

description of it. Had I been alone when landing at this place, the next train would have been taken for a return trip, as it is without exception the most lonesome place that a stranger ever dropped into, and the surroundings in the town, and outside of it, are anything but to cheer one, unless he be in search of the wealth which is supposed to be hidden in the rocks in the vicinity. We paid a flying visit to Copper Cliff mine. With a Jehu to drive us out we were not long on the way, both going and coming we passed a number of loads of beef on the road to the camp, some of which, judging from appearances, would make an ordinary mortal exclaim, is there anything tougher than this? The sulphur, which is first burnt from the rock containing the mineral, by piling it in alternate layers of rock and pine wood until a great heap is made, and this allowed to smoulder for weeks, can be smelt before you approach the mine at all. Only one smelter was at work when we visited it, but there are two in connection with this mine. The ore is not purified here, but the "slack" is separated and it is sent to England for purification. Huge piles of the partially purified metal were lying near the smelter. There are three or four other mines in the vicinity.

Milk was ten cents a quart, and beef proportionately dear, all of which, and nearly everything else that is eaten being imported, it makes a good market for farm produce within reach. The whole town appears to be built on the principle of "if there is any money to be made I want to make it, but at the same time I don't intend to lose much if I can help it," though it is said that nearly every merchant in the place has failed and there are not a few of them.

At Thessalon, which is about 60 miles from the "Soo," we had a two days' meeting, that for interest, attendance, and ability displayed, would equal many of our older institutes, and surpass others where the advantages have been much greater. At this point there appeared to be a great deal of good farming land, and considerable attention is paid to stock raising. One man near by has some famous trotting stock, of which he gave us an exhibition on the ice of the river that flows through the village. A great many of the farmers came from Huron and Wellington; judging from appearances they have done well in emigrating from even such good counties as those.

The "Soo" being the end of the trip, Mr. Drury returned after delivering an address, while I remained to do battle for two days. Here we found a flourishing Agricultural Society, under whose auspices the meeting was held; their stables, palace and grounds do the society and the surrounding agricultural district a great deal of credit. The Secretary, Mr. Dawson, informed us that the buildings were inadequate for the last fair, and they intended to add to them this summer. This being so, who can say that there is no farming land in Algoma? Judging from accounts and appearances at both Thessalon and the "Soo," there is a good deal of farming land, and the people are very anxious to have it developed. In fact, so eager are they, that I received a letter from a man in that neighborhood, who offers 40 acres of land which is all under cultivation, for the purpose of starting an Experimental Farm, if the Government feel like undertaking the matter.

In conclusion, is the country likely to amount to anything agriculturally, and would it be advisable for a person with limited means to settle in these parts? If the mining develops into anything like what it is expected to do, there will certainly be splendid markets for the produce grown. Quantities of gold have been discovered near Thessalon, and this together with the nickel and copper, will probably prove sources of great wealth, and attract a large population, which must be fed. Where there is land, it appears to be very good, and where any quantity of this can be obtained cheaply, as it can at present, those wishing to go into a new country would do well to take a look through Algoma. The great drawback is the long cold winter.

II. D.

PHRENOLOGY.

"How to Read Character."

MISS L. HENDERSON, GUELPH.

"Any philosophy which professes to unfold human nature as it is, to lay open the secret springs of human conduct is surely worthy of our earnest consideration."—Says Dr. Drayton. "Does phrenology do this?" you ask. I answer, "Yes it does—you may read the character and disposition of every person you meet if you are able to understand and apply the principles of this Science."