

and that short grasses and clover generally grow on the same ridges and rocky bluffs and make them of great value for sheep and cattle raising. Sheep and cattle thrive and do well anyway better on high lands, as a rule, than on low lands. We read in the best of all books, do we not, about the "Cattle on a thousand hills"? And they have found that these same rocky ridges and bluffs, covered with timber, as they generally are, have a beneficial influence on the atmosphere—that they attract moisture and rain showers, and prevent the drought from which level countries where there are no ridges, hills or bluffs suffer so much in dry summers. But the settler who has once lived out on the prairies of the west, and has experienced tornadoes in summer and "blizzards" in winter, will appreciate the "bluffs" in Algoma for one reason if for no other—the first one mentioned—that they form a natural wind-break.

The enquirer has found also that Algoma is the best watered country in the world. Everyone who comes here admits that; and this fact, along with the fact that the clover is natural to the soil and grows everywhere, proves conclusively that to those who wish to go into cattle, sheep or hog raising, Algoma offers the greatest possible inducements.

The enquirer has found the soil very fertile, as evidenced by the big yields of grains, grasses and roots, and that apples and a great many other fruits are grown successfully here, and yield abundantly; and he has found that the climate is a healthy one for man and beast; and he has found that the settler in Algoma, unlike his brother out on the prairies, is not troubled with the "freight question." He lives right along nature's great highway to the sea, and whenever he chooses so to be, can be independent entirely of railways, although one of the best equipped and fastest lines on the continent (the Soo line of the C.P.R.) runs right by him, and has stations all along at convenient distances. But, we repeat, the settler coming to Algoma must expect to find a rough mountainous-looking country, and must not be disappointed with its first appearance. Another thing he must not expect to commence where his father, the old pioneer in older Ontario or Quebec, left off. He must not expect to find brick houses—a windmill on every barn or a piano in every house—he must remember he is coming to a "new country."

But the settler coming to Algoma will not have to undergo the hardships which our forefathers in older Canada had to undergo. He will find churches of all denominations, schools, stores, fair roads for a new country, steamboats and railway trains and a regular mail service—all the comforts and a good many of the luxuries of life if he wishes them.