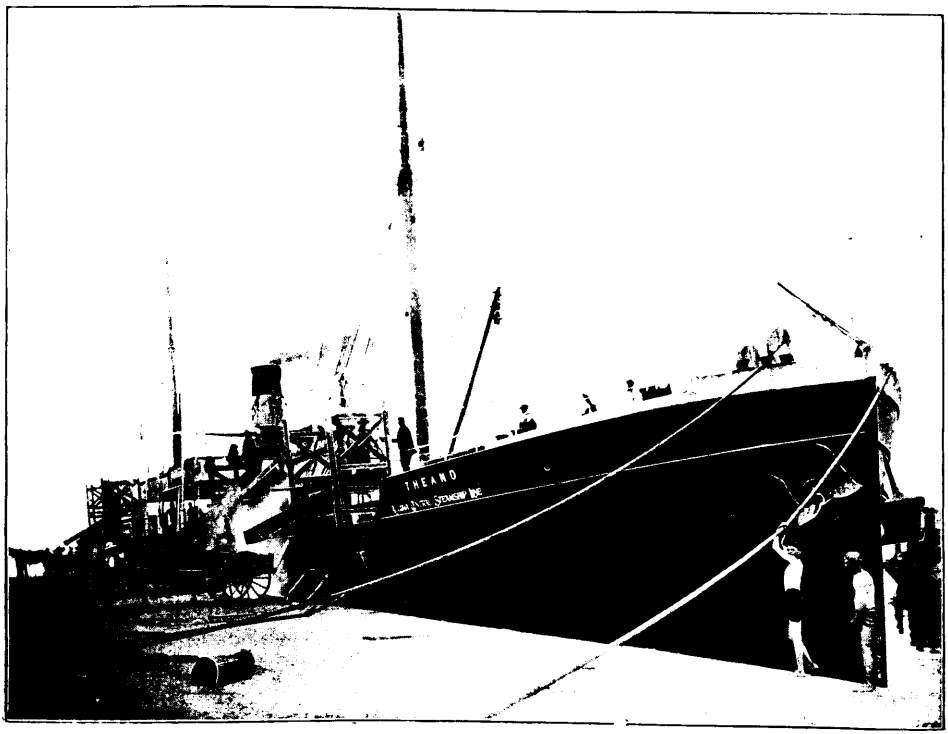
success crowned his effort, how he advanced from the manufacture of mechanical to that of the much more valuable chemical pulp, and how, in order to make this, he looked round Algoma to find sulphur and actually found it at Sudbury; the owners of the nickel mines there, while making nickel matte by a primitive process, "racing sulphurous acid gas off into the air to the value of about $2,000 a day at an expense, a cost and loss." He went to and one of the greatest of the Dominion. At this time Mr. Clergue was looking only for sulphur to make sulphite pulp. He was not looking for nickel steel or anything of the kind but for sulphur, and of it he says, "After getting a car of the nickel ore up to Sault Ste. Marie, I found that the prediction of the scientific men who had said that the sulphur could not be successfully taken out of the pyrrhotite ore was practically true by any methods



FIRST CARGO IRON ORE FROM HELEN MINE, DISCHARGING AT THE NEW MIDLAND FURNACE, FROM ALGOMA CENTRAL S.S. THEANO.

Sudbury and found any quantity of mines there; "found nickel ore enough to last the world 100,000 years." I may mention here that Professor Willett Miller, of the Kingston School of Mining, who gives part of the summer recess to exploring and research work, and who spent several weeks last year in the Sudbury district, studying chiefly the nickel and copper deposits, believes that it is destined to become the greatest mining centre of the Province in vogue at the present time." That did not trouble him. He has about him over a hundred practical and scientific men from all parts of the world, and with some of these he began to study how to extract sulphurous acid gas from pyrrhotite ore, and was entirely successful. He then began to build a lofty sulphite pulp mill. While writing this, I learn that it is completed. So much for his getting sulphur, and then came the question of by-products. It