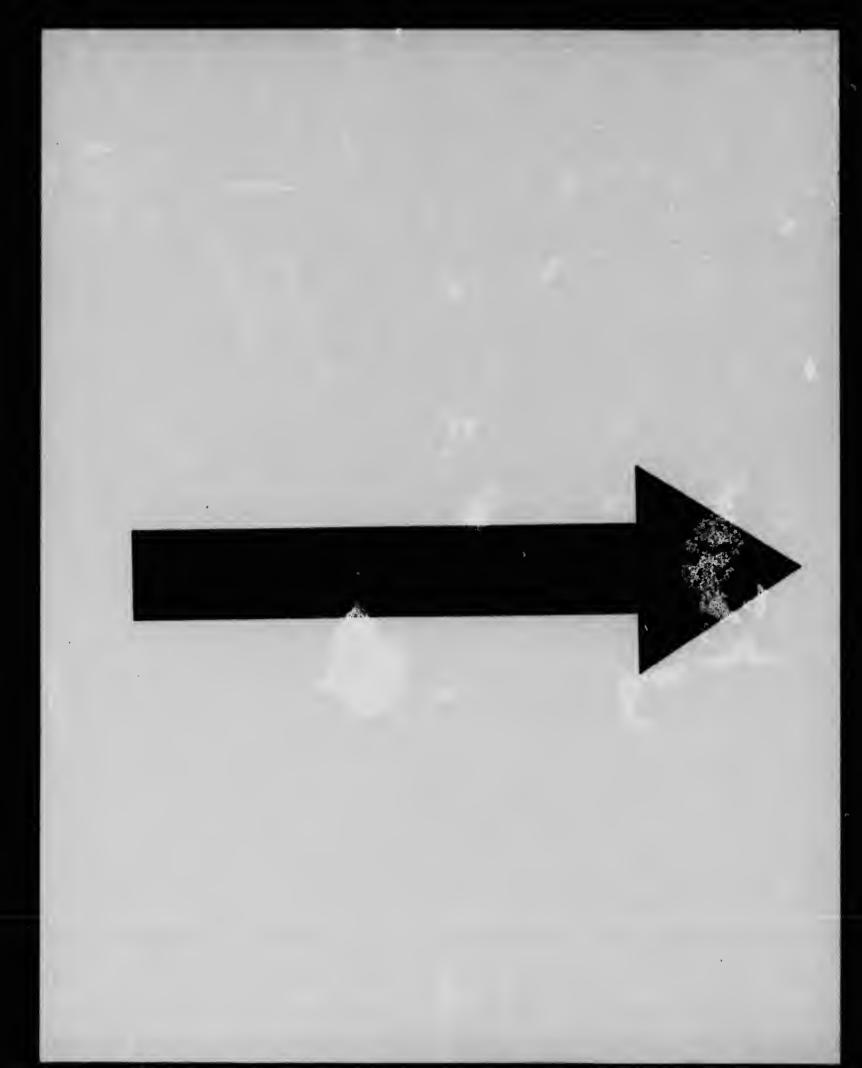
For the three years the Town has been in existence it may well be proud of the buildings erected, for besides owning a school house costing somewhere about eight thousand dollars, an up-todate hotel and many good stores and boatding houses and five or six places of worship and many fine private dwellings, it can also boast of having hetter roads than any Town along the line for the short time it has heen incorporated, it is also provided with good sidewalks. The postoffice for its size is one of the most up-to-date offices ontside of Cobalt. The postmaster is Mr. F. D. Ramany. The Lock-up or goal is a good one, the same having been built with the assistance of the Government who subscribed a special grant for the building of same.

There is a valuable water power within a mile and a half from town on the Blanche River, which it is stated on good authority would realize, if properly harnessed, at least a thousand horse power, and it is expected the Town will be developing the same within the course of a year or so as negotiations are pending between the Government and the corporation by which it is expected the Town will acquire and develop the same.

The Temiskaming Telephene Company have opened an office here and many of the Townspeople have taken advantage of the same by having a telephone installed on their premises.



ENGLEHART'S NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL







LAND OF YOUR OWN In the Far Famed Temiskaming District

Veteran farms a specialty.

160 Acre Veteran Farm for sale, with Deed, no settlement duties required. well located on River, 2 miles from Railroad, a splendid investment for the man who wants several winters work, taking the timber off, it's yours for \$300.00.

Town lots 66x132, at the coming city of Cochrane, will be the Metropolis of the North, lots are near T. C. Ry. and T. and N. O. Ry. Works, \$75.00 each, \$15.00 cash and the Balance \$5.00 per month.

Englehart Town Lots, \$75.00, easy terms can be arranged.

A grand Business stand facing Englehart station, will either lease or sell.

Investors or Prospective Settlers desiring town properties for investment, or farms for settlement, will do well to write or call upon

WILLIAMS HUGH NOTARY PUBLIC (Formerly Crown Lands Agent)

Englehart, Ontario

The first established Real Estate Agent, North of New Liskeard.

There is only one hope for all the ills and social trouble that the human race is supposed to be heir to, it is Work and Land, here you can get both, and plenty of it.

Ask Williams Hugh, Englehart.

The Crown Lands Office for this north conntry is located here which is excellently managed by Mr. Joseph Woollings.

The Sixth Division Court has now been opened here which will mean a boon to all persons interested for in the past they have had to go to Haileyhnry. Mr. Williams Hngh has beeu appointed Clerk and Mr. J. C. Kennedy, Bailiff.

The Town has excellent fire protection, having an up-to-date Waterous Fire Engine, together with hose and other necessary appliances and a most competent brigade nuder the leadership of Mr. F. Barker

There are three doctors, (Dr. R. C. Lowrey, Dr. Jas. Reid, and Dr. Lowe), the first mentioned being the coroner for the district also the T. and N. O. Railway physician,

Among the prominent men who have doue much to huild up the Town should be mentioned Mr. John Clark, General store merchant, Arthur James Cett, Real Estate agent, and Notary Public &c., Magladery Bros., Harrison Hardware Co., Woollings Bros. Flour and Feed merchants, Charles Dowzer Lumber merchant, Joseph Rubeinstein and Hy. O'Grady Dry-Goods merchants. Jamieson Meat Company, H. I. Kert and Mr. James Kennedy, Hotel Proprietors, Williams Hugh, Real Estate, and ex-Mayor Dr. Lowery. The Town is well served by the Union Bauk of which Mr. C. P. Tnrnhull is the Manager.

There are some three or four saw-mills working in and around

Town and with the timber and pulpwood limits the settle' is kept well employed during the winter months.

There is at present abont one hundred men employed on the T. and N. O. Railway at this point, and if, as is reported, the car-shops should be placed here it will mean the employment of at least another two or three hundred men.

There has also been some talk of Englehart being the favored town for the County seat for the new district shortly to be formed, and it is naturally hoped hy all residents in and around Englehart. that the report might come true. Time will tell,

Now among the benefit and fraternal societies started already in Town are to be mentioned the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Royal Orange Lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers and the Independent Order of Foresters.

The Englehart Agricultural Society should decidedly not be overlooked here, for a more successful and beneficial society for the community at large could not exist, and for the short time it has been organized the Committee and officers appointed really deserve great credit. The first fair held, which was on September 8th last year, was indeed a auccess from every standpoint, and the members of the Provincial Legislature who were present expressed their surprise and delight to see such a successful fair for such a new Town and District as Englehart. We cannot too strongly impress npon Intending settlers that Englehart is snrrounded hy splendid agricultural land and is bound to be in time as good a farming country as Old Ontario.





The T. & N. O. Reliway Station at Englishert.



THOS. S. WOOLLINGS

Englehart Drug Store

All best patent medicines on hand and prescriptions carefully filled with best of drugs.

We are agents for the Canadian Kodak Company and always carry a full line of Kodaks and material for same.

We have a good stock of Music a...d Musical Instruments, including Gramaphones. We are agents for R. S. Williams & Sous and Columbia Phonograph Co.

We carry , full line of Optical goods and have all appliances for testing eyes.

We are agents for the International Stock Foc. Company and carry a full supply of Horse Medicines.

We have a full line of Jewellery, including Watches and Souvenirs.

School Supplies, Stationery, Tobaccos & Gigars.

All trains stop here 20 minutes, thus giving persons requiring any of the above goods time to purchase same.





A. J. CATT Real Estate Agent

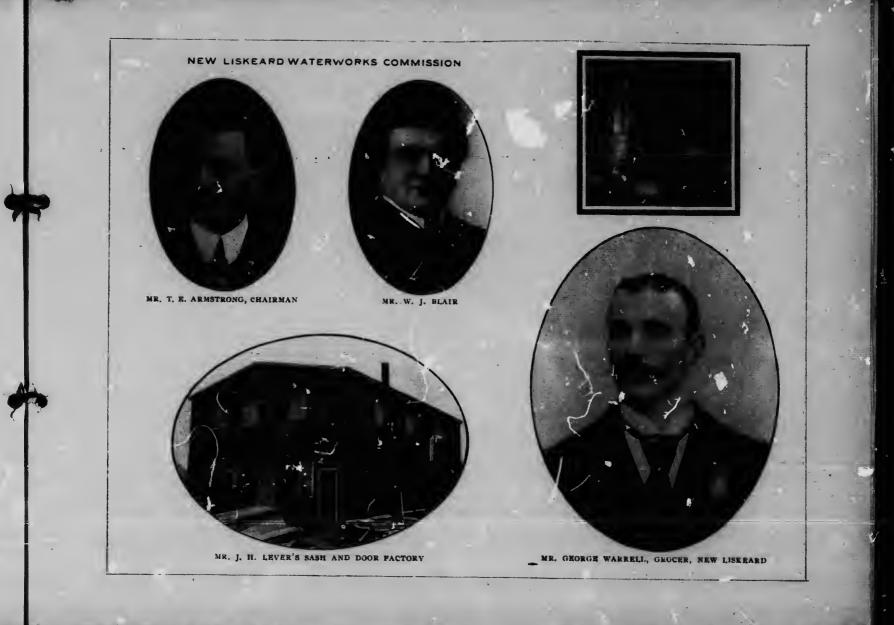
ENGLEHART, ONT.

Notary Public, Fire and Life Insurance, Mining Shares, Veteran Scrips for Sale.

> Agent for the C. P. R. and Allan Line Steamships. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Improved Farms at all prices including Patented lots. Town lots for sale and houses and cottages to rent or for sale.

> Write the above for any information regarding this Northern Country



John Clark GENERAL MERCHANT ENGLEHART, ONTARIO

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Jobbers in Flour, Feed and Hay, Groceries.

FURNITURE

A SPECIALTY.

Prospectors' Supplies put up on shortest notice. Freight paid on large orders,

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Harrison Hardware Company

T. W. HARRISON, Manager.

DEALERS IN

Mardware, Kurniture and Undertaking

You will find a complete line of everything in this Store.

Prospectors Supplies

A SPECIALTY

A Call Solicited

Opp, the Depot.

Englehart

Temiskaming's Timber Output

A conception of the total output of the District of Temiskaming in timber is given by the summary made by the Ontario timber agent, Mr. R. G. Howie, whose head quarters are in the town of New Liskeard. Mr. Howie states that the output of pise saw logs for the season of 1909-10 ending the 30th of April, 1910, amounted io the spleudid total of 25,000,000 feet. This was for the Temiskaming Division alone and in addition to this the same district produced 1%,000,000 feet of spruce saw logs. And in addition to

vir. was a total of 80,000 cords of pulpwood. The Booth r purchased 20,000 cords of pulpwood from the settlers in to 20,000 cords ent on the Company's own limits. The Company-purchased 10,000 cords from the settlers and mpanies as explained in another column of this public-, made furchases to account for the halance. Upwards of \$1,000,000 ties are bought from the settlers and 40,000 codar tel-

These figures will give some idea of the magnitude of the timber industry in Temiskaming and from it some appreciation may be had of what it means to the settlers.

egraph poles.

The Booth timber concession alone comprises 1,500 square miles and the Gillies Limit 100 square miles. In these two limits the Ontario Government has 300 fire rangers stationed to protect the forests from fire and unanthorized cutting and the regulations of the Forestry Act are strictly enforced.



NEW LISKEARD BASEBALL TEAM, 1909.



THE PERRIN SHOCKER

The above is a cut of a shocking machine, invented by Mr. W. H. Perrin, a farmer of the New Liskeard vicinity, and a well known and successful inventor, and perfected by the Perrin Shocker Company. Ltd., also a local New Liskeard concera. The Company, with the Inventor as manager, has worked on the invention for the past five years, and has now a field tested, perfect machine. It is the only astisfactory and absolutely automatic shocker on the market, and the Company is proceeding to manufacture it for asle. Of course it is thoroughly protected by patents.

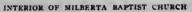




THE STEAMER " METROR " ON LAKE TEMISKAMING









CHARLTON

BAUTIFULLY situated at the foot of Long Lake, Charlton is Lulit on the best natural Town Site in Northern Ontario.

Golden Falls, one of the finest water powers in the Province, is aituate in the heart of the Town, the power derived from them is utilized for the mannfacturing of Inmber and Electric light. Half a rolle below, and of easy access to the Railway is another falls ak rily to be developed.

On ceantiful Long Lake a daily Steamboat service is maintained for thirty miles up the Lake, and at present ten more miles are open for usvigation.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway station is situate within a short distance of Long Lake, which line will eventually be extended to Elk Lake.



Mr. Cli Thib's Hotel at Chariton.

Millions of feet of splendid timber are floating in the Lake or being hanled to the Lake for the manufacturing of lumber.

There are ten saw-mills on Long Lake and in immediate vicinity. The timber cut of one saw mill alone for the past winter, is about five million feet. There are no timber limits here, the timber sawn, is all purchased from the settler. While the bulk of the lumber manufactured here is ahipped to outside points, many thousands of feet are used hy the settlers, among whom the comfortable home is rapidly taking the place of the old log house.

The soil here is of a ric's damp loam, overlaid by a coating of black muck. This is especially good for rapid growth and enables the farmer to grow crops that are a revelation to the farmer of Older Ontario.

Sufficient timber is found on most of the lots to furnish means for a comfortable steady income, as well as building timber for the farm.

Every eucouragement is given the settler hy the Government. Roads are being rapidly gotten into serviceable shape, thirty thousand dollars being granted on one road alone, to be spent the coming summer.

Publicity is all that the Charlton district requires. We have no development hnrean, or boosting organization. We are told that the only way to judge the future, is hy the past. We ask you to come and examine our district at its present stage, and then enquire for any records of Charlton six years ago.

The settlers here are not strangers to the country, or easy money men, hut just shrewd, hard headed farmers and citizens, who know a good thing when they see it.

When this district was sparsely settled, pessimism came naturally to the early settler, but today the same settler is the wildes: kind of an optimist. He thinks his district is coming into its own, and it is too.

To the intending settler it is worth his while to look over this district for a farm.



GENERAL STORE OF F. W. FOWLE, WEST CHARLTON

SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS

Since our store opened nearly three years ago we have always been regarded as headquarters for the goods that settlers require. Their many wants have been exceptionally well provided for this season, from the Prospector who requires a good substantial ontfit, to the settler and his family, who require good goods cheap. Quality is the first thing that we consider in our huying, and then price. We buy only, a class of goods that satisfy our customers, and we are trying to huild up a steady reliable business by considering our customer: wants to the smallest detail. We have everything in the Dry Goods and Hardware lines, and are sole agents for the

MCPHERSON BOOTS AND SHOES

We are anxious to please every customer, and we want your trade for keeps, not for while yon are in our store. Don't judge us by a single article, but give us a seasons trial and we believe that we can save ______ money.

W. FOWKE, WEST CHARLTON STEPHEN RYAN.

MALKIM & RYAN

H. S. MALKIM

General Merchants

Corner of Main and Church Streets

CHARLTON (New) ONT.

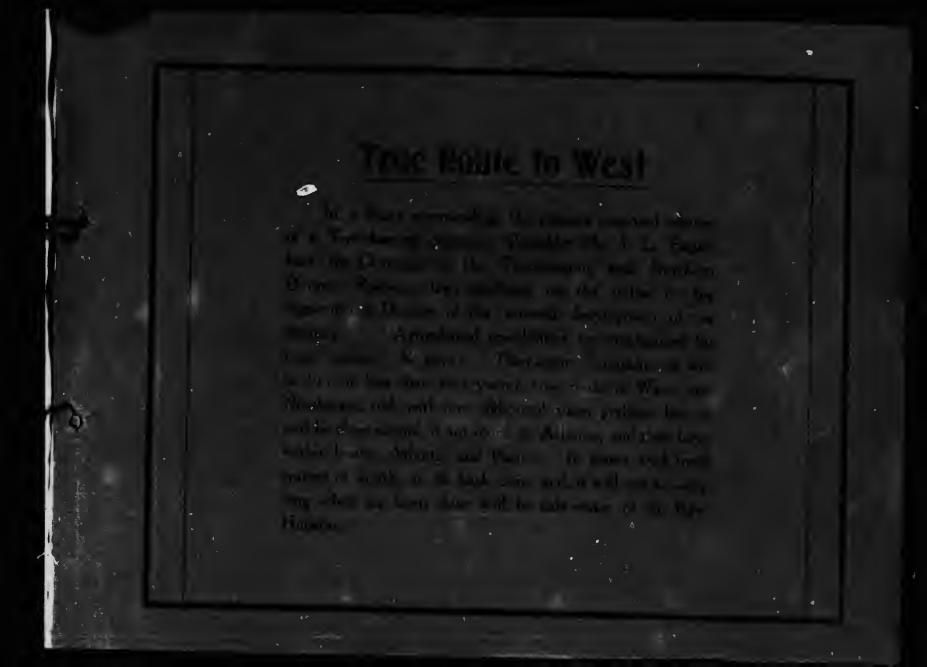
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