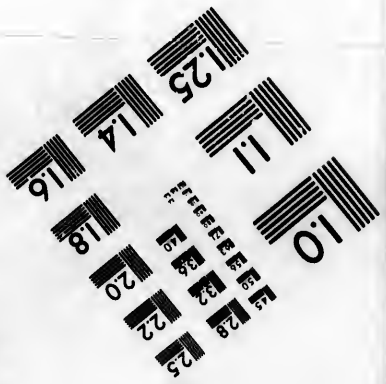
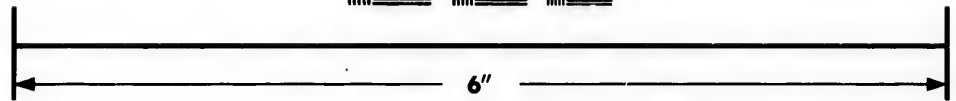
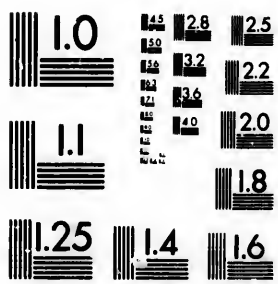


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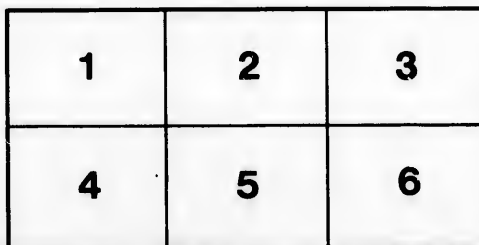
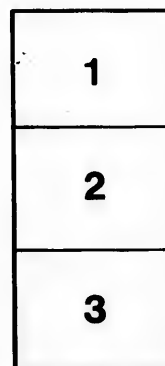
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Ontario

A Vast Land of Great Promise
Awaits the Thrifty Settler.



East Algoma.



Facts About a
Wonderfully
Rich Country
that is Open to
the Home-Seek-
ers of the World.

Ca. 1898

Published by THE SAULT EXPRESS.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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MANITOULIN ISLAND SHEEP RUN.

INTRODUCTION.

There is no desire on the part of any of the settlers in Algoma who have contributed to the contents of this little work to "boom" Algoma; there is no wish on the part of anyone to paint the country in too glowing colors. There is no wish to lead anyone to think the country is a paradise—or to hide its drawbacks or disadvantages. Every country has some disadvantages. It is not denied that Algoma is a rough looking country, a mountainous looking country, a country made up largely of hills and valleys.

And it is this rough appearance which has given Algoma a bad name, so to speak—which has kept back its settlement in the past. People who passed along the great lakes, sailing from the lower lake ports to Lake Superior, and who viewed its rock-bound coast from the deck of a steamer, said it was a rocky country, "nothing but rock;" and people who travelled on the railroad along the main line of the C.P.R. said the same; and when and wherever the word "Algoma" was mentioned people associated it with the idea of a rocky, sterile country, in which successful agriculture was a physical impossibility. And this mistaken idea still to a great extent prevails.

And the only object the compiler has in sending forth this little work is to try and get people to come up here and investigate—look for themselves—and people who have so inquired have always found that the worst thing about Algoma (the only drawback or disadvantage it has, some people say) is its rough appearance.

They have found that instead of the country being all rock, it is a succession of rich alluvial valleys—valleys through which many rivers, creeks and streams, large and small, flow down from the great North Land to the great Lakes and the River St. Mary. They have found out that the rocky ridges or "bluffs" (as they are called in Algoma), are in themselves a blessing, because they serve as a natural wind-break, and furthermore that, as a rule, these very ridges are covered with timber;

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.

Some people would not succeed in any field of immigration no matter how great the inducements and opportunities were, and then again some people seem naturally to be discontented people or grumblers and the new settler coming to Algoma will find probably here and there settlers already in the country who will tell him the seasons are "too short" and the markets are "no good" and that the roads are "no good" in fact that there does not seem to be any good thing about the country. There are some people who go through life with their eyes shut and who do not appreciate or realize the kindness of the "Great Giver of all good gifts." A person of a thankful disposition coming and settling in Algoma and who has sufficient capital to enable him to make a fair start in stock raising or mixed farming would find here a great many things to be thankful for, and for which he would feel gratitude towards the Great Creator, and the man or woman who loves beautiful scenery—picturesque scenery—and who loves nature would appreciate this portion of the Province.

People who are looking for level lands or prairie lands or large stretches of land free of stone or rock had better not come to Algoma. They should go to the prairies of the West or North-West. People who do not like a timbered country should not come here. People who object to the fact of there being timber on the lands—timber which has to be cleared before it can be cultivated or used for sheep raising should not come here. And people who wish to go into grain raising as a specialty should not come here. It is true grains of various kinds have been raised and are, we presume, being raised in Algoma with good success. This is evidenced by the exhibits of grains of various kinds which are displayed every year at the Fall Exhibition of the Eastern Algoma Agricultural Society, held at the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and probably also at the smaller township or branch society exhibitions held through the district. And the fact that grain of various kinds can be successfully grown here is sufficiently evidenced by what settlers living here and there through the District have said in the following pages of this pamphlet, particularly, perhaps, what is said by a miller in this pamphlet,—the name and address of the miller being David Currie, Port Lock, Ont. He apparently thinks wheat can be successfully raised in Algoma. Still there is no reason why farmers in Algoma should go into grain raising as a specialty. In fact we presume that it is generally recognized, even in the older portions of the Province that the farmer of Ontario or of any part of older Canada for that matter, cannot be reasonably expected to compete in grain raising with the farmer of Manitoba and the N.W.T.—a farmer who is raising wheat on the prairies.

Algoma is *par excellent* a sheep raising country and also a country in which mixed farming can be carried on to great advantage. No better evidence can be required as to the fact that this should be a country in which to go into sheep raising or into general farming than the testimony of the settlers already in the District, contained in the following pages and in the exhibits which are yearly shown at the Fall Fairs above mentioned.

There is one other point to which careful attention is called and that is that no one can reasonably expect to succeed in the business, either of sheep raising or mixed farming, except his heart is in the business—except his inclinations run that way. The farmer or the sheep raiser should look upon the business of agriculture or sheep raising as a science or profession. He should not underrate his own calling or avocation. Where you find a farmer dissatisfied with the business of farming and who does not like to live in the country and who prefers to live in the town or village, and who does not believe in the old adage "God made the country and man made the town." One could not reasonably expect such a man to succeed as a farmer or stock raiser, or if he did succeed that he would be happy in his success.

Another point which should be emphasized particularly is that no one can reasonably hope to succeed in either mixed farming or sheep raising except he has sufficient means or capital to enable him to make a fair start in a new country such as this. Of course it has been said, and probably truthfully said, that less means are required to make a fair start at farming in Algoma than in a great many, if not all, the other fields of immigration, but, still one should have sufficient capital to enable him to make a fair start and one trouble with the farmers so far, who have come to this country, has been the fact that as a rule the farmers who have come here have had very little means at all; as a rule, they have not had sufficient capital to enable them make a fair start or to give the country a fair trial, and it is not fair to the District itself to compare it or to compare its success with that of other fields of immigration to which men have gone with capital,—with large means.

For instance: wealthy men and wealthy men's sons have gone to Manitoba and the N.W.T. with considerable capital, and have engaged in farming and stock raising there, and as the old adage says, "Money makes money;" and it is greatly to the credit of this District of Algoma, and it is a proof of the wonderful fertility of the soil and the adaptability of our climate to mixed farming that in spite of the great difficulty which almost every settler in the District has had to contend with—scarcity of money at the start and the lack of

sufficient money to make a fair start—that the District has progressed as rapidly as it has and that the settlers who are in the District, have prospered as well as they have. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that there are few other countries in the world in which, under the same circumstances, settlers could have done so well. One can easily understand what a great drawback it is to a settler starting in the business of farming in a new country to be short of money. Some men, of course, can make a fair start with less money than others can, perhaps, but every man coming here should have sufficient means to enable him to make a fair start and on general principles we would say the more money he has the better.

Of course, in spite of anything we might say in this pamphlet poor men will come here and will take up "free grant" and other lands, and will engage in farming—they will take the risk. Some men will probably consider that even if they have to starve they had better starve here than in the crowded and unhealthy city, and that as long as they have health and strength they stand a fair chance by hard work and saving habits ultimately to succeed. But such men have a very hard "row to hoe." They will find, however, that other men have come to this District equally poor and have, after going through, perhaps, considerable privation, ultimately succeeded.

Some of the settlers in the District who are now doing well probably for the first few years they were here had to work out in the "shanties" and lumber camps to enable them to eke out a living, and it was only after some years that they were able to remain on their farms all the time. But although such men come here, and if they are good men in every sense of the word and men who will make good citizens we wish them every success, yet they are not the men we are anxious to attract to this country. We think it only fair to Eastern Algoma that it should get the same benefit which other fields of immigration have received from the advent of wealthy men and the sons of wealthy men. So far we do not know of a single wealthy man who has settled in Algoma and gone into the business of sheep raising or mixed farming.

It is probably a well-known fact that gentlemen from the Old Country have gone great distances from home to engage in sheep raising as a specialty. They have gone in large numbers to Australia also to South America, we understand, and probably to some far worse places than the District of Eastern Algoma. In fact some times, we believe, English gentlemen have gone to places which were more or less inhospitable and where their circumstances and surroundings could not be said to be comfortable. For instance, in that very in-

teresting book, Lord Brassey's "Voyages of the Yacht 'Sunbeam'" we read of a party of adventurous gentlemen from the Old Country who were discovered by Lord and Lady Brassey, and who were endeavoring to carry on sheep raising in some most wild and inhospitable place towards the extremity of the South American Continent.

Whilst it should not be forgotten that a gentleman from the Old Country coming to Algoma with the intention of engaging in sheep raising or mixed farming will find here within easy distances all the conveniences of life and also if he wishes them a great many of its luxuries and it is to be hoped that from this out people in the Old Country, who have sufficient capital to enable them to make a fair start and who are looking for some locality in which to start sheep raising or mixed farming will not overlook the many inducements and opportunities offered by this portion of Ontario to the right kind of settlers.

As to cattle raising as a specialty; it has been said that there are, in the valleys of some of the rivers or streams in the District, here and there large stretches of low lands which would make excellent lands which would be excellent for ranching purposes, but so far and until lately no one has gone into the business of cattle ranching as a specialty in Algoma. The present owner of the Ranklin Location—lying to the east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie—has, however, turned his large location into a cattle ranch and is clearing the land with the above intention.

It has been abundantly proved that cattle raising can be carried on with great success in Eastern Algoma as an adjunct to mixed farming, but it has not yet, we think, been proved that cattle raising as a specialty would pay here—that remains to be proved.

No one on the North Shore has, we believe, ever tried the business of sheep raising as a specialty. We understand, that on the Manitoulin Island, lying some 200 miles to the east of Sault Ste. Marie, settlers have met with considerable success in the raising of sheep, in fact, one gentleman of Gore Bay has lately gone into the business as a specialty, but one would think that the statements of the settlers which appear in this pamphlet would be almost sufficient evidence on the subject, coupled with the fact that this country is so abundantly watered with streams, creeks and springs, and the fact that white clover seems to be indigenous to the soil and to grow almost everywhere.

THE HISTORY OF ALGOMA—THE PAST.

It would be out of place here to say much about the early history of Algoma, even if much were known. The ancient legendary history of this new country can best perhaps be heard around some Indian camp-fire or from the lips of some old Huron Bay clerk or factor.

There is no certainty as to the origin of the name "Algoma." Some suppose it meant "Land or Lakes of the Algonquins."

The first white men who set foot in what is now known as "New Ontario" were probably those intrepid voyageurs and self-denying missionaries, the Jesuit priests—those courageous men who risked their lives so often and so freely to plant the Emblem of Salvation all over this continent. The city of Marquette on the south shore of Lake Superior, is called after Pere Marquette, one of these intrepid voyageurs. And it is believed that some 200 years ago, and long before any of the present thriving cities in older Ontario were even thought of, there was a Jesuit mission house and church at the Sault. Then came the Hudson Bay Company, who built a fort at the foot of the rapids of the St. Mary's River on the Canadian side, near the site of the present water-power canal. The North-West Trading Company also did business at the Sault for a time, it is said, and built the old "stone-house" near the riverside.

The poet laureate of Canada, M. Frechette, has woven into his verse one little pathetic story about the Sault in the days long gone by, and it is referred to as follows in the article, "A Poet of French Canada," by Paul T. Lafleur, which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly of August, 1889 (page 198):—

"La Drapeau Fantome is an illustration of the skill with which he depicts a touching incident. On a pine-covered cape near the Sault "Sainte Marie, whose musical name our neighbors now vulgarise in the "Soo," the French formerly held a fort, left in charge of a small body of men, at about the time of the Session of Canada to England. The

"guards die of neglect and old age, with the exception of Cadot, an old sergeant. Refusing to believe in the departure of the main body of the French troops, he remains alone for long years undisturbed, except by the voyageurs. He even defies a party of English soldiers, sent to take the fort. Year after year rolls by while the poor old soldier faithfully goes his solitary rounds, hoping against hope, and finally dying like an abandoned animal. The deep pathos of this poem, which finds an echo in the occasional slow movement of its verses, would only be spoiled by quotation."

The last few years have seen many and wonderful changes and great progress.

It is only some thirteen or fourteen years since the mail service to the Sault in winter, was by dog-team over the ice from far-distant Parry Sound and in summer there was only a by-weekly mail by the steamer.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

Now Sault Ste. Marie is within 24 hours' ride from either Montreal or Toronto, and instead of the Indian's canoe on the St. Mary River there are several lines of steamers, many of which equal ocean vessels in both size and equipment. The number and tonnage of the vessels, both passenger and freight, going through the Ship Canals on the Canadian and American sides of the river St. Mary, is very large. Within the last few years the volume of business has so much increased as to necessitate the building of a second canal by the U.S. Government which has lately been opened for traffic, and on the Canadian side the Dominion Government has lately completed a ship canal known as "The Sault Ste. Marie Canal." All these canals are splendid specimens of modern civil engineering.

On the Canadian side of the river there is without doubt one of the greatest water-powers in the world; it having, as one might say, Lake Superior—the largest body of fresh water in the world: an inland sea—for a mill-dam. Visitors to the Sault should see the Water Power Canal and the two immense Pulp Mills which have been erected near its outlet. This immense water power is situated right in the midst of the material for its use. Immense forests of pulp or paper-fibre wood can be found at different places in the District, and within convenient distance of the site of the Water Power Canal. And then again it lies right along the high way of commerce. All the traffic of the Western and North-Western Provinces, States, and Territories has to pass within a comparatively short distance of the immense

water power. The shipping facilities by water could not be greater and it also has rail connection—the C.P.R.

The reader should drop a line to P. Byrne, Esq., the agent of the Government of Ontario, Nottingham Buildings, 19 Brunswick St., Liverpool and ask him to send him or her a copy of two pamphlets published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. (1.) "Ontario, the Premier Province of Canada, a Review of its Resources in Field, Forest and Mine." This pamphlet contains several beautiful photographs, including a very fine view of the new Pulp Mill, or mills, at Sault Ste. Marie, and a view of the Locks on the Canadian Sault Canal. (2.) "Our Northern District." This pamphlet contains a map which will be found to be of great interest to the prospective settler in Algoma as it shows the country between the Michipicoten Gold Fields on the west, and the Ottawa River, which in part is the boundary of the Province of Ontario, on the east. Both these pamphlets contain a great deal of very valuable and interesting information.

OTHER WATER POWERS.

Here and there through the District can be found water powers which only need developing to be made of considerable value. All along the North Shore there seems to be a succession of rivers and creeks, and doubtless in time several water powers will be developed here and there through the District. These water powers could be used for saw mills or for woollen or carding mills.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF ALGOMA.

There seems to be no doubt that Eastern Algoma and Western Nipissing as well as, of course, what is known as Western Algoma, possess very great mineral wealth, copper, gold, galena, platinum, plumbago, nickel, iron and asbestos apparently have been discovered at different points in Eastern Algoma and Western Nipissing. The best mine for the settler who is a farmer or sheep raiser, in our opinion, is "Mother Earth," and we advise settlers coming to New Ontario to stick to their farming and stock-raising and leave exploring and "prospecting" to others. There is one thing, however, about the subject attractive to farmers, and that is this: if Algoma has all this mineral wealth, and no doubt she has a great deal of it, then it insures, one would naturally think, good markets for all time to come, because the delvers after hidden wealth must eat and drink, and be clothed, and, furthermore, in Algoma, unlike any other mining country under the

sun, we are told, mining and agriculture can be carried on almost side by side, and the producer and consumer live almost close together.

THE WAHNAPIITAE GOLD FIELDS.

There seems to be no doubt that the Wahnapiitae District, situated about 150 miles north-east of Sault Ste. Marie and commencing some 20 miles north-east of the town of Sudbury, is a very promising field and considerable prospecting has already been done in that District, and more or less development and it is to be hoped that as a result of this exploration and development work there will be, one of these days an active mining camp in the Wahnapiitae District.

THE MICHIPICOTEN GOLD FIELDS.

A good deal has been heard lately concerning the Michipicoten District and a good deal of prospecting work has already been done there, and that District will doubtless be the scene of a good deal of future prospecting and development work and it seems to be believed by a good many people that the Michipicoten gold fields will prove to be very rich. Michipicoten lies about 125 miles north-west of Sault Ste. Marie, and this latter town should certainly expect to be the supply centre for Michipicoten if it becomes the busy mining "camp" which it is confidently expected by some people to be.

COPPER PROSPECTS.

Some people seem to believe that promising copper prospects will, one of these days, be as valuable as promising gold prospects, and that a good copper mine will be as valuable as a good gold mine. It is said that copper is sure to be of great commercial value; in fact that it is valuable now, and here and there between the Michipicoten gold fields, lying to the north-west of the "The Sault," in Eastern Algoma, and the Wahnapiitae gold fields, lying in Western Nipissing to the north-east of the Sault, an intervening stretch of country of some 275 miles in length, several promising copper prospects—claims containing promising indications of copper—have been found and it is confidently believed that one of these days this intervening stretch of country will be known as a rich copper country. Lord Douglas, of Hawick, has procured English capital to re-open the famous Bruce Mines copper mines, situate on the north shore of Lake Huron, about 50 miles east of the Sault, and miners have also been at work this

winter opening up the Michipicoten Island copper mines. Michipicoten Island lies about 30 miles in from the north shore of Lake Superior and about 125 miles north-west from the Sault.

People interested in the mineral wealth of Algoma should write to the Director, Bureau of Mines, Toronto, Ontario, and ask him to send to them the Report of the Bureau of Mines, vol. 7, first part, 1898, and they should notice what is said about the Michipicoten Mining Division, pages 101-106, and they should notice the map of the Michipicoten Mining Division given in that reports. That map, it will be noticed, shows the relative position of the Michipicoten gold fields to the "twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie."

Sault Ste. Marie is probably in about the centre of the large mineral belt between Michipicoten on the north-west and Wahnapiatae on the north east and inclusive of those belts, but, the town of Sudbury probably will always be the supply centre for the Wahnapiatae gold fields as they lie so close to the latter town.

The farmers of Eastern Algoma and Western Nipissing will doubtless find that as development work is commenced and carried on in these two districts good markets will be found for the product which is raised and grown by the farmers in these two Districts, and the more actively the mining operations are carried on the more active will the markets be it is supposed. As will be noticed in the letter from the Director of the Bureau of Mines to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 10th March 1898 and which is bound in with the Report above mentioned. Some other documents are being prepared and printed which will be of great public interest, including the Report by Prof. Coleman of the School of Practical Science on the Geology of the gold fields of Northern Ontario and the Report of Prof. Willmott, of MacMaster University, on the Michipicoten Mining Division. When these reports are ready they can also be procured on application to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Toronto, Ont.

MERCHANTABLE HARDWOOD.

In some parts of Eastern Algoma there are fine forests of black birch and maple. Some oak also is found in the District and in some places that valuable variety of maple called curly or bird's-eye maple. Some of the townships lying to the north-west of Sault Ste. Marie, contain a large amount of valuable merchantable maple and birch, as well as some oak and cedar; elm trees are also sometimes found. As a rule it is believed that in Eastern Algoma the hardwood is found on the high lands and on the lands which are as a rule considered not as

valuable for agricultural purposes as the lower lands. It is believed that in this part of the Province pulp or paper-fibre wood—soft woods—and other varieties of soft woods are found on the lower lands—the lands which are considered best for agricultural purposes. The hardwood is chiefly found on high lands—the lands which should be considered very valuable for sheep raising. However, it is believed that, as a rule, even in the hardwood portions of the country there are frequently found flats of low lands containing splendid land for general farm purposes and the probability is that a man wishing to go into sheep raising on this high land would generally be able to find within a reasonable distance sufficient lower lands—arable land—on which he could carry on mixed farming with great success. Even if a settler were going into sheep raising as a specialty he would in any case probably wish to have a few acres of good tillable lands so that he could grow all the crops he would need for the use of his sheep during the winter and so that he could grow oats and hay for his horses and cattle if he kept any, and he would also need a good garden. Of course the settler, before deciding as to the locality in which to settle, should have a very careful examination of the property made so that he would know exactly how much good arable land he could count on. The selection of land for a farm or a sheep ranch is, of course, a very important question and one would not wish to decide too hastily on such a point, especially as in some parts of the District the character of the land and of the timber is very changeable, one quarter section may contain some very valuable land and a large quantity of exceedingly valuable timber while an adjoining quarter section might not be nearly so desirable, perhaps might not be considered worth acquiring at all.

As to the value of the birch and maple in the hardwood sections of Algoma, the attention of the reader is called to two very interesting articles which appear on pages 16 to 18 of the pamphlet previously mentioned, "Our Northern Districts." As the matter is of great interest to a prospective settler we quote the following paragraph from the pamphlet referred to:—

"NEW FOREST INDUSTRIES."

"Within the last few years there has been a great change, immensely advantageous to the settler, in the value of the woods other than pine. For instance, the pulpwood trade is assuming great proportions. For this purpose, spruce and poplar, which may be said to be the prevailing kinds in these Districts and in which the quantity standing is simply unimagined, have now a ready market, and the settler can

"find steady work in cutting and hauling these woods to the sides of the railways or the water's edge where a good price is paid for them. "It is evident, too, that the manufacture of the wood into pulp will soon become a large industry in Algoma and Nipissing, where the grinding, crushing or other treatment can be accomplished cheaply by water power, and the carriage of the product and the raw material effected by the same means."

Another industry that has expanded rapidly in the last few years is the getting out of hardwood. The use of hardwood for flooring and finishing may be said to be just becoming general. The consumption has increased enormously of late, and as is often the case when production takes place on a large scale the price to the consumer has gone down considerably while the price to the first producer has gone up. In the early days of the settlement of this Province, hardwood that would now be worth the farms it was on many times over, was burned up to get rid of it, or for the sake of the few miserable cents that could be had for the potash leached from the ashes. Even in the Muskoka country, in which settlement dates back some 25 or 30 years, the hardwood had to be destroyed to get rid of it. Now, the settlers around Lakes Muskoka, Joseph, Rosseau, and probably in other parts are getting \$6.50 to \$8. per 1000 feet for hardwood logs delivered on the shores—a rate which pays handsomely to work for. The Algoma and Nipissing settler will not have to wait long before all his standing merchantable hardwood is as good to him as so much money in the bank.

PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES AND THEIR USES.

The pine is not sold to the settler with the land but is reserved by the Crown and dealt with in another way, of which more elsewhere. The species found are *Pinus Strobus*, white pine; *P. Resinosa*, red pine; *P. Banksiana*, Banksian or scrub pine; *P. Ridiga*, pitch pine.

The black birch grows in these districts to a size which astonishes persons familiar with the tree farther south. Specimens of two or three feet in diameter are common, and occurring as they do in clumps, the cost of handling is reduced to a minimum. At present there is a great demand for this wood as a substitute for cherry, which when cut properly and stained it resembles so closely that only an expert can tell them apart. The white birch also grows here to a very large size. This is not the same species as the white birch, *Betula alba*, which grows as a small tree over the Eastern Provinces and New England

but is a large straight growing tree, *Betula Papyracea*, furnishing sheets of bark sometimes large enough in a single sheet to make a good sized canoe.

The white cedar, *Thuja occidentalis*, is common and grows to a large size. Its wood is soft, light, fine-grained and easily worked. It splits easily to almost any thinness. The Indians use it, split very thin, for lining their bark canoes. It is the most durable of northern woods, standing exposure in the most trying situations. Indoors it is almost imperishable. The consumption is so enormous for fence posts, building posts, sidewalks railway ties, telegraph poles, paving blocks, small boat building and other purposes, that the value of it in the bush is sure to increase rapidly.

The balsam fir or balsam spruce, *Abies Balsamea*, grows with a very straight trunk and the outline of a slender cone. It is a very useful tree to the settler, but has no great commercial value. Its resinous juice, hardened by exposure, furnishes the chewing gum affected by schoolgirls, and the Canadian balsam is used medicinally and as an antiseptic application to wounds.

The hemlock, *Abies Canadensis* is a tree of great and increasing value. Its bark is now being got out in vast quantities for tanning purposes, and is worth about \$3. to \$3.50 per cord according to situation. The wood is of poor quality, but is superior to pine for purposes in which strength is wanted and weight is not an objection. The grain is coarse, crooked and splint-red. It makes excellent bridge timber, and its cheapness compared with pine brings it into use for coverings of roofs, barns, rough flooring, etc.

Spruce, black and white, *Abies Nigr* and *A. Alba*, are very abundant their frequency increasing as we go north. Spruce wood is strong light and elastic. For masts and spars it has no superior. Within the last few years it has come into use for papermaking. It is probable that the paper on which this is printed is composed entirely of spruce and poplar pulp. The business of getting out logs for pulp has assumed great dimensions.

The poplar is a very common tree in the north and is very valuable for pulp wood. The commonest species are, *Populus tremuloids aspen*, common poplar the thick bark is used by fishermen as a substitute for cork for net floats; *P. balsamifera*, balsam poplar, balm Gilead, rough barked poplar, cotton wood, white wood, and *P. grandidentata*, large toothed poplar.

The tamarac, *Larix Americana*, is the one native coniferous tree which sheds its leaves in the fall. It attains large size in this district, its straight slender trunk rendering it very useful for many purposes.

Its wood is light colored, strong, durable and close grained and has the property of not splitting, so that it is much used for mauls, beetles, etc. It makes good ship knees, railway ties, and ship timber while for joints and rafters it is unexcelled.

The oak *Quercus alba* and *rubra* has many uses, its wood being well suited for implements, carriages, sleighs and cooperage. The white oak, which attains a height of 60 to 80 feet, is the best variety. Its grain is straight, and the wood light colored, strong, elastic and very durable. The wood of the red oak varies more according to the locality, and the tree is more generally diffused.

The maple, *Acer*, gives a wood which is very hard and close grained, and is now much used for flooring and finishing in house work, and is highly ornamental when polished. It is not durable when exposed to the weather, but for heavy furniture, carriages, railway cars, etc., it is excellent. Peculiar twisted grains are frequently found, called curly and bird's-eye maple, which make handsome cabinet work, and are worth a good price. The sap of the tree is boiled down into syrup and sugar and a good price can be obtained in the cities and towns for any that can be warranted genuine.

The elm is one of the handsomest of Canadian trees. Grown in the forest it is one of the tallest, with a straight stem and an umbrella top. It prefers low, humid soil. Its wood is tough, resists the wedge, is not so strong as oak and less elastic than ash. It has many uses and is especially valuable for piling or wharf building. The white or swamp elm, *Ulmis Americana*, goes very far north and reaches a height of 70 or 80 feet and a diameter of six to eight feet. The slippery or red elm, *U. Fulva*, is a smaller tree found along streams. Its wood is hard, reddish and very tough. The inner bark is mucilaginous and is much used in household medicine as an alterative and for the making of poultices. Rock elm, *U. Racemosa*, is a large tree. Its wood has fine grain, is heavy and susceptible of good polish. It is largely used in making wagons, wheels, agricultural implements and heavy furniture.

All of the above trees possess considerable commercial value at any place not too remote from market. Having in view the rise that is taking place in their value and the increasing scarcity nearer the manufacturing centres, it will be folly for the settler to burn up any more straight logs for the sake of getting rid of them.

In reading the articles in "Our Northern Districts," from which we have just quoted, the reader will notice that the *beech* and *basswood* are also mentioned. The compiler has heard that these two last named varieties of timber are not found on the North Shore although it is said that the beech tree is found on the Manitoulin Island.

When a settler is building his residence, especially if he is living in a hardwood section of the country, one would think he would use more or less hardwood in the building and finishing of his house, at any rate if he lives within a reasonable distance of a saw mill. He would find that birch and maple in narrow alternate strips would make a very pretty flooring as well as being one that would be very substantial. It would be hard to find a prettier material for flooring than birch and maple especially if it is oiled occasionally.

CHURCHES.

One of the first enquiries which will be made by a right thinking man proposing to settle in any new country will be as to whether or not there is a church or place in which Divine worship is regularly held in the vicinity of his proposed home. It will be remembered that one of the first acts performed in patriarchal times on the part of the man who was settling in a new place of residence was to erect an altar to God. The simple act of building this altar was an expression on the part of the builder of his gratitude to the great Creator—the great Giver of all good gifts—and an acknowledgment of his belief in God and his desire to follow His commandments.

A right thinking man seeking a new home would always be actuated by the same spirit—the same sentiment.

The settler coming to Eastern Algoma will find all, or nearly all, the branches of the great Church Militant, working hard in the cause of the Master, and they will be glad to notice that with the growth and advancement of the District, and with the increase in its population, churches or places of Divine worship have been increased. He will notice with pleasure that almost everywhere within this large territory, at any rate within that portion of it which is at all fairly well settled, and even in portions of it which are as yet but sparsely sett'ed, the Word of God is frequently, and in a great many cases regularly preached by clergymen, priests and missionaries of different denominations and in cases where there are not already places of Divine worship erected, services are frequently and sometimes regularly held in country school houses. Some of the branches of the great Church Militant may almost be said to vie with one another in their efforts to advance the cause of the Master in this great and growing District, and the greatest praise must be accorded to the arduous and self-denying zeal of the priests and ministers and missionaries who are laboring and have labored so faithfully in this District.

The town of Sault Ste. Marie is the See town of the Missionary

Diocese of Algoma. The present Bishop of Algoma is His Lordship the Right Rev. George Thornloe, D.C.L. The territory known as Eastern Algoma is part of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough. The present Bishop of that Diocese being His Lordship the Right Rev. Richard Alfonse O'Connor, Peterborough.

Algoma is a "District" in the Methodist Church and the Rev. S. G. Stone, D.D., of Sault Ste. Marie, is the present chairman of the Algoma District.

There are many adherents of the Presbyterian Church of Canada residing in Eastern Algoma, and this territory, we think, forms a Presbytery called the "Algoma Presbytery." If the compiler remembers rightly, the Rev. W. A. Duncan, M.A.B.L., of Sault Ste. Marie, was the first Moderator of the Algoma Presbytery.

The Baptists have a very pretty little church at Sault Ste. Marie, but at the present moment they have no regular pastor, the former incumbent, Rev. G. W. Downing, having recently accepted an invitation to a Pennsylvania church.

Any of the above clerical gentlemen, we feel sure, would be glad to give any information in their power to anyone who write them concerning the District of Eastern Algoma.

SCHOOLS.

The education of the young is not being neglected in "New Ontario." Pretty little school houses can be seen here and there along the country roads and it may be said that "the school master is abroad in the land."

There is a useful provision of the Ontario School Law relating to sparsely settled portions of the country under which a few settlers who wish to form a school section in their neighborhood can, on petitioning the proper authorities, have a "School Section" established and the Ontario Government, we understand, assists these new schools in the sparsely settled portions of the country by a yearly money grant. Of course, if a settler has the means he probably might prefer to have his children taught in his own home, to employ a governess, or, perhaps, where two or three gentlemen of sufficient means settled in the same neighborhood they might prefer to employ between them the services of a governess for their families.

Two excellently equipped public schools and a Separate school are to be found in Sault Ste. Marie, and a movement is now on foot for the establishment of an High School at that point for the accommodation of the pupils of that town and surrounding country who may

desire higher education than that attainable in the public schools. This will give the scholars of Algoma an opportunity of going right up to the Universities without being required to leave the District for such preparation.

There are Universities in the city of Toronto, and in other places in older Canada, some of which are known to some extent in the Old Country.

FLY TIME.

A settler going to any new country, we presume, will meet with mosquitoes and, perhaps, black flies, to a greater or less extent. It is said that the mosquitoes found in Algoma are not as large or as troublesome as those found further west, but they are sufficiently large and vigorous to be very annoying and troublesome, particularly during the time commonly known as "fly time."

There is also a large fly which is particularly annoying to horses and cattle during three or four weeks in the year. We presume a person going to a new country and especially until the country gets properly cleared up and drained, expects to be troubled during a certain portion of the summer with flies, but we do not think that the flies are worse in Algoma than in other fields of immigration. Every settler coming to Algoma should have foresight enough when building his residence to provide sufficient protection during the summer from flies, and the obtaining of such protection is only a matter of comparatively very small expense.

One should have an extra half window or sash made of mosquito wire. This should be attached outside the windows during the summer time. Then also there should be additional or outside doors made of this wire. It would be well also that these doors should be provided with springs so that they will shut automatically. The doors and windows in milk houses and dairies could if thought advisable be similarly provided, and the same could be done with respect to stables both for horses and cattle and also the "folds" for sheep. The furnishing of these additional doors and windows covered with mosquito wire would not entail any very considerable expense and it would add largely to the comfort of the occupants of the house and also to the occupants of the stables and folds. If this simple method is followed no one need be troubled indoors at all with flies. It is to be regretted that the settlers in Algoma do not more generally provide themselves with the simple remedy which has been suggested above. A good many probably depend either upon keeping the doors and win-

dows shut as much as possible during the worst days in fly time, or else by the making "smudges" or smoldering fires in the vicinity of the house and stables to keep off the flies.

There is one objection to the use of smudges in addition to the fact that the smoke is very unpleasant to inhale, and that is that there is more or less danger of fire catching from a smudge. In fact fires have often occurred from the habit of people setting out these smudges to keep away mosquitoes and other flies. No settler coming to Algoma need be alarmed by anything he or she may hear concerning mosquitos or flies if they would adopt the method which has been suggested above to provide the house, dairies, stables, etc., with mosquito wire doors and windows.

It is also extremely advisable, if not absolutely necessary, that during the worst of fly time, say at least during three or four weeks, some shelter should be provided for cattle to which they could resort during the heat of the day. Where it is found convenient the cattle should be allowed to remain in their stables during the heat of the day and go out to feed at night, when they would not be molested so much by the heat or the flies. If the cattle are pastured at too great a distance from the stables to allow them to thus shelter themselves from the flies a building should be put up at some convenient place in the pasture field large enough to permit the cattle to go there out of way of the flies during the day time. Such a building would not of course cost much. No humane man would allow his cattle to remain out during the heat of the day at the time the flies are so bad. For about three or four weeks in summer there is a fly which is a great pest to cattle and horses and they suffer a great deal from this fly if allowed to remain outside during the day time. Of course they can be let out at night when the flies are not so annoying and they can feed all night. This period known as "fly time" during which cattle should be housed in the day time, only lasts a comparatively short time; some three or four weeks as a rule.

As to horses everyone should provide a "fly net" for his horse to wear during summer, or at any rate during fly time. No thoughtful man would allow his horse to go without a fly net at this time and it might be found advisable perhaps for one to use a fly net on his horse generally through the summer if it is found to add to the comfort of the horse.

Even looking at the matter from a selfish and utilitarian point of view, it pays the owner of an animal to be kind to it and to treat it humanely. No Christian man would wish to act otherwise than kindly and humanely to "our four-footed animals."

"He prayeth best who loveth best
"All things both great and small
"For the dear Lord who loveth us
"He made, and loveth all."

FROM SUDBURY WEST.

At Sudbury, the junction between the Soo Branch and the Main Line, are many large nickel mines in active operation. There is also much good land about it and for two or three stations west on the Main Line. This country is to a great extent settled near the Main Line, but southwards towards the Soo Branch there are still hundreds of excellent homesteads.

THE SOO BRANCH.

We will now travel south and west from Sudbury along the Soo Branch. The Stations between Sudbury and Cutler have much good land all about them, notwithstanding the very forbidding aspect of the country. From Sudbury to Algoma the railway follows the valleys of the Vermillion and Spanish Rivers, through gorges where the rock has been heaved up mightily upon both sides. We are now descending to a lower latitude and note some improvement in the climate.

From Spanish River to Algoma Mills the settler begins to feel the advantage of having navigation facilities as well as the railway.

ALGOMA TO THE SOO.

Without doubt from an agricultural point of view, the tract from Blind River to Sault-Ste. Marie and Batchawaung Bay, is the best portion of Eastern Algoma.

Each of the following stations, viz., Dean Lake, Dayton, Thessalon, Bruce Mines, Desbarats, Isbester, Echo Bay and Garden River, will develop about them a substantial agricultural town. In some cases there will be more than this. To the north of all these stations is found a large stretch of country well mineralized and having much good soil.

From Algoma to Michipicoten is one long stretch of mineralized ridges, covering perhaps 20% of the land, upon an average; another 60% of the surface consists of excellent agricultural land, and the balance is taken up with lakes and rivers. The character of the country is eminently adapted to successful mixed farming. All this

district will grow excellent spring and fall wheat. Apples do very well. Many competent judges have pronounced it to be the best grass growing country in Canada.

Some of these stations afford greater advantages than others; for instance Thessalon whose river affords water powers and which has to the north of it a large tract of excellent land has many prosperous settlers to support it.

Desbarats station has perhaps more good agricultural land tributary to it than any other individual station, because in addition to its immediately surrounding good soil in the Townships of Tarbutt, Tarbutt Additional and Johnston, it is the railway station for the St. Joseph Island, which is as large as the Island of Montreal, and as fertile, and which is blessed with a good climate.

There is a good water power available for manufacturing purposes here, and about one mile from Desbarats Station, with a level road thereto is one of the finest harbors of America. It is practically land locked and so large as to have been selected by the British Admiralty as a naval harbor. There is still a large extent of vacant lands near this railway station and on St. Joseph Island.

Sir William Logan made an extensive geological survey from Desbarats Lake to Michipicoten and Magpie Rivers, and pronounced it then to be one of the richest mineral districts in Canada. Based upon his explorations a base line was surveyed from Chesley Township to Magpie, which can still be followed. Recent discoveries about the head-waters of the Echo, Garden and Goulais Rivers, and at Michipicoten fully confirm his report.

North of Garden River station are four new townships, whose survey has just been completed, and which are open for settlement. These are rich in minerals. We would strongly advise land hunters to look at these and at the lands about Desbarats.

WHAT THE MANAGER OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE SAYS.

"The Canadian Bank of Commerce opened their Sault Ste. Marie Branch in the month of April 1889, ten years ago, during which time I have been in continuous charge as manager and in close touch with the business interests, not only of this town, but of the whole of the Eastern portion of the District, which embraces to a considerable extent the agricultural portion of the community. A glance at the position of this town ten years ago compared with its present position may not be uninteresting, but I will only refer to a few of the main points relating to the growth of the town and its greatly improv-

ed condition as a place of residence, or a temporary resort for summer visitors. Since 1889 the population of the town has risen from about 1500 to over 4000.

The Ship Canal has been built at the cost of some \$4,000,000. It is one of the largest locks in the world and has the greatest capacity for length and depth of any lock in America, if not in the world.

The water power canal has been developed and utilized. This is beyond any question the most easily controlled water power in America and is destined, in the near future, to be taxed to its utmost capacity which is in the neighborhood of 50,000 h.p. Already several large industries are furnished with power by this great canal, viz. The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company; The Algoma Iron Works Co.; The Lake Superior Carbide Works and other minor industries. The extensive and beautiful buildings of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, charmingly situated at the rapids, in close proximity to the Ship Canal, are worth travelling miles to see. Summer visitors find the neighborhood of the rapids a most interesting and delightful spot to spend a hot afternoon watching the great lake steamers pass up and down through the lock, or if they wish a short trip up the river to Pointe Aux Pins, a staunch little steamer is at their service every two or three hours in the day.

The splendid water and light services of The Tagona Water and Light Company are now largely availed of by the residents of the town, many homes being lighted by electricity and supplied with water direct from the rapids which has been pronounced by analysts to be absolutely pure. This Company has also the contracts for lighting the streets and supplying the town with water for fire protection, etc.

The District of Algoma possesses remarkably rich resources in timber, minerals, fisheries, and the product of the farm. A great injustice has been done to this District by casual visitors and travellers depicting it as a land of forbidding aspect and barren, simply because it appears so to them from a car window or the deck of a steamer, while ignorant of the fact that thousands of smiling farms and comfortable homes lie in the fertile valleys and uplands beyond the rocky and frowning barriers that mark Algoma's front. I am firmly of the opinion that this District offers better inducements to the intending settler of small or moderate means, than any other portion of the continent. To enumerate all the advantages, however, in detail would occupy altogether too much space but I cannot refrain from briefly referring to a few of them foremost of which stand those due to the climate. I venture to say that people in this District enjoy better health and are more rugged than in any other part of Canada, and

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that is saying a good deal. I have never heard of even a partial failure of crops due to climatic conditions and at times when lower Ontario and Quebec have been parched brown by the hot sun during a season of drought the Algoma meadows remained green and luxuriant, with sheep, catt'e, etc., contented, fat and happy in the enjoyment of good pasturage and an abundance of water flowing in the numerous streams, many of which proceed from springs in the rocks and never fail. What more favorable conditions could be imagined or desired for the production of butter and cheese? There is not a section of the whole of North America possessing equal advantages with Algoma in this respect. I have known one acre of land to produce four tons of hay and a large field to average over three tons to the acre, which establishes the claim of Algoma to be one of the best grass growing sections in America, if not in the world; and yet with these great advantages in her favor thousands of tons of hay are imported every season much of which comes from the United States. This fact indicates one of the needs of the District which is immigration; thousands of acres of fertile lands remain in an uncleared and uncultivated condition while farm products of every description are brought in from lower Ontario and the United States. We import immense quantities of bacon, butter, cheese, eggs, beef, fruit and vegetables. All these articles could be and should be produced by our own farmers. If they were to do this the large sums of money which we send annually to other parts of the country and to the United States would circulate in the District and we would not hear so much about the scarcity of cash. How can money be plentiful if we send it out of the District to buy commodities we ought to produce ourselves. The farmers of Algoma have the best home market for what they have to sell and receive better prices than are paid in any other section of Canada, but the majority of them do not seem to realize it and many of them do not give proper attention to their farms, in fact many of our so-called farmers are not farmers at all, but simply make a pretence of farming, in order to take up some land containing pine or pulp wood which they sell at good prices but which seldom enriches them. What the District needs most is a class of farmers who will devote their time and energies strictly to the industry of agriculture and this kind of a farmer may be sure of success. Several farmers have gone from here to Manitoba, remained there a few years and returned with somewhat changed ideas as to the relative merits of the two places. In this District it may be said that what a farmer has he can hold. His profits in any one year may not be as large as they are in some other sections but they are certain to be good every year, so he does not run

the risk of being set back four or five years by a complete and disastrous failure of crops as often happened to farmers in less favored localities.

I am glad to know that the Ontario Government is making efforts to bring the great advantages of the District more prominently into notice and I sincerely hope that the pamphlet which is now being published by the *Sault Express* will be the means of attracting many farmers to Algoma."

D. MCGREGOR,
MANAGER, THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

NEWLY SURVEYED TOWNSHIPS.

Acting under instructions from the Indian Department I recently finished surveying the Townships of Kehoe and Duncan which are situated a few miles north east of Sault Ste. Marie and contain a large area of excellent agricultural land. The township of Duncan, lying immediately north of the Indian reserve, contains over 17,000 acres, of which 14,000 are available for farming purposes, and allowing 160 acres for each family would sustain about 90 families; this is exclusive of 3,000 acres already sold for mining purposes. The land is generally a rich vegetable or sandy loam soil, overlying gravel and clay and is easily drained. The timber is principally hard wood, maple, birch, etc., most of the pine has been taken off years ago. It is easy of access by what is called the Victoria road running north of Garden River Station to the Victoria Mine which is situate on the north boundary of the township.

The township of Kehoe is beautifully situated, lying north of the township of Meredith and McDonald, with the Indian lands and the township of Duncan on the west. The Echo River and Lake passes through it from a central point on the Eastern boundary to the southwest corner, emptying into Echo Bay on Lake George, Echo Lake being on the level with Lake George. There is already a fairly good road from the Government road at Echo Bridge along the east bank of Echo River and Lake to the centre of the township where the best land is situate. This township contains about 27,000 acres, about 17,000 acres of which are available for farming purposes the balance being water and mining locations. The development of the mineral resources of both these townships will greatly assist the development of the farming lands. The soil is similar to that of Duncan but deeper with more clay surface, and is well adapted for farming.

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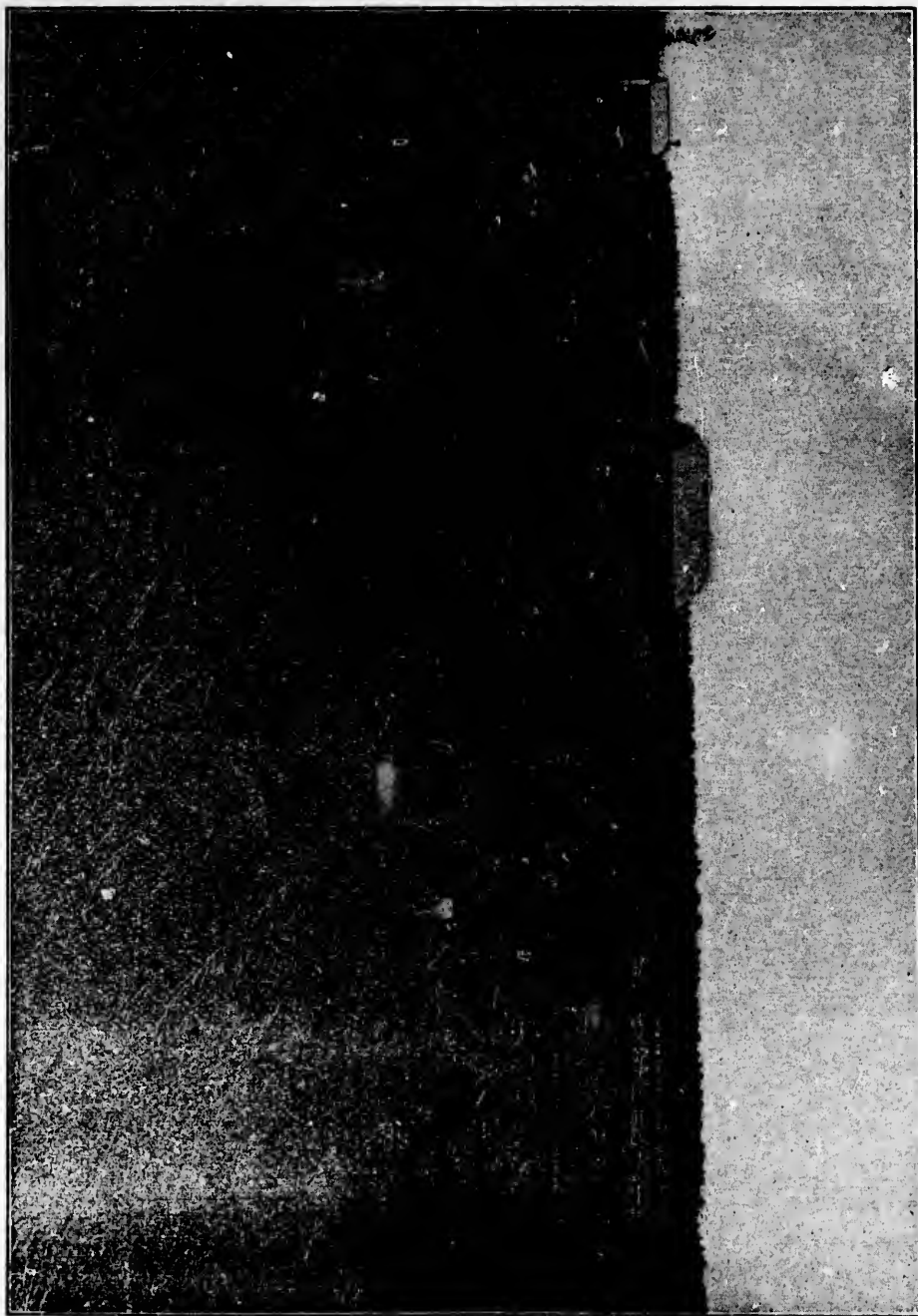
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DRAWING IN HAY THREE MILES FROM SAULT STE. MARIE. Photo by Dunlop.



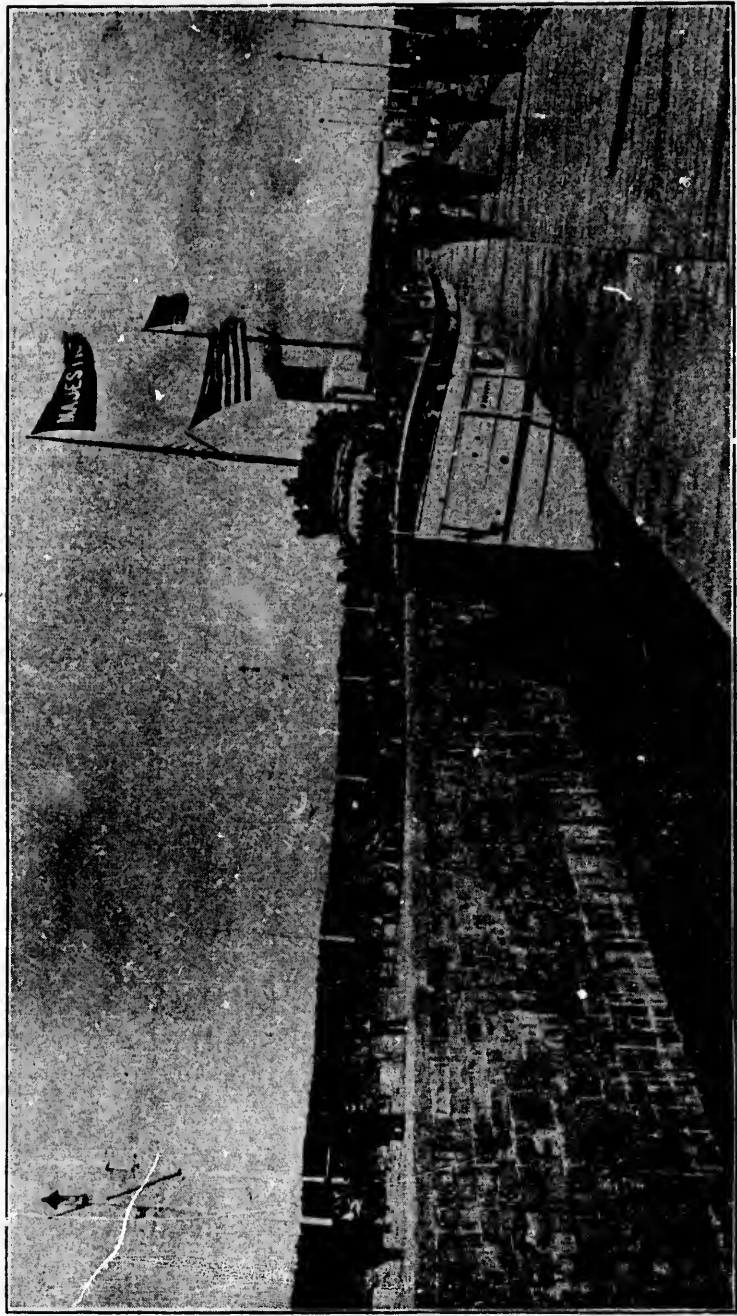


VIEW OF THE SAULT STE. MARIE PULP & PAPER CO.'S MILLS AND TAIL RACES.

VIEW OF THE SAULT STE. MARIE PULP & PAPER CO.'S MILLS AND TAIL RACKS.

FARM SCENE FOUR MILES FROM SAULT STE. MARIE. Photo. by Dunlap, Soo, Ont.





VIEW OF THE MAJESTIC IN THE LOCK AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE CANAL.

Hay, fall wheat, oats, peas, rye, and all kinds of vegetables can be raised with profit to the farmer.

Both these townships are well watered by numerous small lakes and streams most of which are well stocked with fish.

THOS. BYRNE, O.L.S.

LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT AND LAND REGULATIONS.

The Ontario Government have for sale and location in "New Ontario" thousands of acres of desirable lands extremely suitable for sheep raising and mixed farming. Some are Free Grant Lands, some 20 cents an acre and some 50 cts an acre—easy "settlement duties." Amongst others may be named the north-west portion of the township of Prince—north-west of the Sault—and the east half of the township of Vankoughnet—north of the Sault. This latter half township has recently been placed on the market. The east half of Aweres township will probably also soon be placed on the market. The west halves of Vankoughnet and Aweres and the townships of Pennefather and Dennis and some other lands in the neighborhood of Goulaie Bay and Batchewaung Bay are Indian surrendered lands open for settlement at 50 cents an acre, easy settlement duties. There are also the townships of Kehoe and Duncan, in the neighborhood of Garden River, recently surveyed and open for settlement. Lands in these last named townships are sold by the Indian Department at 65 cents per acre, subject to settlement duties. There are also desirable timbered lands situate within 6 or 8 miles of Sault Ste. Marie and owned by private parties and estates which can be obtained from say \$5. to \$12. an acre, according to location.

BANKING FACILITIES.

There are two Chartered Banks at Sault Ste. Marie: The Canadian Bank of Commerce and The Imperial Bank of Canada.

The Old Country agencies of the above Banks respectively are:—Great Britain: The Bank of Scotland; Lloyd's Bank Limited, 52 Lombard St., London, E.C.

The New York agents of these Banks respectively are—New York: 16, Exchange Place, Alexander Laird & William Grey, Agents; The Agent's Bank of Montreal, New York.

Settlers can easily get drafts cashed or monies placed to their credit at either of the above Banks.

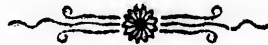
VIEW OF THE MAJESTIC IN THE LOCK AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE CANAL.

The American and Canadian Express Companies have also Agencies at Sault Ste. Marie and Express Orders on these Companies can be cashed there. There is also a P. O. Money Order Office at Sault Ste. Marie, also at nearly all offices on the Soo Branch.

HOW TO REACH THE SAULT—ROUTES FOR TRAVEL.

There are several Ocean S.S. Lines running to Halifax, Montreal and St. John, &c. From Montreal the Old Country settler can proceed to the Sault, if he likes, by rail. Splendid equipped passenger trains—C.P.R. "Soo Line"—run through from Montreal to the Sault in about 20 or 24 hours. Sleeping cars run through without change. Good dining car service *en route*. Or if the passenger prefers he can proceed by rail from Montreal to Owen Sound, Collingwood, Windsor or Sarnia and then proceed to the Sault by steamer. Some splendidly equipped steamers sail from the above ports.

If the traveller prefers instead of taking a through boat he can take one of the "local boats" which sail up to the Sault by way of "the North Channel" or "Inside Route," calling in at the different ports along the North Shore and on the Islands. The traveller will find the trip on the fresh water from either of the lower lake ports we have mentioned to the Sault a beautiful one during the summer season and the scenery, especially that of "the inside route," is grand and picturesque in some parts of the route, and among the large number of small islands dotted over the route it is an ever-changing panorama of beauty.



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WHAT THE FARMERS SAY.

In the spring and summer of 1892 a document entitled "Algoma Farmers Testify" was circulated amongst the settlers all over the district. It was filled up by testimony from hundreds of settlers.

It reads "we have much pleasure in stating that we sincerely believe Algoma today offers the best and greatest inducements possible to farmers and colonists seeking to make a comfortable home for themselves. We confidently believe that any man willing to work and having a practical knowledge of farming or stock raising can do well here, and get on even if he has no money or very little, there being abundance of work in the winter months in the lumber camps, mines, etc., and especially do we believe that the fertile District of Algoma offers the greatest possible inducements to a farmer or stock raiser having a little means or small capital, however comparatively small, and a practical knowledge of farming. There is, and we believe always will be, a good home market here for everything a farmer or stock raiser can grow or raise. We believe the market prices here are and always will be higher than anywhere else. We all of us can testify to the following facts:—

(1) The abundance of good water all through the district—creeks, springs, rivers, etc. (2) The absence of drought or of summer frosts; the absence of blizzards in winter and hurricanes in summer, or grass hoppers which are such great drawbacks in Dakota, the Western and Northwestern States. (3) The fertility of the soil and the rapid growth in summer. (4) the abundance of good wood and timber of various kinds all over the district. (5) The fact that directly the snow goes off in the spring the grass is green and that sheep and cattle can pasture outside in the woods and commons, etc., until very late in the fall or early in the winter; that the grass and herbage does not wither or get brown and parched through the summer as in other countries,

and that cattle and sheep do extremely well, and will thrive running wild anywhere on the wild grass and herbage which grows so luxuriantly through the district everywhere; that in addition to the large profit which can be made here in pursuit of general agriculture, this country offers the greatest inducements for cattle and sheep raising; that on the high lands and the rocky bluffs and ridges, which here and there are found in the district, sheep can be successfully pastured all spring, summer and fall without cost; that the rocky ridges and bluffs, which occur here and there, are covered with grass and herbage very suitable and nourishing for sheep, and that white clover is indigenous to the soil and grows everywhere, and that there are thousands of acres of magnificent lands along the different rivers suitable for ranching or pasturing cattle. (6) That wheat (spring and fall) does exceedingly well here, and yields large crops; that oats, barley, peas and other crops also do extremely well and yield largely. (7) That the hay crop is enormous, and that we know of no country where larger and better crops of hay can be grown. (8) That roots of all kinds—potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., do exceedingly well, better than we have seen anywhere else. (9) That gardening pays here; that everything which can be, or usually is, grown in a garden can be successfully grown here, and with a large profit. (10) That fruits of different kinds can be grown here in abundance; that the strawberry, raspberry, huckleberry, cranberry, etc., grow here, wild, in abundance; that currants of the different kinds do well here, also plums, cherries, apples and crab-apples, and that a farmer or stock raiser coming to Algoma with a little means and a practical knowledge of farming would be better off in Algoma in *two* years than he would be in Dakota or the North West or the South or West of the United States in *ten* years; and further, by coming here he would escape a great many hardships and privations, as he would find here roads, schools, churches, stores, etc., and would not have to undergo a great many of the privations which the pioneer in other countries had to undergo.

We have much pleasure in stating that we will be willing to answer any enquiries which may be made of us as to the great agricultural and stock raising resources of Algoma."

The information gathered from "Algoma Farmers Testify" alone is very interesting and conclusive. The people who have signed it hail from all parts of the world.

We wish we had space to publish the interesting "remarks" occurring all along opposite the names and written in the signer's own handwriting, such as:—

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"It is a good country for farmers."

"Good place for root crops and grain; also very good market."

"Consider it a good place to raise stock, grain and roots, and a good market."

"Good for roots, apples, grain, hay, stock, and one of the best markets in Ontario."

"Good country for grain and root crop."

"Well adapted for stock."

"Climate particularly adapted for stock."

"Land fertile. Yields wheat, peas and oats. Roots of all kinds do well. Have made more money here in half the time than I ever made in the county of York, and the climate is healthier."

"Land fertile. Grows good grain of all kinds, grows good roots also. The very best fruits, such as cherries, plums, currants, and apples. Cattle and sheep do extra well here. Have a large number of bees doing well also. I have handled bees for forty years and never seen them do so well." This man also hails from York county.

"I like the district better than I ever liked Norfolk. Have done well here. Made more property in one year than I ever made in my life. Want more settlers."

"I am getting along well for a man of small means. I don't know where I could get along better if I was going to farm."

"Like the country well. Which is the best I know for stock raising, as well as grain of all kinds. Came from Township Vespra."

A miller says: "Have been running a grist mill for a number of years and find the farmers doing well in this part, and also find quality of grain grown first-class."

A man from Pickering, Ont., says: "Can grow good crops of grain and roots or garden stuff. Have made a good living from the first."

"I like the Island well for its good climate, and its great grain growing facilities."

Another says: "I like the Island well. Can do better here than I ever did before I came. I came from Simcoe county"

"No place a good man can do better in that I know of. Came from Artinesia."

"I am satisfied with this place for farming and stock raising. I grow as good fall wheat and crops of all kinds as in the county of York, which is supposed to be the finest farming country in the Province of Ontario."

"Came from the county of Wellington. That county is noted for stock raising and farming in general, and I think this is equal to that county."

"I think this district second to none in the world for mixed farming."

"Came from county of Bruce. Rose Township is excellent for both cattle or sheep raising, any amount of wild pasture. I think sheep raising would be very profitable in Rose Township. Sheep and cattle can run wild through the woods and wild commons and beaver meadows. There are any number of small springs and creeks (containing speckled trout) all over Rose Township, Algoma. I have two orchards planted, both doing well, big healthy trees. Apples are going to be a great success. I believe in a few years Algoma will be a good apple country, if farmers will start and plant out orchards."

"My expenses left me in debt when I came here with my wife and five children. Now I am well off. Thank God for it. N.B.—I have a horse and buggy free for my own use. Came from Warwickshire, England."

"Came from Hastings, Ontario. I am well satisfied with this place for farming and stock raising. Came here with hardly any money at all, would not take less than \$1 000 for stock and property."

"Came from Wellington county. Well pleased and doing well."

Another man writes that he came from the State of Michigan, and adds: "After having travelled over all the Western States in search of a home I came here with small means. I am now doing well with a good stock of cattle, sheep and horses of my own, and, thank God, all paid for. I prefer this place to any other."

Another man who came from Ontario county, says: "Peas 52, Oats 40, Wheat 30, Buckwheat 25 bushels per acre, this grown on my own place."

"I am doing well and am contented. Came from Ottawa."

"Came from Cartwright. 60 bushels of Oats, 20 Wheat, 50 Peas to the acre. I grow good apples and other fruits. Am doing well."

"The above statements are not overdrawn." (Referring to 1 to 10).

"The above statements are not near as strong as I would have put them." (Referring to 1 to 10).

"I have been in a great many parts of the country, but I have not seen any place yet to beat Algoma. We have no failure of crops, and a healthy climate. Came from Middlesex."

"Climate particularly adapted for stock."

"Well adapted for stock."

"Have raised the best wheat here I ever did."

(Two men make the above assertion, and sign opposite it, one from county Elgin and the other from county Waterloo.)

Four men now living on St. Joseph's Island, and originally coming from Middlesex, Wellington, Oxford and Frontenac, respectively, put a bracket opposite the following: "This is a fine farming country, and is a sportsman's paradise, abounding with all kinds of game and fish."

A miller says: "I feel satisfied that Algoma is fully equal to Eastern Ontario for mixed farming. All kinds of grain do well here. Grass cannot be beaten, we can raise better grass-fed beef in Algoma than can be produced in any part of Ontario (or Canada). As for grain, I never milled better wheat than I have done in Algoma. I made quite a number of tests from farmer's grists during the winter and seldom found a test go below sixty lbs. per bushel, and some as high as sixty-five lbs. to the bushel. For the vicinity of Port Lock, on the north shore between Bruce Mines and Sault Ste. Marie, spring wheat averages from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre; fall or winter wheat about twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. Peas are usually grown and are a sure crop. They average about forty bushels per acre. Oats are generally a good crop. All kinds of root crops grow well here. I have known potatoes to yield fifty bushels from one bushel planted. I feel so well satisfied with Algoma and with the prospects for the future, that I have no desire to return to Eastern Ontario."

A St. Joseph's Island man says: "I came here thirteen years ago without any money, or hardly any, and did not know anything about the bush. Now I have fifty acres of cleared land, and a good stock of cattle and a team of horses."

Another man from the same Island says: "I have worked around mines and on railroads and had good pay, but could not save any money until I came to St. Joseph's Island. When I came I had one cow and about \$50 in cash. Now I am worth \$2,000, and I am only here 14 years."

Others say: "Been over the most of Canada and the States, and St. Joseph's Island is the best place I have seen for a man with small means. Never saw a place where crops grow better."

"I came here four years ago. Had \$700. Now I am worth \$2000. My P.O. is Carterton."

"I came here thirteen years ago. I did not have \$5. Now I have

three hundred acres of good land, one horse, one yoke of oxen and a good stock of sheep, cattle and pigs. I think St. Joseph's Island is the place to settle in."

"I came here ten years ago. I only had \$1 when I landed at the dock. Now I have two hundred acres of land and am doing well. Algoma is the place for a poor man, or a man with some capital."

"I got a free grant lot 13 years ago, and then had only one horse, one cow and no money. Now I have three horses, five cows and a good stock of young cattle, six sheep, three pigs, thirty hens, a mowing machine, waggon, harrow, plow, good house, a bank-barn 36x60, thirty acres cleared, and don't owe any man a dollar."

"I came to St. Joseph six years ago. Was \$300 in debt when I came here. By this spring I have cleared myself of debt, and have in addition got stock and cattle around me, and good land of my own. Am doing well, satisfied and contented."

"I used to farm in County Elgin, Ontario. Elgin is considered one of the best fall wheat counties of Canada. I have on St. Joseph's Island better fall wheat than I ever saw or grew in Elgin County, or that I ever saw anywhere. If anyone thinks good fall wheat cannot be grown in Algoma he is mistaken."

A dairyman says in an interesting letter, too long to publish here in full: "I live in Township Tarentorus, three miles from the town of Sault Ste. Marie. Have been 12 years in Algoma, and can speak from experience as to its climate. I came from Norfolk, England. There is lots of money in stock raising in Algoma; from early summer until late in the fall cattle can run wild and do well. Can run wild anywhere and cost nothing for their keep. Hay is a good crop, I often have 2 to 2½ tons to the acre. Turnips grow good, carrots also, in fact the roots can't be beat. I never saw better samples of roots anywhere than I see every fall at the District Fall Show at Sault Ste. Marie. Fruit does well in Algoma, strawberries and all small fruits do extremely well. Wild strawberries and raspberries are abundant. Any of the townships around Sault Ste. Marie would make a good home for the intending settler, if he will work hard and attend to his business. To succeed a man must work anywhere, and the more a man knows practically about farming and dairying the better he can do, the more money he can make. A man coming here without any money, if he works hard and has a knowledge of the business, can perhaps get on better in Algoma than in other countries where there is no work or employment in the winter months as there is in Algoma in the woods and mines and on public works; but the kind of farmers to come here

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and the men who would make themselves independently well off in a very short time are tenant farmers and others with a little means or capital and a good practical knowledge of farming or stock raising ; men who understand it as a business, and who have a little money to buy good stock and implements and get well started. The farmers now in Algoma came without money. I came here 12 years ago without any money at all. I don't think I had \$12 when I landed at the Sault Ste. Marie dock. There was no railway here then. If the farmers who are going to Dakota and the Northwest with \$1,000 and upwards, would come here they would do better and be better off, I believe, in two years in Algoma than they would be in Dakota or the Northwest in ten years, and they would escape many hardships. My post-office address is Sault Ste. Marie ; will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be made of me personally or by mail."

And so on, scores of them, but too long to publish here. Among others a very interesting one from a gent'eman, reeve of his township, who was engaged in sheep raising in Roxborough, Scotland, and Australia, and who compared Algoma favorably with both countries ; "I understand sheep raising, have followed it all my life. Since I have been in Burpee township I have never known a case of 'foot rot' in Algoma nor 'liver worms.' I don't know of any sheep disease or cattle disease in Algoma. I never knew cattle or sheep to die in Algoma except from accident. Without doubt I believe this is the healthiest place for stock of all kinds and sheep. In fact, speaking generally, I think Algoma the healthiest climate in the wor'd. The winters I consider very healthy both for man, and stock and sheep. The air is exhilarating and dry in winter. In summer it is never very hot, the nights are always cool, and very heavy dews are a general thing. One cause why the climate is moist in summer is the presence of so much fresh water in and all around Algoma. The big lakes—really inland seas—and so many inland rivers lakes, and streams. There is abundance of good water for man and beast. The moist temperature keeps the grass and herbage green and luxuriant all summer."

This gentleman enlarges at length on the fact of the clover being indigenous to the soil and the great advantage it is to sheep raising.

He says further : "Industrious men have always succeeded here even if they had no capital and I can tell you dozens of them in Algoma. As to fruit, I have a good orchard of apples (some are seedlings grafted by me, and some are from nurseries) plums and cherries ; they are all thrifty trees. My trees have been bearing for some years."

There is an interesting letter from a lady farmer in Tarbutt township. She came from Worcestershire, England. The letter shows the money there is to be made in Algoma out of the dairy business alone. We wish we could publish the letter in full. Among other things she says: "I lived in Worcestershire, England. It was a good grazing county."

"The kind of farmers who should come here, in my opinion, and who would do well here are the working tenant farmers of England. Farmers who have capital in England to work a 100-acre farm, could buy and stock in this country a good farm of 160 acres. That is, I mean, the capital which would be needed to work a farm in England of 100 acres would buy outright and well stock a farm of 160 acres in Algoma, either on the main land or the islands; and furthermore, there is already a valuable crop already planted by nature; I mean the valuable timber of different kinds, hard wood and soft wood, pulp (paper-fibre) wood. This is one of the advantages of farming in a timbered country. I would not want to live in a prairie country. In a prairie country you have no timber, you have to buy any you need. Here when one goes on a farm you find valuable timber of all kinds. There are a good many other reasons why a timbered country should be preferred to a prairie country. The timber is a great protection against the wind also; we have no blizzards in winter or hurricanes in summer, and we have excellent sweet spring water for man or beast. I like the climate both in summer and winter, and would not want to live anywhere else."

There are dozens of similar letters from people all over the north shore and the islands. Among others some very interesting ones from the Goulais Bay, Prince, Pennefather and Korah settlements northwest of Sault Ste. Marie, and from the Thessalon district east of the Sault. Many of the letters deal with the fruit question, and clearly prove that if the farmers will start and plant orchards of the hardy kinds of trees, in a few years Algoma will be exporting apples.

A TEKHUMMAH FARMER'S VIEWS.

DEAR SIR,—Your circular to hand, and in replying to its request I would say that I believe the idea is a good one and I hope will be a success in awakening an interest in the settlement of Algoma with men and women that will be willing to take hold and work both hand and head to make Algoma one of the most desirable places for a home that is to be found in the Dominion.

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We are located on the Manitoulin Island, 14 miles south-west of Manitowaning. We have been here for 21 years.

I came from King Township in North York, Ont., and previous to this when I was a small boy from Ireland. I had about \$2,500 when I came to the District. I have done fairly well. I took up 700 acres of land first and doubled the dose after a time.

I would not advise anyone to get land here unless it was timbered with marketable timber; say good pine, spruce or cedar. In our locality now it is not easy to get much of it in a block that is not taken up. Our bush land has been as profitable as our cleared land to us. A good winter in the bush is as good as a good harvest.

We are engaged in farming as a main pursuit but we have in the family a second and a third class school teacher and others looking out for something better than farming although it is possible they may be mistaken like many others have been before, for my part I believe no other occupation to be as independent as the farmer's.

We have something over 200 acres cleared.

We have a fairly good farming country around here. The island as a rule, is one-third good and two-thirds broken, rough and rocky. That is a great advantage in some ways to the settlers as it affords a run for stock that cost nothing only salt to make the best of beef. Any of us can run an unlimited number of cattle in summer, say for seven and one-half months in the year, without a handful of food being provided by us for the stock until the winter sets in, from the 15th of Nov. to the 1st of Dec., for the housing of cattle.

Is grain growing profitable? In my opinion only what you want for your own consumption. I sell no grain. I feed all I raise, and buy when it is a low price, and feed it to my stock. I do not believe it pays to stall feed here. We sell our grain usually to good advantage here to the camps. We have a local trade in grain.

What kind of grain growing gives the best results? That depends on the farmer and farms. Wheat has not given the yield that it should do to pay here. Averages 35 bushels to the acre. Oats usually is good and sells at from 25 to 70 cents per bushel. Peas from 40 to 75 cents average about 50 bushels to the acre, and do well as a rule.

We grow good crops of barley. I think it is the most profitable crop for feed I can grow and the surest crop. Good potatoes and other roots.

The advantages for getting out wood, railroad ties and pulp wood are good. Wood at the villages fetches \$2.50 per cord; pulp wood is worth about \$2.50 per cord on the beach; cedar is worth in the round on the beach \$3.00 to \$6.00 per thousand feet; railroad ties fetch 16

cents on the beach; pine \$3.50 to \$5.00 on beach or at mill per thousand. Our water privileges give us a ready market for all kinds of timber and lumber for cash, to those who have it to sell.

Is the country adapted to raising cattle or sheep, or either? It is the best country for sheep and cattle raising I was ever in where the winter seasons are to be contended with. Of course we cannot raise cattle as cheaply as those people who have no winter to provide for. We will be noted for cattle and sheep in the near future, and have already a great run of cattle men in the summer season.

Dairying and cheese making is not carried on to any extent other than by the farmers' wives. For butter we usually get at stores from 10 to 15cts. per lb. in summer, now it is from 18 to 20cts. per lb. Eggs 10 to 25cts. per doz. We have a ready market at the stores, or if we ship to the People's Wholesale House, Toronto, or other points, we get cash and an advance sometimes in price, but not always. I would say build up local trade always.

The man who is willing to work, and has means to get land is safe if economy is combined with the will to work. Drop down in any community in the District and begin at once gathering together for a home. I would say don't drop on a rock bed, a gravel bed or a sand bed, or in a marsh unless there is a good fall to it to farm.

The summers are somewhat shorter than where I came from; the winter is a little colder but of a steadier temperature, not so changeable. Summer is cooler and not so excessively hot.

One of my neighbors has a fine young orchard of bearing trees. Fruit can be grown here to profit. My experience is not without care and expense also.

Algoma is an agricultural district. In my opinion, raise cattle, sheep and pigs, with mixed farming is the best way to farm here, and to be successful. I would advise all sober, honest and industrious farmers or mechanics who want homes and who have limited means with a good store of muscle and brains, to apply it in a way that would be most useful, to come and see Algoma District, travel through it, locate after a good look at it and come and be one of us. Let us be united then in building up our homes, our district, our schools and churches, and the positions of trust and honor that are awaiting to be filled by the noble and the true sons and daughters of our fair Dominion, will be for us and our neighbors to fill.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT TILSON,

Tekhumah, P.O., Manitoulin, Ont.

ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND IS GOOD'

Marksville, St. Joseph's Island,

DEAR SIR,—In response to your circular, I make the following statement, I came from the County of Huron, Ontario, in 1886, without capital; remained for two years in the Township of Thessalon, and came to Hilton ten years ago, and how I succeeded can be determined by my standing at present. I have three village lots of half an acre each, one with a comfortable house and an orchard of forty fruit bearing trees, and a seven and a half acre park lot. The soil on these is excellent except on one town lot which is light and sandy. Though not an actual farmer I have favorable opportunities of observing and judging of the quality of the soil in the locality which is light in general but well adapted for raising root crops such as potatoes, turnips, carrots and all garden vegetables, and is unsurpassed for stock raising, hence good for mixed farming. I consider it the best place a frugal, industrious man can come to make a home for himself, as the land is plentiful, cheap and productive. The climate though somewhat cold in winter (not colder than I experienced in the counties of Peel and Halton), is invigorating and embracing and less variable. Wood of various kinds is abundant, suitable for building and fencing, water of the best quality permeates through the soil, and fruit growing can be cultivated with advantage of which I have sufficient proof.

Algoma, especially St. Joseph's Island, has this advantage over the older counties, that is, the working man can get employment at remunerative wages summer or winter. In the winter in taking out timber such as saw-logs, railroad ties, telegraph poles, shingle blocks, &c.

I can truly say that I have no self-interest to serve in making this statement. I have lived in several of the older counties of the Province of Ontario, and of these Hilton, St. Joseph's Island, Algoma, is my choice of residence, were it not so I would soon make my exit.

Yours etc.,

A. J. McPHEE.

HAS DONE WELL IN ALGOMA.

Day Mills,

DEAR SIR,—With great pleasure I will give you some account and history of the settlement and resources of this part of Algoma.

TILSON,

In the summer of 1879 I came to Algoma to hunt up a place to hew out a home for myself and family. I landed at Bruce Mines and went east and saw splendid crops in Lefroy and Plummer. I went eastward through the woods, until I got into the unsurveyed territory east of Thessalon township, and found good land and well timbered. In the fall of the same year I moved up from the County of Huron with a large family and not a very large sum of money. I took a block of land in the township of Day, 450 acres, and commenced to clear land. I built a saw-mill the first summer I was here and the year after I built a grist mill. Myself and sons have 160 acres cleared and fenced, with houses and farm buildings thereon. We have been able to make it a success in Algoma. Several townships around here soon became settled and the majority are doing well. We can raise all kinds of grain to perfection, and root crops we can compare well with any part of Ontario. I have a large orchard of 150 trees. I grow several kinds of apples such as, Northern Spy, Wealthy, Pewaukee, Snow Apple, Ben Davis, Yellow Transparent, Alexander, Duchesse of Oldenburg, and other hardy trees, and all the smaller fruits do well. Mixed farming is the most profitable way for the settler. Farmers can grow all they want and some to sell. There is some good bush farms about here for sale very reasonably, and any amount of Government land a few miles back for 20cts. an acre. There is a good opening here for a general store, a wood-working factory, a pulp mill and other manufactories, as the best water power in Canada is right here, where free water power can be had from the writer to start any kind of electrical or water power machinery.

We need a creamery as cows do well here and butter sells well. We have an abundance of good water and the climate is very healthy. We have no bad storms or blizzards. Our winters are dry and summer cool and pleasant. I would advise no one to come here unless they are able and willing to chop, and log and clear land. Any who are industrious and willing to work will soon get a good home for themselves and family.

WM. HARRIS.

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY.

Desert, Ont.,

Twenty years ago last October I permanently settled in the District of Algoma, in the township of Johnston. The Soo and Bruce Mines colonization road passing through my place, which place now forms

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HARRIS.

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part of the village known as Desert, a very unfortunate name, not at all in keeping with the thrift and advantages of this section of Algoma. My youthful days were spent in the County of Grey, about 8 miles west of Owen Sound.

My cash capital when I came here was so small I feel somewhat diffident about stating the amount. I had a yoke of steers and provisions for the winter. At that time this section was a wilderness, most of the land being heavily wooded with mixed timber, not more than 15 or 20 acres was cleared; to-day I can look from my window as I write and view a landscape of clearing that may be measured by the hundreds of acres. I have probably 70 acres cleared and 30 acres of rough land under pasture. Over 17 years ago it was my happy lot to woo and wed F. J. Alderson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Since then by both pulling at the same end of the rope I may honestly say we have been fairly successful.

Nearly two years ago I rented my farm on shares and entered the mercantile business in this place Desert, and to the present I have no complaint to offer. Although the surface of the ground is rolling and broken up in many places by bluffs of various dimensions, yet there is a great deal of good farming land some of it of surpassing richness. As a rule, where the land is properly tilled I think grain is grown as successfully as in most new countries. I think this, like many other sections, is well adapted for coarse grain, especially peas and barley. Some good crops of wheat, both in weight of straw and quality of grain has been grown here. But I am sorry to say not enough of that grain has been grown, and too much flour imported for the good of the country. The principal reason for this no doubt, has been the high price of coarse grain, caused by the extensive lumber business carried on in this and other sections. Fall wheat does well, and I believe much more will be grown in the future. I have raised as fine samples of wheat on my farm as I ever saw anywhere, and others as well as myself have the same experience to give.

The prices of grain of all kinds are far in excess of prices in the eastern portions of Ontario. As for potatoes Algoma as a whole beats the world, taking first prize at the Chicago World's Exposition, and in the spring season good prices can almost always be realised. But on a whole I believe this section, like many others, is more adapted to stock raising, especially sheep. The hay crop is usually good, and sometimes abundant, with usually a good supply of aftermath lasting till late in the fall. The market for beef and pork is almost always in excess of eastern prices. Butter and eggs is also in command of a good price. Prices sometimes dip as low as 11cts. but two-thirds

of the year range from 15 to 25cts. and sometimes higher. The market for all production up to the present has been largely of a home character. Although this summer a great number of cattle have been shipped from here, the farmer needs to make stock improvement of all kinds a specialty; for the most pounds the most money, and as a rule the less feed

This locality is alright for any man who is willing to work, and anyone not willing to do that is not wanted. The season is a little shorter than where I came from, not in the fall but some in the spring, necessitating fall preparation. Winter is a little colder, but usually dry and pleasant.

Although I don't say by any means that the District of Algoma is a Paradise, it has its disadvantages and objections—what country has not? The roads are improving nicely. It is commonly believed the district is rich in mineral. A good deal of agitation along that line just now, and hopeful results are looked for in a short time. With a development of these natural resources it will be of vast importance to the agriculturalist, who will have a high-priced market for all the produce of the farm.

I do honestly believe it would be hard to find a country of the same area in which is found less real want, than in the district of Algoma. Those who are willing to work have almost always been able to find it, receiving therefor good remuneration for his labor. This section is also well supplied with the blessings of the Gospel, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Societies having churches usually supplied by earnest workers for the Master's cause, and for the prosperity of the people, morally, intellectually and materially. Education advantages are not forgotten, although some have rather a long way to walk, the sections being larger than might be desirable on account of size of the lots, which is from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile square to $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 mile, which with broken land leaves some sections rather thinly settled, but the objection in this direction is no greater than in many new countries.

I can honestly recommend anyone desirous of making a home for themselves to visit Algoma.

D. ROBERTSON, J.P.

HOME OF THE DAIRYMAN.

Chelmsford,

DEAR SIR,—It is now four years since I settled in the Township of Balfour on 160 acres, out of which I have cleared and cultivated 70

acres. I came from Limerick, Ireland. I started farming with \$1500 out of which I made the above improvements with house, barns, etc.

For one who knew very little about farming at the commencement I have done very well, as I consider my property with stock at the present time worth at least \$2,500, and as it is well known to all farmers that for the first few years whatever profits are realised goes back on the farm until there is sufficient cleared to keep him going tilling instead of clearing, then he finds the results of his labor.

The land is capable of growing all kinds of grain, but the grain most secure is oats, peas and barley. Wheat is not grown for up to the present we have no flour mill in our neighborhood, and besides it pays better to grow the coarse grain as the season for growing is short and at present there is not sufficient forest cleared to prevent the early frosts, but as we grow older this will cease as in the older counties of Ontario. At present peas, oats, and barley give the best results and as there is a good market for oats with the lumbermen, peas and barley are valuable as feed.

All kinds of soft woods are abundant—birch, tamarac, spruce and cedar. In the next township, Clayton, maple, yellow birch, and oak are plentiful; all these woods can be taken out easily in the winter, the average snowfall being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and our winters clear and frosty with very little storms of any violence.

This country could be safely called the home of the dairyman, for it is rich in grass and bluejoint crops up everywhere, and clover and timothy when sown yields wonderfully. The grass keeps fresh until late in the fall. The average crop of hay to the acre is $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, but in many instances as high as $2\frac{1}{2}$ and even 3 tons has been cut.

Cattle and sheep do well but the hog is the most profitable as disease is unknown to us.

Our market is at least one-third higher than in other parts of Ontario, as it pays the lumbermen better to buy from us at the higher prices than to pay high freightage for six or seven hundred miles.

There is no better place in Canada for a man to settle in if he is willing to rough it for a while and grow with the country. A man without money can earn enough in winter to keep him working on his farm all summer. Fruit does not seem to do well just around here.

In my opinion Algoma is ahead of Manitoba as a general farming country for many reasons. We may not have quite so rich a soil, but when a man takes up a lot here he has both the land and material for building and fencing, in fact he has everything he needs around him—good water, land and various kinds of timber to build himself a com-

fortable home. All that is needed is a stout heart and willing hand to insure prosperity.

H. A. MADDEN.

CAME WITH \$25. NOW WORTH \$9,000.

DEAR SIR,—I live in the southern part of Algoma, on the Manitoulin Island, town of Gore Bay. I have lived here 18 years. I came from County of Simcoe, Ont. We had \$25. and a small stock upon our arrival. We have done well in the District. I am engaged in farming altogether. I have 170 acres. There is a good farming country all around me. Grain growing is very profitable in this section. All kinds of grain give a great yield. It is a great place for growing roots and potatoes, we grow a very large crop. It is an excellent country for raising catt'e, sheep, etc. Both dairying and cheese making is very profitable in this section. Butter about 16cts., Eggs 15cts. on an average, and a ready market for it a'l the time.

It is good place for any man to farm or to work out as he is always sure of very good wages. It is about the same kind of climate as is found down below, and is a very good fruit growing country. Very fine agricultural district. Would advise farmers to settle here as there is plenty of first-class free land. There is a good wood country and not very far to haul it and always a good sale for it. Our property is now worth between \$8,000 and \$9,000. We like our home very much and I don't know any place in Canada I wou'd exchange for. It is a rare thing to find a farmer without a buggy and that speaks well for this new country. Our children have all the advantages of public and high schools and the building of churches keeps pace with the development of the country.

HENRY WOOD.

Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island.

ANOTHER FARMER DOING WELL.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request I give you a description of this part of Algoma. I live in the Township of Wel's. Have been here six years. I came from Township of Glenelg, County of Grey, lower Ontario. I had some money and a full set of implements

for farming in this new settlement, and a stock of cattle and sheep and pigs and fowls. I am well satisfied with the place and am doing well, having fifty acres cleared. The country around here is broken somewhat with bluffs and there is some rolling stone, but the soil is good, ranging from sandy loam to heavy clay. Can raise all kinds of grain and roots, but oats and barley and peas do best. Wheat if not in early takes rust, but does well if in early.

This country is well adapted to the raising of cattle and sheep, and both find ready sale at fair prices. Any man who is able and willing to work can do well here, but I think he should have sufficient money to help himself over the first season so that he may keep to his farm and not have to go to work for others. The best time to come here is in the fall of the year. I have fifty fruit trees planted, apples, plums and cherries; some bearing fruit. I believe that Algoma will be a great place for cattle and sheep and grain raising. There is land to be obtained from the Government at 20cts. per acre, and there are farms with small improvements on that may be bought cheaply.

With best wishes for the success of your pamphlet and that it may be the means of some of my fellow men bettering their conditions in life,

I remain,

Yours very truly,

JOHN J. ALLEN, J.P.

Wharncliffe, Algoma, Ont.

COMFORTABLE HOMES FOR ALL.

SIR,—We came from Brant County, Ont., 24 years ago, and lived 9 years in the neighborhood of Sault Ste. Marie. Sold out our land there and moved to where we now live, near the iron bridge over the Missisauqua River, with very little money and no stock of any kind. Neighbors were few and far between; no clearing on the land we bought from the Government at 25cts. an acre; no roads open, only roughly cut paths through the woods. Store 18 miles away; no schools; had to be content with an occasional visit from some travelling minister. By-and-by settlers flocked in; houses and clearings multiplied; stores, post-office, blacksmith, schools, etc. Roads were opened by Government; a handsome iron bridge built on the Missisauqua River at an expense of \$11,000 from which our P.O. got its name. We have had some experience of the hardships of pioneer life but do not regret it on

looking back on the past. We are engaged in farming on a small scale; have 30 acres cleared, free from stone and stumps, a good loamy soil that gives us good crops, and are comparatively free from early or late frosts in the season. Stock of any kind, with proper care, do remarkably well here. We seldom have any failure in grass for meadow or pasture. That Algoma will take front rank as a stock raising country I am satisfied from my own success in that line and others as well, with cattle and sheep and pigs—they pay well. Wheat has been very successfully grown by parties in various parts of the district. Peas, oats and barley grow well and yield good crops. Grass grows luxuriantly, and good water is everywhere abundant. The country around here is well settled. It is a very healthy climate and often gives great relief to any suffering from lung diseases, asthma, etc. A new era is at hand; the mineral riches of Algoma are beginning to be appreciated and developed on a large scale that will give employment to a large resident population, and to the farmer a home cash market for his produce. In conclusion I may say that I am satisfied with Algoma and am acquainted with quite a number who landed on its shores with a very scanty supply of cash, but by industry, perseverance and taking advantage of their opportunities have placed themselves in comfortable circumstances beyond the reach of want and there are plenty of chances left for others to do the same.

JOHN T. LITTLE.

Iron Bridge, Algoma.

GOULAIS BAY INDUCEMENTS.

DEAR SIR,—I am located in what is known as the Goulais Bay Settlement. Have resided here since four years ago last Sept. Came from London, Ont, and am well pleased with the progress I have made and also with the prospects for the future. This is certainly one of best portions of the district for the intending settler to come to, as there is a large amount of first-class agricultural land available for settlement. Water is abundant; schools convenient; church services and sabbath schools held regularly; saw mill and blacksmith shop centrally located. Abundance of native fruit in season such as cranberries, blueberries, raspberries, wild strawberries and gooseberries, while the hardy varieties of apples grow to perfection. Hay and grain do remarkably well. Stock of all kinds do well, especially sheep, no

doubt owing to the abundance of grasses during the summer and the clear, steady, dry winter weather.

Then, if a person wishes to obtain work, as a great many new settlers do, there is always a good demand for labor as we are surrounded by lumber and pulp wood camps; there is over 500 men employed this present winter in the different camps around us, wages ranging from \$16 to \$22 per month, while there is always more or less demand for labor in the settlement. Our climate is a feature not to be overlooked, always sufficient rain in summer to give the best results with hay and grain, warm days and cool nights, winter weather generally clear, cool and bracing, in fact, I like the winter here much better than the winter weather of London, Ont. Then the prices of farm produce is always an important question. Of course prices vary here from season to season, as in other places, still they are generally very good, and I expect they will continue to be as the Soo is a town that is making rapid strides and will soon be a great manufacturing centre, and it will be years before enough will be grown in the vicinity to supply its need. Then the price of land is very moderate, 50cts. per acre, and the conditions of settlement easy, land easy to clear, with plenty of good building timber, and within from 12 to 25 miles of the Sault.

I do not hesitate to advise intending settlers to come to Goulais Bay if they are sober and industrious, prepared to work hard and have a little capital to start with, also a little knowledge of general farming there certainly is no good reason why they should not do well. I might give my own experience in conclusion. Came here four years ago. After getting settled in my log cabin had \$35. in cash and a horse; family of six. Have now 17 acres cleared, horse stable 14 x 18, poultry house 10 x 18, cow stable 14 x 24, hewed log barn 30 x 40, 8 head of cattle, new wagon, and made a good living in the meantime, and think anyone willing to push can do as well. Will cheerfully reply to any who enclose stamp for reply.

FRANK TIER.

Goulais Bay P.O., Algoma, Ont.

MR. GRIEVE'S REPORT.

The following is the very favorable report made to the Immigration Department at Ottawa, by Mr. J. N. Grieve, Canadian Immigration Agent in Michigan, who recently investigated the townships of Duncan and Kehoe:—

Mount Pleasant, Mich., Dec., 2, 1898.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to instructions contained in letters from the Department, dated Nov. 3rd and 14th, I visited the Garden River Indian Reserve in the District of Algoma, to inspect the Township of Duncan and that part of the Township of Kehoe lying north of the Garden River which formerly formed part of the Indian Reserve, but which has recently been surveyed and is now open for settlement, having procured the services of an Indian guide, "Jimmie Pine," son of the late Chief, and who has been on the survey staff and consequently knew every foot of the ground.

We started out, leaving Garden River station on the morning of the 17th of November, and proceeded northward through the reserve some six miles, entering the Township of Duncan on Section 4, close to the Driving Lake. We proceeded north-east through that part of the township as far as the Township of Kehoe. In that part of the township I found the soil to be a rich sandy loam in some places considerably mixed with gravel and loose stones, but the gravel and stony land is principally confined to the hill tops, the level ground being almost free from stone. Fine level plateaus of the finest land in the Province is to be found upon almost every section of this part of Duncan and Kehoe.

The next two days we visited the central and western part of Duncan. There the land is somewhat more broken, and the soil in places somewhat lighter in quality, but sufficiently heavy and rich for the successful growing of all kinds of grain and vegetables. The timber is principally hardwood, there being thousands of acres of the finest sugar maple and birch I have ever seen. The soft woods are principally spruce, balsam and cedar. The land in some places is very hilly which will make it somewhat hard to cultivate, but upon the tops of the highest hills is to be found a remarkable growth of sugar maple and birch.

The townships are well watered, the Garden River running through both townships; also a number of smaller streams and lakes, there being in the Township of Duncan alone ten or twelve small lakes nearly all abounding with fish, principally bass and pickerel.

I am fully convinced that fully two-thirds of the townships are capable of being cultivated, and will make the choicest of farming land; producing grain of all kinds, roots, vegetables and fruit, equal to

almost any part of the Province. The remaining one-third being principally rock and small lakes.

Several mining locations have been taken up, and it is quite possible that they may be in the near future developed and become a great source of wealth to this section of the country.

In my opinion, if the Government does not make the mistake of allotting too much land to each settler, the Township of Duncan and that part of Kehoe north of the Garden River, is quite capable of maintaining a population of over three hundred families or 1,500 souls.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES N. GRIEVE,

McC. Pleasant, Mich.

Canadian Gov't. Agent.

"ALGOMA IS ALL RIGHT."

"Another abundant harvest has crowned the labors of the Algoma farmers with success, and filled their barns with plenty, their homes with health and comfort, and their hearts with thanksgiving to the Giver of all good. From east to west of this vast District there is but one story and that one tells of almost unvaried success. The primitive wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose, and the hills and valleys shout with joy. The golden grain has been harvested in safety, and the bursting barns have been sheltered from wild and destructive storms and cyclones; the sheep and cattle feed upon a thousand hills in peace; and piles of well saved hay, grain and roots, promise abundant provender for man and beast in the coming winter which is made glorious by the sun of prosperity and blessing. The enhanced value of timber and pulpwood promises profitable remuneration for labor through the months of winter, and the discovery of a new method of treating peat for fuel, and making it equal to anthracite coal, adds another important factor to farm-wealth where the hitherto almost useless swamp promises an almost inexhaustible supply of good fuel at \$3. to \$4. per ton.

"The lightning has not come down as the "fire of God" to burn and destroy; the floods and the winds have been held from violence by a mighty hand; no fierce epidemic of disease has been permitted to devastate peaceful homes; contentment and good government every-

where prevail and Algoma District approaches Thanksgiving Day with deep gratitude and rich rejoicings."—*Algoma Pioneer*, Nov. 1898.

"Five hundred thrifty farmers settled within twelve miles of the Sault would be an immense factor in building up and adding to the prosperity of this town. Why not make an effort to get them? The inducements are unexcelled—good land, well timbered and watered, fairly good roads, good rail and water communication, schools and churches, and a market for everything produced."—*Sault Star*, 26th Nov., 1898.

RICH LAND ALL ALONG.

There is a great similarity in the quality of the soil between Mattawa in the Nipissing District, and Sault Ste. Marie. It consists almost everywhere of a rich friable clay. There is no country that I know with which one is more agreeably disappointed upon close acquaintance. Looked at from the car windows it would seem to be uninhabitable, yet the amount of traffic about every station is a puzzle to the passing traveller, prejudiced by the somewhat forbidding aspect of the country generally. The timber was destroyed by fire during railway construction, leaving a miserable second growth; the bluffs of rocks are the salient points in the horizon, and the much larger tracts of good soil are passed unnoticed until a bunch of excellent farms appear, free from stone and always bearing large crops in harvest time. The intending settler who leaves the train and traverses the country on foot will find a splendidly watered country. He will find some townships containing not more than 50% of good land, he will find others containing as much as 90% of good land. He will find white clover indigenous everywhere, and will realise that the bluffs are not an unmitigated evil, because everywhere they keep off the blighting winds in summer and cold winds in winter. Everywhere, too, at the base of the bluffs you will find springs of delicious pure cold water.

SUBSTANTIAL INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO SETTLERS.

In the foregoing chapters of this little book practical farmers and other accredited gentlemen resident in the District have discussed in an intelligent manner the quality and productiveness of the soil of East Algoma so that it would be superfluous to say more on that aspect of the subject under discussion. Every intelligent person knows, however, that a country may possess the richest soil and be covered with a growth of valuable wood and yet be a very unprofitable place for agriculturists to settle, if there is no available market for the products of their labor, and it shall be our aim throughout the remaining pages of this pamphlet to present before our readers such an array of bald facts as will conclusively show, that, at the present time, this section of New Ontario holds out more substantial inducements to the saving and industrious homeseeker than is offered in any other part of the world.

From twenty to twenty five per cent. of the necessaries of life such as beef, flour, pork, butter, cheese, eggs, etc.—that are consumed in the various towns and villages scattered along the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Sault Ste. Marie branch, would be a conservative estimate of the quantity of such necessaries that is produced at home and therefore, prices range considerably higher than in the more advanced portions of the Province, because high freight rates have to be added to the first cost of these food commodities. It would be but natural for a thoughtful farmer, who contemplated settling in a new country, to first ask, after he had been satisfied as to the merits of the soil: "What are the facilities for getting the products of my land to market?" and it must be admitted here, that the absence of such means has been the barrier in the way of the more rapid growth of our rural population; but it is because this barrier is now being removed that agricultural pursuits in East Algoma will be rendered more profitable than heretofore, and persons engaging in farming may surround themselves with all the comforts obtainable in the more thickly populated portions of the Dominion. An able-bodied settler coming to this District at the present time, ought to easily succeed without any very great amount of means, although sufficient capital with which to get a start, is usually a prere-

quisite to success in any new agricultural country. An industrious and sober foreigner, coming here now, or any time during the next two years, would find conditions which are rarely met by persons who have but little more than their muscles upon which to rely for a livelihood for themselves and their families. Land is plentiful and cheap and there is everywhere a demand for labor at higher rates of wages than has been known heretofore in East Algoma. Sault Ste. Marie—lying along the St. Mary's river, which separates Algoma from the United States—is the District town, and is surrounded on the east, west and north by a country that is rich in mineral and forest wealth, the harvesting of which is now beginning and must, in the near future, make of this place a manufacturing city of the first importance. The town is situated at the point where Lake Superior—the greatest body of fresh water in the world—falls down eighteen feet into the river below, and the tremendous energy thus created, is being harnessed to drive the wheels of a number of gigantic industries controlled by a company of American capitalists, whose millions are being invested under the personal supervision of Mr. Francis Hector Clergue, a man of great genius, and unquestionably the most distinguished promoter of huge projects to be found on the continent. It is proposed to create at this point a complete chain of native industries, the machinery of which shall be fed by the forests and mines of New Ontario, and the first of these industries was established about five years ago, when the mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company were built. No paper has yet been manufactured, but that branch of the industry will be completed and in operation early in the spring of 1900. The pulp works, however, are much the largest mechanical pulp mills in the world, giving employment to close upon a thousand men, and turning out upwards of 100 tons of dry pulp each day, which is equal to 200 tons of the wet pulp that is manufactured by all of the other mills of the United States and Canada. This immense production of spruce wood pulp, which is really unfinished paper, finds a ready market in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Mexico and Japan, where there will always be a demand for as much pulp as it is possible to manufacture at this point, because the beautifully clear Lake Superior water used in our process of manufacture gives the Sault Ste. Marie pulp a superiority over that produced in any other country. When these mills were put in operation and until about a year ago, there was an ample supply of spruce wood in close proximity to the works and along the valleys of the few small rivers that extend short distances into the interior from Lake Superior. But now the wood close at hand has nearly all been cleared away; and, however, before the capitalists, who have about

\$2,000,000 invested in their mills, had devised a means for meeting such an emergency. Their project was to build a line of railroad from Sault Ste. Marie north, 160 miles, to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which would traverse the heart of East Algoma, penetrate inexhaustible spruce wood forests and render accessible to the homeseeker from abroad five million acres of the best agricultural lands to be found in the Province of Ontario. The usual applications to Parliament were made, and, Parliament seeing the pressing necessity for such a road and its great importance to the Dominion, without delay granted a charter and gave a cash bonus for the immediate construction of the Algoma Central Railway. The charter granted to the Company also provided for the construction of a branch line of railway 40 miles in length, from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, through the Michipicoten mining division, to a point on Lake Superior about 120 miles from Sault Ste. Marie. But we will discuss the importance of this branch farther on in our article and endeavor to point out how the construction of this short highway will augment the manifold benefits and advantages that will wait upon the thrifty settler who shall have pitched his tent in this promising new land.

The first locomotive for use on the main line of the Algoma Central reached the Company's yards at Sault Ste. Marie during the first week of the present month (October), and the Company has rails enough on hand to lay from twenty to forty miles of track, but, although they are offering from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day for ordinary laborers, great difficulty is being experienced in securing men with which to go on with the work. The persons who would be the most profited by accepting employment here would be those who were prepared to come and remain permanently in the District after the railway had been completed, and the chief aim of this pamphlet is, by straightforward reasoning, to induce industrious Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welchmen to migrate to East Algoma now, when golden opportunities are held out to them, and when they would have a chance of making money from the start, and could, by the exercise of ordinary industry, be in independent circumstances within five or six years. As has been before stated, the building of this line of railroad would open up in the neighborhood of five million acres of new lands. This would mean that the new territory alone would provide homes for upwards of thirty-one thousand settlers, giving to each a quarter of a section, i. e.: 160 acres, which is considered a good sized farm in this country. This great tract of territory, which has remained uninhabited, owing to its inaccessibility, is composed almost entirely of wooded lands; the forests are virgin forests, where there is to be found an abundance of

the soft and hard woods for which there is an ever increasing home and foreign demand at good cash prices. If a market be at hand for the forest products of the soil it is apparent that a farm started on a good soil and in a well timbered country will yield better returns from the start, than a prairie farm, especially to the settler of limited means who is not in a position to wait for two or three years before he can realize on his labors.

A careful computation shows that one hundred and sixty acres of East Algoma woodland would yield pine sufficient for all settlers' needs; and

- 1,000 CORDS OF SPRUCE PULP WOOD.
- 1 000 CORDS OF BALSAM AND POPLAR.
- 10,000 HEMLOCK, BALSAM AND CEDAR TIES.
- 1,000 CORDS OF BEECH, BIRCH MAPLE, OAK AND ELM.

For these forest products the Algoma Central Railway Company is prepared to enter into a contract to pay the following cash prices to all settlers along its line of railway.

- Spruce wood, f. o. b. cars, \$2 00 per cord.
- Balsam and poplar, f. o. b. cars, \$1.50 per cord.
- Hemlock, tamarack and cedar ties, f. o. b. cars, 12 cents each.
- Birch, beech, maple, oak and elm, f. o. b. cars, \$2.25 per cord.

A conservative estimate of a settler's profits on his 160 acres of wooded land would be as follows:

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| Spruce, 1,000 cords, worth f. o. b. cars, \$2.00, or a net profit of \$1.00 per cord..... | \$1 000 00 |
| Balsam and poplar, 1,000 cords, worth f o b cars, \$1 50, or a net profit of 50 cents per cord..... | 500 00 |
| Hemlock, tamarack and cedar, 10,000 ties f. o. b. cars, 12 cents, or a net profit of 5 cents each..... | 500 00 |
| Birch, beech maple, oak and elm, 1,000 cords, worth f. o. b cars, \$2 25 per cord, or a net profit of \$1 00 per cord..... | 1 000 00 |

Total net profits from wood on 160 acres. \$3 000 00

By these figures it will be seen that an East Algoma settler would average a net cash profit of \$18.75 on every acre of land cleared and thus be enabled to provide himself with all the necessary machinery and stock with which to commence the carrying on of practical farming.

If the advantages which the District has to offer settlers now were to cease when they had cleared their land of its wood, it would not be right for us to induce our kinsmen across the Atlantic to come here and locate, knowing that they could only remain temporarily. Happily, however, there is no such danger, and we now propose to point out to our readers the ground we have for the statement that after the settler has

cleared the wood from his land he will occupy a place in one of the most favored farming communities to be found in the Dominion of Canada.

We have said that the capitalists who control the vast water power at Sault Ste. Marie intend going on until a complete colony of native industries have been established at that point. Their mammoth pulp works are in operation already, but there are other large industries being launched, which, when carried to completion, will have made the District town of Eastern Algoma one of the most important manufacturing centers in the whole Dominion. To discuss these varied industries in detail would, perhaps, be wearisome, but a general knowledge of their magnitude may be gleaned from the following article, which appeared in the Toronto Globe on January 4, 1900, under the caption, "A New Sheffield:"

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| "Reduction works, to cost..... | \$1 500 000 00 |
| Chemical works, to cost..... | 500 000 00 |
| Alkali works, to cost..... | 1 500 000 00 |
| Sulphide pulp mill, to cost..... | 250 000 00 |
| Steel rail mill, to cost..... | 2 500 000 00 |
| Total..... | \$6 250 000 00 |

"The above is a pretty big budget and calls for an expenditure of six and a quarter millions of dollars. The whole of this large outlay is to be made at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and it is claimed that the effect will be to make the Soo the Sheffield of America. Some of the works outlined above are already under way and will be completed next summer. The greater part, however, still remain to be undertaken, but will be begun in the very near future. The men who are to expend these moneys are American capitalists and every single dollar thus spent will be foreign capital. The projects which these men have in contemplation are of such magnitude that they would be regarded as a fairy tale were it not that the information concerning them comes from a reliable authority. It was Mr. F. H. Clergue, manager of the great pulp mill at Sault Ste. Marie, who informed the Globe of the plans in contemplation, that will convert the Soo into one of the greatest manufacturing and industrial centers on the continent. Mr. Clergue was in town yesterday afternoon. He gave an interview to a Globe correspondent and furnished a number of interesting details relative to the projected Sault Ste. Marie works.

"The Ontario and Lake Superior Company,' said Mr. Clergue, 'is the title of the company which is launching these enterprises. It has a capital of \$20,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 have been paid in. The

capitalists composing the company belong to New York and Philadelphia. All the capital which is being invested is foreign money. It is wholly share capital, none of the money being raised by bonds or mortgages. We are building reduction and refining works at Sault Ste. Marie that will cost \$1,500,000, will give employment to 1,000 men and will have a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. The works are now under construction and will be ready for operation on June 1 next. We shall treat nickel, copper and other ores from all over Ontario. These works will give an added value to the mineral properties in this Province and will provide a market for mineral products. We shall draw ore from the district extending from Sault Ste. Marie to Sudbury. Anyone who has a carload of ore to sell can dispose of it to us and he will be in as good a position as the farmer when he goes to market his grain.

"We are also erecting large chemical works in connection with the reduction works, for utilizing sulphur, and producing sulphurous anhydride for use in sulphide pulp mills. Alkali plants are also being built for the production of caustic acid and bleaching powder. The chemical works will cost \$500,000, while the alkali works involve an outlay of \$1,500,000. A sulphide pulp mill costing \$250,000 is being erected in connection with our extensive plant. I should not forget to mention that we are about to establish a steel rail mill that will cost about \$2,500,000. This will have a capacity of a thousand tons of steel rails daily."

"What about railway communication with the Helen iron mine in the Michipicoten district, of which you are the owners?"

"Well, a railway from the point of navigation to the Helen iron mine has been completed, and by the time navigation opens, our ore dock, the biggest on Lake Superior, will be finished. Already we have sold 500,000 tons of ore for shipment to the United States and various points in Ontario next season."

The Helen iron mine referred to is situated on the branch line of railway now under construction between Michipicoten Harbour on Lake Superior and the main line of the C. P. R. and from this point eastward 300 miles to the famous Sudbury nickel mines, valuable deposits of gold, copper, nickel and iron are found. It is the output of these mines that will feed the great industries at Sault Ste. Marie and give employment to many thousand skilled workmen. The magnitude to which these industries may expand is beyond calculation but it is interesting to know that wherever the raw material for electro-chemical, electro-metallurgical, or other industries, affords sufficient inducement, and the water power is at hand, the forest will be penetrated much more rapidly than

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heretofore and settlements advanced in new directions. As illustrating what can be done in this direction we may point to the development of a single industry in the wilds of the state of Minnesota, on the opposite side of Lake Superior from Algoma. Upwards of 400 miles of railway have been built, through what was a trackless wilderness in 1885, to reach iron ore beds, the ore from which is shipped to Lake Erie and from there railroaded 200 miles into Pennsylvania. This single enterprise has, in mines, railways, docks and fleets of steamers, required an investment of the enormous sum of \$250,000,000. With this object lesson before us; with the knowledge that Algoma possesses mineral and forest wealth incalculable in its value, and capital is at hand to develop these vast resources, it is but common logic to conclude that in a very short time East Algoma will have a large urban population. And with a farm of good soil, plenty of wood and water and the best kind of a home cash market, what more could the industrious settler yearn for. The eyes of the Dominion are on Algoma at the present time because it is confidently expected that this section of Ontario will show more rapid development within the next few years than any other part of Canada. Last summer the members of the provincial Legislature and a score of press representatives spent two weeks in the District and the country's wonderful wealth in natural resources excited general enthusiasm; and since that time it has been almost impossible to pick up an eastern newspaper without reading something about the bright future that is before "New Ontario."

Without political distinction the representatives in the Ontario Legislature now realize the importance of this vast, and practically unoccupied, portion of the province, and recognize the necessity of assisting its speedy development. That the new government of Ontario, under the premiership of Hon. G. W. Ross, intend that settlers coming here shall have every advantage that it is possible to give them is shown by the following extracts from a speech delivered by the Premier a few weeks ago. This is what he said:

"I think we should address ourselves and apply our surplus means to the development of the country—first to the development of New Ontario, and secondly to the development of Old Ontario. For instance, if we can afford it, why not give Mr. Dryden (Min. of Ag.) more money for the educational work that is carried on by means of Farmers' Institutes, county fairs, dairy schools and agricultural colleges. Little Belgium, much smaller than Ontario, has several agricultural colleges. Belgium, Denmark, all these central divisions of Europe, know that their existence depends practically upon instruction in agriculture and in the education of their artisan classes. If our finances warrant it, why not increase our grants to these institutions, and why not increase our grants to the public and high schools, and our grants for the improvement of roads, and so on? We live in a progressive period. No true Canadian will now stand idle with folded hands, neglecting to pay

attention to the development of this country; and I propose that the Government, so far as our means will allow, shall apply their energies, so long as they may have the confidence of the people, to the development of this Province.

"Why do I say that? Ontario is today the first Province of the Dominion. It has more weight in the councils of the Dominion than any other Province because of its population and its wealth. Do you want Ontario to shrink into a minor position in the councils of the Dominion, or do you want it to hold its present status? All my colleagues are natives of this Province, or nearly all. We are all of the opinion that if the Dominion is to prosper, then Ontario should prosper all the more, and be the first Province, and lead the other Provinces for all time to come in wealth, political influence and educational activity. That is the position we propose to take. Now looking at the map of Ontario, what do you find? You find that Ontario contains 150,000,000 acres, or in round numbers 200,000 square miles. Of that area only 23,000,000 acres, or 45,000 square miles, are occupied. In other words, only one sixth of the area of the Province to-day is actually in the hands of individual owners, although practically five-sixths are held by the Crown. Only 12,000,000 of the 150,000,000 acres of land in Ontario are under cultivation today. Actually we have scarcely touched the fringe of the great agricultural wealth which this Province possesses. I think it is our duty to see that these latent resources are made available for settlement, and developed.

"Our policy will be to open the northern lands of Ontario in every direction where we believe they will be fit for settlement.

"We propose to open them by two means - first by railway, and secondly, by colonization roads."

In conclusion let us say to any sober and industrious homeseeker, who may read this little book, "You can make no mistake by coming to East Algoma to settle."

Addresses of Agents.

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SECRETARY CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
17 Victoria Street, S. W. London.

ALFRED JURY, 15 Water Street, Liverpool.

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IN THE UNITED STATES

D. L. CAVIN, Bad Axe, Michigan.

T. O. CURRIE, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

W. H. ROGERS, Watertown, South Dakota.

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Grafton, North Dakota.

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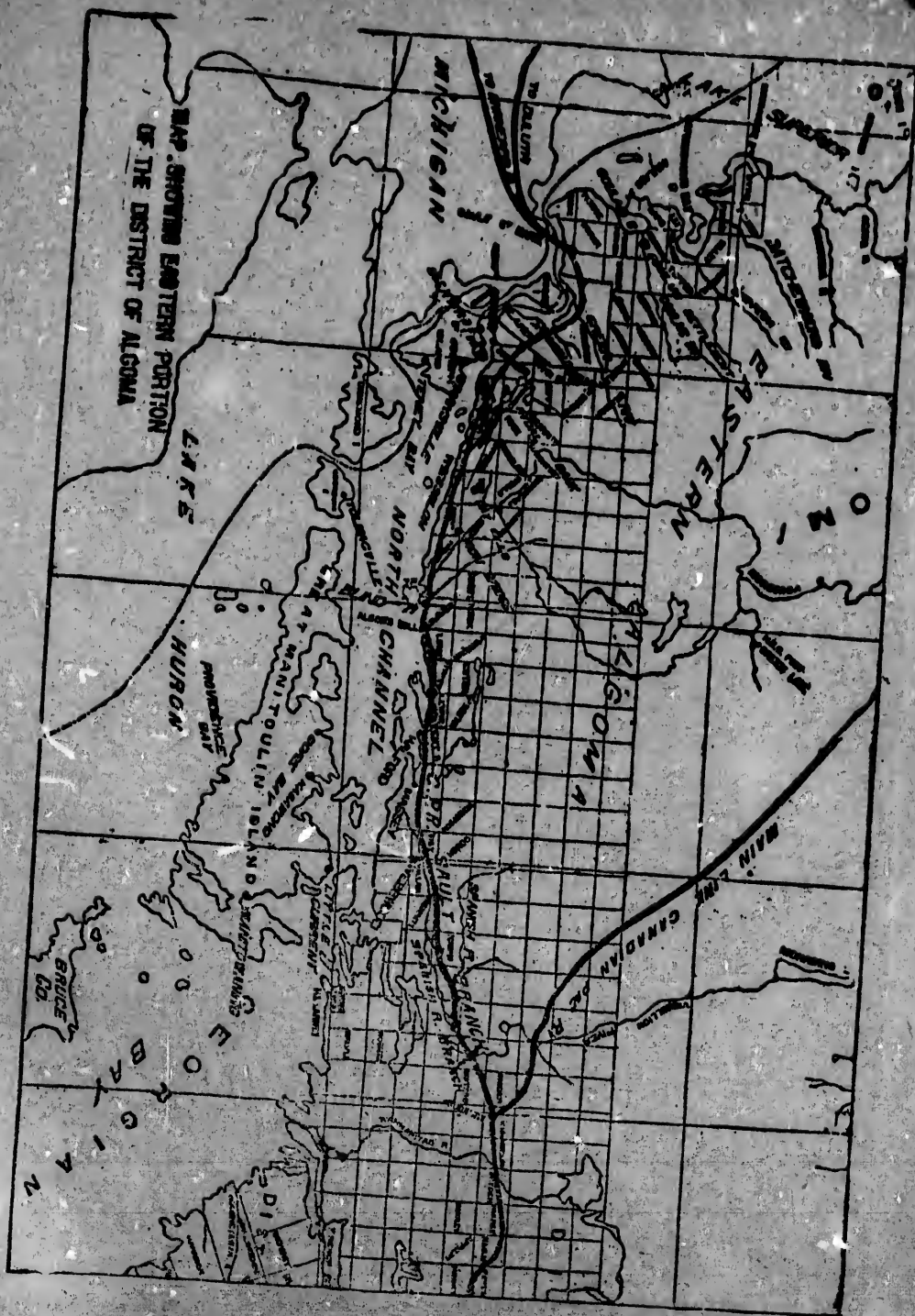
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“East Algoma.”

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Nottingham Buildings,
19 Brunswick St., Liverpool.

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