

cultural land in this country and its moderate climate is the fact that it is largely covered with extensive forests of spruce, black-pine and poplar. The value of this class of timber, as everybody knows, is increasing every day and the market for it is widening; and rich, indeed, is the country which has boundless resources in these varieties of woods. In the district of Nipissing, north of the C. P. R. line, there is estimated to be at least 20,000,000 cords of pulpwood; in the district of Algoma, 100,000,000 cords; in the district of Thunder Bay, 150,000,000 cords; and in the district of Rainy River, 18,000,000 cords; a grand total of 288,000,000 cords. The pine region does not seem to extend much beyond the height of land, but on this side, in the country around Lakes Temagaming and Lady Evelyn, and to the north, an area of red and white pine of fine quality was explored and estimated to contain about three billions of feet B. M.

### *Water Powers*

A feature of this region, which it is well to note from an industrial point of view, is the existence of many falls on the rivers and streams. These will no doubt be utilized with advantage in the creation of economical power when the country comes to be opened up.

It was not expected that the parties would be able to make a thorough and exhaustive exploration of all the territory assigned to them, and the estimates here given of what has been reported are very conservative. Totalling up the figures here quoted, however, we have over 25,000 square miles of good fertile land, or over 16,000,000 acres, and 288,000,000 cords of spruce or other pulpwood. There are also numerous smaller areas, both of timber and land, which are not included in these figures but which will all be available when the development of the country takes place."

There is always a fair proportion of intending settlers who prefer the wooded regions to the open prairie. They value the rich supply of timber for building and firewood, the charm and benefit of lakes and

running water, and the facilities afforded by this kind of country for a poor man to obtain an immediate return for his labor. Some who have capital to use see opportunities in the forest and mineral wealth now ready to be exported. A settler while clearing his land is enabled in many parts of New Ontario to sell the wood he cuts at a fairly good price. There is always a demand for railway ties, pulp wood, telegraph poles, bark for the tanneries, and employment can generally be obtained at the mines, the lumber mills or from the government or railway companies wherever construction work is going on. By alternating his time between laboring for others and settlement work for himself the newcomer beginning with little or nothing soon manages to get into more or less easy circumstances. He fears winter little who has at his hand an unlimited supply of firewood, and sees in the snow covered ground merely an abeyance of his farm duties and a return to the woods for the satisfactory consideration of "cash down." A little foresight and consideration is, of course, required in selecting the proper place for settlement, but there are plenty of right places for the right man. And it should be borne in mind that an intending settler can generally procure at a moderate price a partially developed homestead. There is a class of man in western countries whose taste it is to go ahead of others, and locate himself somewhere while the choice of the whole neighborhood is his. He builds a log shanty, clears some land and then sells out to someone and once more goes farther on to repeat the operation. The work that he has done has been more or less a labor of love and affords a most convenient nucleus for a more permanent settler having a little money wherewith to buy the other out. Care, however, should be taken to ascertain that the spot he has selected and is selling is a good one. It generally is so, though the pioneer may have made a mistake and he moving in consequence of it. The territory, of which closer details will presently be given, can for convenience be divided into separate districts both according to geographical position and to natural wealth.