

noticed another branch of industry recently sprung up, the mammoth flouring mills of Messrs. Ogilvie & Co. These occupy a splendid site alongside the dock, having an elevator lifting the grain out of the boats into the mill. This mill contains 11 run of stones, and can grind 2,000 bushels per day. The firm depend entirely upon Western wheat, purchased in Chicago, Milwaukee, or St. Paul. I noticed a cargo then unloading, some 15,000 bushels, a poor shrunk sample of Minnesota wheat. The manager said they mixed it with better Canadian grain and had adopted the "Talent" process, which made the best flour. Attached to the flouring mills are extensive salt works, the steam from the flour mill being utilized for evaporating the brine. I was informed by the foreman that the expense was very trifling, not exceeding \$1.25 per ton, and that no other well could compete with them, the result being that nearly all the other wells were shut down, and Ogilvie & Co. monopolize the salt trade in Goderich.

Proceeding up the lake we soon enter the Kincardine harbour, and a short sail further brings us to Southampton, another small town. The docks are distant nearly a mile from the town. Very large sums have been expended by the Government on these docks or breakwaters. One extends out 2,300 feet and the other 2,100 feet. The officials of the steamer had but a poor opinion of the harbour, notwithstanding all the money expended on it, deeming their ship safer in a storm out in the lake than in the harbour. Southampton appears to be quite a fishing station, thirty or forty fishing smacks being employed in the fishing trade. The proceeds for last year amounted to \$60,000.

Next morning we sight the Manitoulin, a much larger island than I had anticipated, being probably 80 miles in length. It formerly belonged to the Chippewas; but Sir Francis Bond Head, in 1836, collected the remnants of several tribes, some even from the United States, who settled on the Island, and in 1862 a treaty was made with them, by which a large portion of the Island was ceded to the Canadian Government and placed upon the market at 50 cents per acre. About the year 1867 the price was reduced to 20 cents, and in 1870 raised again to 50 cents. The population of the Island now is supposed to be about 5,000 composed of 3,500 whites and 1,500 Indians. About a dozen townships have been surveyed, roads constructed, municipal institutions formed, schools and churches erected. Settlers are taking up land rapidly, and in a few years all the arable land will be taken up. Passing several islands we touch at the Island of St. Joseph, where we landed a few passengers at a very primitive dock. Many settlers are taking up land in this region. Free grants are here given to settlers. The land is reported good and well adapted for successful settlement. Running