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EASTERN CANADA



Issued by direction of
HON. JAMES ALEXANDER ROBB
Minister of Immigration
and Colonization
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CANADA - THE NEW HOMELAND

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE INTENDING SETTLER

Immigration Regulations.—The Canadian Immigration Regulations debar from Canada, immigrants of the following classes:

- (1) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.
- (2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease.
- (3) Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless security is given against such persons becoming a public charge in Canada. (Where any member of a family is physically defective communicate with the nearest Canadian Government Agent giving him full particulars about physical disability before making arrangements to move to Canada.)
- (4) Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Exception is made in the case of certain relatives; see nearest Canadian Government Agent.)
- (5) Persons who are guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude; persons seeking entry to Canada for any immoral purpose.
- (6) Beggars, vagrants, and persons liable to become a public charge.
- (7) Persons suffering from chronic alcoholism or the drug habit, and persons of physical inferiority whose defect is likely to prevent them making their way in Canada.
- (8) Anarchists, agitators and persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized Government or who advocate the unlawful destruction of property.
- (9) Persons who have been deported from Canada for any cause and persons who have been deported from any British Dominion or from any allied country on account of an offence committed in connection with the war.

United States citizens, who do not come within any of the excluded classes above mentioned are admissible to Canada if in possession of sufficient funds to maintain themselves until employment is secured.

The restrictions placed upon the admission of former alien enemies have been removed and they are not now debarred on account of their nationality.

The Canadian Immigration Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and persons residing in the United States who are not citizens of the United States, should in every case correspond with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving particulars of nationality, length of residence in the United States, present occupation and intended occupation, before deciding to move to Canada.

Customs Regulations.—A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months, before his removal to Canada, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settler's effects, free, viz.:—Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment.

Machines, vehicles and implements for agricultural purposes, moved by mechanical power, and motor vehicles, valued at not more than one thousand dollars, and boats for fishing purposes. All the foregoing are admitted free of duty if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Canadian Minister of Customs and Excise.

Provided that any dutiable article entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Also free, gas or gasoline traction engines for farm purposes, valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each, and complete parts thereof; traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repairs, (but subject to sales tax of five per cent if not owned by the settler at least six months before entry).

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Freight Regulations.—1. Carload shipments of farm settler's effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include: Agricultural implements, farm vehicles and tractors, all second hand. Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Windsor, Sarnia, and other eastern points, not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settler's effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 1,400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settler's effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settler's effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part.

6. For information as to carload rates on Farm Settler's Effects, apply to Canadian Government Agents, as different states have different classification.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHIPPING SETTLERS' EFFECTS

Each shipment should be accompanied by an Export Declaration of the U. S. Treasury Department, Customs Form 7525, T. D. 38,410, signed in triplicate. If your railway agent has not these, apply to nearest Canadian Government Agent. These forms do not have to be sworn to where the goods are going to Canada.

Advise the Canadian Government Agent of number of car and name of railway. Person accompanying the car, when live stock is taken, can make out entry papers on arrival in Canada.

If less than carload, do not take bulky articles; only those of maximum value for minimum weight, such as bedding, dishes, etc., which can be shipped in boxes or securely crated.

When carload shipment is made goods on export shipment sheet should be described "One carload of emigrant movable or Settler's Effects." If carload of household goods only, use the phrase, "One carload of household goods only," giving car number, weight and value, in each case.

If less than carload, each piece must be crated or boxed, and marked with the name of the owner and destination in Canada, giving weight and value of each piece. At the bottom of the list add the words: "All being household goods, emigrant's movables or settler's effects." In the bill of lading use gross weight: in the export declaration net weight.

Ask Canadian Government Agent for passenger and freight rates.

Horses must be inspected by a Veterinarian of the American Bureau of Animal Industry. Hogs will be quarantined for 30 days at the boundary.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS

For particulars as to reduced railway fares and settler's rates on stock and effects, for information of any nature relative to Canada and the opportunities being offered to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States:

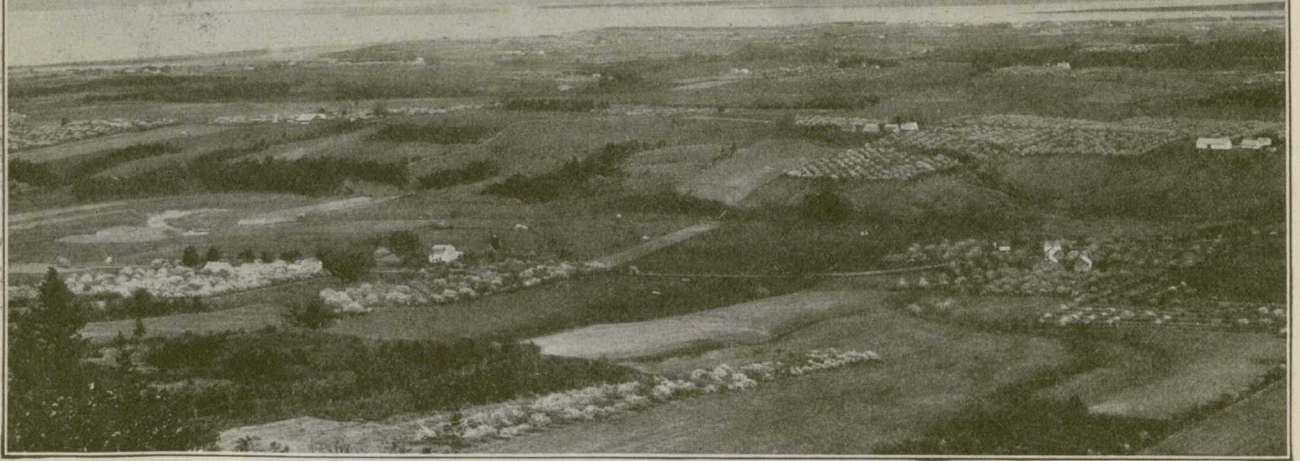
C. J. BROUGHTON, Standard Trust Bldg., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
MAX. A. BOWLBY, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
W. S. NETHERY, 47 E. Town St., Columbus, Ohio.
A. E. PILKIE, 202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
J. M. MacLACHLAN, 10 Jefferson Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.
W. E. BLACK, 117 Robert St., Fargo, N.D.
GEO. A. COOK, 104 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.

or to

Superintendent of United States Emigration, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada.

A list of unoccupied, privately owned lands for sale, giving prices, terms, acreage suitable for cultivation, distance from a railway, nature of soil, value of buildings and name and address of owners, as well as a small list of farms that may be had for rent with particulars as to improvements, etc., may be obtained upon application to any Agent referred to above. Applicants should specify the location in which they are interested.

EASTERN CANADA



CANADA has a peculiar appeal to the land-hungry people of the United States. With an area somewhat greater than that of the United States, and a people springing largely from the same original stock; with similar systems of government, education, currency, etc., and similar ideals of liberty and justice, it is natural that Canada has of recent years attracted many settlers from her great neighbor to the south.

Canada is situated mainly in the North Temperate Zone, in the latitudes in which the people of the principal nations of the world have been born and brought up. The climate is one particularly suited to the white race. Canada is a country which invites more and more ambitious settlers to take advantage of its fertile lands and its home-building opportunities.

The present movement Canada-ward started about the beginning of this century. In 1897 only 2,412 settlers from the United States came to Canada, but in 1913—the last complete year before the war—the total for the year reached 139,009. The war temporarily interrupted the movement, but there are now indications that the flood of settlers for Canada will be limited only by the Dominion's ability to receive them.

For several years the greatest magnet attracting settlers was the homesteads in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta offered by the Dominion Government free to those who would settle upon them and become farmers. The movement to Western Canada continues, but the free lands convenient to railways have to a large extent been settled upon. The settler now coming to Canada expects, in most cases, to buy his farm, and for that reason this booklet dealing with Eastern Canada will be of particular interest to him.

The Great East. In the rush for the free lands of the West it was perhaps only natural that in many cases the very remarkable opportunities afforded by Eastern Canada were passed by unnoticed. Here are five provinces with a combined area of 1,164,884 square miles, and possessing natural resources and climatic conditions of the greatest variety. Within these provinces lie the oldest and most thickly populated sections of Canada, but there are also vast areas into which pioneer settlers are only now beginning to penetrate, and other districts which are as yet practically unexplored. The early settlement of the country followed the chief watercourses, and even yet the principal centers of population are on the sea coast, along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and adjacent to the Great Lakes. Back of these well-settled areas lies a country of immense possibilities, as yet little developed. The settler in Eastern Canada has a very broad choice of conditions. He may engage in intensive fruit culture in districts where land costs several hundred dollars an acre; he may follow the surest of all agricultural pursuits—dairying—in well-settled communities on land of moderate cost, or he may decide for a pioneer life in the new country where land may be had almost free. The decision between these choices will depend mainly upon the settler's own inclination and the amount of his capital. In each of these fields are golden opportunities for men and women suited to that particular kind of life.

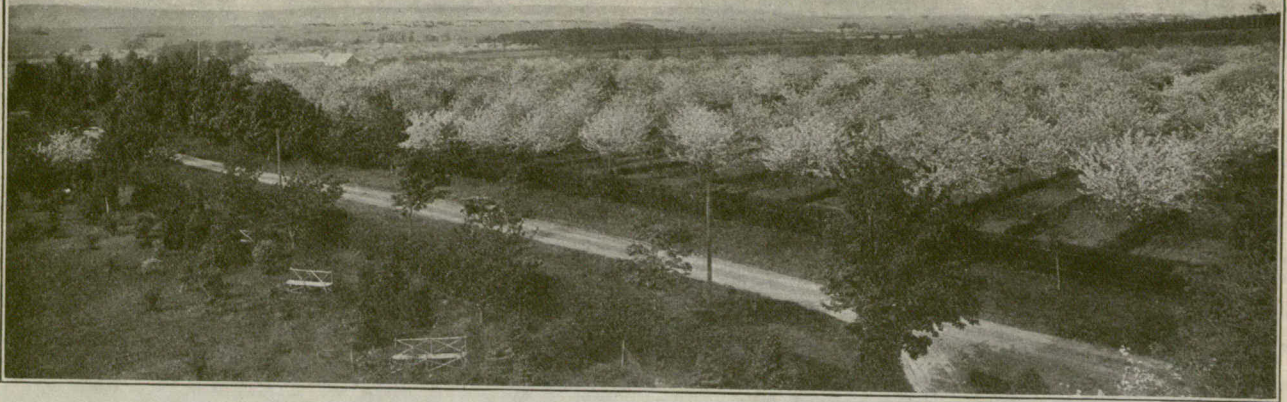
Who Should Settle in Eastern Canada. While Canada is a country of varied industries and resources, experience has shown that certain classes of settlers are more likely to prove successful than are others. This experience warrants the statement that the principal opportunities for newcomers in Canada are for farmers, farm laborers and household workers. Steady, industrious people within these classes are almost sure of success. All others are cautioned that the opportunities in Canada, great though they are, are primarily for those who engage in some form of agriculture.

Industry, intelligence, and adaptability on the part of the new settler in Canada are essential. Canada has no rewards to offer to the indolent. Canadians take their work seriously, and, on the farms particularly, long hours are the rule during the growing and harvest seasons. A high degree of intelligence is required for the successful management of a farm business, and the new settler will do well to be guided by the experience of older settlers. Conditions on the whole will be found to be much like those prevailing in the farming districts of the Eastern or New England States.

Capital, of course, is necessary, except among those who seek employment as farm laborers or household workers, and even they are the better for a tidy reserve. The settler who intends to become a farmer on his own account must have some capital. The exact sums needed vary greatly according to the kind of farming, the location selected, the scale of operations, and the settler himself. Some men show an ability to get along on much less capital than others. After all, success in Canada, as elsewhere, depends largely upon the settler himself. The difference with Canada is that the opportunity is here; no one need fail for lack of opportunity.

For convenience, each of the five Eastern Provinces is dealt with separately in this booklet, but it will be understood that many similarities run through them all. The intending settler should read all the information carefully, with a view to deciding in which province he should locate. Traveling about, searching for a farm, and, perhaps, keeping a family in some town until the search is finished, is an expensive business, and the settler should avoid it as much as possible. Any Canadian Government Agent will be glad to help you reach a decision, and the information in this booklet should be of real value to you.

NOVA SCOTIA



NOVA SCOTIA is the most easterly of the provinces of Canada. Its area is 21,427 square miles, and population about 525,000. Fast steamships ply to Halifax from all principal ports, and give to Nova Scotia products an important advantage in the markets of the world.

The province of Nova Scotia is almost entirely surrounded by water, which has a modifying effect on the climate. There are not the same great extremes of temperature as are to be found in more inland districts. The mean winter temperature is about 27 degrees, and the mean summer temperature about 60 degrees. Summer temperatures rarely exceed 85 degrees, and although occasionally in winter the thermometer drops below zero, periods of extreme cold are not usually of long duration.

Nova Scotia presents a great variety of physical conditions. The coast line is very irregular, deeply cut with bays which afford good harbors and convenient headquarters for the important fishing industry. The interior is a network of lakes and short rivers, the land being covered in many parts by second growth forest. The agricultural districts are, for the most part, in rich fertile valleys, of which the famous Annapolis Valley is perhaps the best known, or in what are called "dyked lands" and considerable upland. These "dyked lands" are quite extensive areas of level soil which, in their natural state, were flooded at high tide, but which have been reclaimed by means of dykes. They produce extremely rich crops of hay, and are used to some extent for grain and also for roots. Along the rivers and streams are to be found "intervale lands," invariably rich and productive. The uplands are of varying degrees of fertility.

With such a variety of conditions it is plain that the settler in Nova Scotia is in a position to choose a farm where he can follow the line of agriculture to which he is accustomed, or to which he turns by inclination. Generally speaking, the three principal kinds of farming are fruit raising, dairying, and mixed farming, which latter may combine the former two with the raising of grain, roots and vegetables.

Fruit Raising. The principal fruit crop is apples, grown mainly in the Annapolis Valley, but also to a smaller extent in other districts. The high quality of the Nova Scotia apple has made it very popular in Great Britain, where most of the crop is sold. The principal varieties grown are the King, Wagener, Gravenstein, Spy, Baldwin, Ribston, Blenheim, Stark, Ben Davis, and Golden Russet. Apple orchards begin to bear at from five to nine years, according to variety. Maximum crops are produced from trees about twenty-five years old, although many trees fifty years old are still heavy producers. A good orchard may be expected to produce 80 to 100 barrels per acre.

In recent years growers' co-operative organizations, not merely existing for the marketing of fruit and other products of the farms, but for the promotion of those factors that have for their object the securing of the best results in production, have grown, not only in the Annapolis Valley, but in other parts of the Province. Such institutions as the Provincial Agricultural College at Truro and the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Kentville have done much and are still doing much by demonstrating the advantages of the application of practical scientific methods. The advice and assistance of agricultural experts in these institutions is given free; in fact they are maintained for the purpose of helping settlers and to promote the development of agriculture, of which fruit raising is regarded as a branch.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the apple-grower who does not want to wait too long for returns, should buy a

farm on which there is already a bearing orchard. Only a fraction of the land suitable for orchards has as yet been planted to trees, so that the settler can buy a small orchard so located that it can be enlarged from year to year. In the meantime he will have a yearly apple crop from the orchard already established, and in addition he can be producing other fruits. In the Annapolis Valley there are about one thousand square miles of land particularly favorable to fruit production and mixed farming, but only about one-tenth of this area is planted to trees. There is, therefore, a large acreage of good land available for settlement close to railways and in settled districts, that can be bought at very reasonable prices. Plums, cherries and pears are grown successfully, but the industry as yet is not extensive, and is capable of great expansion. Peaches and grapes are grown in a small way, but not usually in commercial quantities. Strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits are grown with great success.

Even a farm which is described as an exclusive fruit farm would be incomplete without one or two dairy cows, some poultry, and a few hives of bees. Land not occupied for fruit can be used to grow potatoes, turnips, mangolds, corn, or hay. A farm of this kind offers the settler, for a reasonable outlay of labor and money, a very desirable living, and as the property is developed its value will greatly increase.

Dairying. With conditions such as Nova Scotia has to offer it is apparent that dairying should be a successful industry. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, and is grown under two distinct conditions, on marsh or dyked lands and

intervals and on uplands. The principal varieties are timothy and clover, of which yields up to three or more tons per acre are obtained on the dyked lands. Good uplands produce $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons per acre.

Butter is the most important dairy product, and the output of this article has increased one thousand-fold in the last ten years. Eighteen years ago the biggest creamery in the Province made only 30,000 pounds of butter; now one creamery has an annual output of over 750,000 pounds, and three others make over 300,000 pounds each. Eighteen new creameries have been built in the last ten years and the business is in a flourishing condition. The Provincial Government assists by providing a dairy superintendent to direct dairying operations, and also by giving a bonus of \$500 to assist in the erection and equipment of a creamery.

In some of the outlying districts the Government has paid for the creamery out and out. The market so far is local as the production does not exceed the home demand, and the results are absolutely sure.

Not much cheese is made in Nova Scotia, but there is a considerable condensed milk industry. The supplying of milk for the local demands of the cities and towns is also important. The large population engaged in mining, lumbering, fishing, and in transportation in Nova Scotia ensures a steady local demand for all products of the farm and the heavy influx of visitors in the summer months creates a large demand during the season.

Stock-raising. Stock-raising is, of course, inseparable from dairy farming, but in Nova Scotia the raising of cattle for beef, outside of the male animals from dairy herds, is a comparatively small industry. With the improvement of abattoir and market facilities for beef, no doubt this branch of farming will receive greater attention. Even at present, farmers who give proper attention to their grazing lands do very well in raising beef.

Hog-raising is the natural coincident to dairying and a very important industry in the Province. There is practically no hog cholera. Sheep are raised very successfully. The wool is of top quality and large woolen manufacturing industries have been developed. The mutton is largely consumed on the local market and the balance is exported. It is found that small flocks of sheep raised by individual farmers are more successful than any attempt to go into sheep-raising on a large scale.

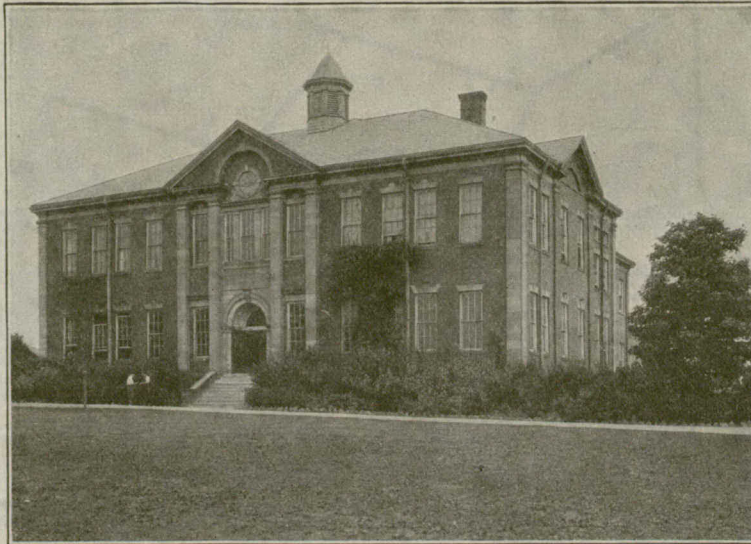
Poultry-raising is a successful side line on many Nova Scotia farms. No farm would be considered complete without its chicken yard.

Mixed Farming. As has already been stated, mixed farming in Nova Scotia is a combination of fruit raising and dairying with the raising of grain, roots, etc. To the settler prepared to farm on a fairly large scale, it is, perhaps, the most attractive form of agriculture in the Province. Returns are practically sure, and as the settler produces most of the requirements for himself and his family, the "high cost of living" has no terrors for him.

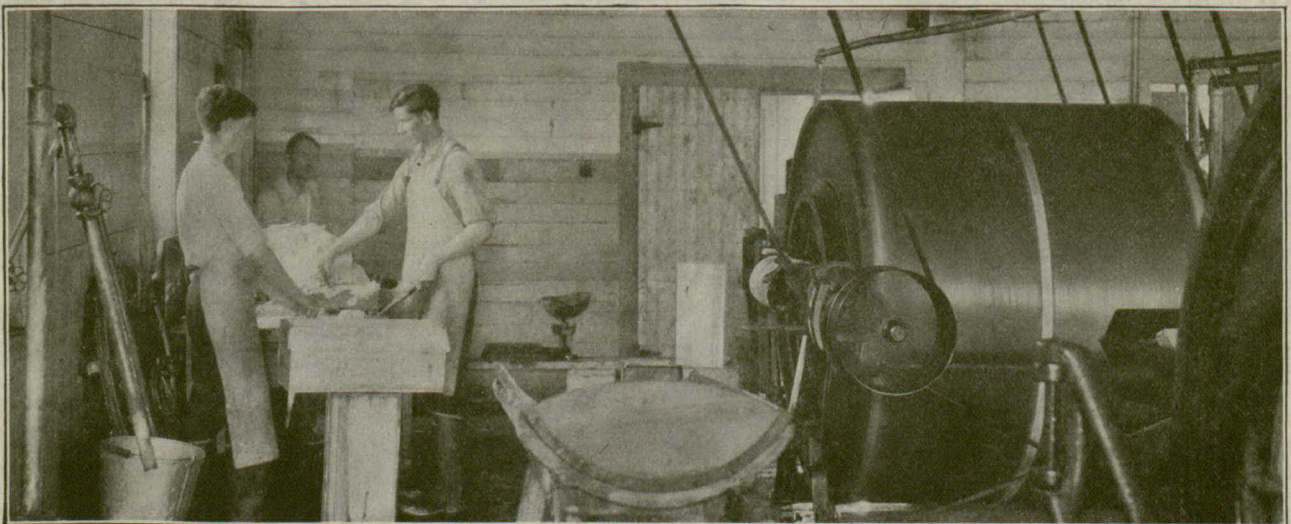
A mixed farm may vary greatly in extent, but 100 acres may be suggested as a fair size. Such a 100-acre farm, properly balanced, would contain, say, 10 acres of orchard and small fruits, 40 acres hay and hoed crops, and 50 acres pasture or woodland. The price of such a farm would depend very largely upon its location and the improvements already made. Estimates received from the Annapolis Valley indicate that an average price for such property would be about \$6,000 to \$8,000. It is to be borne in mind that orchard land with full bearing trees is frequently valued at \$1,000 an acre, while without trees equally good land may be bought at \$50 an acre or less. There is, therefore, a vast range in the prices which may be asked for a farm, and this range serves to show how a thrifty settler may become wealthy simply by improving his own farm. Good dyked land commands \$125 to \$300 an acre, and is used mainly for hay growing.

The principal crops on such a mixed farm would probably be apples, potatoes, hay and oats, the extent of each depending on the amount of land suitable to that purpose. Oats is the most important cereal crop, growing very successfully, and the crop is practically sure. The next most important cereal is wheat. Although Nova Scotia does not undertake to raise wheat on the large scale practiced in Western Canada, many farmers raise enough to make their own flour, and custom mills for grinding the wheat are located at all principal points. Barley is another successful cereal crop. Corn is a crop requiring extreme heat, and is not grown very extensively.

The potato crop is a very important one, the export market being found mainly in the West Indies. Heavy shipments are made to Havana and Bermuda, and there is frequently a good market in the United States. Southern latitudes find it impos-



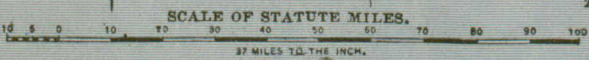
Provincial Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia



Making Creamery Butter Under Modern Conditions



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A 68° B 67° C 66° D 65° E 64° F

F Greenwich 63° C 62° H 61° I 60° K 59° L 58°



NEW BRUNSWICK,
NOVA SCOTIA

AND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Made in U.S.A.

F 63° G 62° H 61° I 60° K 59° L 58°



Cattle Thrive on the Rich Pasture Lands of Nova Scotia

sible to grow a seed potato, and depend largely upon Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces of Canada for their supply. Nearly all potatoes are barreled for shipment. A fair average price to the grower is 75 cents to \$1.00 a bushel, but prices sometimes go much higher. The average yield is about 178 bushels to the acre, but yields as high as 500 bushels to the acre occur. Turnips also do well and are exported in large quantities. Yields of 1,000 bushels to the acre have been raised. The humid climate produces a turnip of exceptional quality. The humidity also results in very nutritious pastures.

Fertilizing. It is necessary to add fertilizer to the soil for best results. This increases the cost of farming, but is justified by increased yields and practical immunity from crop failures. Fertilizer for oats will cost, say, \$5 to \$10 per acre for each good crop. For potatoes a high grade fertilizer is used in quantities from 500 to 1,500 pounds per acre and the cost may range from \$15 to \$45 per acre. Land treated in this way will produce 200 to 300 or more bushels of potatoes per acre. Although the outlay on fertilizer appears somewhat heavy, it is true in Nova Scotia, as elsewhere the world over, that the farmer who uses fertilizer intelligently makes a profit out of his investment, and is a better farmer than he who neglects the proper enriching of his soil.

Fuel. The fuel problem which has in recent years become a rather serious one in many parts of the world has no terrors for the settler in Nova Scotia. Practically every farm has its own wood lot on which is growing a forest of maple, birch, spruce, and hemlock. Many of these wood lots are growing rapidly into valuable timber. The wood brings high prices for fuel, staves, railway ties, or lumber. In some years as many as 2,000,000 apple barrels are needed in the Annapolis Valley alone, which affords quite a little industry in itself. In addition to its forests Nova Scotia has immense deposits of coal.

Water. Splendid supplies of water for domestic purposes are found in all parts of the Province. There are a vast number of little lakes and short rivers, and springs of pure water bubble up in almost every locality. Where this is not the case, wells drilled to a depth of 50 to 150 feet ensure an ample supply of good water.

Climate. The worst to be said of the climate of Nova Scotia is that it suffers from slow springs, due to the influence of the waters of the North Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence which almost entirely surround the Province. The summer is delightful, entirely free from the excessive heat sometime found in these latitudes. The winters extend from the end of November till March; seeding commences in April. Winters are not usually excessively cold although there are short periods of low temperature when the thermometer registers a few degrees below zero. The snowfall necessary for sleigh transport and protection of vegetation is ample. The annual rainfall ranges from thirty to over forty inches, and is higher on the average along the southern coast.

Social Conditions. The newcomer to Nova Scotia will find a province in which all the essentials of a pleasant social life have long been established. The rather close and permanent settlement, induced by conditions such as prevail in the Annapolis Valley and other well developed agricultural sections of the Province, naturally results in a very considerable cultural development, and the settler seeking that kind of environment will have no difficulty in finding it. Churches of all the leading denominations are to be found almost everywhere, and public schools are provided wherever there are sufficient children to attend.

The Province maintains an agricultural college at Truro,

mainly for farmers' boys and girls from the age of sixteen years up. The regular courses are from November to April and there is a short course for farmers during the first two weeks in January, and a special dairy course for dairymen in March. A rural science school for teachers is held in July and August, and, during the re-establishment period after the war, special courses were given for returned soldiers. No tuition fees are charged students from Canada and only nominal fees for those from elsewhere. The expense to the student is therefore confined to board, books and incidentals. There are nearly 600 pupils on the various enrollments of this college each year.

The Province has a number of important cities and towns which serve as centers for the life of the various communities. Highways, railways, and local steamship lines and telephones bring all districts into easy touch with their respective centers and with the world at large.

Amusements and Recreations. It is said that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and it is perfectly right that the intending settler should give some thought to the possibilities for amusement and recreation which he and his family will find in the country in which they are to live. In this respect Nova Scotia has many attractions to offer. No part of the Province is very far from the sea, where boating and all kinds of aquatic pleasures are carried on during the summer, and the inland lakes, rivers, and forests provide a great natural park for the holiday seeker. There are abundant opportunities for the angler and sportsman, and innumerable beautiful spots for camping and holiday making. The Province possesses scenery of marvelous beauty, that of the Bras d'Or Lakes in Cape Breton being world-famed. The beauties of the Annapolis Valley, known as the "Evangeline Territory," also attract many thousands of tourists every year.

Other Industries. Although in this booklet attention is paid mainly to agricultural resources and those features of the country in which the intending farmer will be most interested, it is also to be remembered that Nova Scotia possesses a number of other important industries as well as agriculture. The coal fields are extensive, the product of the coal mines amounting to nearly 6,000,000 tons a year. The royalties on mining operations are paid to the Government and from this source more than one-third of the revenue of the Province is raised. Gold is found in some localities and there are extensive deposits of iron, gypsum, sandstone, granite, and rock salt.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are of very great importance, the annual catch amounting to about \$10,000,000. The principal commercial fish are cod, lobster, haddock, mackerel, and herring. The manufacturers of the Province include sugar refineries, textile and boot and shoe factories, pulp and paper mills, tanneries, iron works, machine and agricultural implement shops, sawmills and the various industries connected with the manufacturing of products of the forest. A large export trade is carried on with Great Britain, the United States, the West Indian Islands, and South America.

Type of Settler Who Should Go to Nova Scotia. The information given already will indicate the type of settler most likely to be successful in Nova Scotia. Such a settler should be a married man with a family and with sufficient capital to make a fair start on a farm in this Province. The amount of that capital may vary very greatly, but should not be less than \$2,000. Additional capital, if available, can always be used to advantage. The settler should come with a full recognition of the fact that success is attained through hard work directed by intelligence and good judgment. He must not expect that half-hearted effort will bring prosperity, and he must be willing to be guided by the experience of those who know the country,

and who are therefore in a position to advise him to his best advantage. Such advice may be had from officials of the Government Experimental Farms, government agricultural experts, and officials of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

To the settler who will be guided by these suggestions, and who has the necessary energy and capital to make a start, Nova Scotia offers attractions which in some respects are perhaps not excelled by any country anywhere. The possibility of winning to a state of independence as the owner of one's farm in a position free from the worries and uncertainties of salaried or business occupations, in a country of great physical beauty and attractiveness, is one which must appeal to all who have the instinct of independence strongly developed within them.

How to Secure Land in Nova Scotia. The following questions and answers cover points which will occur to every intending settler.

Q.—Where can I get good land in Nova Scotia?

A.—About two-fifths of the Province is farm land in addition to approximately 1,000,000 acres of open pasturage.

Q.—How much will it cost?

A.—From \$20 to \$100 per acre for good agricultural land. From \$5 to \$25 per acre for ordinary rough or pasture land. From \$125 to \$700 per acre for orchard land according to the number of years bearing. From \$100 to \$400 per acre for dyked marsh land.

Q.—From whom do I buy it?

A.—All lands are privately owned. Consequently, they must be bought from the owner direct, as there are no crown lands in Nova Scotia that are considered suitable for cultivation.

Q.—Whom do I see about it?

A.—The owner, a real estate agent, the Department of Industries and Immigration at Halifax, or the officers of the Land Settlement Branch of the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization. The Department of Industries and Immigration makes it a point to assist all prospective farm purchasers by sending the official farm valuator with him to give him the benefit of experience as to class of soil, locality and value.

Opportunities for Women. There are an increasing number of women who naturally turn to farming as a profession which offers independence and a good return for their efforts. It is not suggested that women in great numbers can take up farm operations in Nova Scotia to advantage, but in fruit raising districts it would appear that conditions are as favorable to women farmers as may be found almost anywhere. There is also always a good demand for women labor, particularly as household workers. While the demand for household workers is

general throughout the Province, it is more urgent in the cities, such as Halifax, Truro, etc. In the summer months good positions may be obtained at the seaside and holiday resorts of Nova Scotia. Other inducements are offered to women settlers in the Province in the way of a moderate climate, education facilities, splendid recreation opportunities with theaters, public parks, boating, sea bathing, etc.



Churches and Schools are in Every District

What One Settler Has Done. In writing of his experiences in Nova Scotia, Mr. Joseph K. Owen, of Harwood Hill, Scotsburn, R. R. No. 2, Nova Scotia, says:

"For twenty-seven years I was in the post office service, but always with a strong desire to become a farmer, particularly so that I might give my boys a better start in life. I finally decided upon Nova Scotia and eventually purchased a farm here. My capital was approximately \$1,000.

"I had never held a plow in my life, but I set to work. I invested in 2 fresh heifers (Jerseys) and in the summer I bought two more. The next year I bought a Jersey cow. Having no knowledge of farming in the strict sense of the word, it was a tough proposition. My first year's crop was two acres of oats, half an acre of very poor buckwheat, and enough potatoes and turnips to last us through the winter.

"Compare the above with today. I am now milking 13 cows and have in addition one bull for service, one young pure-bred Jersey bull, 10 heifers, four horses, nine pigs, 150 head of poultry, and a full stock of implements including gasoline engine and threshing mill, grain crusher, wood saw, etc. I have bought three additional lots of land adjoining the original farm. My crop this year consists of 450

bushels of oats, 100 bushels barley, 60 bushels wheat, 30 bushels buckwheat, 70 tons hay, 150 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bushels turnips, 2,000 cabbage, and all vegetables needed for the home, and my sales of cream to the local creamery amount to over \$1,500 a year. I have two more payments to make and then my farm, with all implements and equipment, will be absolutely clear of debt.

"I have found no difficulty in adapting myself to conditions here. I am greatly in love with Nova Scotia and would not exchange upon any consideration. (Signed) Joseph K. Owen."

To Assist Settlers. Canadian Immigration Inspectors at the International Boundary points of entry to Canada are under instructions to extend every possible assistance to those going to Canada to establish new homes and are urged to show every courtesy to such prospective settlers and to help in securing customs clearance papers for "settlers effects," which are allowed in duty free. These effects include tractors and automobiles that have been owned by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and which are to be used on the farm in Canada.

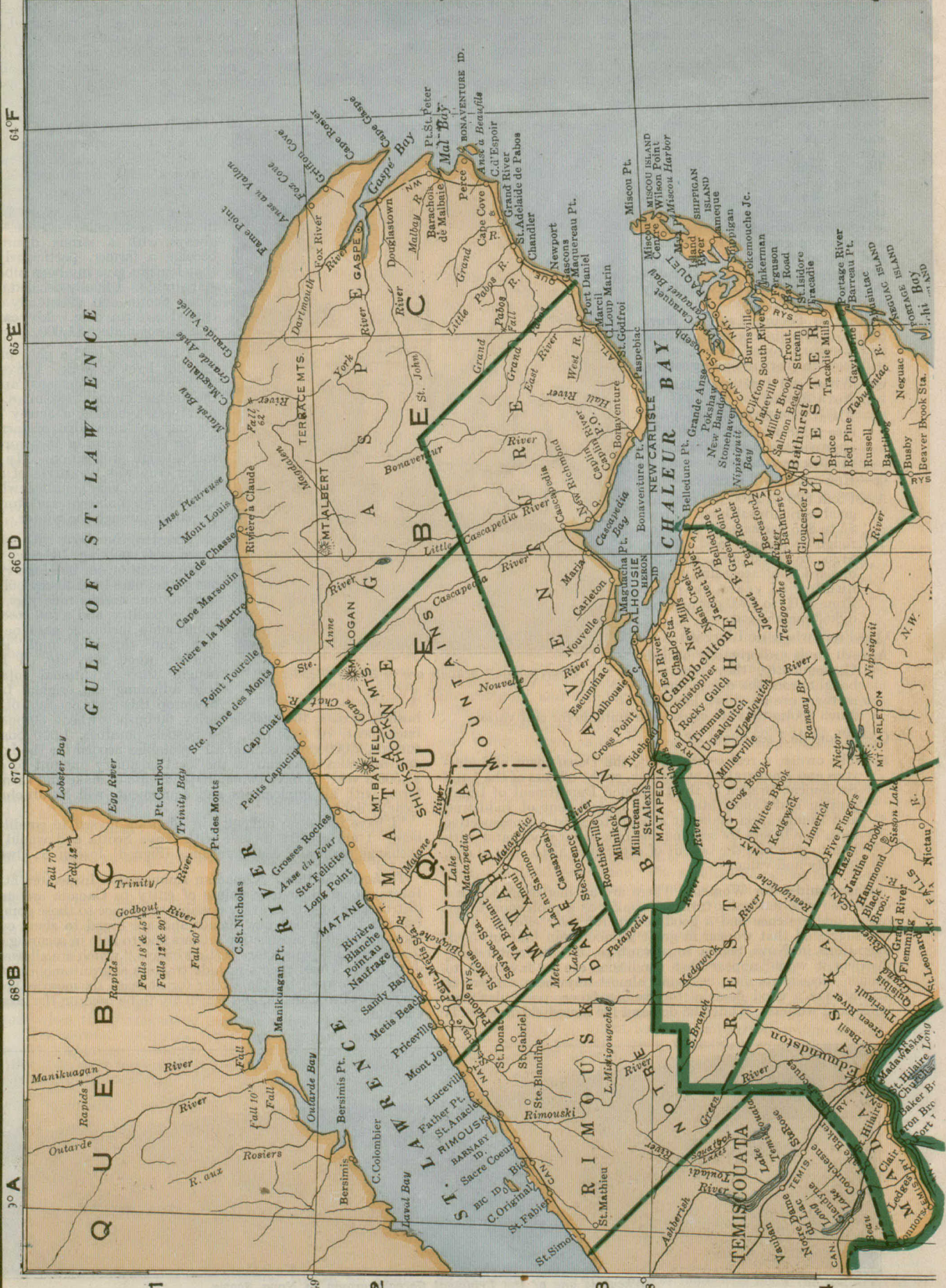


Wheat is one of the Principal Cereals grown in Nova Scotia

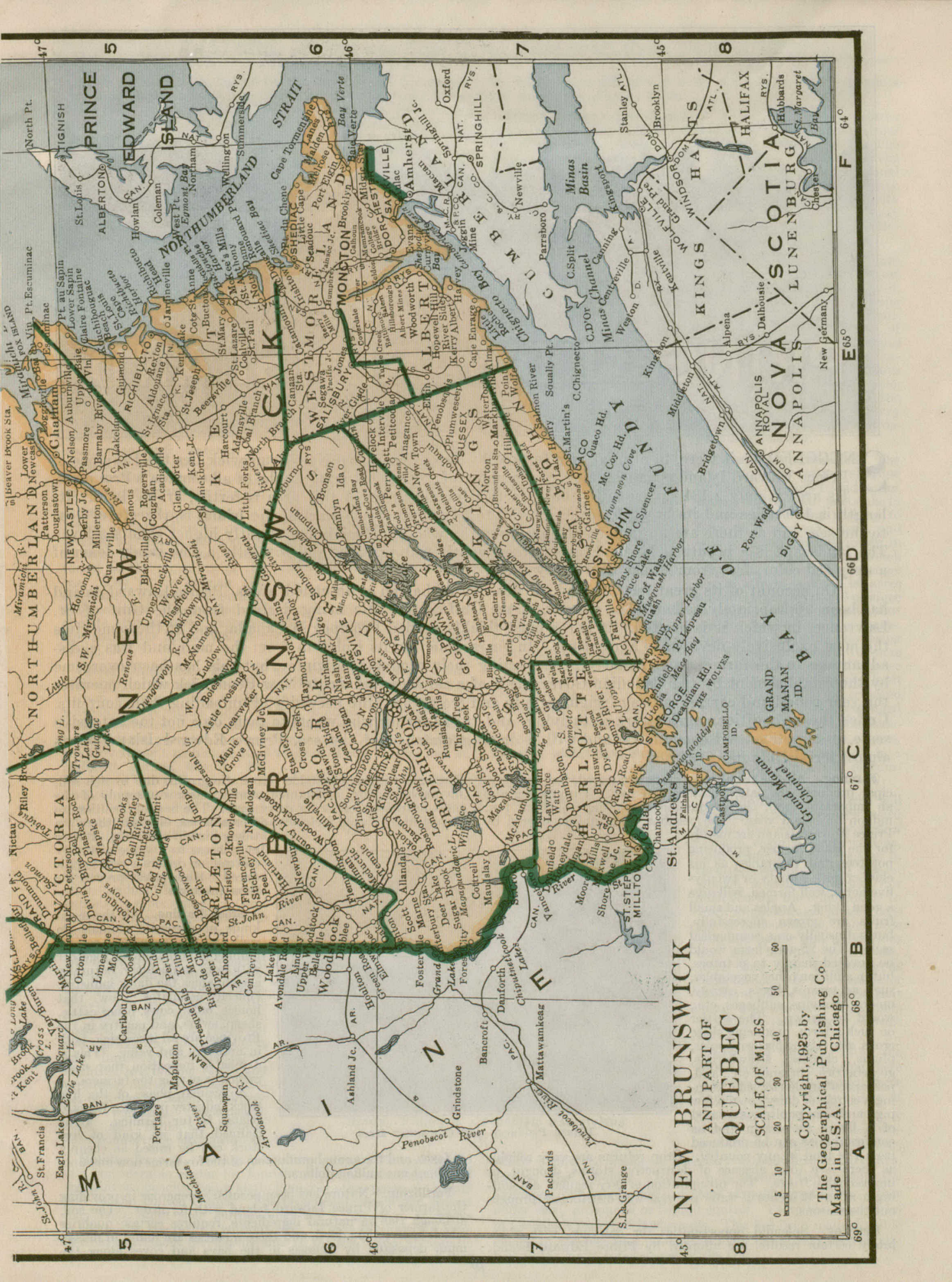
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GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE



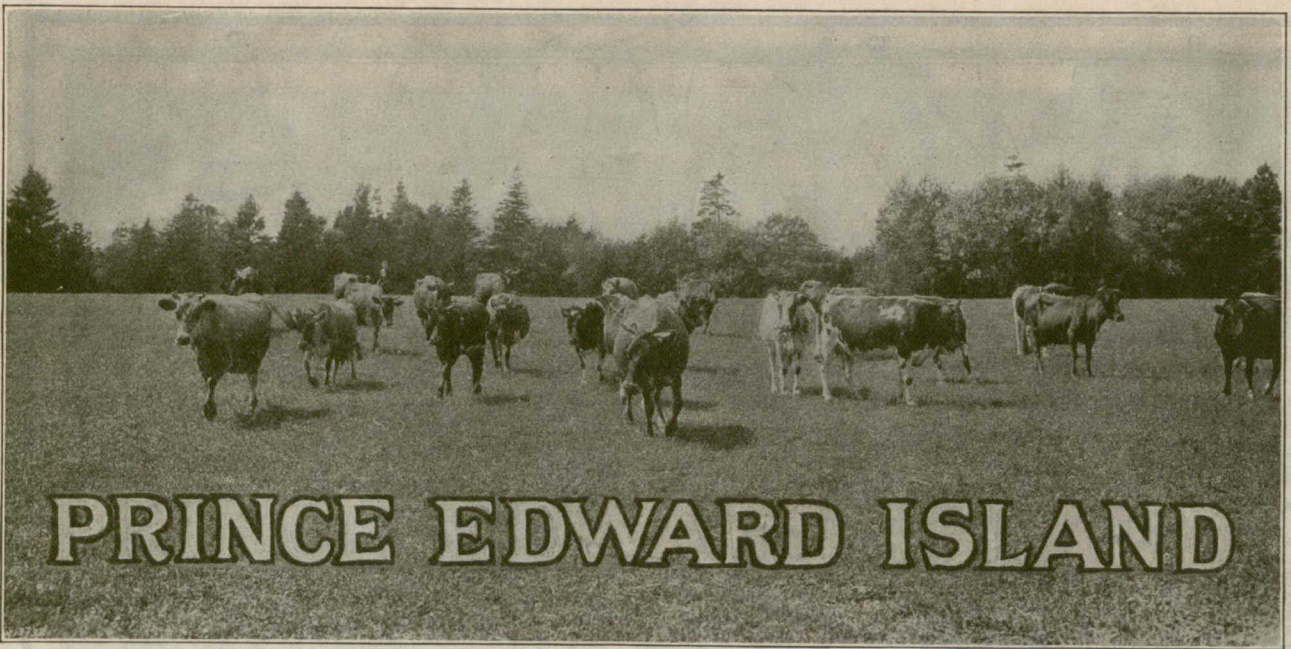
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NEW BRUNSWICK AND PART OF QUEBEC

SCALE OF MILES

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

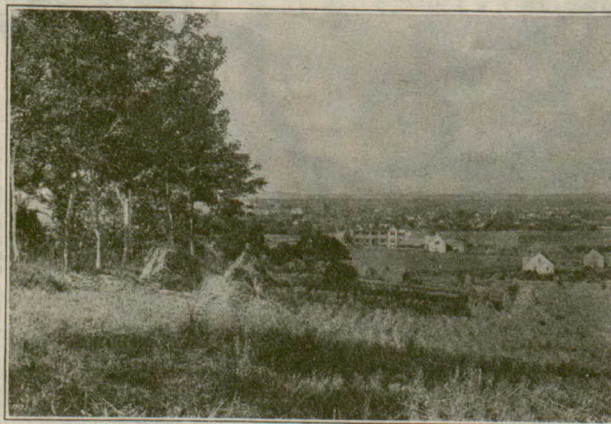
SNUGGLED, as it were, in a great arm formed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lies the Province of Prince Edward Island, smallest, and, in a number of ways, most remarkable, of all Canada's Provinces. Its area is only 2,184 square miles, but practically every acre of this area is fertile, arable land. Its length is 110 miles and its breadth varies from 2 to 34 miles. Every part of the Island is, therefore, close to the sea, and as there are no important elevations the whole surface is but slightly higher than sea level. The landscape is a beautiful lowland, everywhere gently rolling. The soil is mostly a rich sandy loam of a deep red color, free from stones, and easily tilled.

On account of its great fertility and the absence of barren or unsettled areas, Prince Edward Island has been appropriately called "The Garden of the Gulf"—the title being derived from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in which it is located. It is the most thickly settled Province in Canada, and at the same time the most exclusively devoted to agriculture. In years gone by, its isolation from the mainland was a disadvantage to the farmers, particularly in marketing their products in winter, but this has been overcome by the establishment by the Canadian Government of a car ferry service to New Brunswick which operates the year round and carries railway freight cars to and fro without the necessity of unloading their contents. Under these conditions agriculture is thriving, and to the settler who wants to farm on a not too extensive scale, in a well settled community, and within driving distance of the sea, Prince Edward Island offers almost irresistible inducements.

Farming. All the usual farm crops are raised, but the principal products are oats, potatoes and hay. Turnips are also an important crop, the production amounting to about four million bushels a year. The peculiar opportunities offered by Prince Edward Island are mainly for the small farmer, producing potatoes and vegetables as his chief crops. Twenty or twenty-five acres, well farmed, will give a good living. Apples and small fruits are grown successfully, but not usually on a commercial scale. The 25-acre farm would be devoted mainly to potatoes, but in addition other vegetables, such as turnips, beets, carrots, onions, parsnips, cabbages, etc., would be grown. The settler on such a farm, producing these crops, also raising his own apples, plums, cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., and, perhaps, a surplus for sale, keeping a couple of dairy cows, a few pigs, and some poultry, is assured of a living as certain and as comfortable as can be produced from the land in any country. Crop returns are very reliable as there is a total absence of destructive storms, drought, or unseasonable frosts. The precipitation is very regular, amounting to about 42 inches of water per year well distributed throughout the seasons.

Dairying. Splendid opportunities for dairying, with absolutely certain results, are afforded by Prince Edward Island.

The ease with which fodder crops are grown, due to rich soil, favorable climate, and ample rainfall, insures a supply of the most nutritious fodder for dairy cows. The best of facilities are furnished by cheese factories and creameries, of which there are thirty-nine in operation. Butter and cheese to a value of nearly one million dollars a year is produced. High prices prevail for these products.



Where Producer and Consumer Meet

Stock-Raising. All the usual kinds of domestic animals do well, and the raising of a certain number of beef animals, together with hogs and poultry, naturally accompanies the dairy industry. Official estimates show that horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry in the Province are all increasing, both in numbers and value. This is a reliable indication that stock raising is paying the farmers.

A peculiar phase of the live stock industry in Prince Edward Island is fur farming. It is claimed that no kind of live stock can be raised as cheaply as foxes, and the annual production of the fox farms now amounts to about one million dollars.

Fertilizing. Nature has been peculiarly generous in providing the farmer of Prince Edward Island with fertilizer. The soil, although rich in natural ingredients, requires certain qualities which have to be added, and these qualities are found in mussel mud, deposited by mussels in the bays and coves along the

seashore. This mud is hauled by the farmers and distributed over their fields as a fertilizer. Combined with barnyard manure it meets all the needs of the land, and commercial fertilizer is, generally speaking, unnecessary. The Provincial Government has provided a system for farmers who are too far from the mussel deposits to haul their own supply, by which the mud is loaded on railway cars and hauled to the farmer's nearest railway station at cost. Farmers living near the shore find the kelp and seaweed cast up by the sea of value as a fertilizer.

Fuel. Many farms have wood-lots of birch, maple, pine or spruce, from which the settler cuts his own fuel, and possibly a surplus for sale. Beautiful straight fir trees supply valuable material for building and fencing. The enormous coal deposits of Nova Scotia are quite near at hand, and the use of coal for fuel is increasing.

Water. The water supply for domestic use is obtained mainly from wells, either dug or bored. The quality is almost invariably the very best, and in many places the depth of the wells does not exceed 20 to 30 feet. The country is well watered by running streams, and most farms have available running water for stock during summer months.

Climate. The climate of Prince Edward Island is one of its great attractions, particularly to those who have been accustomed to the proximity of the sea. The air is bracing and delightful. Fogs are uncommon and destructive storms practically unknown. The delightful climate attracts many visitors during the summer months. At this season the Island well deserves the name of "The Garden of the Gulf."

Social Conditions. Most of the people of Prince Edward Island are of Canadian birth, with English, Scottish, Irish, or French ancestry. The settlement of the Island averages 44 persons to the square mile, so there is ample opportunity for social intercourse. Education is free and compulsory, and public schools are provided in every community. At Charlottetown the Government maintains the Prince of Wales College and an affiliated normal school. St. Dunstan's University, a Roman Catholic institution not officially connected with the Provincial school system, is also located at Charlottetown. The colleges are affiliated with universities at Montreal. There is complete freedom of religious thought, and all the leading Christian denominations are represented. A Government Experimental Farm is located at Charlottetown.

Outside of the city of Charlottetown and the incorporated towns of Summerside, Souris, Georgetown, Montague, Kensington and Alberton, about 95 per cent of the population are farmers who, as a result of good prices for their products and improved transportation facilities, are finding ready and profitable markets. Their manner of living and their dwellings, farm buildings, implements, stock and fields all bespeak their comfortable circumstances.

Holiday Resorts. As has been stated, Prince Edward Island is a considerable center for tourists, its admirable climate and splendid sea beaches being justly famed in other parts of Canada and in the United States. The enjoyment which the tourist may have amid such surroundings for a few days or weeks is shared by the farmer without cost. There is scarcely a farm beyond convenient driving distance to the sea, where all aquatic sports can be indulged in to the heart's content. The fact that

the Island is so well settled lends itself to social amusements and recreations of many kinds.

Transportation. The Strait of Northumberland separates Prince Edward Island from the mainland. The distance across the Strait varies from nine miles to thirty-one miles. The Prince Edward Island Railway, owned and operated by the Dominion Government as a part of the Canadian National Railways, extends from one end of the island to the other, with spurs branching to the leading places. Communication with the mainland is maintained, summer and winter, by a railway car ferry operated by the Dominion Government.

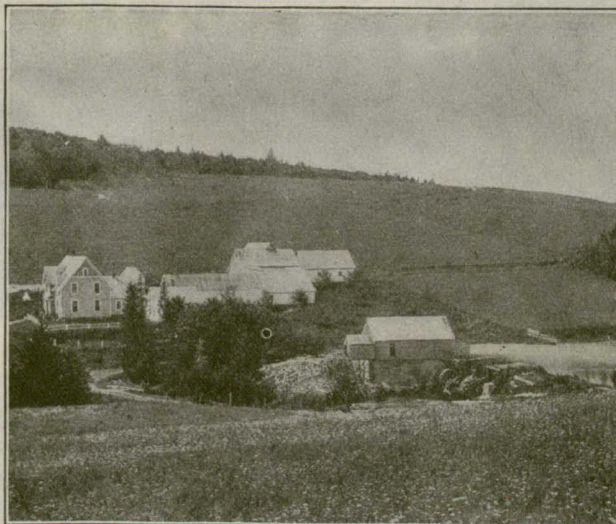
Other Industries. There are no minerals nor large forest areas in Prince Edward Island, and the range of manufacturing is, therefore, limited. The principal manufactures consist of butter, cheese, pork-packing and lobster canning. Transportation, by land and water, employs a considerable number of people, and there are, of course, all the trades and professions necessary to serve a progressive and prosperous population.

Type of Settler Needed. The opportunity for settlers afforded by Prince Edward Island is one which will appeal particularly to men and women wishing to farm on a moderate scale, and willing to work industriously in return for the sure results which reward their labor. The average size of a farm is about 90 acres and this is ample land to produce a good living. Prices of lands not many years ago ranged about \$30 an acre, although this was not for the best class of farms. Prices have been steadily going up, and good farms now bring from \$40 to \$50 an acre up. A fair average price for a 100-acre farm, including buildings, is about \$5,000. A farm at this price might not be in the most select locality, nor yet in the least desirable. On such a farm the new settler would be required to pay about one-half down and the balance could be extended over several years. There is no free land and very little unoccupied. Farms have to be bought from their present owners, many of whom have succeeded so well that they are now in a position to live a life of comparative leisure.

In addition to those who will buy land to farm, Prince Edward Island, like all the provinces of Canada, eagerly awaits workers, both sexes, who will engage in farm service, or, in the case of women, in household work. For such there is the opportunity to work at good wages amidst congenial surroundings, and those who are thrifty and industrious can look forward to the day when they will be prosperous farm owners. It is a feature of the farm life of all Canada that many who are today the owners of valuable farms began as wage earners.

Law and Order. It is the proud boast of Canada that there is no country in the world where human life and the property of the people are safer; nor is there anywhere a greater respect for the majesty of the law,

which is enforced whenever necessary without fear or partiality, against the offender. Every municipality throughout the Dominion of Canada has a system of police protection, either under local, provincial or federal control. There has never been in Canada a period of lawlessness. This has been made possible chiefly by the fact that public sentiment has always been solidly behind the strict enforcement of the law.



Down by the Old Mill Stream



Raising Poultry is a Profitable Undertaking



NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW BRUNSWICK lies immediately to the north and west of Nova Scotia. It, too, is largely surrounded by the sea, having a coast line of about 600 miles, deeply indented with bays and fine harbors. St. John, the principal port, is open the year round and has important steamship connections with Great Britain, the United States, and elsewhere.

The area of New Brunswick is 27,985 square miles, rather more than the combined areas of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and its population by the census of 1921 was 387,876. The Province was originally one vast forest, interspersed with lakes and a network of rivers, and much of it is still covered with timber. The rivers are large and important, the most notable being the St. John, often called "The Rhine of America," which runs for 400 miles, through a fertile and delightful country. The landscape is rolling, but rarely rises to an elevation of more than 200 feet. There are considerable variations in the soil in different districts, but, generally speaking, it is fertile and suitable to all kinds of agricultural production. Less than one-half of all lands suitable for farming in the Province is at present occupied.

Farming in New Brunswick is mostly of the "mixed" variety, that is, the farmer raises some fruit, some vegetables and root crops, some live stock, and some grain or hay, instead of specializing on any one of these crops. There are, of course, districts particularly suited to each of these products, and the settler who wants to specialize will have no trouble in finding a location to suit his special line of farming, but in most cases he will expect to combine most if not all of these branches of agriculture on his "mixed farm." Assuming that the settler will be interested in all kinds of farming which may be carried on in New Brunswick, the following information about the various products is supplied.

Apple-growing. The New Brunswick apple is of high quality and is well received on the markets wherever it has been introduced. Apple-growing received a setback some years ago owing to the planting of large orchards of perishable varieties and failure at that time to provide ample marketing facilities. The industry has now recovered from that condition and is producing apples of later and more desirable varieties which are being graded and marketed with provincial government assistance. The varieties chiefly grown are the Duchess, Wealthy, Alexander, Dudley, Fameuse, McIntosh, Bethel, Bishop-pippin. The principal apple growing districts are the St. John Valley from Woodstock to Wistfield, the Moncton and Shediac district, Albert County and around St. Stephen. Apple trees are planted forty-eight to ninety-six to the acre, and begin to bear in about seven years. Orchards of full bearing age should average 100 barrels per acre, year in and year out. The average price realized by the grower of late has been about \$3.00 to \$4.00 a barrel.

Small Fruits. Strawberries are successfully grown, particularly in the St. John Valley from Fredericton down, in the Kennebecasis Valley, and the Sackville district. This crop sometimes yields very large profits. Other fruits successfully grown are raspberries and gooseberries, and large quantities of blueberries grow wild.

Potatoes are grown extensively and are of high quality. The maritime climate seems to produce a higher quality of potato than in districts where moisture during the growing season is not so regular. In addition to supplying local needs, New Brunswick potato growers ship large quantities to Montreal and to the New England States. Occasionally, shipments are made to Cuba. The annual potato crop averages about 12,000,000 bushels; the average per acre is about 200 bushels, and the price per barrel usually ranges from 75 to 90 cents to the producer.

Another particularly successful crop is turnips, which are grown in all parts of the Province for local consumption and for export to the United States. The yearly production averages between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels, and the average yield per acre for three years has been about 292 bushels. The usual price to the grower is about 41 cents a bushel. Roots and garden produce, such as carrots, beets, mangolds, onions, cabbages, pumpkins, watermelons, squash, tomatoes, etc., all do well.

Stock Raising and Dairying. Although stock raising and dairying in New Brunswick pay well, they have not been developed to the point that might be expected. This is largely due to the fact that farmers for many years have made a practice of leaving the farm and working in the lumber woods during the winter months. In earlier times, when farming itself was

not so profitable as it now is, this was perhaps a good thing for the settler, as it gave him an opportunity to turn otherwise idle winter months to good account, but it had a bad effect on agriculture, as the farmer cannot keep live stock if he is going to spend the winters in the woods. The necessity for such a practice on the part of farmers has largely passed away, but the life of the woodsman is a fascinating one and is not easily given up by men who have been accustomed to it.

These conditions, however, should not deter the new settler from engaging in the raising of live stock as one of the branches of his farming. Steps have recently been taken to improve the conditions surrounding the marketing of live stock, and dairying shows good profits. Creameries at Moncton, St. Hilaire, and Sussex afford good markets for cream, and about twenty-five cheese factories in various parts of the Province are doing a successful business. Marketing conditions for cheese have been improved by the establishment of a cheese board which meets twice a month, when cheese is sold by auction on an open market. Hogs, sheep, and poultry are all successfully raised. Farmers are now raising bacon hogs quite extensively.

A few years ago the Provincial Department of Agriculture began an extensive campaign to increase poultry production in the Province. An attempt was also made to standardize the industry by using only one breed in all extension work and this policy has been continued with gratifying results. Official statistics show that the poultry population has almost doubled during a five-year period and prospects are that this increase is likely to be continued.

Grain and Hay. The principal grain crops all do well in New Brunswick, and the owner of a "mixed farm" will doubtless plant some of his acres to wheat, oats, barley, etc. A table of yields of the principal crops in the Province covering a period of twelve years shows the following averages:

	Bushels per acre
Wheat.....	16.7
Oats.....	28.0
Barley.....	23.0
Buckwheat.....	22.2
Potatoes.....	175.0
Turnips.....	292.0
Rye.....	17.3
Peas.....	14.5
Mixed grains.....	29.7
Beans.....	15.7
Corn.....	6.2 tons
Hay.....	1.3 tons

These figures represent averages, and are much below the results of the best farming methods, which easily produce 30 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats, 35 bushels of buckwheat, 300 bushels of potatoes, and 900 to 1,000 bushels of turnips per acre.

Hay and clover are important crops, grown both on "marsh" or dyked lands, and on uplands. More than 700,000 acres are devoted to these crops and the annual production considerably exceeds 1,000,000 tons, with a value of approximately \$20,000,000. About 5,000 acres are devoted to fodder corn, and a smaller area to alfalfa.

Fertilizer. The somewhat backward condition of the live stock industry which has prevailed in the past has been largely responsible for heavy expenditures in artificial fertilizer. These expenditures could be largely if not entirely saved if farmers raised a sufficient number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. While there is a great variety of soil conditions, there are plenty of farms to be had where the soil is naturally fertile, and could be kept so indefinitely if the fertility were regularly returned

to it, as can be done where stock raising is combined with the growing of crops.

Fuel. No fuel problems beset the settler in New Brunswick. The Province was originally covered by a vast forest, much of which still remains, and a part of almost every farm is the "wood lot," from which the farmer cuts his own fuel, and possibly sells logs or cordwood as well. Coal is found in certain sections of the Province, and natural gas is also used for fuel.

Water. The river systems of New Brunswick and its numerous lakes make it one of the most thoroughly watered countries in the world. The water is all pure and healthful, without excess of alkali or any mineral or foreign substance, and if springs are not found on every 100-acre lot, usually a comparatively shallow well gives a permanent supply of good water. In very few districts has deep boring been found necessary.

Climate. Summer and autumn are delightful seasons in New Brunswick. The spring is not early, but the rapid growth during the growing season makes up for the apparent disadvantage of a late spring. The rainfall is usually abundant and well distributed; during the growing season there are frequent showers, usually at night. Summers are not intensely hot, and winters are cold and bracing, and usually free from sudden changes. Sunny days are the rule.



The Horse continues to be one of the Most Serviceable Assets on the Farm

Social Conditions.

The population of the Province is about three-quarters English-speaking and one-quarter French — the former composed of the British race with English predominating, the latter being descended from settlers who came from France to the ancient Province of Acadia early in the seventeenth century. The first English settlement dates back to the eighteenth century, and toward the end of that century, after the American Revolution, a few

thousand loyalists entered the Province from the United States. This little band, known as United Empire Loyalists, have had much to do in shaping sentiment in New Brunswick, and indeed in all Canada, even down to the present day.

Population in New Brunswick has not increased as rapidly as might be expected. The great industrial development of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century drew heavily upon the population of all the Maritime Provinces, and by the time that movement began to subside, the free lands of Western Canada presented another great attraction. The outcome of these conditions, however, is very favorable to new settlers coming to the Province today, as it has left available for them cheap lands convenient to the greatest markets on the American continent. Under almost any other circumstances, these lands would long ago have been bought up and would now be held at prices far beyond the reach of the settler of moderate means.

Public schools are provided in all settled districts, undenominational in character and free to all. The common school course provides instruction in the first eight grades, after which the pupils may pass to a high school, and thence to the University of New Brunswick, which is also largely supported by public funds. A Provincial Normal School is also provided for the training of teachers, and courses may be taken in technical and vocational training. In New Brunswick, as in all other Canadian provinces, there is no established church, but all of the leading religious denominations are well represented, and the utmost religious freedom prevails.

Settlers may obtain information about their farm problems from either the Dominion or Provincial Departments of Agriculture, which are anxious to serve both old and new residents. This information, prepared by highly qualified agricultural experts, sometimes as a result of years of experiments, is entirely



Cattle and Horses Do Well on New Brunswick's Rich Meadows

free for the asking. New settlers should not hesitate to write to the Department of Agriculture in Fredericton, N. B., or to visit the experimental farms in the Province located at Fredericton, Sussex, and Woodstock. The services of the officers of the federal Land Settlement Branch are also available without charge. Many pitfalls and mistakes can be avoided by seeking a little friendly advice from Government experts who have no purpose except to advise you aright.

Times have changed since the days when a settler went into some backwoods district, expecting to spend his life there, and to see and hear little of the outside world. Now telephones, the telegraph, rural mail delivery, railways, public roads, automobiles, etc., have actually placed every farmer's home on the roadside of the highways of the world. The settler on some pleasant orchard or dairy farm in New Brunswick need be no more shut off from the world's affairs than if he lived in London or New York, and the settler's family may share in the same social enjoyment and pastimes as appeal to young people and womankind the world over. The principal centers in New Brunswick are St. John, one of Canada's foremost ocean ports; Moncton, a thriving and energetic business and railway center, and Fredericton, the capital, beautifully located on the St. John River. There are also many smaller towns which serve as local centers.

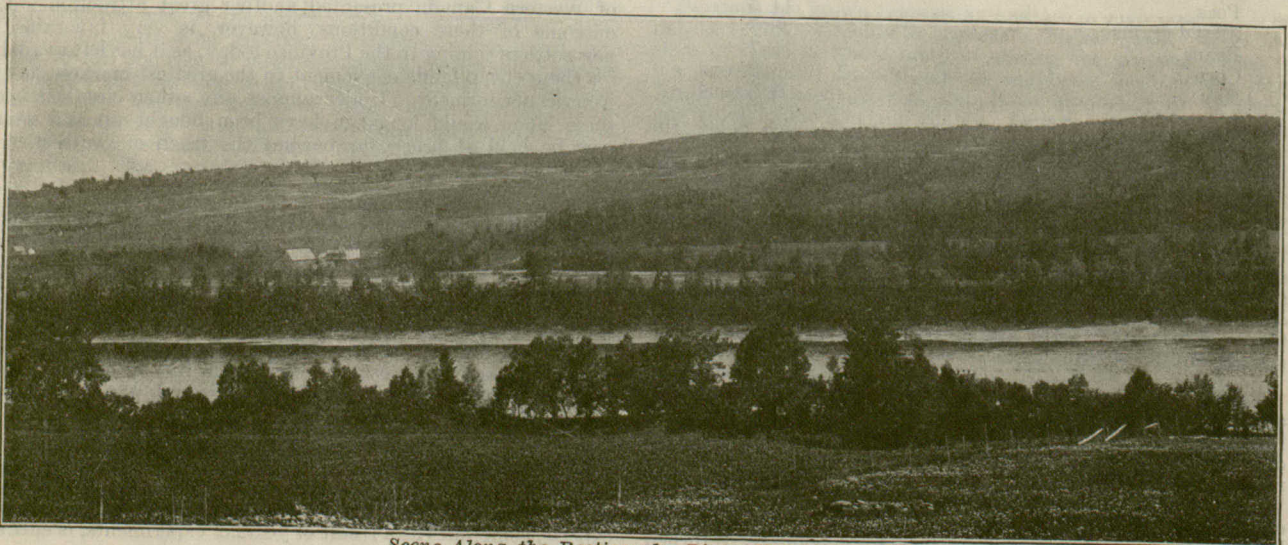
Amusement and Recreation. The settler will very properly want to know what opportunities exist for amusement and recreations. In addition to the social advantages which have just been mentioned, New Brunswick offers the greatest inducements to all who enjoy outdoor life and vigorous sports such as hunting, fishing, boating, etc. New Brunswick is a veritable hunter's paradise. Moose and deer abound, and in the more remote sections bears may still be found. The moose, however, is the game animal for which New Brunswick is most widely

famed. Sportsmen from many parts of the United States and elsewhere throng to the great forests of this Province with the opening of the moose-hunting season, and he is an unlucky hunter who fails to bring down one of these splendid animals as a tribute to his marksmanship. The settler finds in the wild game of the Province not only ample opportunity for sport, but a valuable adjunct to his table supplies. Juicy steaks of moose, venison, or bear meat give a practical turn to the most royal sport in the world.

In the permanent interests of the settlers in the Province, all game is strictly protected, and the hunting season extends for only a few weeks in the autumn. A game refuge of 400 square miles has been established, where every species of game is allowed to roam unmolested.

New Brunswick possesses some of the finest salmon streams in the world, and trout are also found in abundance. The network of streams in the interior makes access to the hunting and fishing grounds very easy. Thousands of tourists visit the Province every year, and many have built permanent hunting lodges and homes for occupation during the fishing, hunting, and tourist season.

Other Industries. Although the intending settler will be mainly interested in the possibilities of agriculture, a word concerning other industries may not be out of place, particularly as all these industries contribute to the farmer's success by furnishing a good local market for his product. Most important among these industries is lumbering. The New Brunswick forests of spruce, fir, birch, cedar, maple, pine, beech, and hemlock are a great source of wealth and industry. The annual output from the forests is valued at \$30,000,000 and a large revenue is derived by the Provincial Government for permission to cut timber within the Province. This revenue is used for the general welfare of the Province.



Scene Along the Restigouche River, New Brunswick

New Brunswick is rich in minerals, but only three have been developed to any great extent—coal mining, gypsum quarrying, and the production of natural gas. Fishing is an important and profitable industry, producing over \$5,000,000 a year. Manufactures include sugar refineries, cotton mills, boot and shoe factories, tanneries, foundries, canneries, furniture factories, etc. The business of transportation, by rail and steamship, is also one of great importance. Two trans-continental railways, in addition to local lines, furnish first-class railway accommodation. With the exception of one or two outlying districts, there is no community of any size that is not within easy driving distance of a railway.

Settlers Wanted. The type of settlers wanted in New Brunswick includes those who will go on the land, either as farm owners or employes, and domestic workers. The farm owner must come with some capital in order to buy his land, stock, and equipment, and support himself and family until returns begin to come in from his farm. The amount of capital needed may, and does, vary very considerably. Generally speaking, it may be said that the more capital the better, but this should not discourage those of moderate means, who will find here an opportunity to become their own farm-owners such as would never come to them in countries of high land prices. A capital of \$2,000 upon arrival should place the settler in a position to make a fair start.

This is the easier done on account of the liberal legislation in New Brunswick for the assistance of those who wish to become farmers.

There are three general ways in which a settler may acquire a farm, viz.: by taking up a Crown Land Grant, by buying from the Farm Settlement Board, and by buying direct from the owner.

Crown Land Grants under the Labor Act. Under this Act, farm lots not exceeding 100 acres in extent may be taken up by settlers on the following conditions. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and must not be the owner of other land within the Province. He must fill in an application form which will be supplied by the Crown Land Department at Fredericton, on which the location of the land and the nature of improvements on it, if any, must be stated. With this application a fee of \$8.00 is required, but if the land has not been surveyed to the satisfaction of the Department an additional fee of \$1.00 must accompany the application, when a survey will be ordered by the Department but paid for by the applicant. In the case of lots on which there are already improvements, the applicant must obtain a quit claim deed from the man who made such improvements. No lands are offered for settlement under these conditions except such as are located within settlement tracts laid out at the instance of the Provincial Government, and to which there is good access by roads, already constructed, and only such lands as are passed by the Forestry Branch of the Crown Land Department of New Brunswick as being good agricultural land are open for application.

The applicant must build a house the first year of his residence, and during first, second, and third years must clear and cultivate the land until he has at least 10 acres in one block under cultivation. When the settler has complied with the regulations for three years, he will be entitled to apply for a grant of the land, which in due course will be issued.

Farm Settlement Board Lands. Under an Act of the New Brunswick Legislature, a Farm Settlement Board was created to buy lands suitable for general farming purposes, to improve the same, and erect houses and buildings thereon, where necessary, and to sell these improved lands to bona fide settlers at a price not to exceed the cost of the property to the Board, on the following terms. If the price being paid for the property is less than \$1,000, 25 per cent down; if the price is more than \$1,000, 35 per cent down, and the balance with interest at 5 per cent at periods to be agreed upon. The final payments must be made within ten years of the date of purchase.

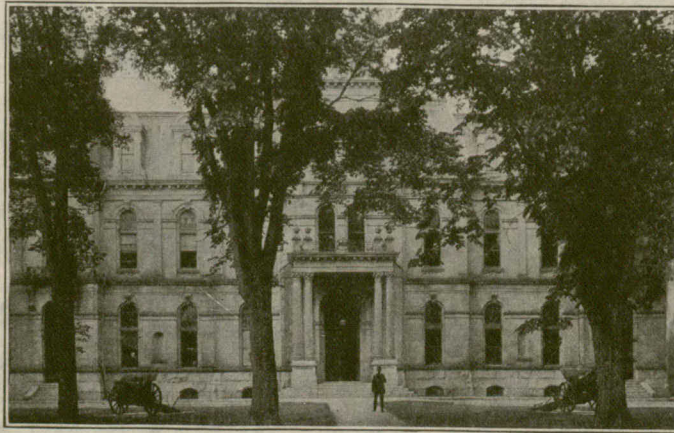
The highest price which the Board pays for any farm which it buys is \$3,000. Many farms of about 100 acres each, with some improvements, including buildings habitable, but probably in need of repairs, can be obtained at from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Farms are sold to the settler at the same price as the Board pays for them.

The Farm Settlement Board has encouraged the re-settlement of vacant farms in all parts of the Province. The Blue Bell tract in Victoria County has an area of 50,000 acres and has excellent railway facilities. It is a rolling upland covered with a fine growth of trees free from underbrush. The soil is reddish loam with clay subsoil and well watered by tributaries of the Tobique River; 12,000 acres are at present available in 100-acre lots, for sale at \$1.00 per acre. The terms are \$25 cash and the balance in three equal annual installments, the conditions of settlements being similar to those of the free grant lands.

Buying Direct from Owners. In every locality are farm owners or real estate agents ready to sell farms direct to the settler, generally on terms extended over a period of years, provided a reasonable cash deposit is made at the time of purchase. New settlers, who do not know local conditions or values, can judge the value of such properties by comparing the price with that asked by the Farm Settlement Board for lands in the same district, or from the field representative of the Land Settlement Board.

Opportunities for Women. The principal opportunities for women who emigrate to New Brunswick aside from members of families settling on farms, will be found in domestic service, for which there is a permanent demand. In some cases women may engage successfully in fruit-raising or various forms of gardening, but generally such work is carried on as an adjunct to general farming. The woman settler who is willing to work at whatever work is available, and is able to adapt herself readily to the ways of a new country, need never fear lack of employment at good wages, with prospects of advancement from time to time.



Provincial Parliament Buildings, Fredericton, N. B.

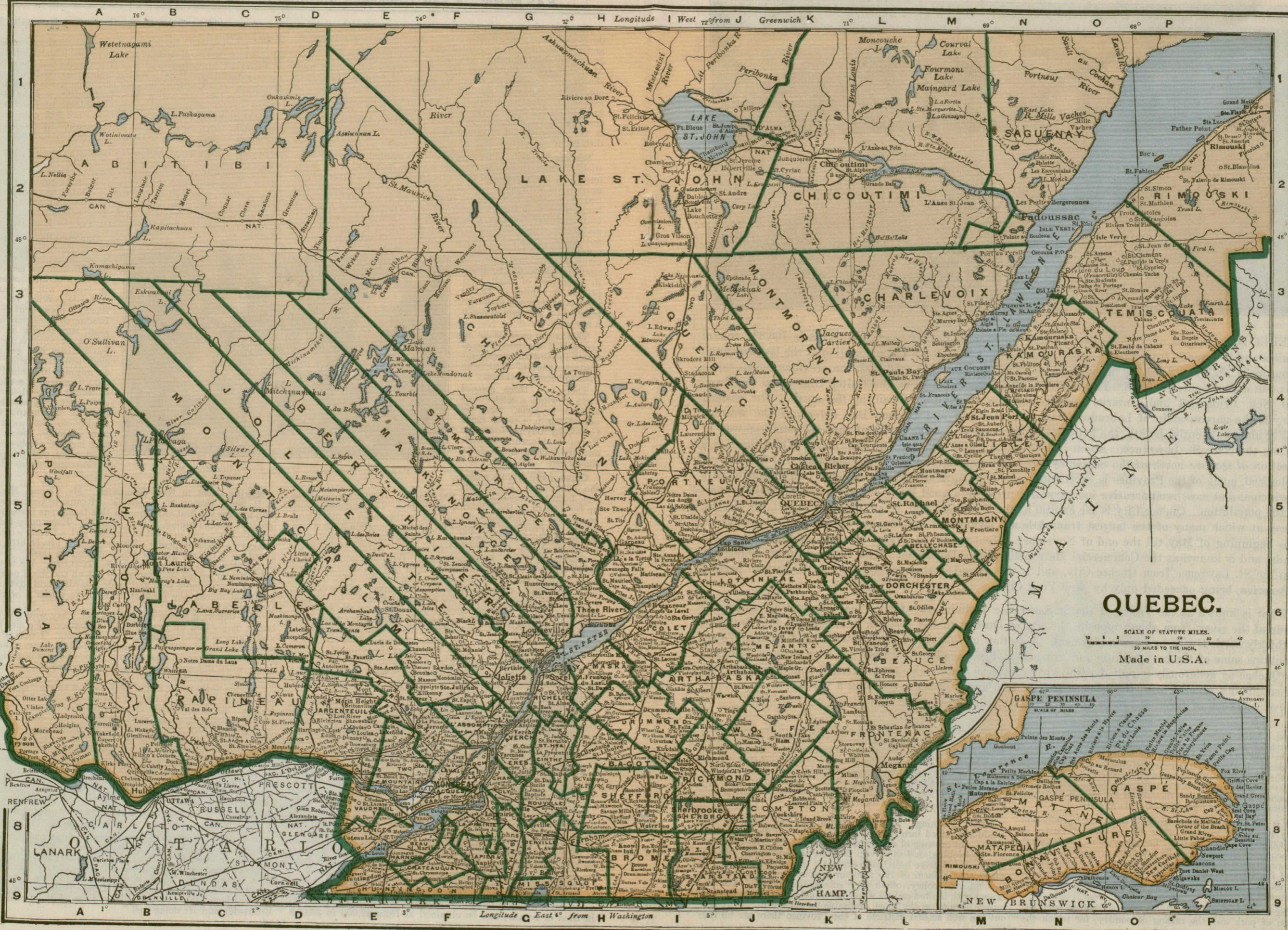
Making Good in New Brunswick. Mr. George H. Lucas, R. R. No. 1, Sussex, N. B., writes: "I came to Canada a single man and for the first year hired with a farmer, as I was entirely ignorant about farming, horses, or cattle. Eventually I decided to settle down, so I married a Canadian girl, a farmer's daughter, and got a job as a carpenter. The next spring I had a little money ahead so I bought twenty acres of land in bush. I cleared part of the land and built a shack 12x20 feet. We were now able to save paying rent and could cut all the wood needed for fuel. I cleared more land and made a garden, and that summer I worked among the farmers. The next winter I worked in the lumber woods.

"The following spring I bought a cow. My wife was a good butter maker and we were able to sell butter. We also bought a pig, and so made our start in stock raising. I worked in the woods again and with our savings we bought some more land, two more cows, and a brood mare. Everything was going along nicely when the war broke out. I volunteered and served three years on home service.

"I came home in the fall of 1917 and set to work again. I got out logs for a more comfortable house and also sold some for lumber. There is always a ready market for logs at a good price, and in the winter when farming is slack it is a good way to get easy money. We have now a nice six-room house, all clear of debt, so with my wife and four children—two boys and two girls—we are very comfortable. I am now wintering 7 cows, 2 horses, 2 pigs, and 3 heifers. I can only speak in the highest terms of Canada. My wife and I have worked hard, but we have also found time for many an enjoyable drive. Any one who comes to this country and is willing to work can make a start and get a home of his own, but I would advise him to work for at least a year with a good farmer before settling down.

"(Signed) George H. Lucas."

In writing of the experiences of her husband and herself since settling at Belle Isle Creek, New Brunswick, Mrs. T. Thompson concludes a letter by stating, "We like this country, its climate, its people, and its opportunities. No one with any backbone need be a failure here. There is plenty of room for thousands of settlers. The markets are good. I may state that my mother and brothers have now got a large farm of their own in New Brunswick and are doing well."

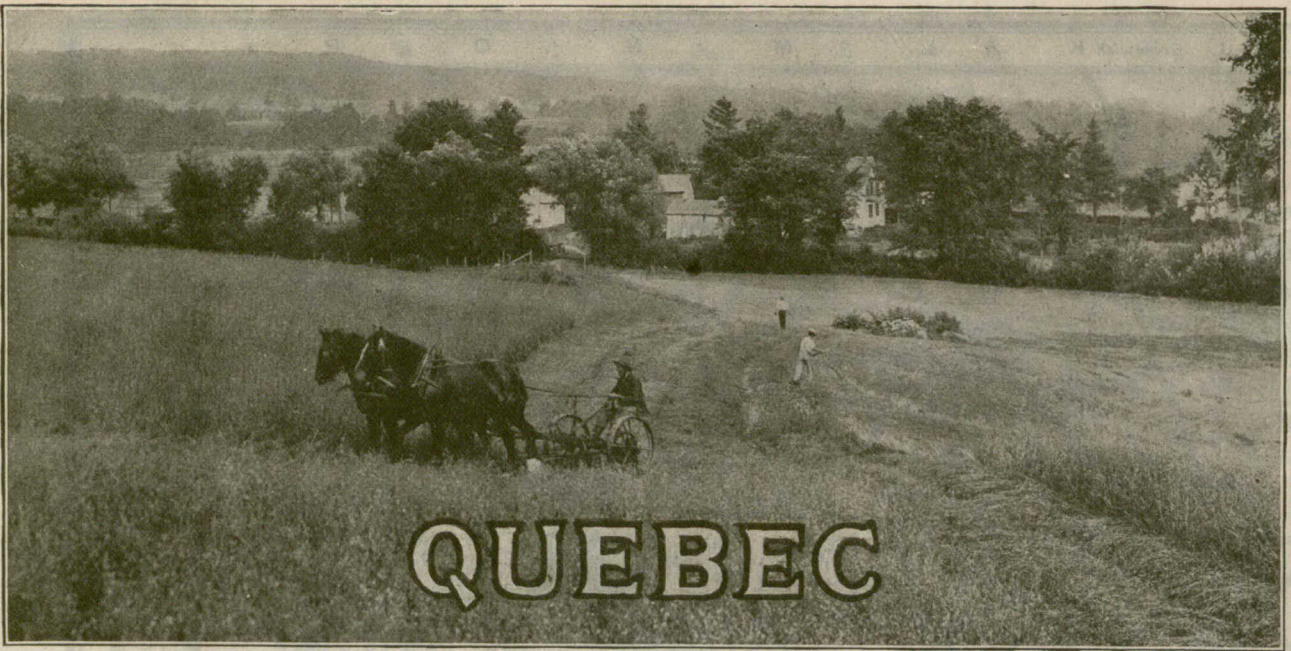


QUEBEC.

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QUEBEC is the largest of the nine Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Its area is 706,834 square miles and it extends from east to west a distance of 1,350 miles. The population at the last decennial census in 1921 was 2,361,199, an increase of 21.64 per cent compared with the previous census taken in 1911 or in actual figures 356,878. To the South, Quebec is bounded by the United States and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario, and it stretches to Hudson Strait in the north. The eastern boundary is the narrow strip of Labrador Coast while Ontario and Hudson Bay determine the western limit. For almost its entire length, the Province of Quebec touches the banks of that majestic highway of navigation, the river St. Lawrence. About 50,000 square miles lie south of the river. While there is a large section of Quebec north of the Saguenay River between Labrador and Hudson Bay that has not yet been colonized, much of the Province is excellently suited for agricultural production. Indeed, agriculture is the principal and most remunerative industry and provides a good livelihood for a considerable proportion of the population. Quebec City is the capital of the Province and is an important port on the St. Lawrence, at which many of the largest trans-Atlantic steamships call during the season of navigation, from the beginning of May till the end of November. Montreal is the largest city, not only in Quebec, but in Canada, and is known as the Commercial Metropolis of the Dominion. It is situated on an island 179 miles up the St. Lawrence from Quebec City, and is the second most important port in the eastern part of North America, being exceeded only by New York City.

What is known as the Valley of the St. Lawrence includes the fertile plain extending along the south side of the river, from about opposite the city of Quebec to the western boundary of the Province, and is thickly settled with prosperous farmers. A section of this rich plain known as the Eastern Townships contains some of the best farming and grazing land in Canada. In a Province with such an extensive area as Quebec so generously supplied with expansive fresh water lakes and rivers, a generally high productive soil, and a climate with the seasons well defined and suitable to growing a variety of crops, practically every branch of farming can be engaged in with every assurance of success.

Dairying. In no other Province is dairying followed with greater success and remuneration than in Quebec. It has become the chief branch of farming there and is the most widespread industry in the rural districts and that which contributes most to the prosperity of the farming class. There are 1,752 factories in the Province for the manufacture of dairy products, mostly owned by the farmers themselves on the co-operative plan, yielding a return of over \$27,000,000 annually.

Cheese is the principal dairy product, the annual production exceeding 46,770,000 pounds, while the output of butter is over 60,000,000 pounds yearly. The Provincial Government and the people of Quebec generally are quite properly jealous of the wide reputation the Province has made with the excellent quality of its dairy products and farmers are given advice on how to obtain the best results by experts employed by the Department of Agriculture.

Dairying is made doubly profitable when combined with the production of pork and the raising of poultry, for which the

by-products of the butter and cheese factories are particularly good. Skim milk is also an excellent food for fattening calves. There is a big demand for all the dairy produces, not only in the home markets but abroad, particularly in the United Kingdom, and prices have been high enough to yield a satisfactory margin of profit over the cost of production. Owing to an adequate rainfall every year, there is excellent pasture and as a rule generous crops of hay and roots.

Mixed Farming. The advantages accruing from a well conducted mixed farm, that is a farm on which dairying, stock raising, the growing of some grain, hay, fruit, the raising of poultry, beekeeping, and in several districts the culture of tobacco, are combined, have been made evident. It is generally acknowledged that a farm of 100 acres or less in Quebec, worked on the "mixed" policy, offers very substantial returns. For the farmer with limited capital who contemplates settling in Quebec, mixed farming is the most profitable to engage in. Throughout the well settled districts of the Province there are no free

improved lands. All the farms are privately owned, but there are always some on the market for sale, ranging in price from \$40 per acre up, according to location, the proximity to markets and other factors that naturally should be taken into consideration. Quebec has an area of 40,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, but only 24,000,000 acres are at present occupied as farm land, of which 13,000,000 are cultivated, 7,000,000 being seeded to field crops.

Maple Sugar. The making of maple syrup and maple sugar is an industry favorable to Quebec, due to climatic conditions. A maple tree bush or lot on a farm is a source of considerable revenue. The sap runs from the trees in March and April, when the days are sunny and the nights are cool.

The average farm in Quebec has from 600 to 1,000 maple trees available for sugar making, though there are some farms where three or four thousand trees are brought into use as producers of maple sugar and maple syrup. The maple sugar season comes at a time when other farm operations are not pressing, for the winter is passing and the ground is not ready to be worked. The annual yield of maple sugar in Quebec averages over 12,000,000 pounds of sugar valued at about \$5,000,000 and 1,470,000 gallons of syrup worth about \$4,700,000. As commercial timber, the maple tree is very valuable.

Tobacco Growing. Although not cultivated in all parts of Quebec, tobacco is extensively grown in several counties of the Province and is at the present market prices a highly profitable crop to the grower. Many farmers engaged in mixed farming set aside a plot of land for the growing of tobacco, and find that in consequence of the demand in the home and outside markets they are assured of attractive prices. Tobacco plants are very susceptible to climatic conditions, but it has been found that good quality cigar leaf can be grown in Quebec. Pipe tobacco grows very well in the Province and finds a ready market.

Beekeeping. While there are over 7,800 beekeepers in Quebec, yet agriculture or beekeeping has not become as popular among farmers as it deserves. However, it is growing in favor and farmers are being encouraged to combine it with mixed farming by the Provincial Department of Agriculture or to follow it as an independent industry. There is an abundant variety of wild flora in the Province, most of which yields good honey flows.

Fruit Growing. Wild grape vines laden with fruit attracted the eyes of the first explorers of Canada when they landed at different points in what is now the Province of Quebec, over three hundred years ago, indicating that the climate and soil were favorable to fruit growing. Fruit is, however, not grown as extensively for the home and outside markets in Quebec as it is in some of the other Provinces of Eastern Canada. This is not because conditions are less favorable, but because, no doubt, the majority of the people in Quebec being of French descent, they, like their ancestors, are more favorable to mixed farming. Nevertheless, there are substantial quantities of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and small fruits such as gooseberries, raspberries, cherries, strawberries and currants produced. Most farmers have several apple, pear, plum or peach trees and bushes for small fruits, on which they grow sufficient fruit for their own

needs and often a surplus to sell. The district around Montreal is widely famous for its melons and apples, and the plums grown on the Isle of Orleans, near the city of Quebec, have an international reputation.

Fertilizer. Some kind of fertilizer must be used on improved farms in order to maintain the productivity of the soil. In Quebec, where most of the farmers raise horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in small or large numbers, comparatively little, if any, artificial fertilizer is required.

Where the live stock is not kept in numbers then the manufactured product must be bought, the cost being from \$5 per acre up to as high as \$40. Generally speaking, the farm lands of Quebec are of a high productive quality.

Fuel. The principal fuel used in the homes throughout the rural districts is wood, of which there is an abundant supply everywhere. On almost every farm there is a bush or wood lot from which the supply can be cut. Coal is the chief fuel used by householders and also for manufacturing in the cities and towns of the Province. The timber resources of Quebec constitute one of the great assets of the Province.

Water. There are unlimited quantities of excellent drinking water in all parts of Quebec. It is estimated by experts that the average depth necessary to obtain an adequate supply of water from a well is twenty feet. In

some districts good fresh water can be found at a depth of ten feet, while in others it may be necessary to bore deeper. Springs, rivers and lakes are everywhere to be found.

Northern Quebec. The physical characteristics of Northern—more properly termed Central—Quebec, traversed by the Canadian National Transcontinental Railway, from east to west, render this country highly promising for agriculture. It is generously watered, and the soil is exceedingly fertile. An attractive part for immediate settlement is the western zone adjacent to the interprovincial

boundary and contiguous to the rich mining districts of Northern Ontario and Quebec. This is a section of the famous "Clay Belt," and it is estimated that this zone, more familiarly known as the Abitibi country, after the lakes and rivers of that name, comprises seven million acres of good farming land. As the name implies the soil is clay or clay loam underlying a top covering of humus of varying thickness. This country is only to be recommended, at present, to the pioneer type of settler, owing to the density of the bush, the clearing of which calls for men of experience and of the hardy type. Generally speaking, the settler cannot expect to bring his land into bearing to any great extent until the third year, although in some instances it is possible to plough and sow the second year. The settler, however, finds his clearing operations profitable because he is able to sell the timber as pulpwood, either to local mills or for export. From the sale of the merchantable timber the settler is assured a living until he is able to bring his land into bearing, while, in addition, the Quebec Provincial Government pays a bonus of six dollars per acre for every acre cleared up to five acres. As the land is cleared of the brush it can be sown in pasture, dairying being one of the most profitable agricultural pursuits.

Northern Quebec is ideal for mixed farming, the activity in the neighboring mining fields offering attractive markets for



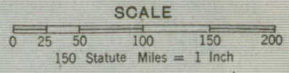
Sheep Thrive in Quebec



A Fine Herd of Dairy Cattle

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general produce. The climate is cold but dry during the winter; throughout the summer the days are warm and the evenings are cool. These climatic conditions are conducive to steady, continuous and rapid growth. The possibilities of the country, however, are revealed most convincingly, perhaps, by the story of its development. In the year 1912 there were only two settlers in the district; today the population of the Abitibi country exceeds 19,000 souls, and the increase in agricultural output during the last few years has been phenomenal. Many of these settlers went in without any capital and today are very prosperous. One, who settled at Amos in 1914, without any capital, now has 75 acres under cultivation and the value of his holdings is set at twelve thousand dollars. Another, a woman who settled in 1914, made four thousand dollars from the sale of the timber cleared from her land during the first year of her occupation, and has been making money steadily from her farm every year since. To assist the settlement of the country the Provincial Government of Quebec has expended seven million dollars upon the construction of roads and bridges and the provision of schools.

Climate. The climate of Quebec is very healthful, although the summer in the eastern and northern parts is rather short. Spring begins with the first days of April, and seeding on the farm lands in the western and southern parts of the Province commences towards the end of that month, while elsewhere it is delayed until about May 15. The summer season is generally temperate. Cereals, tomatoes and many fruits ripen outside in the southern part of the Province.

Winter lasts from November to April, during most of which period the ground is covered with snow and the frost penetrates to a depth of one to three feet, as the thermometer often registers several degrees below zero. During this time the roads are excellent for sleighing, and a considerably heavier load can be hauled on a sleigh over a packed snow road than by a wheeled vehicle over a macadam or well made highway in the open seasons. During the severe cold the atmosphere is dry and exhilarating, and, being devoid of dampness, is not felt to anything like the degree which would otherwise be the case.

It must not be imagined, however, that the rigor of the climate is an obstacle to the growth of crops or produce of any kind; rather the contrary. Indeed the snow and frost act as fertilizers by naturally developing the most nutritive liquids, which in more temperate climates have to be artificially produced. Nor does the cold weather interfere with stock-breeding. It makes cattle hardy and consequently renders them more immune to disease.

Cyclones and hurricanes are unknown in Quebec, and it is very seldom, indeed, that crops are seriously damaged by hail. Cattle can be put out to pasture from the beginning of May to the end of October. In the Abitibi district, recently opened for settlement in the northwest part of the Province, sunlight lasts much longer than in any other settled part of Quebec. Vegetation grows very rapidly there and the precipitation is sufficient in summer to enable plants to develop in three months, with the aid of the sun's warm rays.

Social Conditions. All the established institutions necessary to enjoy social life have been in Quebec for many generations. The history of settlement goes back to 1608 when Samuel de Champlain founded what is now the city of Quebec. Later, French missionaries and colonizers took up residence along both banks of the St. Lawrence. Then British settlers joined the

French and communities were established with all the essential amenities to make life pleasant for the settlers. At present, Quebec is exceeded in population only by Ontario. Churches and schools are everywhere throughout the Province. The majority of the people of Quebec are of French descent and Roman Catholic in religion. In the Eastern Townships of the Province many of the residents are of English, Scotch, and Irish birth or descent. Religious freedom is enjoyed everywhere.

The opportunities for taking advantage of a higher education are many in Quebec. There are four universities in the Province, that of McGill and Montreal in Montreal, Laval in Quebec City, and Bishop's College in Lennoxville. In every city and town and in some of the larger villages there are high schools and collegiate institutes where students are prepared for the universities, the cost of instruction being borne by the Provincial Government. For those desiring to study advanced or scientific agriculture, there are three agricultural institutions, namely, the Oka Institute in the county of Two Mountains, the Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere School in the county of Kamouraska, and the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, recognized as one of the best equipped in North America. The two first named are affiliated with the University of Laval, and Macdonald College is affiliated with McGill.

Both Montreal and the city of Quebec are famous as centers of social life and high culture. Railways, steamship lines, motor cars, good roads, telephones and the telegraph bring rural and urban municipalities into easy touch with one another, not only within the Province but all over the Dominion, and with the world beyond.

Recreations. The opportunities for amusement and recreation in Quebec are many and varied. In a province many times larger in area than New York State, with an abundance of mountains, lakes, rivers and streams, the settler may be assured that he need not want for pleasant diversion from his toil. The games and sports that are popular in the United States are also popular in Quebec. Good fishing may be enjoyed in almost every lake and stream and some excellent fresh water salmon is caught in the rivers tributary to the St. Lawrence.

During the prescribed seasons, excellent hunting is possible in the woods and hinterland of Quebec, where bags of moose and deer are assured and perhaps a brown bear, whose meat is a dish much enjoyed by some. There are regulations which are easily learned from the Provincial Government or the Game Warden of a district, to be observed in connection with the shooting of moose and deer.

Other Industries. Apart from agriculture, which is the basic industry of Quebec, as it is of the Dominion as a whole, there are several important industries in the Province. The total value of the products manufactured in Quebec exceeds \$1,000,000,000.

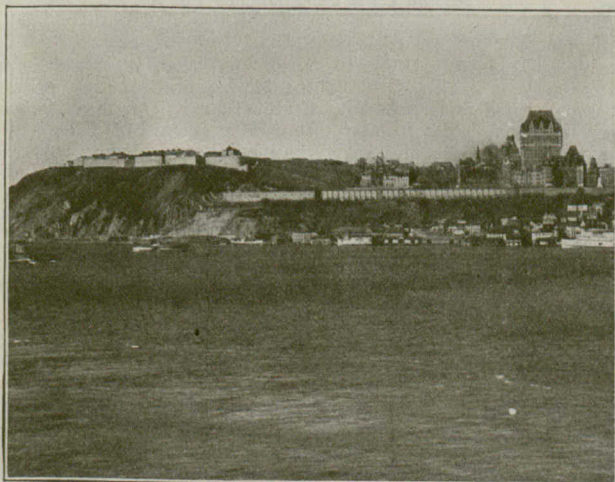
Industries are enabled to operate at an advantage in several districts throughout the Province, owing to the wealth of water energy of which it is estimated there are 6,000,000 horsepower available, comparatively

little of which has so far been harnessed.

Articles of a wide variety are manufactured in Quebec, such as timber products, the raw material coming from the immense forest wealth of the Province, boots and shoes, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, paper, cotton, garments, iron and steel, asbestos goods, and many other articles. Shipbuilding is a substantial industry at Montreal, Quebec City, Three Rivers, and Sorel, all situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The immense



Cutting a Good Crop of Clover



Quebec City from the River St. Lawrence

works of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, where all kinds of railway equipment and rolling stock are made, are in Montreal, the most important railway and shipping center in Canada.

Type of Settler Desired. The time was never more opportune for the settler to be assured of success by following agriculture as a vocation than at present. To farmers with capital, farm laborers, household workers, and any one with sufficient capital to develop some of the natural resources of the Province, there are excellent opportunities in Quebec. There are few openings for the clerk or professional man or women, but the demand for agricultural workers is great. There is no free land offered in Quebec, except to soldiers who fought in the Great War, to whom it is granted under specified conditions. The more capital a settler has the better, of course, but there are good opportunities for those with moderate means amounting, to say, \$2,000 to \$2,500 to acquire their own farms. For farm laborers and household workers, there is a general demand and good wages are offered.

Crown Lands. There are still large tracts of agricultural land awaiting development in the Province of Quebec, much of it being adjacent to the National Transcontinental Railway. According to the regulations of the Department of Colonization, Quebec, the full price of each 100 acres is \$60. The sale of this land is made on the following terms:

1. The purchaser must pay one-sixth cash and the balance of the price of sale in five equal annual installments with interest at 6 per cent from the date of the sale;

2. He must clear, each year, three acres and not more than five acres on each 100 acres, unless previously authorized by the Minister of Colonization to clear more;

3. He must cultivate each year the land which he had thus cleared;

4. Within eighteen months from the date of the sale, he must build a habitable house of at least 16 feet by 20, and must personally and without interruption occupy it from that time until the issue of the letters-patent;

5. At the expiration of six years, he must possess on the lot a barn of at least 20 feet by 25 and a stable at least 15 by 20, but the two may form only one building.

6. The letters-patent will not be issued until an extent of land, representing 30 per cent of superficies of the lot, will have been cleared in a single block and brought to a state of good cultivation for a profitable crop. Five acres at least of the parts under cultivation must be ploughable;

7. No wood must be cut before the issue of the letters-patent except for clearing, firewood, buildings and fences, and all wood cut contrary to this condition will be considered as having been cut without permit on public lands;

8. All the wood which a settler is permitted to cut on his lot and which he intends for commercial purposes must be manufactured in Canada, and all the provisions of Article 13 of the Wood and Forest Regulations now in force will apply to it;

9. This grant is also subject to licenses for cutting timber at present in force and the purchaser will be obliged to conform himself to the laws and regulations concerning public lands, woods and forests, mines and fisheries;

10. The Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries can exact, in addition to the ordinary cost of the lot, any sum judged proper for improvement (betterments) belonging to the Crown, existing thereon.

Opportunities for Women. In all the cities and towns of Quebec there is a general demand for domestic servants, particularly so in the cities of Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke, etc. No competent young woman seeking employment need have any fear of not finding congenial work at good wages.

Land Settlement Branch. The new settler in Quebec, as in the other provinces of Canada, may take advantage of the

advice and assistance of the field representatives of the Land Settlement Branch of the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization, who are to be found in agricultural communities throughout the country. These field representatives will be glad to be of assistance to the intending settler in helping him to select his farm or in placing him in touch with farm employment. The function of the Land Settlement Branch is to ensure new settlers being directed to lands where they can have the best opportunities of success; to safeguard them from exploitation in the purchase price of lands which they may buy; and to facilitate the placing of new settlers in farm employment, and female household workers in the farm homes of the country. The interest of the Land Settlement Branch does not terminate when the new settler is satisfactorily located but continues as long as it may be found helpful. Another valuable source of information is the Dominion Experimental Farms. The Central Experimental Farm is situated at Ottawa, Ontario, and there are throughout the whole Dominion twenty-four fully equipped branch experimental farms and stations and some eighty-eight illustration stations. Settlers may visit these farms in person or send for bulletins and advice on their agricultural problems. All such assistance is given entirely without charge.

Successful Settler. The following letter from Edward Macdonell, Hillside Grange, Sherbrooke, R.M.D. 1, Quebec, is one of many received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa:

"A settler or any one intending to take up farming in the

Province of Quebec, who has never worked on a farm, should get some experience in that way before buying one. Many people think that any one can be a successful farmer, whereas it is a business to be learned as much as any other. A man who knows not only what to do, but how to do it, can find no better place to settle in than the Province of Quebec. This Province may not have all the great stretches of prairie found in most of the far western provinces, but it has more good land suitable for mixed farming than the other provinces. Moreover, the Province of Quebec has numerous lakes and



Harvesting Corn on a Quebec Farm

rivers so that its water supply never fails, consequently the land is first-rate and will bear almost any crop. No man, however active he may be, can cultivate single handed more than fifty acres, but a farm of 100 acres or so will not be more than he should have. This will give him fifty acres for rough pasture and for wood, which he must have for the winter, otherwise he would have to buy fuel at much expense.

"In choosing a farm let him be sure to get it as near as possible to a village or town where there is a market, a railway station, a school, etc. A farm in a good situation will cost more money, not less probably than \$50 or \$60 an acre.

"In buying a farm the settler, of course, would have to take things as he finds them; therefore, he should see that the land is in good condition, that the fences are in fair order and that the house, barns and outbuildings are in reasonable repair, and that, above all, the water supply is good. These are matters of importance often overlooked when a farm changes hands. It may be well to give here some hints as to the kind of soil best suited to successful farming in this district. The light sandy loams are more easily cultivated than the heavy clay soil which cannot be plowed in the fall without hardening in the furrows in such a way that not even the disc harrow can cut it up. To avoid this the man who has clay soil to deal with had better plow it up as early as he can, in the spring, and spread the manure then. I would caution settlers against buying worn-out land. It is a common practice to sell a farm after having taken all the good out of it. Land that is covered with stones and stumps should be avoided as it takes years to get rid of them. It may be well to say here that in the Province of Quebec dairy farming is perhaps the best as the grass is excellent for producing butter-

giving fat. As to the breed of cows the farmer should have is a matter of opinion. Pure bred stock is expensive to start with, but it is doubtless the best. Holstein or any Ayrshire breeds are favorites, but good grade cattle are much liked. A farmer with fifty acres of arable land only cannot pasture or winter feed more than six or eight cows as he will also have a team of horses, some young cattle, and hogs to provide for, and at the best his cut of hay will not exceed fifty or sixty tons, the product of twenty-five acres. As to feed for cattle, it is a question if he cannot buy it cheaper than raise it himself. He should grow ten acres of oats, two acres of potatoes and roots, not forgetting one or two acres of wheat for family use. He should be mindful to get his grain seed planted at the very earliest time so as to have it ripen and housed before the early frosts. All the plowing should be done in the fall as there will be hardly any spare time in the spring, and the land is improved by having it plowed early. There is no better fertilizer than cow manure mixed with that from the horses over which the hogs have been allowed to run. Horse manure of itself, unless used in this way, is of very little value. Artificial fertilizers are useful only as top dressing and take more out of the soil than they give. As to the kind of seed to be sown and the quantity per acre, he had better do as his neighbors who have experience, namely, sow the grain used in his locality which doubtless is more suited to the land where he lives. As to raising sheep, a small flock of eight or ten of the large breed might be of advantage. Sheep do not want much care in wintering. A dry shed and cow hay or even straw, a few turnips and they will in many cases do well. At the lambing time they, of course, want extra care.

"When the settler gets through sowing he must not think that he can now sit on the fence and watch his crops grow. In a short time the potatoes will be ready to have the cultivator run through them, and the acre of turnips, too; then he will have to see that his barn is ready and that his mowing machine is in good order. His cows now will all be in full milk. If he is a good milker he can milk six or seven cows in an hour. The milk has then to be passed through the separator before it cools and the cream taken to the creamery, which in summer will be every day. When the winter comes around again he will have to water his cattle three times a day. Instead of taking them out through the snow he will find it a great saving of time and trouble if he has a pump in the stable and obtains the water from a well or

spring somewhere outside, by means of a pipe laid below frost level.

"In concluding, let me advise the settler not to be downcast if things do not turn out just as he expected. There are sure to be setbacks before success but stick to the job and all will come right in time."

Mrs. Amy Kirby, of Cookshire, Quebec, writes in part as follows:

"The climate here is glorious. A long summer from April until October, a perfect autumn, with no fog and no really cold weather until November, when the nights are frosty and the days are bright and often warm, most of the month, for plowing. After the snow comes in November or December, one does not feel the cold as much as one would expect because of the dryness of atmosphere.

"Dairy farming has been our chief occupation. For the first few years we took our cream to a nearby creamery, but after that I started making some fancy cheese. It was a decided success. All we could make was quickly bought, at a high price, by private customers and it was in good demand in many of the largest cities in Canada.

"The roads are good and are yearly being improved by the Provincial Government and good markets are within a reasonable distance. We are within eleven miles of six different railway systems and within two miles of two of them, so that it is possible to reach Montreal, Quebec or Boston in a few hours. We also have a daily mail delivery. There are agricultural demonstrators to help farmers with their advice, Government experimental farms and excellent agricultural colleges at which you can take long or short courses in almost anything—animal husbandry, poultry raising, cereals, horticulture, domestic science, etc.

"The numerous factory towns will take everything we have to sell, wild fruit such as raspberries, strawberries and blueberries, garden produce, butter, cheese, preserves and pickles.

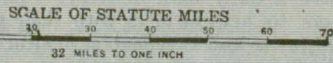
"Besides dairying, stock raising and wool growing, lumbering is extensively engaged in and is very profitable in this part of the country, and in the months of March and April a great deal of maple sugar is made."



(Top)—Cutting Oats in Quebec

(Bottom)—Threshing a Heavy Grain Crop

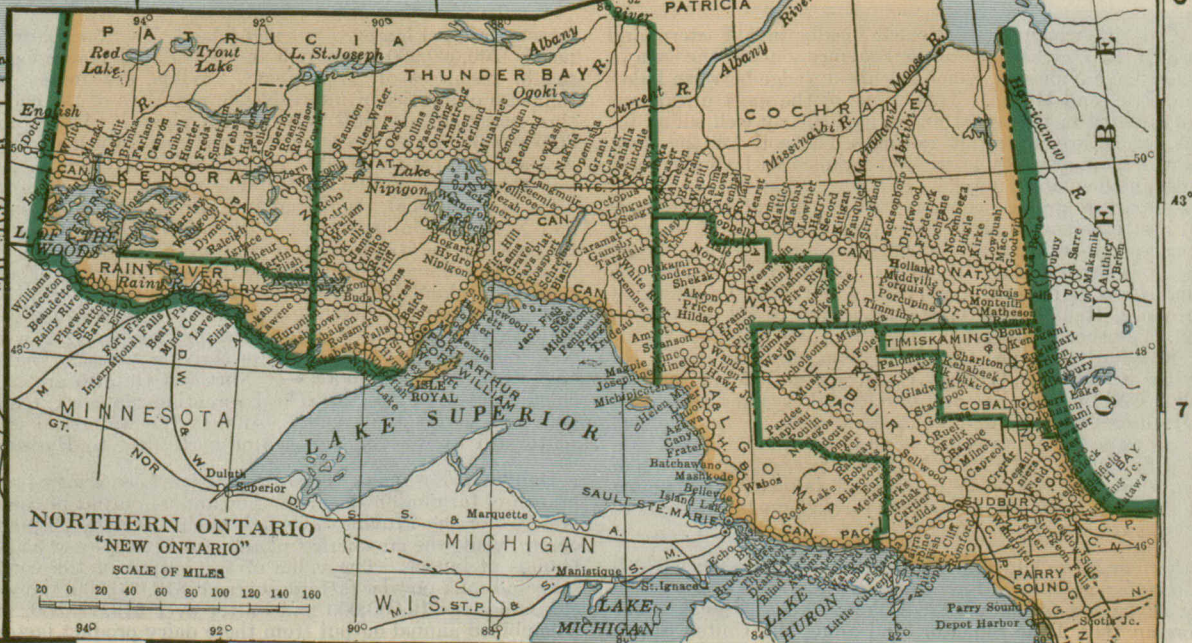
ONTARIO



Capital of Canada: ⊕ Capital of Province: ⊙ County Seats: ⊚
Railways: — Electric Railways: — Canals: —

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ONTARIO



ONTARIO, the second largest province in Canada, exceeded in size only by Quebec, has an area of 407,262 square miles. It is more than eight times the size of New York State, and is almost twice the size of either France or Germany. The population, according to the official census taken in 1921, was 2,933,662, an increase in ten years of 410,388, and the largest population of any Province in the Dominion. The greatest length of the Province is over 1,000 miles and its greatest breadth is 885 miles. It is limited in the east by James Bay and the Province of Quebec; on the west by the Province of Manitoba; on the south by the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and the State of Minnesota; and on the north by Hudson Bay.

Ontario is divided into two main geographical divisions—Old Ontario, well settled, with splendid farms, rich fruit lands and a variety of established industries, lying to the south along the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Ontario and Erie; and New Ontario, comprising an extensive domain in the northern section of the Province, measuring in area 330,000 square miles, with great possibilities for agricultural and mineral production.

Old Ontario, which is subdivided locally into Eastern and Western Ontario, is that part of the Province south of the Ottawa River and Lake Nipissing, which lies like a wedge between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. This is one of the most prosperous belts of country in the world, being particularly well suited for general agriculture and fruit raising. The soil for the most part is clay loam or sandy loam, well supplied with spring water and with an adequate rainfall, so that a wide variety of the best products, pasture grasses, cereals of all kinds, and vegetables is grown; also excellent apples, pears, plums, peaches of superior lusciousness, grapes and small fruits such as cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, etc. There are also in Old Ontario the large industrial and commercial cities of Toronto, the capital of the Province, Hamilton, Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, London, Peterboro, Kingston, Brantford, Kitchener, Woodstock, Stratford, Guelph, Galt, Chatham, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Windsor, Owen Sound, Belleville, Sarnia, etc., all served by main line and branch railways and having all the advantages to be found in modern cities. The principal railways are the Canadian National-Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, which, with their branches, present a network of transportation facilities. The cities serve as distributing points for the products of the farm, not only throughout the Dominion, but all over the world.

Northern or New Ontario is that section of the Province which lies principally north of a line commencing at Mattawa on the Ottawa River and thence via Lake Nipissing and French River to Georgian Bay, Lake Superior, and along the United States boundary to Manitoba. It is for the most part a region of

forests, mineral lands, rivers and lakes. The forest area covers nearly 200,000,000 acres rich in timber and possessing inestimable resources of pulp wood. While the mines produce immense quantities of minerals, the resources of the country in this direction are still largely unexplored. There are also 20,000,000 acres of fertile agricultural land awaiting settlement, well adapted for the production of general farm crops, dairying and the raising of live stock. The principal railways are the Canadian National, the Canadian Pacific, and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, the last with 578 miles of lines passing through the newly developed country between North Bay to beyond Cochrane. There are also thousands of miles of colonization roads which, linking with the railways, provide ready access to shipping points. Cobalt is the center of the famous silver mining district and is also a general distributing point. North Bay, New Liskeard, and Cochrane are thriving towns. The timber and other natural resources of Northern Ontario are of incalculable potential wealth. The Laurentian plateau extends east and west across the country, so that the watershed is either southward to the Great Lakes or northward to Hudson Bay.

Dairying. For many years dairying has been a very profitable branch of farming in Ontario. The annual output of the cheese factories of the Province averages about 100,000,000 pounds of cheese, while the creameries manufacture yearly over 55,000,000 pounds of butter. The value of the output of the condensed milk and milk powder factories exceeds \$12,000,000, the value of cheese about \$19,000,000 and butter over \$19,000,000, making a combined annual output from these dairy product factories of over \$50,000,000.

The climate and soil are particularly favorable to the growing of succulent grasses and hay, roots and grain for foodstuffs for cattle. Hog and poultry raising are profitable adjuncts to dairying and are being more generally followed. The great decrease in milch cattle throughout the world as a result of the war, and the recognized food value of dairy products indicate that there will be no danger of over-production in dairy goods for many years to come. The prices paid for milk, cheese and butter return a fair margin of profit to the farmer, and there is a ready market for everything he can produce.

Dairying yields much success to the man who farms on a large or small scale. There is nothing that pays better than milk and butter fat produced on a farm. While creameries and cheese factories go on increasing the requirement for milk, the demand for good dairy butter will remain. A capable, industrious farmer can make dairying profitable with comparatively little expense. Beginning with a few good cows, he can maintain and improve a herd at a minimum of cost. Useful free instruction in all matters pertaining to dairying is given by traveling specialists employed by the Provincial Government and through dairy schools and other agencies maintained in order to educate farmers in the best methods of obtaining the most profitable results. In recent years immense quantities of butter and cheese have been exported to Great Britain and European countries.

Mixed Farming. The Province of Ontario is noted for its devotion to general agriculture or mixed farming. The average farmer combines the growing of grain, roots and grasses; the raising and feeding of live stock, including poultry; the production of milk for the home dairy, the cheese or butter factory, the condensed milk factory and for the town and city; and in many sections the cultivation of a few acres of orchard. He has learned the wisdom of transforming his grain, root and fodder crops into live stock, beef, bacon and fowl, and the various dairy foods. Thus his industry yields a larger cash return, farm labor is better distributed and the productiveness of the soil is preserved, which means the assurance of permanent prosperity to an agricultural community. Mixed farming can be engaged in with substantial returns on a farm of 100 acres or even less, and on a larger farm with proportionately higher profits. For the farmer with limited capital mixed farming is perhaps the most encouraging, for any disappointment or loss in one branch of his stock or produce may be well taken care of by the other revenue producers. Owing to the invigorating climate, pure water, nutritive grasses, grains, and roots, etc., Ontario is an excellent part of Canada for the raising of every kind of live stock. Sheep thrive notably well in Ontario, so do horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry. For every product of the farm there is a ready market, and the prices paid yield a good dividend over the actual cost of production.

On account of the advantages of its soil and climate, the Province cannot be excelled as a territory for general agriculture as a means of livelihood. The total area of field crops

is slightly more than 10,000,000 acres. There are 230,000,000 acres of land in Ontario, 20,000,000 of which is virgin agricultural land in New Ontario, so that there are still opportunities for great numbers of settlers.

While Old Ontario is well settled and no free land is available, improved farms can be bought at reasonable prices.

Live Stock. The raising of pure bred live stock as an industry in itself is becoming more and more popular in Ontario. Some of the best horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in North America are raised on farms in the Province, where a number of advantageous factors lend encouragement to the industry. There is no more enjoyable livelihood than operating a stock farm, and it may be made not only enjoyable but profitable. The breeding of high grade live stock as a branch of mixed farming assures particularly satisfactory returns. There are in Ontario about 685,000 horses, 2,836,000 cattle, 987,000 sheep and lambs, 1,600,000 swine, and 15,508,000 poultry.

Maple Sugar. As in Quebec, the manufacture of maple sugar and maple syrup may be combined in Ontario with mixed farming to advantage. It is only in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec that the products of the maple tree are exploited to any appreciable extent, for in these two Provinces owing to climatic conditions the tree grows at its best to yield sap. Almost every farm in many districts of Old Ontario has what is known as a maple tree bush. In February and March, during the sunny days and cold nights, the trees are tapped. The prepared products find ready buyers. Traveling instructors in the employ of the Provincial Government endeavor to educate farmers in the best methods of making the highest quality of sugar and syrup. The Government also conducts model plants to demonstrate, by the actual process of manufacture, the practice of the instruction given orally and in pamphlets.

Tobacco. The rich soil and warm climate of the southern counties of Ontario are very favorable to the production of excellent grades of tobacco. The annual yield is over 11,000,000 pounds in weight. Essex and Kent are the two main counties engaged in this industry, although many other sections are taking it up. Several kinds of tobacco are grown, but the White Burley predominates. The complete cost of cultivation is practically \$75 per acre, and the average crop is 1,300 pounds per acre. In one year the acreage of White Burley and all cured varieties has exceeded 20,000, with a total production of more than 21,688,000 pounds. The industry is one of the most profitable in southwestern Ontario. The price of land on which flue tobacco can be grown has considerably increased during the last few years, and has now reached the price paid for orchard land in the fruit belt of the Niagara Peninsula.

While an overproduction of White Burley tobacco was experienced in Canada a few years ago, it can be said that, owing to the limited acreage that can be devoted to the growing of flue-cured tobacco, this need hardly be feared as far as the latter



A Rural District Road in Ontario

type is concerned. The growing of flue tobacco in Southern Ontario is therefore one of the safest undertakings.

Fiber Flax. The districts best adapted to flax culture in Ontario are the southwestern peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, the North Shore district of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence River Valley. Here many thousands of acres of land suitable for flax production may be secured at reasonable prices. Three hundred pounds of fiber and eight bushels of seed per acre are considered average yields, but with good cultivation 500 pounds of fiber and twelve to fifteen bushels of seed have been produced on large areas. In Ontario both fiber and fiber seed for sowing purposes are produced on the one crop.

In the preparation of fiber flax, what is known as dew retting has been the universal practice in Ontario, but experiments with water retting are being made with satisfactory results. At the Canadian Government Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, a flax mill is operated with tanks for water retting, and the results are proving very satisfactory.

There is a ready demand for fiber flax in the markets of Canada, the United States, Ireland and Belgium. Prices run between 30 and 40 cents per pound to the grower. The growing of fiber flax offers good opportunities to a person with moderate capital. Flax grown in Ontario is equal to the better grades of Irish flax and in the qualities that please the spinner of finer yarns various specimens of Canadian fiber, carefully worked, have won a high reputation.

Beekeeping. It is only within the last few years that the attractive remuneration to be derived from beekeeping has been properly appreciated in Ontario. As a branch of agriculture it is gaining in popularity and there are a growing number of apiarists devoting their entire time to this occupation with profitable results. With good beekeepers the average annual production of honey is over fifty pounds per colony. There are over 300,000 bee colonies in the Province. With its reasonably temperate climate and abundant flora in the spring and summer months, Ontario is peculiarly advantageous to successful beekeeping.

Fruit Growing. As a fruit growing province, Ontario is in the front rank in Canada. The annual total value to the growers of the fruits grown in the Province is estimated at over \$20,000,000. The fruit growing section of Ontario extends from east to west for a distance of over 400 miles, and from north to south for 50 to 150 miles, where apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, grapes and a variety of small fruits flourish. Peaches and grapes, however, do best in the Niagara Peninsula, one of the most beautiful and fertile of fruit growing districts. Some varieties of Southern Ontario peaches cannot, it is claimed, be equalled for size and flavor anywhere in the world.

Fruit growing has become a highly specialized industry in the Province. Scientific cultivation, railway transportation and co-operative marketing have been combined to advance the development of the business, large canning factories handling considerable quantities of the fruits at current market prices.

Excellent fruit lands can be purchased throughout



the Province. The best apple lands ready for planting can be bought at prices ranging from \$40 to \$100 an acre. In the Niagara district, good peach and cherry lands sell as low as \$150 and as high as \$300 per acre. Specially favored locations, however, run as high as \$1,000 and \$1,200 an acre. In the newer districts along Lake Erie, light or peach soils may be purchased at prices varying from \$50 to \$150, and heavy soils for other fruits from \$40 to \$100.

The capital already invested in fruit farming is \$75,000,000, and there are great opportunities for still further investments. The outlook for profitable venture is almost unlimited.

Although a large quantity of all the fruit of Canada is grown in Ontario, this industry of the Province is still in comparative infancy. The fruit area is of vast extent, including immense unplanted stretches suitable for apples, fine in quality and of great variety, and withal the fruit most in demand. Cultured and prosperous, with the conveniences and amenities of modern civilization, the Province also occupies a central and commanding position in the matter of splendid markets. Provincial Government information and institutions, fruit-growing associations, and co-operative organizations all tend to guide and safeguard the interests of the investor from the beginning. Honest effort meets with success, and labor-saving machinery modifies or removes the drudgery of a life at once healthful and independent.

Fertilizer. On virgin soils that have been overgrown with timber, the settler will not need to use fertilizers for three or four years to get the desired volume of production from his crops. In the meantime he can raise stock, which will provide manure for fertilizing. The land on improved farms requires

fertilizing, and if the mistake of not keeping as many head of stock as possible is made, then artificial fertilizers must be used. On the whole the soil of Ontario is remarkably fertile, and if the policy of rotation of crops is followed, the fertility of the land is naturally maintained and the amount of fertilizer required is lessened.

Water. In every part of Ontario water can be found in generous quantities. There are numerous large and small fresh water lakes, rivers, streams, and springs, so that it is not surprising that in some parts good water is found a few feet below the surface of the ground and the average depth from which an adequate supply can be obtained from a well is twenty feet. In many places it may not be necessary to bore more than ten feet.

Fuel. There is an abundant supply of wood in the rural districts of Ontario, which forms the chief article of fuel in most of the farmers' homes. A small part of the acreage on almost every farm is covered with trees and the year's supply is usually cut from this private bush in the winter time, when other work is slack. In the cities and towns coal is more generally used as fuel. Gasolene, kerosene, and even electricity are being more and more extensively used to provide the motive power for the farm machinery,



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because they are cheaper, more conveniently handled and quite as satisfactory as coal, in fact, more so.

Climate. Owing to its extensive area there is considerable variation in the climate of Ontario. The Great Lakes and Hudson Bay exert an influence on the sections of country adjacent to them. Old Ontario, owing to its latitude and its proximity to the Great Lakes, is even milder than many districts further south. The most southern part of the Province is in the same latitude as Northern California and Southern France.

Spring commences early in April and extends till the earliest days of June, when summer weather really begins and continues until well into September. The warmest months are July and August and usually a few extremely hot days are registered during these two months. Autumn may be reckoned from about the latter end of September till the middle of November. Light frosts usually occur in October. The winter is dry, cold, and exhilarating. Heavy falls of snow and severe frosts are common, but instead of being handicaps these are assets to agriculture for the land is thus fertilized and good sleighing is possible for about

three months—December, January, and February. Everywhere the rainfall is adequate, and well distributed. The sunshine is sufficient to ripen all northern varieties of fruit and cereals. Hurricanes are unknown in Ontario and Eastern Canada. In Northern or New Ontario the climate is cooler in summer and colder in winter. The snowfall is heavy, particularly between the Georgian Bay and Ottawa, but the severity of the northwest winds in winter is tempered by their passage over the lakes. Farther north, towards Hudson Bay, the temperature moderates, so that in the Clay Belt the winters are somewhat milder than in the district around Lake Superior. On the whole, however, the climate is attractive. The spring and summer seasons are slightly shorter than in the more southern section and the winters are more severe. All hardy cereals and farm products can nevertheless be grown to perfection. Throughout the year there are long unbroken intervals of unclouded skies and no fogs. The annual rainfall is from thirty to forty inches.

Northern Ontario. Broadly speaking, Northern Ontario

comprises that part of the province of Ontario stretching northwards from Lake Nipissing. Of this enormous tract, however, the section at present holding out the greatest attraction for settlement, and which is being most rapidly developed, is that contiguous to the Canadian National and the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railways, known as the "Clay Belt." The section of the Clay Belt lying within the province of Ontario approximates sixteen million acres and for the most part the land is level or undulating, with a rich clay or clay loam soil. Generally speaking it is thickly covered with trees of moderate

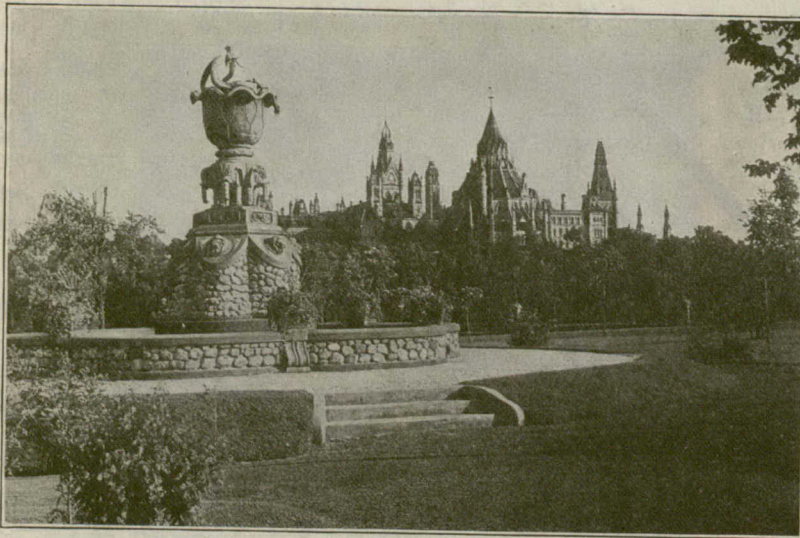
size, spruce predominating, but some areas have been burned over, and so can be cleared more readily.

The general conditions are such as to hold out the most attractive prospects for the settler of the pioneer type, inured to bush life and prepared to face difficulties during the opening years of occupation. It may be described as a land of the greatest promise to all who are prepared to "rough it" for a few years, and who are endowed with the capacity to work hard. The merchantable timber, mostly pulpwood, finds a ready sale locally for pulp and papermaking or for export in the raw con-

dition, and it is upon this asset that the new arrival must depend for his living until the land has been cleared sufficiently to permit it to be brought under the plow. In favorable circumstances the first crop may be reaped in two years.

The Clay Belt lies immediately adjacent to the extensive rich mining districts of Northern Ontario, among the largest and wealthiest mineral zones in the world, the rapid development of which, with the creation of new towns and cities, provides a continually expanding market for farm produce of every description. The Clay Belt is well watered and the climate is favorable to the practice of diversified farming—mixed crops, stock, cattle, dairying, ground fruits, poultry-farming and bee-keeping. During the winter the weather is cold but calm and invigorating; in summer the days are warm and the nights cool.

Western Ontario. While the western extremity of the Province of Ontario contains many highly promising agricultural



A Glimpse of the Federal Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, the Capital of Canada



Sheep Raising is an Industry which offers Great Attractions to the Ontario Settler

districts, development has not been rapid, owing to the broken character of the country. An exception is along the Rainy River, from Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods. This waterway flows through a slight depression, and the land on either side, which is highly fertile, is attracting considerable attention for settlement. The bench-land is fairly level; the soil is nearly all clay loam. The agricultural zone measures about 70 miles in length and 100 miles in width, the area of first-class agricultural land being nearly a million acres.

The Rainy River Valley is being settled because it is pre-eminently adapted to mixed farming and cattle raising. Clover and grasses thrive luxuriantly, and the sale of clover seed for pasture is an outstanding specialty of the district. Dairying is a highly profitable enterprise in this district, which has good railway service. Several butter factories and creameries have been established in the valley.

The principal crops are oats, hay, corn and wheat. Flour mills have been established in the country to grind the grain for the farmers, who thus are enabled to use their own flour, and, of course, have their own root crops, vegetables and small fruits. The Ontario Government is now draining the lower-lying reaches of the valley and thus releasing increased acreage for farming.

A certain amount of clearing is required, but this is made easy by the fact that much of the timbered country has been swept by fire in the past, leaving only the decayed stumps, the removal of which, with the scrub, presents no serious difficulty. Upon entering into occupation of his land the farmer can immediately begin dairying and cattle-raising, and so become self-supporting from the start.

Several prosperous industries have been established in the valley, including lumbering, pulp and paper manufacture, and a cannery, which afford good local markets. The cannery specializes in the packing of peas and other vegetable products—a field in which there is room for almost unlimited expansion.

Thunder Bay District. This is territory in close proximity to a fast growing industrial centre, with its remuneration and ever increasing demand for farm and dairy products.

The soil is generally a grey or red clay, a clay loam and sand on the ridges, and is well adapted for the growing of vegetables and market gardening, also the growing of small fruit. In some parts of the district wheat has yielded as high as 40 bushels to the acre, oats 70 to 75, and potatoes 225 to 400.

In the many pulp-wood and tie camps, employment is almost always available for settlers and their teams at good wages. There are many lakes and rivers, of which the longest lake is Nipigon, famous for its speckled trout.

The district is served by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, and there are many steamship lines to Port Arthur and Fort William.

The Kenora District, which lies west of Thunder Bay and north of the Rainy River District, also offers numerous attractions to settlers.

Social Conditions. Within the past few years a number of factors have made a vast improvement in the social conditions throughout the rural districts of the Province of Ontario. The extension of good highways, women's institutes, community halls, agricultural fall fairs, which are important socially because of the fact that they are rendezvous for the people living over a

wide section of country, and a motion picture service, all under the administration of the Provincial Government, have greatly improved the conditions of rural life. The motor car and the extension of electric and steam railways have provided the means of social and business intercourse that were not possible a few years ago. The telephone, too, by making it possible for a settler in the remote reaches to engage in conversation with anyone within a radius of several hundred miles, has done much to dismiss the loneliness and consequent handicaps that were inseparable in earlier days from the life of the pioneer settler. Schools and churches are to be found in every municipality. There are over 6,500 public schools in the Province providing free education. School attendance is compulsory between the ages of six and sixteen. Roman Catholics have the right to attend separate elementary schools. Excellent collegiate institutes or high schools are maintained for secondary education in more than 300 places where instruction is given free or in some instances for a nominal fee. There are also seven normal schools in Ontario for the training of teachers, and in addition

two of the universities in the Province have faculties of education for the purpose of training teachers in high school work. Technical and continuation schools are established in some of the leading centers, that in Toronto being noted for its buildings and up-to-date equipment. For higher education there are the University of Toronto; the University of Ottawa, under the control of the Roman Catholics; Queen's University, Kingston; Western University, London; and McMaster University, Toronto, under the control of the Baptist denomination. The chief Agricultural College of the Province is at Guelph. It is affiliated with the University of Toronto. The Ontario Government also maintains agricultural demonstration schools, while the Dominion Department of Agriculture has a large experimental farm at Ottawa and other agencies for emphasizing and demonstrating the advantage of agriculture in different parts of the Province. In many of the rural districts and villages, as well as the cities and towns throughout Ontario, there are well equipped public libraries, and in addition the Department of Education provides an excellent system of traveling libraries.

Toronto, the capital of Ontario, is a beautiful city situated on a spacious harbor on the northern shore of Lake Ontario and is one of the leading social centers in the Dominion; Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is in Ontario and has permanent institutions necessary to the promotion of culture and refinement and the development of a wholesome social life.

Recreations. The settler need have no fear concerning the opportunities for recreation and amusement in Ontario. There is an immense expanse of forest in the Province where deer and moose roam. These may be shot only in the prescribed season. The lakes and streams are teeming for the most part with fish of various kinds from the royal sturgeon of often 100 pounds in weight, to the pugnacious black bass, speckled trout, maskanonge, pike, and pickerel. One of the chief playgrounds in Ontario is Algonquin National Park, measuring in area about 2,000 square miles. It is maintained by the Provincial Government in its natural state and is a veritable paradise for the lover of hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation. When the Prince of Wales visited Canada in 1919 he spent two weeks in the woods of Ontario near Cameron Falls, on the Nipigon River, and enjoyed himself immensely. There is a wealth of scenic beauty in



Ontario has Large Areas of Productive Orchards

the Province, some of the most popular spots being the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River, The Georgian Bay district, the Muskoka Lakes, etc. Niagara Falls, of course, is one of the chief scenic wonders of the world.

In the established communities all the popular games are played. Baseball and football are the most popular games in summer, and ice hockey in winter.

Other Industries. Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province of the Dominion. It has about half the factories of all Canada, and produces almost every kind of manufactured article. All the western towns and cities, with nearly all the villages, and all the eastern cities and large towns are engaged in some kind of manufacturing. There are over 18,000 factories, mines and places of construction in the Province, which give employment to 258,000 workmen and which have an annual payroll of \$304,000,000. The capital invested in manufactures exceeds \$1,620,000,000 and the value of the annual output is over \$1,411,000,000.

The availability of cheap power in the Province has acted as a tremendous stimulus to all kinds of industrial activity and has given special encouragement to the manufacturer of limited means. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, which is under the jurisdiction and control of the Provincial Government, supplies light and power from Niagara Falls and elsewhere throughout the Province at about what it costs to produce and deliver. This commission is one of the greatest government-owned public utility organizations of its kind in the world. Among some of the goods manufactured in the Province are iron and steel products, machinery, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, automobiles, pianos, organs, gramophones, pulp, paper, clothing, furniture, boots and shoes, carpets, woolen and cotton goods, bicycles, glass, canned goods, etc. The excellent transportation facilities throughout Ontario are a factor towards encouraging industrial concerns to establish plants in the Province. The railway mileage is over 11,000 and every county is crossed by a railway. Then a constantly improving system of trunk highways is making the motor truck more and more popular as a medium for transporting shipments of goods over comparatively short distances.

Type of Settler Desired. At the present time Ontario is not inviting the clerk or professional man to settle in the Province. There is, however, an urgent need for the farmer with capital and the farm laborer, and domestic servant. Rapidly growing cities are drawing heavily upon the produce of the farm so that the returns are such as to yield a satisfactory margin of profit above the cost of production. Good wages and good food are offered to farm hands. By thrift and industry the farm laborer may soon acquire sufficient money to purchase land for himself. The Province offers great inducements to the tenant farmer. Before him is the opportunity of settling down where the rough experience of the pioneer is past. Farms may be purchased at from \$2,500 to \$100,000 with markets and other advantages, such as railways, good roads, schools, churches, etc., close at hand. The vendor will usually accept a partial payment in cash with mortgage security for the rest. The tax is not levied by the Government but by the local municipality, and is about \$1.20 on the \$100 of actual property value. There are various reasons for farms being offered for sale. Having prospered,

many farmers sell their farms and retire into the comfort of a home in town or city, the more readily if their sons have gone into business or professional life or into the pioneer work of Northern Ontario or elsewhere and have left the farm with inefficient help. In other cases the owners are men engaged in business, who rent their farms, which generally means a falling off in attention and fertility, and a consequent wish to sell, and in others there is the desire to realize a good profit. Some of these farms are offered at value, others at less, giving the opportunity of a good investment to the man of some capital who desires a healthy, independent life.

How to Secure New Lands. Agricultural lands open for settlers may be obtained by purchase or by free grant. The free lands are for the most part reserved for soldiers who fought in the Great War. The lands for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres or sections of 640 acres, but according to regulations now in force a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents per acre, payable one-fourth in cash and the balance in three annual installments with interest at 6 per cent. The applicant must be a male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of the sale demand that the purchaser go into actual and bona fide residence within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least 16 feet by 20 feet, clear and cultivate at least 10 per cent of the area of the land and reside thereon for three years. Most of the new land open for settlement is in Northern Ontario. Under terms prescribed by an Act of the Provincial Legislature a loan not to exceed \$500 may be made to settlers in the northern and north-western districts, and prospective settlers looking for locations are assisted without charge by official land guides if desired. The services of the field supervisors of the Land Settlement Branch of the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization are available to new settlers in Ontario without charge, the same as in other provinces.

Opportunities for Women. The demand for domestic servants both in the urban and rural districts throughout the Province of Ontario is at present and is likely to be for some time to come greatly in excess of the supply. Very attractive wages are offered to capable household workers in good homes, with living conditions that carry with them a considerable amount of independence. The opportunities for women are limited mainly to domestic or household workers. For them ample assurance can be given of immediate employment in any part of the Province. Conditions of employment are for the most part fairly well established, the custom being that, in rural homes, the domestic should not perform any outside work, merely assisting in the usual household duties; has a separate room and is generally treated as one of the family. In some homes in the city she is required to wear a uniform and occupy servants' quarters, but in the vast majority of cases the girl assists in all departments of household service—cooking, washing, upstairs and parlor work—and has a separate room for sleeping. The hours of duty, of course, vary with the size of the home, the number in the family and other conditions.

NOTE.—The information contained in this edition supersedes that in all previous editions of this booklet.



Dairying Yields Encouraging Returns to the Farmer

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR INTENDING SETTLERS

HINTS FOR THE MAN ABOUT TO START

The newcomer may start for Eastern Canada during any month in the year.

Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home.

The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, thus shelter is easily reached.

For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat.

If they have been used to corn, bring along twenty bushels for each horse if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. Bring all the horses you can. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve.

If you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful.

Pack up a supply of groceries in such a way that you can get at them easily but upon this you may have to pay duty.

Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more to buy new.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

Bring your stock remedies and a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. The sides of the rack should be quite close and it should have a solid bottom.

Bring along your base-burner. Coal and wood are plentiful.

Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. It also will be useful to haul water for the house when you land.

Wives intending to join their husbands in Canada should bring evidence along confirming this.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Owing to the number of questions frequently asked, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Canadian Government Agent whose name appears on the inside of the front cover of this publication, will bring full particulars.

Where, in addition to the Canadian Government Agents, is information to be had about Nova Scotia?

Apply to the Secretary of Industries and Immigration for the Province of Nova Scotia, 197 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

Where is information to be had about Prince Edward Island?

Apply to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Where is information to be had about New Brunswick?

Apply to the Superintendent of Immigration for New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Where is information to be had about Quebec?

Apply to the Secretary, Department of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Where is information to be had about Ontario?

Apply to the Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

Each of the above officials will be pleased to give lists of farmers needing help, and also a list of farms for sale.

What is the best way to get to any particular part of Eastern Canada?

Write to your nearest Canadian Government Agent for advice about routes and settlers' railway rates.

Would I have to change my citizenship?

It is not necessary to become a citizen of Canada to own land or to farm it. After a few years' residence in the country one can decide himself whether or not he may wish to do so.

How much baggage will be allowed free on the Canadian railways?

One hundred fifty pounds for each full ticket.

Are settler's effects bonded through to destination or are they examined at the boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied, they will go through to the nearest (bonded or customs) point to destination.

In case settler's family following, what about railway rates?

On application to a Canadian Government Agent, a settler's family may secure the same rate as that obtained by the settler himself.

What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler would want to take more than the number (16) allowed free into Canada?

Over one year old they will be valued at a minimum of \$50 per head, and the duty will be 25 per cent.

Are churches and schools numerous?

The various denominations are well represented in most districts throughout Eastern Canada and church buildings are numerous. Each province has a good system of education with schools located at no very great distances apart.

How is the country governed?

The Provincial Governments are elected altogether by popular vote and are responsible directly to the people. The laws are similar to those in the States, and are rigidly enforced and universally observed. The Dominion Government makes the laws for the people at large; the Provincial Government of each province makes and administers the local laws.

Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

See or write to the nearest Canadian Government Agent who will give you a directing certificate to the officer in charge of the Land Settlement Branch of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization, in the district in which you prefer to get employment, and he will assist you in every way to obtain employment on a farm. For this service you are under no obligation to him as he is a salaried official of the Canadian Government.

Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive good wages on yearly engagements. During the spring, summer, and fall months, engagements are made at higher figures.

Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In all the provinces of Eastern Canada fruit growing of all kinds is carried on extensively and successfully, particularly in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Farm Implements and Building.—Prices are quoted for some of the principal implements on the basis of being all new. If the intending farmer desires, he may purchase good used implements at considerable reduction, or the new settler, by paying freight, may bring his implements with him. It is sometimes possible for neighbors to get along with a small expenditure for machinery by co-operation during the first few years in the use of implements.

The following prices are for the Ottawa District, f.o.b. to customer's station. Toronto District prices are lower on account of shorter haul; for the Maritime Provinces more:

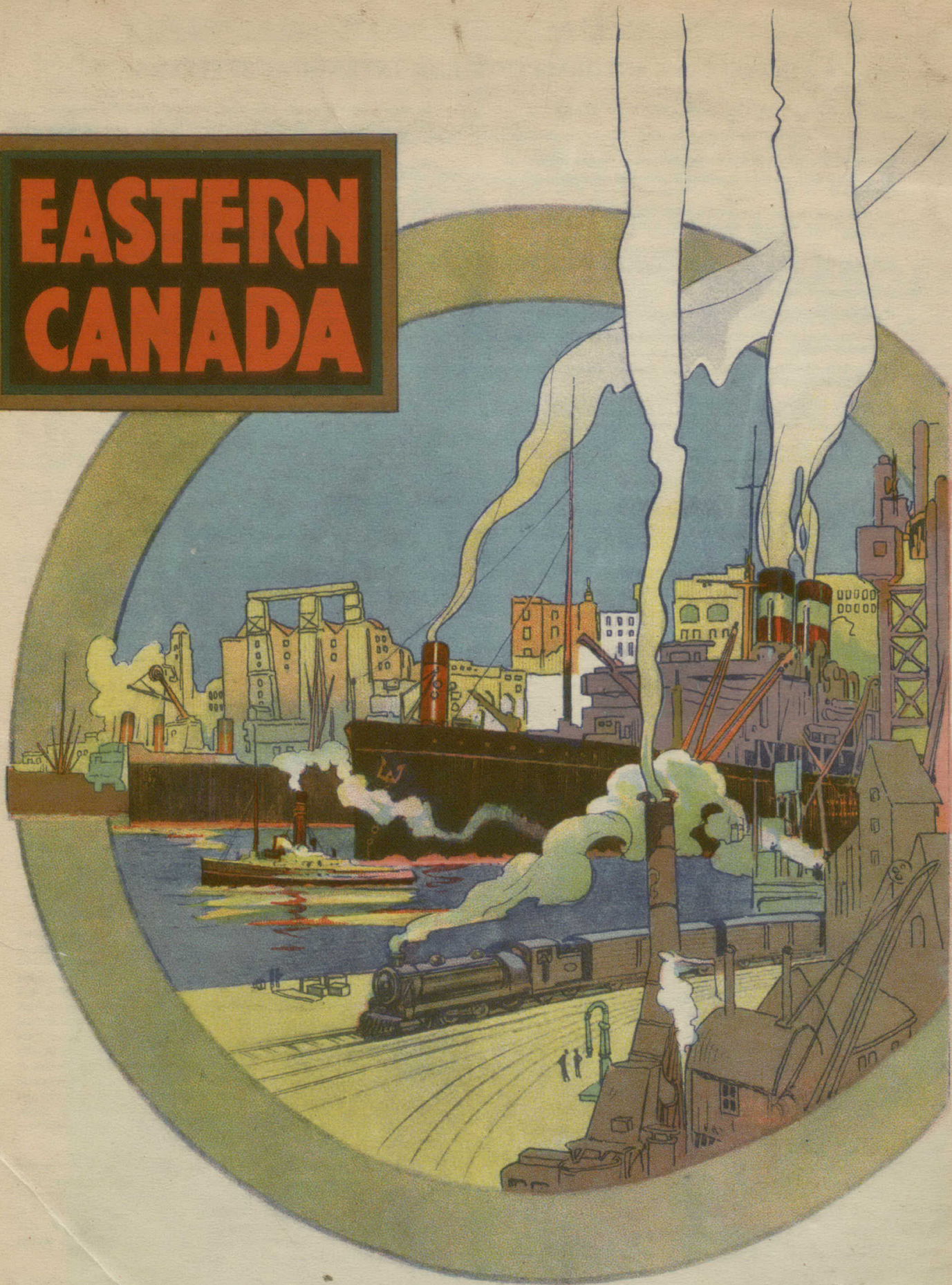
Binder, 7 foot, with fore-carriage and sheaf carrier, 3 horses.....	\$275.50	Wagon, 2 1/2" tires, complete with box and spring seat.	\$159.25
Mower, 5 foot, 20-section...	95.00	Wagon box, with spring seat and shelving sides.....	46.00
Harrow, drag, 20'6" wide...	49.25	Drill, 16 single disc, 3 horses	224.50
Plow, general purpose walking, 12 inches wide.....	24.00	Harrow, 16 disc, 3 horses...	68.50
Plow, 2 furrow, gang, rolling coulters.....	60.00	Rake, 10 foot.....	57.00
Cultivator, 13-tooth, 3 horses	82.00	Cream Separator, 700 lbs....	105.00
		Sleigh, 2 1/2 inch tires.....	58.50

Assistance and Advice.—The Canadian Government maintains a Land Settlement Branch for the purpose of enabling the prospective land settler or farm worker to obtain reliable advice and direction in the best districts for settlement, proper prices for land and equipment, correct methods of farming and general assistance in overcoming the difficulties incidental to settling in a new country. The Branch has a staff of field men, many of whom, in addition to being practical and experienced farmers, are graduates of the best agricultural schools and colleges in Canada. One hundred and fifty of these experts are stationed at rural points, are equipped with motor cars and are continually travelling about their districts. Intending settlers from the United States or other countries will be directed by the nearest Canadian Government Agent to the Superintendent Land Settlement Branch, Department of Immigration and Colonization, at any of the following points: Maritime Provinces—St. John, N.B., Post Office Building; Quebec—Sherbrooke, Sun Life Building; Ontario—Toronto, 32 Adelaide St. E.

Officials of the Land Settlement Branch will be pleased to give information on any agricultural settlement problem. Their advice and assistance may protect settlers from their inexperience with local conditions, from unfair dealers and from employing wrong methods at the start. The Department is desirous that settlers commence farming in Canada under the most favorable auspices, in districts and on land where their success and their present capital can be most effectively safeguarded.

Lists of unoccupied farms for sale giving names and addresses of owners, prices, terms, acreage suitable for cultivation, distance from a railway, nature of soil and value of buildings, may be obtained upon application to any Canadian Government Agent, referred to on first inside cover page. Applicants must specify the district in which they are particularly interested.

EASTERN CANADA



CANADA - THE NEW HOMELAND