

**RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.**

Rainy River District is a lumbering, mining, and farming country. The valley of the Rainy River, with the country surrounding the Lake of the Woods, contains some areas of farming land which are unsurpassed in fertility of soil and general advantages. At the head of the Rainy River is the small town of Alberta, and down the river are several smaller villages where sawmills have been erected and where the settlers of the neighbourhood transact their business. Wabigoon, Pitt Portage, and Keewatin are on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from the head of the lake is a steamboat service across the lake and up the Rainy River to the falls at Fort Frances. Beyond these are other steamers for points in the interior. The Canadian Northern Railway crosses the Rainy River on its way to Manitoba, and forms another outlet for produce to the markets east and west.

**GRANTS OF LAND.**

The terms upon which land can be obtained from the Government in these localities vary according to locality. In general terms it may be said that they are liberal, but are intended for bona fide settlers only. Facilities, however, will be found by capitalists who desire to embark in commercial enterprises, for which there are many openings. Those desirous of more detailed information on the subject of "New Ontario" or of any particular section of it should write to the Crown Land Colonization Department, Toronto, Ontario, where all information concerning the subject can be obtained.

**TIMBER AND WATER POWER.**

This country is largely covered with extensive forests of spruce, jackpine, and poplar. The value of this class of timber is increasing every day, and the market for it is widening. In the district of Nipissing, north of the Canadian Pacific Railway 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.

A feature of this region, important 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.

**NIPISSING.**

The Ottawa Valley having been for a number of years the pine-supplying region for the mills at the Chaudière Falls and

other points on the river, several towns have grown up in the eastern portion of the district of Nipissing. Mattawa, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the principal one, and there are other smaller settlements reached by railway and steamboat. There is a branch line to Timiskaming on the lake of that name, and in this neighbourhood a number of townships have been surveyed and are ready for settlement.

At North Bay on Lake Nipissing there is an important settlement. The railway and steamboat fare from Toronto to Nipissing is about \$13, and from other places in proportion. Arrangements can be made with the railways for the carrying of settlers' effects by the carload.

**ALGOMA DISTRICT.**

In Algoma's wide expanse of territory there are varieties of soil and productive capabilities. There is plenty of good farming land, and that which is unsuitable for farming is, except in the immediate vicinity of the railway, usually covered with a thick growth of timber which is very useful to the settler.

There are a number of surveyed townships open to settlement near the Sault Ste. Marie—commonly called "The Soo"—and there are several settlements where persons with a little money can obtain an already cleared section or even a well cultivated farm. Algoma is served by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and by the branch which runs from Sudbury to St. Paul, Minn., and through Dakota into the Canadian Northwest, as also by the lake steamers.

**THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.**

Fort William, at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, is the summer lake terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Here are three immense grain elevators through which pass the greater part of the exported wheat grown in Manitoba and Western Canada. Twenty miles up the river are the Kakabeka Falls, supplying a magnificent water power not yet in use. Up the banks of the river and in the neighbourhood there is a good deal of excellent farming land particularly suitable for mixed farming.

Port Arthur is the terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs through this and the Rainy River district and through Manitoba into the Northwest Territories, apparently intended to reach the Pacific Ocean.

The Thunder Bay & St. Joe Railway will run from Port Arthur north through a country of great wealth in timber and minerals as well as through sections affording good farming land.

**RECORD SHOWING TIME OF BEGINNING WORK, HARVESTING, ACRES OF GRAIN, AND YIELD ON A. J. COTTON'S FARM AT TREHERNE AND SWAN RIVER VALLEY, MANITOBA.**

The annexed table, showing acreage of wheat, average yield of all grain, date of sowing, harvesting, and length of season, will give the actual experience of one who came out to Manitoba with a moderate capital and started farming on a small scale. Any man willing and able to work can do the same.

As will be seen, the lowest average I had of wheat was in 1900, being 8½ bushels per acre; a very dry spring being the cause. I grew wheat which averaged as high as 25 bushels to the acre for 25 acres, but the following table shows the average for each year.

The first yield of barley was put in on spring breaking, and was a very good crop considering. The first spring I did not have my land ready for wheat, but have given the date my neighbour began to sow his wheat.

This is a true record I have kept, and shows how a settler with moderate capital can begin farming on a small scale and increase his acreage. At the present time I have 27 head of horses—30 of them working—15 ploughs, 8 wagons, 6 binders, 7 set of harrows, 4 seeders, and other implements to the value of \$8,000 (all paid for), as well as 2,400 acres of land in the Swan River Valley, money out at interest on farm property, town property, &c., and a wife in the bank, leaving us quite comfortable and happy, and contented with the country. I remain Yours truly,

Swan River, Manitoba, January 13th, 1904.

(Signed), A. J. COTTON.

Years	Acres in Wheat	No. of Bushels Threshed each Year.			Average per Acre.			DATES					DATES			
		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Began to Sow Wheat	Began to Sow Oats	Began to Sow Barley	Finished Sowing Wheat	Began Cutting Wheat	Finished Cutting Wheat	Froze up		
1888	62	1,371	35	356	23	10	16	April 1	April 6	May 4	May 23	April 11	Aug. 8	Sept. 11	Nov. 11	
1889	62	1,371	35	356	23	10	16	March 22	March 25	-----	-----	April 11	Aug. 8	Sept. 11	Nov. 11	
1890	129	2,596	720	-----	31½	32	-----	April 2	April 7	April 20	May 23	April 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 4	Nov. 3	
1891	140	3,920	1,120	610	28	55	61	April 6	April 26	May 22	May 29	May 12	Aug. 6	Aug. 23	Nov. 13	
1892	158	4,487	1,414	559	39	61½	57	April 13	April 18	May 24	May 21	April 26	Aug. 24	Sept. 5	Nov. 12	
1893	300	4,378	1,000	498	22	40	43	May 1	May 2	May 24	May 31	May 19	Aug. 15	Aug. 30	Nov. 11	
1894	280	8,400	3,140	469	39	61	38	April 25	April 26	May 22	May 29	May 16	Aug. 6	Aug. 23	Nov. 13	
1895	314	12,745	4,033	809	40	76	57	April 7	April 8	April 29	May 10	April 24	Aug. 15	Aug. 30	Nov. 11	
1896	329	4,536	2,930	542	14½	36½	43	April 27	May 7	June 3	May 31	May 30	Aug. 22	Sept. 9	Nov. 11	
1897	475	12,300	3,478	389	36	42	18	April 12	April 19	May 15	May 20	May 11	Aug. 16	Aug. 30	Nov. 9	
1898	515	16,036	7,788	585	31	39	45	April 8	April 13	May 13	May 13	May 3	Aug. 13	Aug. 29	Nov. 7	
1899	630	18,025	3,741	29	33	29	33	April 12	April 25	May 25	May 25	May 17	Sept. 1	Nov. 21	Nov. 21	
1900	730	6,205	2,800	-----	8½	35	-----	April 3	April 9	May 2	-----	May 1	Aug. 6	Sept. 3	Nov. 10	
1901	764	17,954	7,119	-----	21	39	-----	in the Swan River Valley and all after 1901.	-----	-----	-----	May 1	Aug. 10	Aug. 29	Nov. 10	
1902	175	4,550	5,093	495	35	61	45	April 14	April 15	May 19	June 10	May 14	Aug. 25	Sept. 6	Nov. 9	
1903	300	7,300	3,960	400	24	60	40	April 15	April 20	May 15	June 22	May 9	Aug. 29	Sept. 6	Nov. 15	

January 13th, 1904.—The above is a correct statement of my operations. A. J. Cotton, Swan River, Manitoba.  
Fall of 1901 I removed to Swan River Valley.

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