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Ontario Railway

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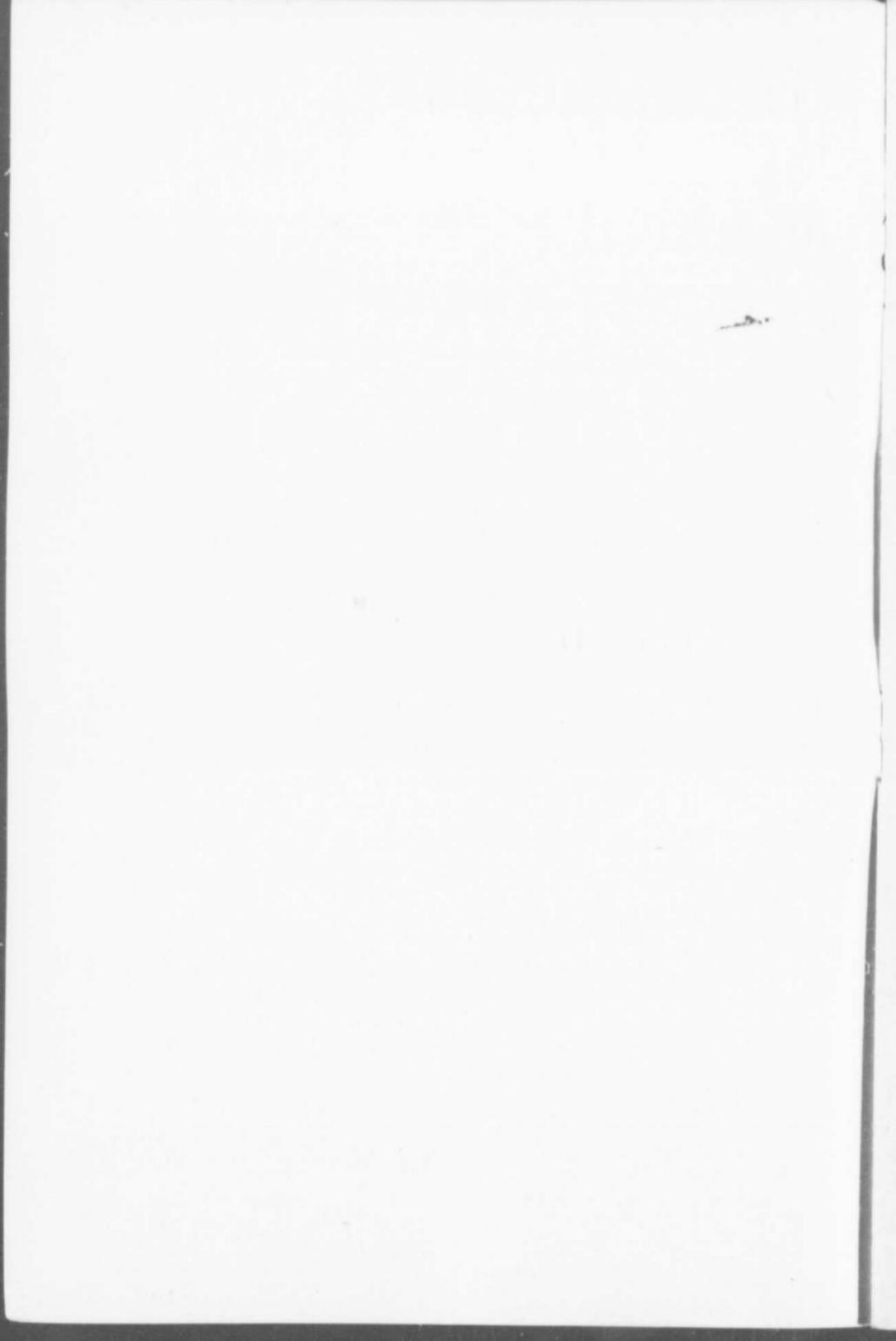
Opportunities for Settlers in the Northland

TEMISKAMING, NEW ONTARIO
1911

OPERATED BY COMMISSION

J. L. ENGLEHART, Chairman D. MURPHY FREDERICK DANE

A. J. McGEE, Secretary-Treasurer, Toronto



Opportunities for Settlers in the Northland The Temiskaming Land

A GEOGRAPHICAL COLOSSUS.

The Dominion of Canada has been called the world's geographical colossus. No one can comprehend its enormous size, even by careful study of a map or globe; for it is only by traversing its area, stretching across the widest part of North America, from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island, that one can understand how vast a section of the New World is under the British flag. With the exception of Russia, the whole of Europe, from Scotland's northernmost island to the end of Italy, and from the coast of Portugal to Poland, if placed within the limits of Canada, would so far fail of filling it that there would still be room for another Europe of the same dimensions. Canada is larger than the United States and Alaska combined. A line drawn from Torbay Head, on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, to the stupendous ice-crowned mass of Mt. St. Elias (18,000 feet in height), which faces the Pacific as the Western sentinel of the British Empire, would measure in that latitude nearly a quarter of the distance round the globe. Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanies, twice the size of British India, 18 times the size of France, and 30 times the size of Italy. It is bounded by three oceans, while its 13,000 miles of coast line equal half the circumference of the earth. Canada has 33 1-3 per cent. of the total area of the British Empire. There are 220,000 square miles of fresh water. The Canadian area of the five great lakes forms only one-fifth of the total area of the fresh water lakes of Canada. Mr. James J. Hill has said "there is land and wealth enough in Canada to feed every mouth in Europe."

ONTARIO'S VAST PROPORTIONS.

Almost midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, occupying the central position in the Dominion, is the Province of Ontario. Even to those familiar with the enormous size of some of the Western

States of the American Union, or of states in other parts of the world, the vast proportions of the premier province are astonishing. It is 1,000 miles in length, 750 miles in breadth, and has about 20,000 more square miles of territory than France and Corsica combined. The province stands pre-eminent in population, in the solidity of its progress, in railway mileage and waterways, in electric power, in the variety and magnitude of its natural resources, and in the value of its manufactured products.

According to the Census Office estimate of 1909, Ontario's population was 2,619,025. The total annual assessment was \$1,148,980,112. Taxes for local, municipal and school purposes were \$19,529,258, or \$8.88 per capita.

The land area of the province is estimated at 140,000,000 acres, 46,000,000 surveyed and 94,000,000 unsurveyed. About 24,000,000 acres have been disposed of by sales, locations, etc., while the Crown still possess 116,000,000 acres. In the province there are 600 townships. There are free grant lands in 231 townships and lands at 50c per acre in other townships. Agriculture is the chief industry of the province, representing in 1901 one billion of invested capital. In the clay belt of Northern Ontario there are 20,000,000 acres of excellent agricultural land. There are 175,000 farmers in the province, while the average value of the farm lands per acre is \$15.22. In 1909 the field crops aggregated 188,060,979 bushels. Cleared lands devoted to pasturage amount to 3,180,780 acres; to orchards 300,364 acres; to small fruits 24,614 acres; to vineyards 14,000 acres.

In live stock the province has made excellent progress, largely because of the good beginning, the result of the character of the people who first settled in this part of the Dominion. The whole population save about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are of British stock, and fully four-fifths of them were born in Canada. British people are fond of the finest class of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, and, as they brought to Canada their love for live stock, and at an early period in the country's development imported many excellent animals from the motherland, the foundations for the live stock industry were well laid. There is no doubt that Ontario is one of the best live stock breeding centres in the Western Hemisphere. Nearly three-fourths of the total dairy products of Canada come from the Province of Ontario. The average value of these products for the past five years has been \$30,000,000 a year.



A SMALL POTATO PATCH

WEALTH IN ABUNDANCE.

In the Temiskaming country, with its great clay belt suitable for agriculture, there are also numbers of the richest mines in the world. The mineral production for Ontario is growing by leaps and bounds. In 1909 it was \$29,218,609. In 1909 there was a marked increase, and in 1910 also. No one as yet has made any accurate estimate of the probable mineral output of the Temiskaming country for the next 10 or 15 years. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is pushing branch lines into the mining districts, the towns are growing like mushrooms, while the farmers are clearing their land in order to grow the crops for which the country is noted, to feed the local population that is multiplying at a great rate of speed. Ontario produced more nickle in 1909 than in any year of its history, being 70 per cent. of the world's total production.

Ontario's forest area is estimated at 40,000,000 acres. The total Government receipts for timber from 1867 to the end of 1908 was \$41,250,000. Pine timber cut from 1867 to the end of 1908 amounted to 24,000,000,000 feet; the average per annum was 578,000,000 feet. It is estimated that the pine still standing on licensed lands is worth \$10,000,000. There are about 7,000,000 feet, while on Crown lands the total amount of pine is estimated at 13,000,000 feet. The value of the spruce logs, pulp wood, and tie timber has an estimated value of \$225,000,000. Ontario has vast pulp wood resources, estimated at 300,000,000 cords. A large part of this pulp is standing in the Temiskaming country. There are 36 pulp and paper mills in the province.

AN ENJOYABLE CLIMATE.

The climate of the Temiskaming country is attractive at all seasons of the year. The rainfall is from 20 to 40 inches per annum, while the snows of winter are fairly deep, and generally cover the ground from the beginning of December to the end of March. The winters are brilliant and the summers average from 60 to 65 degrees F. During the summers the mid-day heat is inclined to be intense, with cool evenings. The skies are generally clear and the atmosphere bracing, which make this region a favorite summer resort for the people of the sultry south.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is a line owned by the people of Ontario and operated by commission. It runs from North Bay to Cochrane, with branch lines to Charlton, Kerr Lake, and to the Porcupine Lake mining district. It connects with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway at North Bay, and with the Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Cochrane. Along the railway are a number of thriving towns. A few of these will be described in the following pages.

NEW TOWNS AND COUNTRY.

Latchford—Ninety-five miles north of North Bay is the town of Latchford, with a population of three hundred and fifty. There are four churches, an up-to-date public school, two hotels, one saw mill, one peeling mill for pulp wood, and six stores. Latchford is the gateway of the Montreal River to Anima Nipissing, Maple Mountain, Elk Lake, and Gowganda mining districts. During season of navigation there are two boat services, making daily trips to Elk Lake, and calling at intermediate points en route. The town needs a concentrator to handle the low-grade ore in the vicinity, and also a pulp mill. The surrounding country is somewhat rough, and consequently there is no nearby farming land.

Cobalt—One hundred and three miles from North Bay is the famous town of Cobalt. The population of the town proper, according to the last revised census roll, is 4,600, but the proximity of a large number of mines in the vicinity causes a very large transient population. There are about 125 places of business, Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches, a Salvation Army barracks, one public and one separate school, three hotels, but, in addition, there were in the year 1910 135 boarding-houses. There is one daily newspaper, "The Cobalt Daily Nugget," and one weekly newspaper, "The Cobalt Citizen." The enterprises in the town itself are not very extensive, as most of the inhabitants are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in mining. However, Cobalt has a sampling plant, employing 25 to 30 men, and a factory employing about the same number.

The surrounding country is hilly and richly mineralized. The roadways within a radius of about five or six miles of the town are kept in remarkably good condition and are probably as serviceable as any to

be found in other parts of the province. The growth of Cobalt has been rapid, and the prospects are that for some years to come the town will continue to increase its population. They have a complete system of waterworks, electric light, and sewerage, and probably as good a fire department as any to be found in the north country.

Haileybury is a beautiful town, situated on Lake Temiskaming, about five miles north of Cobalt, and connected with the latter by an electric line and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Haileybury is the residential town of the Cobalt mining district, having a population of 5,081, with 48 stores, six churches, three schools, and one newspaper. There are also a saw mill, two planing mills, a brick yard, and an explosive manufactory. The town is on the edge of the great clay belt of the Temiskaming country. The prospects for growth are great, due to the fact that Northern Ontario has an assured future. Haileybury, owing to its location, is an attractive residential town. It has modern improvements, rail and water transportation, cheap electric power, a splendid water works and sewerage system, and a beautiful view. It is almost certain to be the centre of a large and prosperous manufacturing district. The men who locate now in this section and become established will have a great advantage in what is considered to be one of the greatest markets in Ontario. Owing to the proximity of Haileybury to Cobalt, and also to the transportation facilities provided by Lake Temiskaming, an excellent local market has been established at Haileybury, which is frequented by the mining population of Cobalt and the immediate vicinity.

From North Bay to Haileybury is 108 miles, and from Haileybury to Cochrane is 144 miles. The great belt that begins at this point and stretches hundreds of miles to the north and west should not be understood as an area in which the land is of a heavy and unworkable nature, for this is the very opposite to the fact. It is a fertile region, probably the most fertile in the whole of Canada, as it consists of sedimentary clay of great depth, for the most part well drained, and covered with humus and growing timber.

Liskeard is one of the thriving towns in the Temiskaming country. It is on the north-west shore of Temiskaming Lake and on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. It is 112 miles north of North



RESULTS OF 10 YEARS INDUSTRY IN NORTHLAND

Bay. It is the natural distributing centre for the Temiskaming country, having good connections by means of good trunk roads to the south and by boat and rail to the outlying districts. During the season boats leave daily for North Temiskaming, Guigues, Ville Marie, Silver City, Fabre, Temiskaming Station, and Haileybury. There are 3,000 permanent residents, five churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic; 32 stores, including nine groceries, two gents' furnishings, four confectioners, four dry goods, three furniture, two stationery, two druggists, three restaurants, four hardware, and one fancy goods. There are three excellent hotels, two branches of Canadian chartered banks, one public school, one high school, and one Roman Catholic school; a Lady Minto hospital, one factory and machine shop employing 20 hands, five saw mills, two sash and door factories, one flour mill, a public hall, with seating capacity of 600, and a public library.

The natural products of the Temiskaming clay belt are pulp wood, spruce, pine, tamarac, birch, and hemlock. Railway ties from tamarac and other woods find a ready sale at the railway sidings, while the 35 saw mills, which are scattered throughout the district, provide the settler with a ready market for timber. On the clay lands wheat, hay, barley, and oats are being raised with great success. The soil is specially adapted for the raising of roots, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, clovers and grasses. Home markets for the disposal of these products are to be found along the railways.

The town of Liskeard is abundantly supplied with good spring water, and is well drained by means of trunk sewers and branches to the residential quarters. A new dock costing \$10,000 is in course of construction. A spur line connecting the dock with the main line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is being constructed so that freight may be transferred at this point to all points on Lake Temiskaming. Market days in Liskeard are Thursdays and Saturdays. The annual fall fair is held about the end of September. Liskeard is about 14 hours' ride from Toronto and about 16 from Montreal.

Uno Park—The population at present is 200. They have one church (Methodist), one public school, two general stores, and three saw mills. The surrounding country is the finest of agricultural land. There are no stones or rocks to interfere with cultivation, and, as the valley here is drained by the Wabis Creek, the farm land is for the

most part level. It is being rapidly cleared, and the crops so far produced have been wonderful. There is no more free land in this neighborhood, but a few of the settlers will sell their partially-improved farms at \$1,000 and upwards, according to the improvements made. The price of land here is rapidly advancing.

The demand for married men to work in this vicinity is large. There are also openings for blacksmiths, millers, and dealers in hay and grain.

Thornloe—Almost midway between Haileybury and Englehart is the thriving village of Thornloe, with a population of 100. There are three churches, Methodist, Anglican, and Baptist; three general stores, a blacksmith shop, and two saw mills. Within a radius of four miles of the town there are six other saw mills. Prospects for growth are good. The surrounding country cannot be excelled for agricultural purposes. The farms near the town are being rapidly settled, and the clearings are annually increasing in size. The settlers went to the district of Thornloe in order to make homes for themselves on the land. These are the kind of people that are useful to the country, and are most valuable to the community in which they locate.

Earlton—The population of this village is 75. There are three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; one public school, three stores, two saw mills, and several additional mills in the immediate vicinity.

The country about Earlton is very beautiful, and the agricultural lands are partially level and partially rolling, but unsurpassed in fertility. Farms are being improved rapidly. Near the highways are numerous comfortable homes, surrounded by clearings. All the settlers in this district are prosperous and contented. There are excellent opportunities for newcomers, if they are prepared to pay for the improvements already made on the land. The growth of the district has been moderately rapid, but it is permanent.

Englehart—This is a thriving junction point on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Its population is about 800. The town is four years old, but there are already 19 stores, three hotels, three

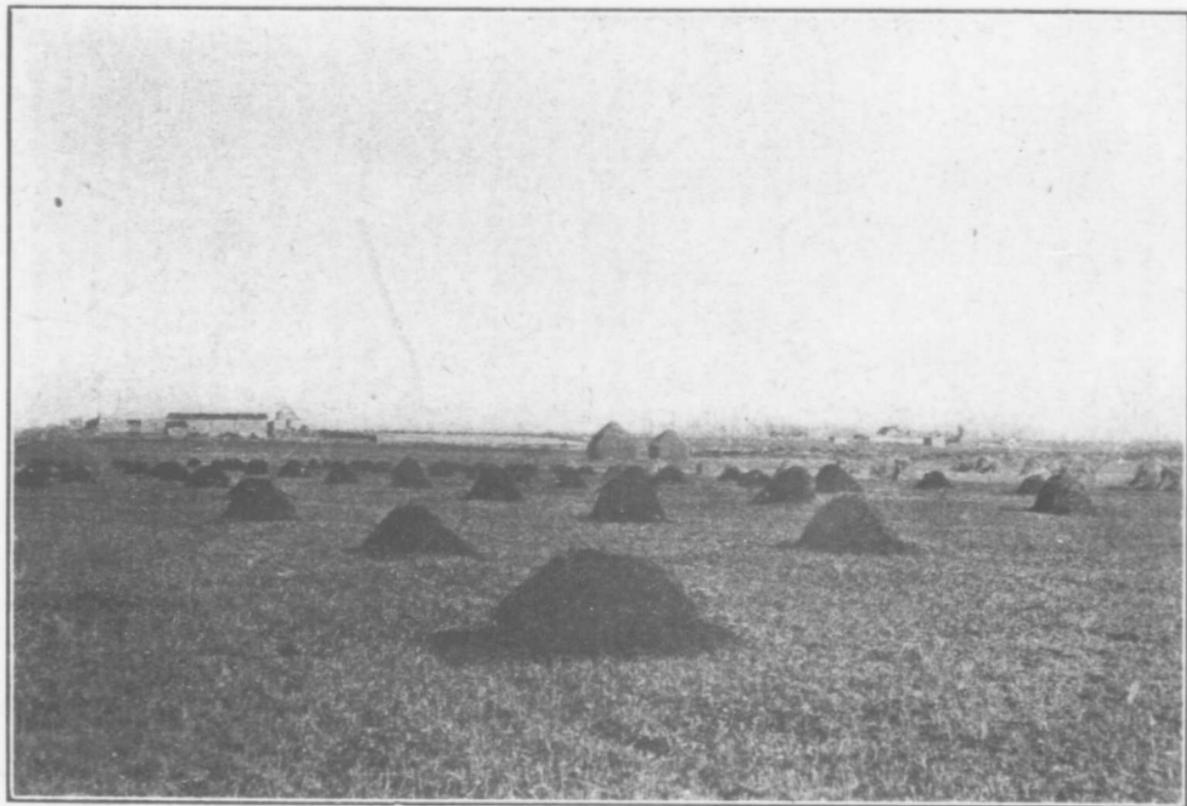
restaurants, five churches, one bank, one five-roomed school, and two newspapers. It is expected that at an early date electric light and power will be installed. There is abundance of water-power in the immediate vicinity.

No better farming land can be found anywhere than in the vicinity of Englehart. The land speculators—people who acquire land that they might sell it at a better price—are gradually being eliminated, and the farmers are taking possession. All the land immediately adjacent to Englehart has been taken up, but there are still excellent opportunities to acquire farms in the surrounding townships. The great need in this part of the country is for roads and bridges. These are being provided as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The people of Englehart consider the climate extremely healthy, and, while the winters are in a measure severe, the temperature is steady, and the sudden changes that are experienced farther south do not occur.

The transportation facilities at this and other points on the railway are excellent. There are three passenger trains running each way daily, during the summer four. Parlor cars may be secured to Toronto, Montreal, and other points eastward.

Hay of all kinds grows luxuriantly, while alsike clover has reached the height of six feet the same season as sown. Fall wheat, peas, and potatoes do remarkably well. Last season Mr. Wm. McPherson, the constable for Englehart, planted the most of his town lot in potatoes and secured 48 bags. He estimated that if he had planted it all he would have obtained 62 bags. His lot is exactly one-fifth of an acre. The average price for potatoes is \$1.00 per bag. The great advantage of farming in this country is that there is work for everybody throughout the whole year.

Charlton—Eight miles from Englehart is Charlton, situated on Long Lake. It is the distributing point for the Elk Lake and Gowanda Lake districts. The town has made splendid progress, and has a promising future before it. It has excellent water-power and an excellent farming country, bespeaking a rapid and permanent growth. Government roads are being opened up in all directions. Settlers are taking up the land, the mills are busy, and the people have abundance of work throughout the year.



HARVEST TIME IN TEMISKAMING

Dane—Twenty-two miles north of Englehart is Dane. At this point a stage road runs to the Larder Lake district. The permanent population is less than 100, but there is considerable floating population, resulting from the proximity of the mining lands lying to the north and east of the railway, while on the opposite side of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is a valuable farming country, which is being rapidly settled. There are two general stores in the town, one church, and one school. The people of Dane are always glad to see newcomers, and take great pride in shewing them the surrounding country. It is the highest point of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, being 1,035 feet above sea level.

Matheson—This town is 205 miles from North Bay. It is located at McDougall's Chutes. The population is about 250. There are eight stores, a bank, a Presbyterian and an English church, one brick school-house, three hotels, one saw mill in the town and one three miles north. The country around Matheson is well adapted for agriculture, the timber is small and mostly pulp wood, and the soil is very rich. Part of the country was burnt over some four years ago, making it easy to clear. New roads are being opened up, and the townships in the vicinity are ready for settlement. Four mining companies are operating in the neighborhood, while two stamp mills are in course of erection. The water-power at McDougall's Chutes will provide plenty of "white coal" for manufacturing purposes. It is estimated that five million cords of pulp wood may be cut quite close to the railway at this point.

Montieth—Thirteen miles north of Matheson is Montieth, already noteworthy for the Government Demonstration Farm. In 1907 the Ontario Department of Agriculture took over 800 acres of land at this point to demonstrate the agricultural possibilities of the country. The site selected comprised three one-quarter sections in the township of Clergue, and two in the adjoining township of Walker. It is located convenient to the townsite of Montieth, on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 218 miles north of North Bay. The land was heavily timbered, and clearing was the first work undertaken, and there has as yet been little opportunity for growing crops. However, during the year 1910, when about 45 acres had been cleared, some 25 acres were put into crops, generally wheat, oats, and potatoes. The results display the richness of the soil in the neighborhood. The assistance of

a favorable climate is seen in the case of fall wheat, which, sown on September 17th, 1909, was cut on August 12th, 1910, while spring wheat was sown on April 18th and cut in the end of September. Oats were sown on May 24th and cut about September 24th. Samples of the hay, grain, and vegetables were shown at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto in the fall of 1910, and constituted a striking proof of the possibilities of the Temiskaming country for agricultural purposes.

Kelso (Gold Land)—Four miles north of Montieith is the town of Kelso, which until recently has been a distributing point for the porcupine gold district. The town was recently devastated by fire, but the people and the settlers are enterprising, zealous, and enthusiastic, and are already rapidly replacing the buildings destroyed.

The Falls of the Iroquois is two and a half miles north of Kelso, being 225 miles north of North Bay. At this point a branch line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway runs to the Porcupine gold district. It is the centre of a good farming country, quite convenient to the Government Demonstration Farm, and within easy reach of the great waterfall on the Abitibi River. It should be in a few years one of the most prosperous towns in the Temiskaming country.

Cochrane—This town was founded on November 2nd, 1908. Its present population is about 2,000. There are 50 stores, four churches, two schools, 15 hotels, and one weekly newspaper. There are as yet no local industries. The soil of the surrounding district is loamy clay of the very best kind found in the Temiskaming country. The growth of this place has been extremely rapid. Cochrane is the junction point of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Transcontinental, and the terminal of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The union station is a splendid brick building, costing \$30,000, and would be a credit to any city in Eastern or Western Canada. Many of the buildings in the town are of brick, which shows a solid and substantial growth. In the centre of the town are several beautiful lakes.

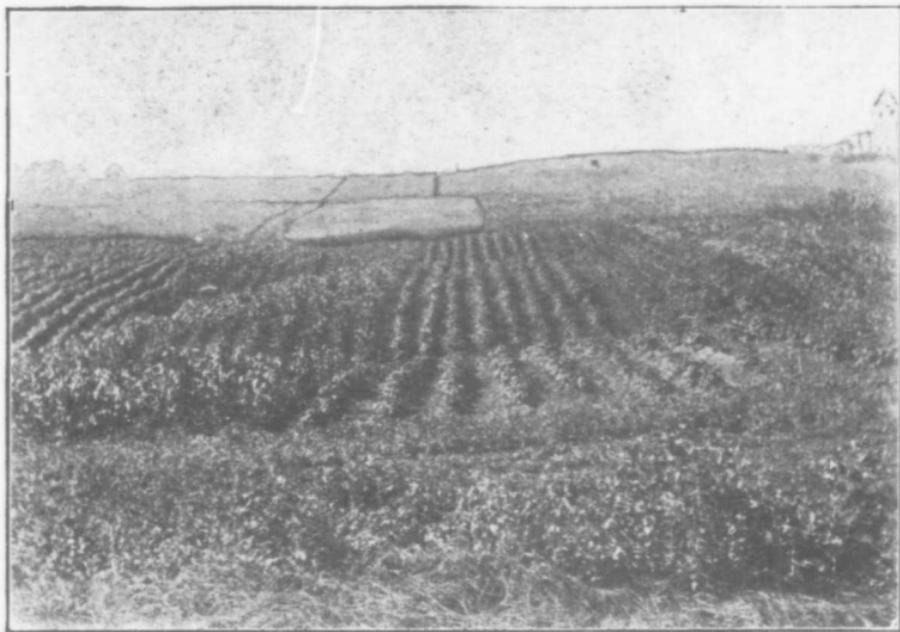
SETTLERS ARE PROSPEROUS.

The agricultural possibilities of the Temiskaming country are without a doubt equal to any on the continent. The soil has been demonstrated capable of growing to perfection nearly all kinds of roots, grain, vegetables, hay, and clover. The rapid development of the big mining camps and the growth of the big cities offer a ready market for all kinds of farm produce at good prices. During the past year (1910) 2,599 settlers' railway certificates were issued by the colonization branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. These certificates call for a special rate of 1½ cents per mile, with a proportional rate on effects. They are given only to applicants who are desirous of settling on the land. In the fall of 1910 representatives of the Agricultural press visited the Temiskaming country and interviewed a number of farmers who had been on the land for from 5 to 14 years. These men now count themselves worth sums from \$2,000 to \$20,000.

One hundred and sixty acres of new land can be purchased for 50c per acre—one-quarter cash and the balance in three annual instalments, while the homestead conditions are easy, consisting of the erection of a habitable house at least 16 x 20 feet, the clearing of at least 10 per cent. of the land, and residence for at least six months each year. Not less than two acres of land must be cleared and cultivated annually during the three years next succeeding the date of purchase, and from then up to the issue of the patent.

Mr. Henry R. Baker, Hanbury, for many years market gardener near Toronto, went to the Temiskaming country about 10 years ago. He located 400 miles north of Toronto, on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. He writes, "I took up farming as soon as I came here, and still follow the business, and my four sons have farms of excellent land near me. We are in what is known as the great clay belt. Our yield per acre of oats averages 60 bushels, of fall wheat 40 bushels, spring wheat 30 bushels, barley runs from 45 to 50, hay two to four tons, potatoes 100 to 400 bags, according to cultivation. We are prospering and have every convenience. Liskeard is the nearest town, and is up-to-date in every respect. Lumbering and farming have been the chief industries heretofore, but farming is now being recognised as the best industry.

I am sure it would surprise anyone who is not living in this country to see the advancement made in the last ten years. When we came here it was simply a virgin forest. Now we can boast of mowers, self-binders, steam threshers, and all other kinds of modern farm machinery."



MONTIETH FARM

Mr. Russell Derby lives in the vicinity of Charlton. He has been in the country about five years, has 20 acres of land cleared, and a house worth \$600.00. He thinks his uncleared land runs about 15 cords of pulp wood to the acre, while the average for the whole farm would be between 10 and 15 cords. He gets \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cord for spruce and \$3.00 for balsam, and estimates the cost of cutting and hauling at \$1.75 and \$1.50 respectively. He devotes a good part of his time to teaming and to working in the mills.

Mr. Neil McFayden, who lives at Uno Park, went from Peel County to his northern home about 13 years ago. He took up a lot of 160 acres that was all bush, and that had no road leading to it. He estimates that it cost him \$40.00 per acre to clear the land ready for the plough. At the time he settled he could not sell his pulp wood, but at the present time his crop of pulp wood will yield at least \$20.00 per acre. He states that land that has been burnt over can be cleared for about \$5.00 an acre. As he had nothing when he settled, he had to work out for five years. He now has 45 acres cleared, has a good house, and a barn, and is probably worth more than \$3,000.00.

Mr. Walter Booen went to New Ontario from Addington County, Ontario, 12 years ago. He took up land, but sold it about four years ago, and bought another lot two miles from Liskeard. When purchased there were 20 acres cleared on this lot. Mr. Booen has increased this to 80⁺ acres. He estimates the cost of clearing after burning at \$12.00 an acre. In 1910 he harvested 3,000 bushels of grain. When he arrived in New Ontario he had only 25c in his pocket. Recently he was offered \$4,500 for his farm, which was clear of debt, but refused it.

Mr. H. Wakeford, of Thornloe, has been in the Temiskaming country for four years. He bought a lot for \$800.00, on which four acres were cleared, but now has 12 acres cleared, and values the place at \$2,000. In 1910 he grew eight acres of hay, averaging two tons to the acre. He estimates the cost of clearing from green bush at \$50.00 per acre. He is thoroughly well satisfied with his venture, and predicts a glorious future for the country.

Near Kelso, in the township of Clergue, lives Mr. C. H. Culver. He has been resident on his present farm for two years. He now has about 35 acres cleared, and estimates that it cost him about \$50.00 per

acre to prepare the land for the plough. He is securing 10 cords of pulp wood per acre, which sells at \$3.00 per cord. He sells his cordwood at \$1.50 net. On his land he has grain, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, onions, carrots, and beets. In 1910 he received \$1.75 per bag for his oats. He declares his land does not need underdraining, but is improved by subsoiling.

In the vicinity of Liskeard are some of the finest farming areas in the North Country. The district has been opened up for about 12 years, and there are resident in it a large number of wealthy farmers. Mr. R. Ridley says that his 20 acres of oats yield at the rate of 82½ bushels to the acre. Mr. H. Proctor, who is a contractor in Liskeard, and who has had some experience as a rancher in the western United States, says that the land in Northern Ontario is the strongest and most productive of any land that he has seen. Instances have been known where newly-broken land has yielded more than 45 bushels of fall wheat to the acre. Mr. Levi Anty, who lives six miles from Liskeard, gets \$2.00 per cord for his cordwood. He raised 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre, for which he has received \$1.25 per bag. Mr. J. J. Richards bought land in the Liskeard district 13 years ago at \$4.50 per acre. He now has 130 acres cleared and well stocked. Last season he sold 60 tons of hay at \$20.00 per ton, 800 bushels of oats at 55c, 50 bags of potatoes at \$1.05. One year he sold \$2,500 worth of produce from his place.

Mr. Samuel McChesney took up land in this district 13 years ago. He had very little when he started. He now has two farms partially cleared. There are 125 acres cleared on the one, and 75 cleared on the other. In 1910 he grew 19 acres of potatoes, which yielded about 2,500 bags. For part of these he received \$1.25 a bag. He grows seed oats and wheat. He has a splendid house and excellent outbuildings. Notwithstanding he lost \$14,000 in a mining speculation, his farms are cleared and he owns property in Liskeard, which brings in \$8.00 per day clear for rent.

Mr. John McChesney located in the same district 14 years ago. He now has 130 acres of his farm cleared, with good house and stabling. He was recently offered \$10,000 for his farm, but says he would not take \$20,000.

A PROVEN COUNTRY.

Northern Ontario has proven its capabilities as no other section of the Dominion of Canada has succeeded in doing in the same length

of time. Everyone is familiar with the enormous proportions of its mineral wealth already discovered but no one has been sufficiently gifted to estimate the possibilities for mineral development in that vast country.

The pulp wood and timber are assets of the greatest value, and may be considered sources of revenue for the lumbermen and farmers of the districts. It costs something to clear the land, but the timber growth gives not only a profit on the labor expended, but a considerable revenue as well.

The fertility of the soil is marvellous. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that the clay belt will soon be one of the most prosperous agricultural areas on the continent of America. This is certain to be the result at no very distant date in the future. Railway and colonization roads are the chief pioneers, and after these are put through, the quick settling of the country is not difficult. The people who are settling on the land are sturdy, industrious, and independent, and before long will be well to do.

The Temiskaming country abounds in fish and opportunities for sport of all kinds. It is the place for thorough enjoyment of summer vacations, and will for many years remain one of the greatest playgrounds of the continent.

The visit into the Temiskaming country, over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, should prove a source of pleasure and profit to the farmer, the miner, the engineer, the sportsman, the lover of nature, and to all who desire to see with their own eyes the glories and resources of a healthy, delightful, and inspiring region.

