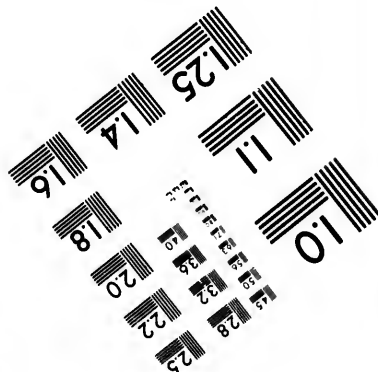
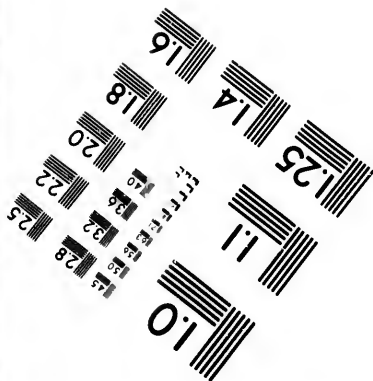
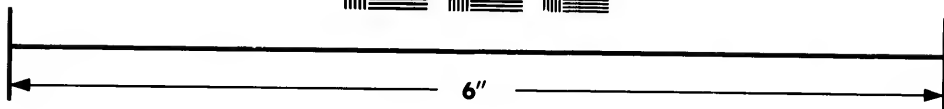
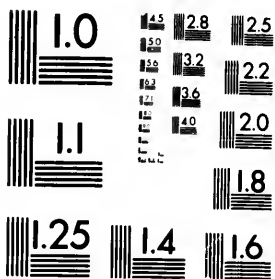


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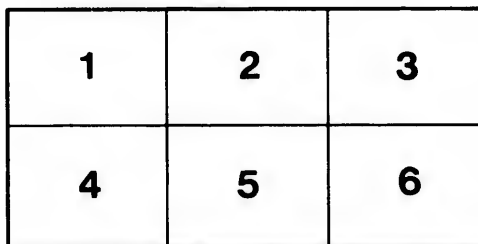
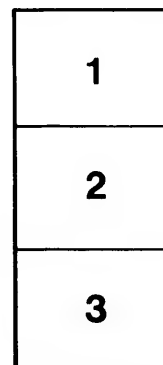
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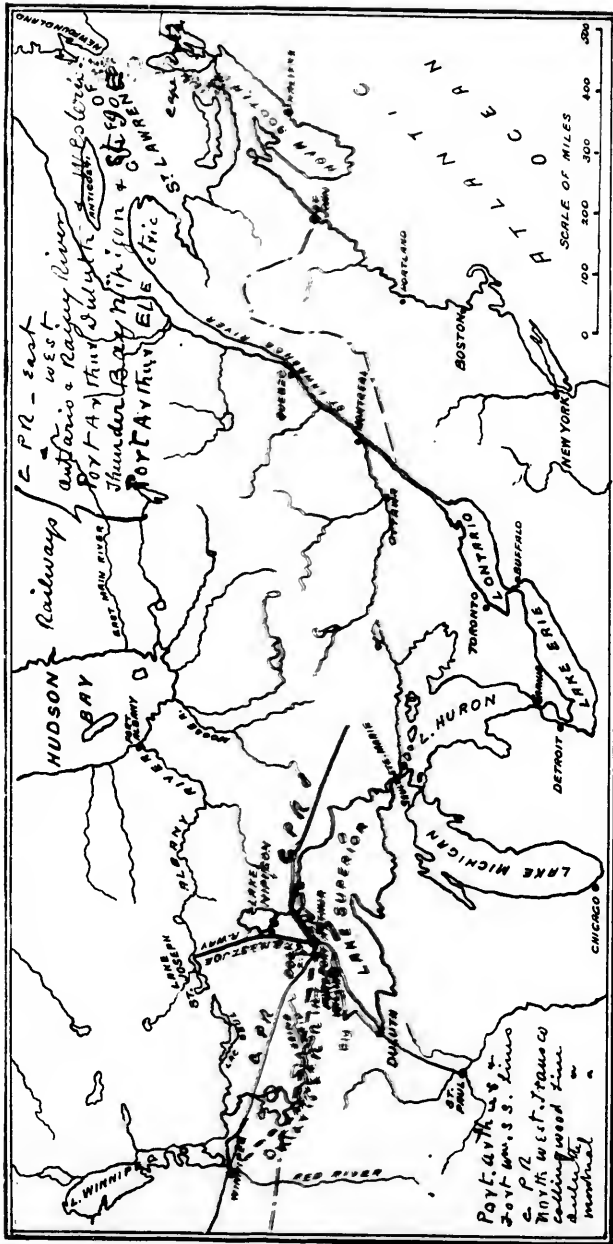
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Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Dairy Lands, Sheep Lands,
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Lakes St. Joe and Superior to the Atlantic.

THUNDER BAY, NIPIGON

AND

ST. JOE RAILWAY

Northward from Port Arthur extends a forest-clad, mineral-laden, lake-studded stretch of country of enormous latent resources. Dog Lake comes first, then Lake Nipigon, with its great area and numberless islets. The height of land crossed, the valley of the Albany is entered, and the lake expansion of St. Joseph lying at the end of a hundred-mile journey. Iron, lignite, coal and marble are some of the minerals to be found in this region. White pine, spruce and other woods cover the large portions of the millions of acres in the district. Splendid farming land occurs here and there. Large areas are touched by the ramifications of the inland waterways of the three lakes. This belt, reaching 200 miles back from the shores of Thunder Bay and 100 miles and more in width, is the hinterland of Port Arthur and Fort William, and these enterprising towns, having moved to gain railway connection with the rich Rainy River district to their west, are now working earnestly to pierce the fastness of their back country with the all-subduing railway. The Thunder Bay, Nipigon & St. Joe Railway is the name of the projected route. It is designed to strike northward 80 miles to Dog Lake and Lake Nipigon and then to make a stretch of 110 miles to the coal beds of Lake Joseph. The map and views which are herewith published will give an idea of this project.

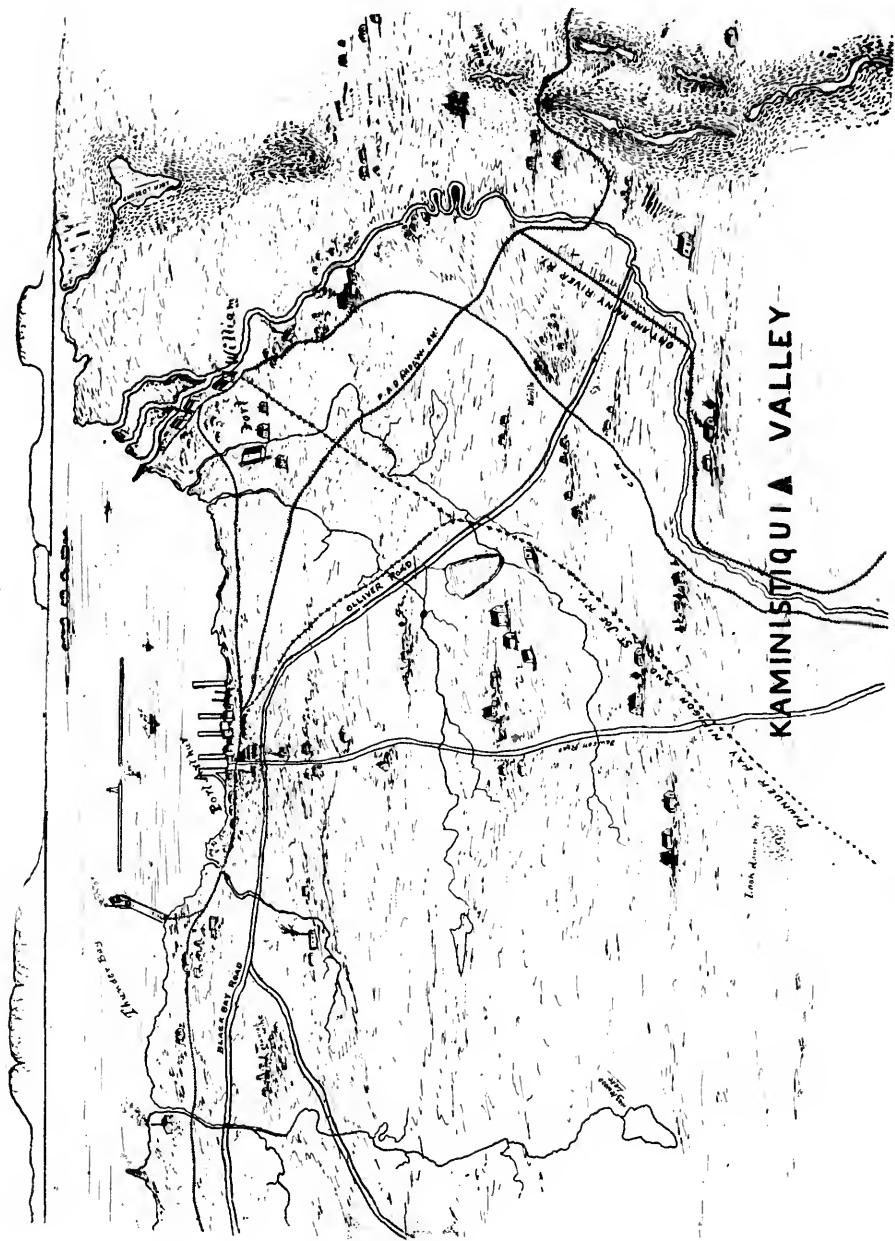
"We have west of us," says the prospectus of the line, "along the line of the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, fifty miles of iron ore, and to the north of us as much more. In the near future, as the west fills up, we will have on Thunder Bay the largest iron plant in Canada."

The resources of the district through which the line is projected are agricultural, lumbering and mineral. As for the former, the section, 80 miles long, between Thunder Bay and Lake Nipigon, is said to contain about a million and a half acres of arable land,

much of which is similar to the lands of the famous Rainy River Valley. The railway company is making special efforts to attract settlers to the region. It proposes to give them a start by giving to at least three settlers on every ten miles of its line a wood contract of one hundred dollars per annum for five years; that is, the company will buy from its first fifty actual bona-fide farm settlers wood, ties, building stone, fish, etc., to the value of \$5,000 annually, so that these settlers may each receive this amount in cash each year for five years from the company, to enable the settler to work steadily on his farm for the first five years. The company intends to build twenty miles of railway each year for four years, and on both the summer work of construction and the winter work on ties and timber the preference will be given to the settler. Where other railway companies bring in the navy, this company will try to bring in permanent settlers and endeavor to arrange so that all monies paid out for work on the line shall be spent in making homes for the earners on the line of railway; and to all actual settlers who yearly, for the first five years, make three acres of improvements the company will give a passenger rate of two cents per mile.

The company also proposes to divide up \$100 per annum in prizes for the best farms, limiting the taking of the first prize to three occasions. Each farm must increase at least three acres per year in cleared ground to be eligible for competition. It is also prepared to start a creamery as soon as the settlers in any one place will guarantee the milk of 500 cows; and as soon as the milk traffic warrants it a train will so run as to bring the milk into Port Arthur and Fort William in time for morning delivery. This same train will also bring in fresh fish and farmers' produce.

So far as lumbering goes, a large portion of the country is covered with spruce; pine is also found, and other woods growing in the district are ash,



KAMINISTQUIA VALLEY

elm, balsam, tamarack, hemlock and red and white birch. A pulp company is being formed to use Jenlson's water power and spruce timber from along the railway line.

Contracts have been entered into with companies and citizens of Fort William and Port Arthur for the haulage of 5,000 cords of wood per annum, and these parties have been bound down to purchase their wood as much as possible from settlers along the line, and the railway company has a voice in the price to be paid to the settlers for their wood. Other contracts have been made for the haulage of ties, timber and logs. After crossing the height of land the railway touches on numerous streams, which will afford facilities for getting out timber.

The tale of the minerals is extensive. The first part of the line runs over what is described as an enormous deposit of slate iron shale, which is of value for ballast, street paving, bricks, paint, etc. A firm in Denver, Colorado, uses twenty carloads a day of this kind of material for paint works. After passing through the farming land of McIntyre and Ware, it touches on a large blanket deposit of low grade spathic iron ore, which it is anticipated will be utilized when electricity can be used to smelt it. After crossing the height of land the line will pass within a few miles of a large deposit of iron ore of very high grade. An assay of a picked sample of this shows the following results:—Metallic iron, 67.20; silica, 2.80; phosphorus, .067; titanium, .000. Other mineral products of the valley are mineral and salt springs, sandstones, marls, clay, sand, kaolin, asbestos, limestone, plumbago, red paint ore, roofing mica, gold and silver bearing rocks and an immense deposit of marble, in layers of from 12 inches to 12 feet.

This is, it is believed, the largest deposit of the kind in Canada, as it extends from within fourteen miles of the C.P.R. at Black Bay to and across the Pashko Kagan River, and is believed to underlie an area of 10x30 miles, about 200,000 acres. An earthquake, or some natural disturbance, has here and there thrown it up, and formed pallsades, where the marble is seen, sometimes capped, other times not. All the colors of the rainbow can be obtained, but white predominates. The Ontario Government took out dressed samples and sent them to the Cincinnati Exposition, which samples were on view at the Niagara Museum. It is said that this will prove a very valuable flux for certain ores. An assay of a surface specimen of the white shows:—Carbonate of lime, 53.80; carbonate of magnesia, 44.77; ferric oxide, .50; silicic acid and alumina, .93. This section has enormous

layers or deposits of limestone, the only known ones in Algoma West. This of itself should furnish in time a good low price traffic to the railway, and is necessary to the growth of the district and the prosperity of the coming iron industry. At Lake St. Joseph are lignite coal beds.

So far as scenery goes, the "St. Joe" will hold its own. After working its way through the ridge for about one mile, through the "Devil's Canyon," it passes close to "Look Down Mountain," from which can be seen Pic Island, and McKay's and Rabbit Mountains, the range running from McKay's Mountain to Rabbit Mountain. It is possible to see the whole panorama of Thunder Bay, Kaminstiquia Valley, Whitefish Valley, mouth of Slate River, Neebing and McIntyre Rivers from their start to finish, the Dawson and Oliver roads, Murlilo and away into the Dog Lake height of land, a rolling panorama of grass and woodland. By taking the Dog Lake steamer it is possible to visit the Dog Lake Falls, which have twice the drop of Niagara. Looking the other way from the eastern Dog Lake height of land, the "Chinese wall" is visible, one of the curiosities of America—a wall of white quartz—sometimes 80 feet wide and 50 feet high; and then a gentle slope down to Nipigon with 100 lakes in view, a gently undulating pastoral land, and when the marble is reached, it is possible to see a white cliff unbroken for a mile.

Lake Nipigon is a sheet of water 50x80 miles, with over 500 islands and islets, "the best rod fishing ground in the world." The company has petitioned the Ontario Government to set apart Lake Nipigon and its tributaries, following out their Algonquin Park plan, as the Nipigon Provincial Fishing Park. Some proofs of these assertions may well be in place. As to the resources of the district in timber and minerals, the following extracts from official reports will be of interest:—

Dr. Bell of the Geological Survey Department says:—"The supply of spruce pulpwood around Lake Nipigon and vicinity is practically inexhaustible."

Mr. John Baxendale writes from Murlilo:—

"I am a farmer. I was on the C.P.R. survey with Mr. Carr's party around Nipigon and Black Sturgeon Lakes in 1873. Members of the survey found plumbago, asbestos and native silver. The timber, especially the spruce, was good. I think I am a judge of land, and I say that I saw land that for farming purposes is as good as any man could wish for."

Mr. Zeph Malhot, C.E., writes from Port Arthur the following extended report of his inspection of the district:—"I have gone over the route of the



Thunder Bay, Nipigon & St. Joe Railway, after gathering such facts and statistics as I could at the Geological Department, Ottawa. (To Dr. Dawson, Dr. Bell and the staff I hereby return thanks for their kindness, courtesy and valuable information.) My instructions were to see what I could, and gather all the information possible as to the feasibility of the construction of a railway line, and the natural products available along the line, which would make business for the railway.

"I went to Nipigon Lake, via Port Arthur, Current River, Dog Lake, Burk River and Black Sturgeon Lake to Black Sturgeon Bay. I returned by Gull Bay, Pashkokogan River, the Height of Land, Iron Lake, Dog Lake, Red River Road and Township McIntyre.

The Current River route is rough. From Dog Lake to Black Sturgeon Lake the country is well covered with spruce, tamarac, birch, white pine and some jack-pine. Spruce predominates, and there is ten miles of white pine in one place. The white pine, spruce and tamarac grow two and three feet in diameter.

"I saw two or three miles of marble, red, white, blue, green and mottled, in layers, easy to work. I believe there are miles of it in length, and that very many square miles of that part of district is underlaid with it. The white predominates. I enclose an analysis of it, by Professor Hille.

"There are numbers of brine springs around Lake Nipigon, as well as any quantity of limestone and valuable building and quarry stone. The marls are numerous. Silver, gold, lead and copper ore are found, as well as asbestos, mica and a schistose mica rock, suitable for making mica roofing.

"The red oxide of iron, or Indian red paint, is abundant, as well as iron ore. One of my Indians got a sample north of Dog Lake. I enclose copy of its analysis by Professor Hille.

"There are several curious streams, called milk rivers by the Indians, where the waters run white, and in the beds of which a pole can be easily shoved down many feet.

"There are two or three miles of a slate iron shale, very valuable for ballast, paint, street-making and bricks. There are large surface deposits of spathic iron stone, of the usual low grade, so useful to local furnaces, as well as clay, red sandstone and sand. But the crowning beauty of this section is its farming lands, most all of which are covered with valuable timber, which will pay for the clearing and make a living for the settler as he makes a farm. North,

west and south of Lake Nipigon there are three million acres, two million of which are suitable for agriculture. The only land I know of which equals parts of it is that of the famous Rainy River valley, which I examined ten years ago."

Lake Nipigon is 244 feet over Lake Superior. There is on it a Hudson Bay post, with a farm and garden, of which Count De Laronde, who was a factor for years, says:—"For thirty-one years the farm and garden was never injured by frost, and corn and tomatoes always ripened when planted by us. The Indians used to make salt from the brine springs, which they used with their food and to salt fish for winter use."

The English Church has a mission, school and farm garden on the lake. The Indians have reserves and many gardens. I got potatoes, meat and fish from them, all home products.

Nipigon Lake and all the surrounding lakes and rivers are full of fish. The big lake, eighty by fifty miles, is teeming with lake trout, whitefish, and speckled trout, and has in it over 500 islands. I know of no place in the world that equals it for a Provincial fishing park. The supplying of the summer tourists, fishing campers, clubbers and cottagers should be worth in a few years a million dollars per annum to Ontario, and it should be the first duty of the railway company to urge upon the Ontario Government enactment of suitable laws and regulations, while the settlers should have free fish for their own household use.

This district could easily furnish a trainload of spruce pulpwood per day to the pulp company on Thunder Bay, that will use the cheap water power that Jenison is offering.

The marble with five per cent. of iron in it might be equally valuable with the pure limestone for making flux for the iron furnaces. This is the only known section of this part of Algoma that produces limestone.

A colonization railway can be built with easy curves and good grades from Lake Nipigon to Thunder Bay, with sufficient rolling stock for about \$13,000 per mile.

Through the balance of the country to the height of land and down to Lake St. Joseph, near Albany River, I am informed that the country is fairly level, well-wooded with spruce, and the Government reports show that lignite coal is found.

Speaking of the Nipigon and Northern section, Dr. Bell says the spruce pulpwood supply is practically inexhaustible. "I have been a railway engineer for over twenty years, and have seen no section of Canada that promises so



Pulp and Farming Lands.

well for railway traffic and is so suitable for colonization. Fully 95 per cent. of the land along the line of the railway is fit for farming purposes."

The International Engineering Company writes, through Mr. R. H. Wickham, as follows:—

"In reply to your request as to the character of the country between Dog Lake and Lake Nipigon, I am pleased to note:—

"First that the country is very favorable to the construction of a railroad.

"Second, that such a road will pass through a country for its entire length that is valuable for mineral, stone, timber and farming lands, being well watered and for the most part well timbered. Passing north and east from Dog Lake to Lake Nipigon, the country is moderately hilly for fifteen miles, sloping gradually to the north and east; after the fifteen-mile point is reached, the country seems to flatten out into table lands in three steppes, or levels, of about 120 feet each. These tablelands are covered with a thick growth of spruce and tamarac and other soft wood, with an occasional belt of pine, which in some cases is several miles across. The land on these benches is usually a dark sandy loam and clay, and is especially adapted to the raising of small grains, and when opened up is sufficient in area to provide homes for thousands of farmers. The forests of timber and the ready market at hand will provide winter work for the farmers, and the products of the farm will always find a ready market in the logging camps and mining camps near at hand. The whole country seems to be one of the most favored spots in Canada for settlers. There are three distinct mineral belts crossing the route at the break between the steppes or different levels, all of which will in the near future be worked extensively. The production of precious metals will soon become a great industry. Charcoal and wood for charcoal will become a great industry in the near future, and will find a ready market to be used in the smelting of the large deposits of iron ore found along the line, for the smelting and crushing of ores and for other mechanical power.

"The country is a very desirable one for settlers, for its splendid soil, large tracts of timber, large number of good water powers, its splendid lakes and rivers, all well stocked with fish; game of all kinds, beautiful and healthy climate and the ready cash market at hand for its products and the large deposits of mineral wealth.

"Port Arthur and vicinity ship in and consume over 14,000 tons of hay and over 100,000 bushels of oats annually, all of which could be produced in the

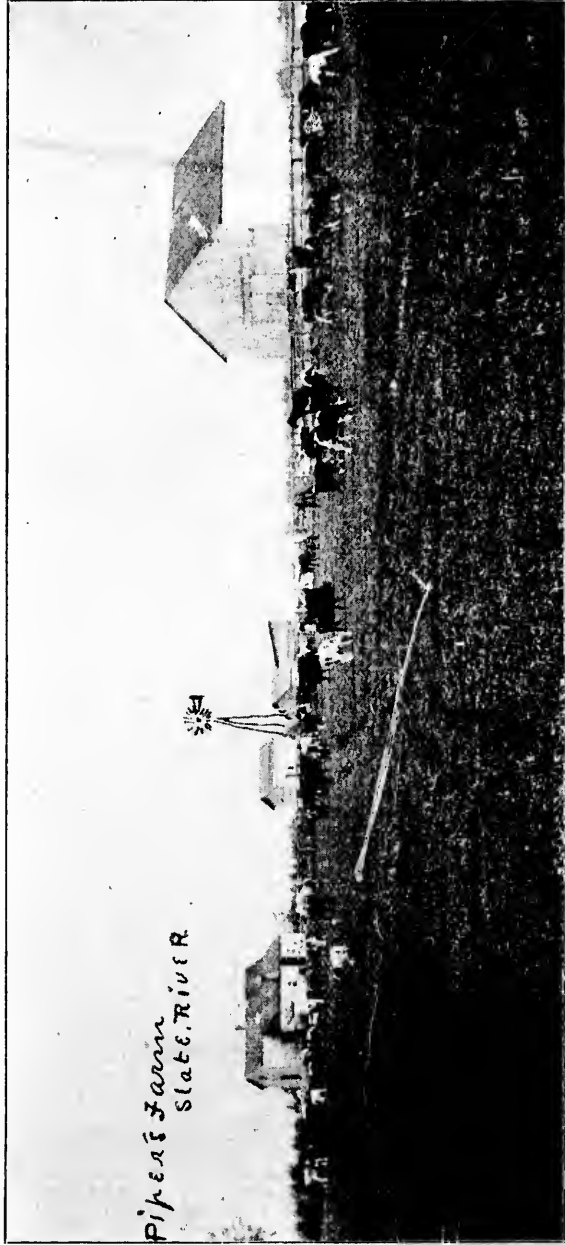
country to the north, together with the supply for the consumption for the rapidly increasing demand."

Mr. William Quigley writes:—"Some years ago I had a trading post on Sturgeon Lake. An Indian gave me a piece of weather-beaten coal, about as large as my fist, which he claimed came from the shores of a lake on the other side of the height of land, from Sturgeon Lake, on the head waters of a stream running into Lake St. Joe. The coal burned well and left only a small white ash, with no clinkers. It came from a four-foot vein, with a two foot and eighteen inch vein over it."

Mr. J. A. Drysdale, marble and granite cutter of Thompson & Co., marble and granite dealers of Brandon, writes:—"I have polished six different samples of marble and one of granite which were found along the line of the Thunder Bay, Nipigon & St. Joe Railway. The marbles are of different colors. They dress and polish well. They are equal, and, I believe, superior, to those our firm imported from Vermont, United States. They are easily worked, take a good polish and present a beautiful appearance. The granite is a rich, dark grey, and will be suitable for many purposes. It is equal to the fine grades of Scotch granite our firm imports and is easily worked."

As an example of the experiences of a practical farmer in this region, the story of Xavier Laplante may be cited. He writes as follows:—"I am 55 years of age. I went from St. Martin, near Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to Pembroke, and from Pembroke to Port Arthur six years ago. I bought 160 acres of land on the Oliver road, seven miles from Port Arthur, for which I agreed to pay \$720 in annual payments. At that time I had \$50 and a team of horses. I have three boys. I have met all my payments as they came due. I have now on the farm a good house, 22 x 26, with a 16 x 22 kitchen; a horse stable, 22 x 26; cow stable, 28 x 30; barn, 30 x 50; roothouse, chicken house and pig house. I have since purchased 220 acres adjoining, and 160 acres in the Township of Oliver, on which there is a house and stable. I have now a farm for myself and one for each of the boys. I have 68 acres cleared, six horses, fourteen milch cows, eight other cattle, twelve pigs, chickens and all the necessary farming utensils. With two teams and one hired man I am making \$12 per day selling wood. My property, real and personal, is worth \$6,750. I have \$200 in the bank ready for my next payment and I owe \$800. This country is good enough for me."

Mr. Wm. Johnson writes:—"I was on the C.P.R. surveys in 1873 and 1874 be-



Piper's Farm
Slate River

View of Piper's Farm, Slate River, near Fort Arthur

tween Lake Nipigon, Dog Lake and Ignace. South and west of Lake Nipigon there is much good land and splendid spruce. Farther west we found what we called 'the Chinese wall,' a great white vein from 50 to 100 feet wide, standing up in places like a wall, so much so that the party could not climb over it, but had to go round. Towards Ignace the country was not so good."

Mr. George Brotherton writes from Port Arthur:—"I have examined the district southwest of Lake Nipigon around Black Sturgeon Lake. There is scattered white pine on the east and west side of it. It is well timbered with spruce, birch, tamarac and poplar; there is a large amount of level land, mostly loamy clay, well suited for farming. In places the mineral indications are good, but I had no time to examine into them."

Mr. Peter McKellar writes from Fort William:—"I know the Black Sturgeon, Nipigon Lake country fairly well. I surveyed the former. In this vicinity there is a considerable amount of good farming land, well wooded with spruce, pine, poplar, birch and tamarac. From Dog Lake to Nipigon there are iron ore, copper, gold, asbestos, plumbago, limestone, sandstone and beautiful building stone, to my own knowledge. Everyone knows of Nipigon's great fishing capabilities."

Mr. James Whalen writes from Port Arthur:—"I am fairly well acquainted with the Nipigon Black Sturgeon district. I have taken out many thousand cords of good spruce pulp up there. As a spruce pulp territory it is good. It is better still as a farming section and very promising as a mineral region in certain sections."

Mr. J. P. Donnelly writes:—"When I was Indian Agent, the English Church Mission reserve on Lake Nipigon had a school, a farm and a garden. The products of the farm and garden were brought to the fair at Port Arthur. They were equally as good as the best exhibited. Wheat ripened well there."

Mr. John Penassie writes from Fort William:—

"I have been hunting, trapping and exploring in this country for forty years. I am well acquainted with the tract of land between Dog Lake and Lake Nipigon. Most of it is well suited for agriculture; it lies to the morning sun. Much of the farming land is level this side of Black Sturgeon, more is hilly and undulating. There are large areas covered with spruce, much white pine in clumps, with other timber in abundance; here and there rock ridges show up. Iron ore is seen at several points. I have found native

copper and copper ore, and have brought in specimens of many other ores. Cariboo plentiful on account of the many salt licks. Limestone, building stone and granite are here in plenty; marble predominates; it is of many colors. But good farming lands, well timbered with spruce are the chief factor of that particular section."

Count Henry De Laronde writes from Nipigon:—

"I was for many years an officer for the Hudson Bay Company. I lived for 31 years at the Hudson Bay Company's post on Lake Nipigon. We had a farm garden there in which we raised successfully many kinds of produce. Corn and tomatoes always ripened with us. The frost never did us any harm. I have heard of the salt springs. The Indians have made salt from them, but the company never did, as it was easier to get salt from the company's post at Nipigon Bay. There are large tracts of farming land, big areas of timber and many promising mineral veins around Lake Nipigon. An Indian once brought me some good-sized chunks of coal which he claimed came from the height of land north of the lake. I have seen samples of what appeared to be good iron ore, and have been told that there was plenty of it in the neighborhood of Lake Nipigon. I need say nothing about the fish; every one knows that Lake Nipigon and its waters teem with fish."

Mr. Robert Bell writes from Ottawa:—

"In reply to your request to give you a short general statement as to the general character and the possible resources of the country lying to the west and southwest of Lake Nipigon. I would say that in the course of my explorations in the region referred to I found much good land along the various rivers I ascended in this district, and also to the west of Black Sturgeon Lake and of the upper part of Black Sturgeon River. Although in some parts the surface is broken by rocks, in others there are considerable tracts of good loamy soil suitable for crops of all kinds, besides much land which could be used for stock-raising. The decay of the trappau rocks, so largely developed all around Lake Nipigon, and of the red marls to the southwest of it to form those soils, helps to account for their fertility as compared with that of the ordinary Laurentian country north of Lake Superior. The timber of the district in general consists principally of spruce, tamarac, banksian pine, white birch, poplar, balsam, cedar, etc., but there is also some white and red pine. Much of the spruce is large enough to be sawn into good lumber, and there is here an enormous



The Famous Marble Cliffs on T. B. & St. Joe Ry.

supply for the manufacture of paper pulp. The tamarac will afford the best of railway ties, which might be exported in large quantities, and all the other kinds of wood will have their uses if the district should be opened up by a railway. As for minerals, there is a prospect for iron, copper and silver ores; magnesian limestone, belonging to the Nipigon formation, occurs there. The flat-lying red marls of the Cambrian system are largely developed in that tract drained by the upper part of the Black Sturgeon River, and they are also found to the west of Lake Nipigon. The salt spring which I found on one of the branches of the Black Sturgeon is supposed to have its origin in these marls. If the beautiful brown sandstone of the Nipigon House should be found in situ, it might pay to export it as a high-class building stone."

Dr. Selwyn says, in the report of the Ontario Royal Commission, page 68 :—"There is iron on the north shore of Lake Nipigon. I think it is very rich, but as far as I know it has not yet been analyzed. I have seen specimens of it; it is a slaty hematite."

Page 69, E. B. Barron, Government exploration work, says :—"I attach special importance to the deposits of iron ore, kaolin, lignite and peat."

Mr. Peter McKellar says, on page 22, that he found a deposit of hematite ore on Lake Nipigon near Sturgeon River.

Page 38, same report, says :—"Compact limestones and grey sandstones are found under these traps in several places (around Lake Nipigon). A massive rock, but of a similar lithological character, occupies the lake shore from Nipigon House to English Bay, a distance of three miles. Resembles the formation of the famous Hecla and Calumet, the biggest copper mine in the world."

"This rock resembles the red quartziferous porphyry, which forms so many of the pebbles in the native copper-bearing conglomerates of the Calumet mine."

Report on the geology of the Nipigon district, by Robert Bell, C. E., F. G. S., page 335 :—"At the head of this little rapid a little brine spring is formed on the north of the river bank."

Page 339—"The coast line of Lake Nipigon is 580 miles. Nipigon means deep, clear water lake."

Page 315—"There are over 560 islands in the lake."

Page 342—"The limestone runs along the shore at Cook's Point for one mile; it rises fifteen or twenty feet above the water."

Page 343—"The quartz layers carry copper pyrites."

Page 344—"The Ombabka flows through a level country."

"The soil is excellent, being a dark colored, crumbling loam, free from boulders."

Page 346—"The sandstones are light-colored and soft. The trap is overlaid by compact argillaceous magnesian limestone. The same olive green limestone occurs again on Chief's Bay."

Page 347—"Grey, red, darker and lighter green and mottled sandstone, and a soft white marly limestone and more up the river thirteen miles."

Page 348—"Hudson Bay Co.'s farm."

Page 349—"More grey limestone."

Page 350—"Red marls, shales, sandstones, brick red quartziferous porphyry."

Page 357—"Upper bearing copper rocks."

Page 353—"Limestones, very pure, soft and porous. More olive green limestone."

Page 355—"Black Sturgeon. Good sandy soil overlaid with clay. For fifty miles land is level and soil generally fertile."

"The Indians represent the good land as continuing nearly to Winnipeg River (one hundred miles)."

"Hills—soil generally good, brownish loam."

"Considerable area good land around South and McIntyre Bays."

"On Pash ko Kagan, the loamy banks are twenty feet high."

Page 356—"Kabitotiqua River. Five miles wide, open margin each side, covered with grass, free from stones, nearly ready for plow."

Page 356—"Level tract extends northward unknown distance, light-colored clay. Clay is free from pebbles or grit, light blue in color, calcareous, sticky and plastic. The soil is dark-colored, crumbling loam. Particles of garnet are abundant. The climate of the Nipigon country appears to be as well suited for agriculture as the greater portion of the Province of Quebec. Farming has been carried on successfully for a long time by the Hudson Bay Company at Nipigon House. The timber is white spruce, birch, aspen, poplar, balsam, fir, tamarac, white cedar, black ash, grey elm, red and white pine."

Page 357—"Economic minerals, copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt, arsenic, uranium, molybdenum."

Sir William Logan says :—"Many parts will sooner or later be important mining regions."

Page 358—"Abundance of red hematite, hard-grained red hematite, and more behind Nipigon House, also specular ore; also at Poplar Lodge and Candy River."

Page 359—"8.10 and 11.62 per cent. of copper and 47.56 of lead."



Nipigon River

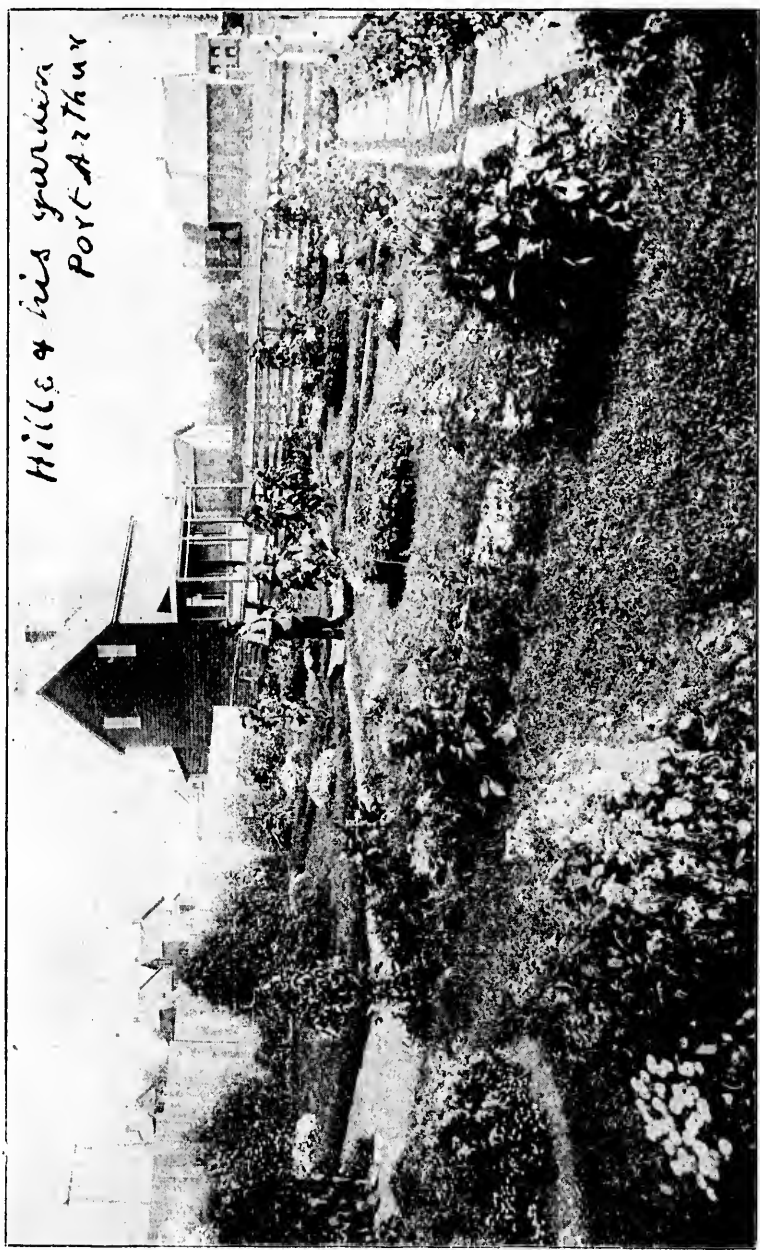
(3) J.F. WELLEY'S RIVER BELOW CAMP WELLEY'S

Spruce Pulp Region St. Joe Riv.

Page 360—"Copper pyrites, purple ore and copper glance."
 Page 362—"Three salt springs."
 Page 363—"Good brick clay, building stone, slate tiles."
 Mr. H. A. Wiley writes:—"I have ex-

amined the country around Black Sturgeon Lake. The land is good for farming purposes; the timber is excellent. I saw fine pine and spruce forests. I discovered what I believe to be a large quantity of specular iron ore, the sample assayed: ferrous ox., 67.02; tit, .00; sulph., .00; phos., .00; this is a high grade Bessemer ore. I filled a three-quart tin pail at night at one of the brine springs; next morning there was over a quarter of an inch of salt on the bottom of the pail."

quantity of specular iron ore, the same - the pail.



Mr. Hille and his Garden, Port Arthur.

