

The Newer Portions of Ontario.

—R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Some months ago I promised to give the readers of the Canadian Bee Journal some notes on a two months' farmers' institute trip through the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma districts. Pressure of work has prevented my carrying out my promise until this late date, and much has slipped my memory; I shall therefore be brief.

the majority of cases as well as the average Ontario farmer, and make their living, with few exceptions from the soil. Although northern Muskoka is perhaps the roughest of any of the districts I visited, there are many portions with sufficient cultivatable land to carry on what are supposed to be the most paying branches of agriculture. In the east and west Parry Sound districts there is plenty of land suitable for cultivation. Of Algoma I saw only a limited portion. I believe there is a great deal of rough land in Algoma, but I know at Barr river and about Sault Ste. Marie there is land second to none in the Province. The Manitoulin



Mr. and Mrs. C. Edmondson and two children.

APIARY OF C. EDMONDSON, BRANTFORD.

The policy of the last—and that of the present—Dominion Government is to try and bring settlers to Manitoba and the North West. This is good enough in itself, but there are portions of the Province of Ontario which offer quite as inviting a field for settlement. Our own Province is making an effort itself to settle the north western portion of Ontario, and I believe that everyone in the Province should embrace every opportunity to carry on the good work. The majority of Ontario people have a very wrong impression of this portion of our Province. To begin with, the people who live in the Algoma districts have more than average education; they live comfortably, and in

Islands have some very good land, but a great deal of rock bluff, flat rock with shallow soil, and many small lakes.

Although I had a good opinion of much of the land up there, nothing suited me so well as St. Joseph Island. The island is in Lake Huron, some thirty miles from the Sault Ste. Marie and four miles from the mainland the landing being some seven miles from a C. P. R. station. The island is some fifteen miles long by nine or more wide. There is not a bluff of rock on the island; some round stone, but not much. The soil runs from a heavy clay to sand; a very large percentage will make splendid farming land. Much of it is timbered with first-class maple, half of