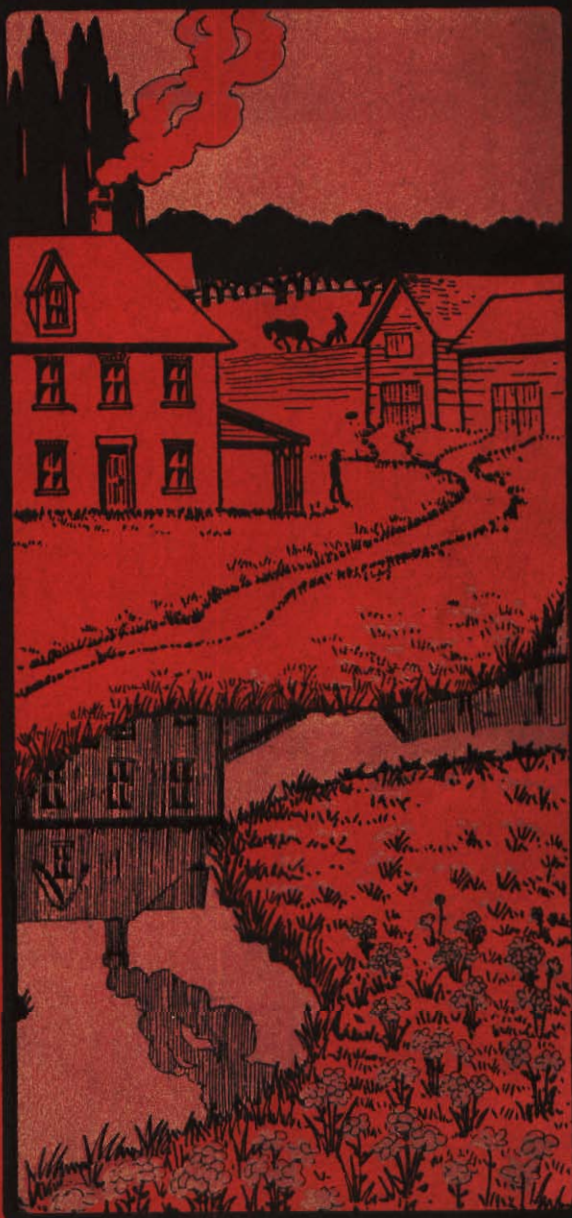


NEW ONTARIO



1901



La Société
de Québec
10 51

ONTARIO

OLD AND NEW

A PAMPHLET SHOWING THE PROGRESS THAT THE SETTLED PORTION
OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO HAS MADE UP TO DATE,
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS
OF NEW ONTARIO RECENTLY SURVEYED
AND OTHERWISE OPENED UP
FOR SETTLEMENT

COMPILED BY
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN

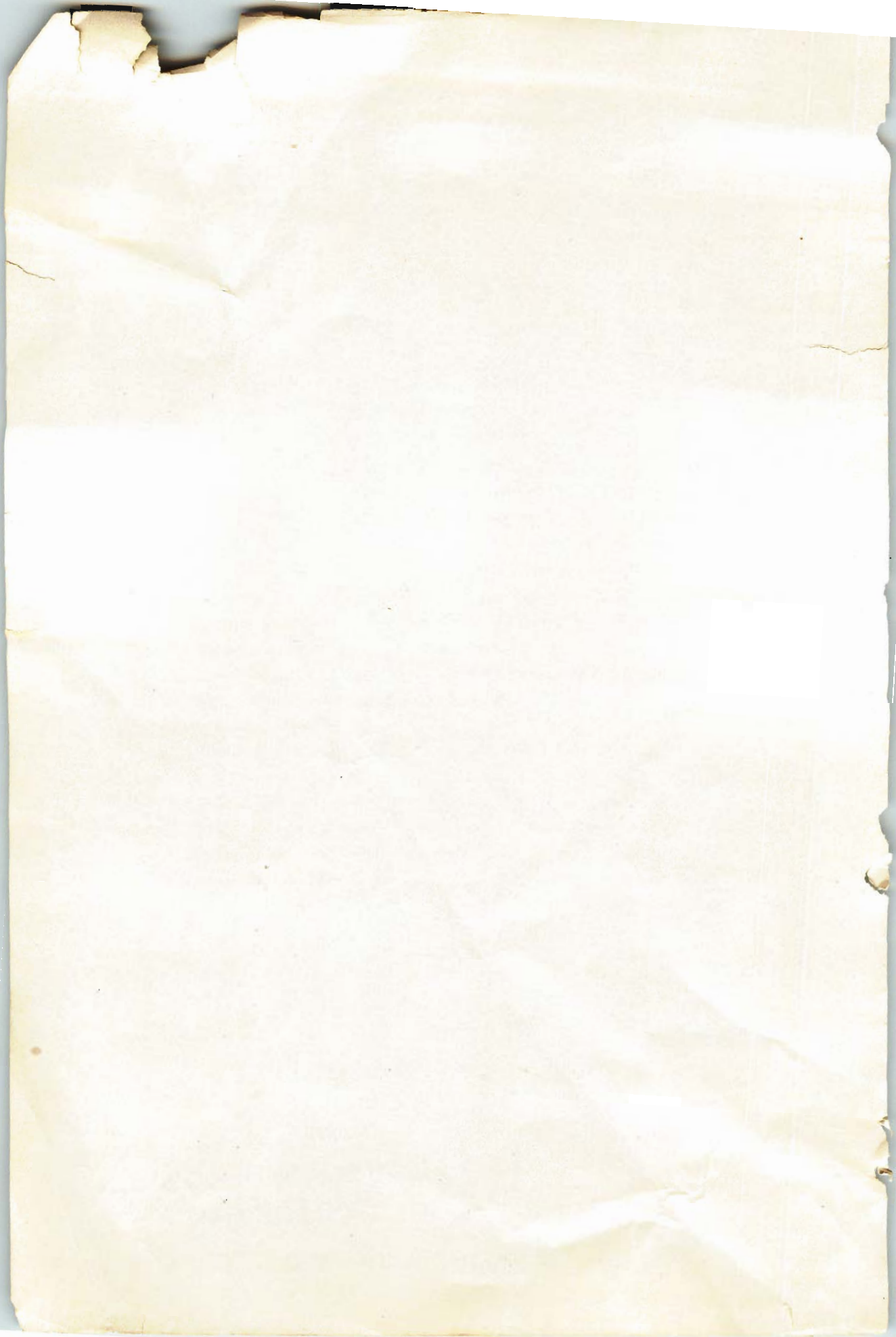
THE FIGURES AND STATEMENTS IN THIS PAMPHLET ARE TAKEN FROM THE
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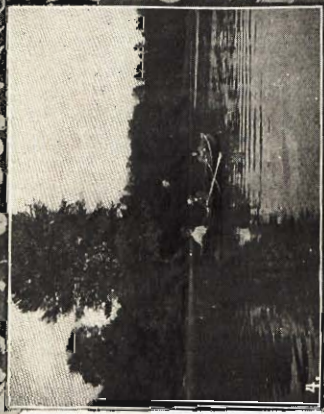
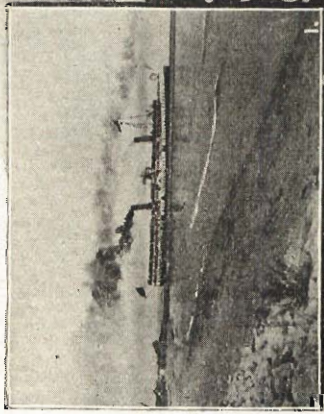
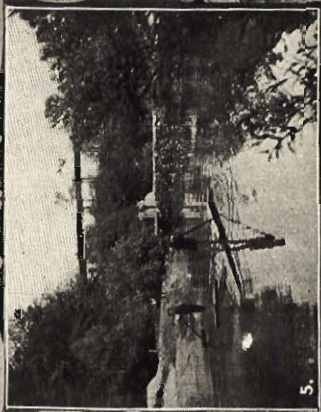
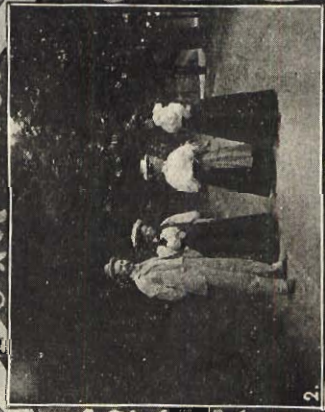
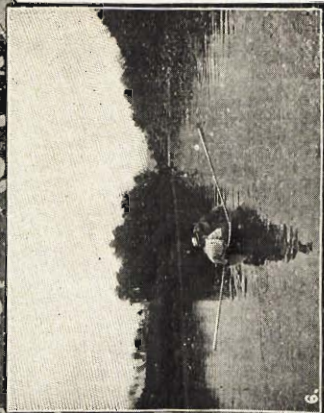
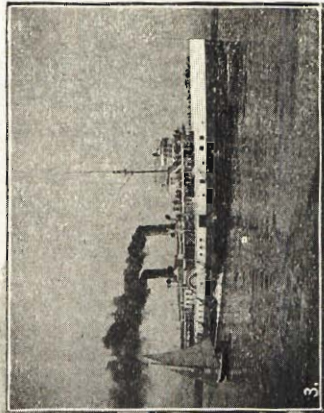
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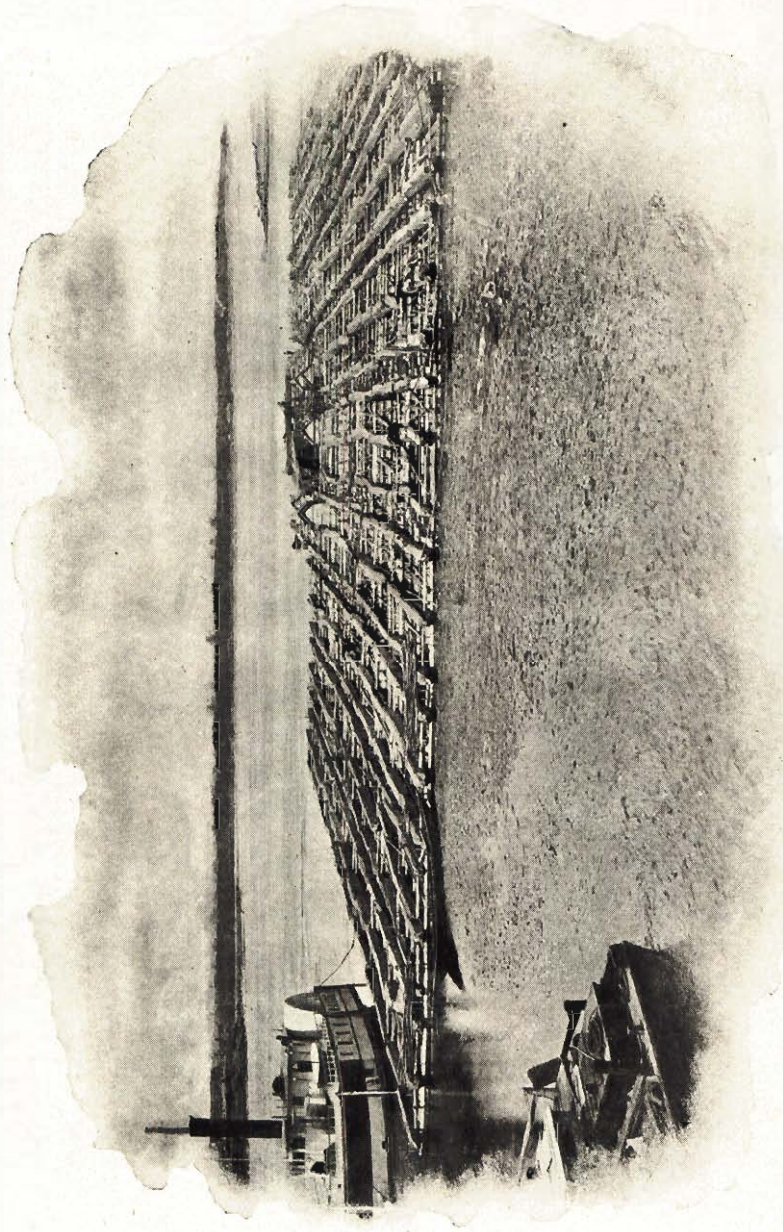
INTRODUCTION.

THIS pamphlet is intended chiefly for the guidance of those who, being desirous of settling in newly opened territory, prefer a country of woods and streams to the prairies of the Northwest. To these people and to others who, having some capital, may wish to acquire established farms, orchards, or vineyards, the Province of Ontario has many attractive features. To the former class of persons is offered an almost unlimited choice of locality with varying attractions and possibilities where labour's just remuneration is immediately available and where a modified exile, as in the days of a past generation, is not a necessary accompaniment of their settlement. To those who have capital to employ the prosperity enjoyed in the settled portions of the province and the daily expanding business of its cities provides many openings that heretofore have been found almost exclusively on the south of the International Boundary. To all classes these conditions, together with a stable, free and excellent system of government, municipal institutions and educational facilities, constitute a condition of life equalled in few places in the world and surpassed in none.



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Raft of Timber on the Ottawa. Value \$50,000.




Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.



ONTARIO



 NTARIO, sometimes called "The Banner Province," is the central province of the Dominion of Canada, though much nearer the Atlantic Ocean (to which it has access by the river St. Lawrence) than to the Pacific, having Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island on the east, and Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia on the west. At its extreme southwest corner it abuts on the state of Minnesota, the remainder of its southern boundary being the "Great Lakes" and the river St. Lawrence. On its northern side is the vast unorganized and comparatively unknown territory west of the

Hudson Bay. Its area is about 222,000 square miles, i. e., 142,000,000 acres, an area larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and nearly as large as France, and yet only the fourth in size of the organized territorial divisions of Canada. In its wilder districts it is a land of forest streams and lakes, of rocky hills holding undiscovered wealth and valleys destined to become rich grain fields, while in the settled portions which now include the whole of Eastern and Southern Ontario it is one of the richest producing countries in the world, and withal it is a country which affords innumerable facilities and opportunities for both agricultural settlement and commercial enterprise.

It is unnecessary to fully describe the progress that has been made since the first

settlers attacked the forests of Ontario to cut and clear homes in what was then a remote wilderness, but information will be given concerning localities in which openings can at present be found for the now far easier task of making a home or establishing a business.


When the province of Ontario (then called Upper Canada) was first settled by immigrants from the revolting colonies of America, and others, the land was covered by an unbroken forest. The only means of communication with the outer world was by the "Great Lakes," and the St. Lawrence river, and the pioneers of settlement could look for little extraneous assistance. Small knots of people settled here and there with every condition of hardship surrounding them, though year by year some little improvement and amelioration of their condition was effected. But the task before each man was with his own hands to carve his fields out of the forest, to live meanwhile on what he could grow amongst the stumps, to utilize his wheat, when he had grown any, as best he might, and when such material advance in his neighborhood as the establishment of a mill had been made, to carry his grist to the mill and return with the flour on an ox's back, or on his own shoulders through the paths in the woods, an operation frequently requiring several days for its performance. Notwithstanding these difficulties and despite the fact that at a critical time the nation was at war with its neighbors of the United States, little more than two generations passed ere Ontario had become the most wealthy, the most progressive and productive colony in British America. A spectator standing on the deck of a steamer as it passes through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, or looking from the windows of a car on the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific railways would with difficulty realize that in so short a time the metamorphose had taken place from the virgin forest, the Indian trail, the bark canoe and the wild animals of the woods, to a vista of cities and towns, country houses and comfortable homesteads, fields of grain, flocks of selected sheep and herds of pedi-

gree cattle, mills and factories, and all the accompanying evidences of an advanced civilization. To Canadians this is an old story, but to strangers, for whose information these pages are more particularly intended, the great advances made in the century are unknown, and are here alluded to in order to emphasize the fact that if these results were obtained in the face of the greatest difficulties, the settler, now-a-days exploiting the same province, but with every facility that science and civilization can afford him, will achieve success much more rapidly and much less arduously than those who showed the way. He has not an unremunerative forest to contend with. He can settle in parts where the wood he cuts in clearing his holding has a good market value. He has no enforced idleness for there is always a demand for his labor. He can sell all he can raise, or all the native produce he may gather, and he purchases his necessary supplies almost at the same price as in an eastern city. And while steadily following his self allotted toil, he may find himself the beneficiary of some totally unexpected piece of good fortune, arising from mineral discoveries or commercial ventures in his neighborhood.

Before the discovery of nickel at Sudbury, on the Canadian Pacific railway, the land was there for anyone who chose to occupy it. A few years ago in the Rainy River district land could be had for the taking in localities that are now being staked out as mining claims, and there are many such transformations yet to be made within the limits of those districts which immigrants are now invited to occupy.

Inasmuch, however, as some men are not desirous of leading the way in new settlements, or new ventures, however easy the one or remunerative the other, but prefer to pay for and utilize the work of others, the following pages will contain some information concerning the older and more settled parts of Ontario where those to whom allusion has been made will be able to profitably invest their capital surrounded by the comforts and conveniences that an established civilization affords.

CONSTITUTION

 NTARIO is one of the self-governing provinces, which being federated in 1867 form, with some unorganized territories, the Dominion of Canada. The whole Dominion is governed by a Parliament consisting of the Governor-General, (representing the Sovereign), a nominated Senate of 81 members, and a House of Commons of 213

but which is from time to time interpreted and in some respects amended by the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada, and the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England in contested cases. The parliament of Canada meets in the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, and the provincial legislature in Toronto, the chief commercial city of the province.

In each province there is a Lieutenant-



A Trolley on a Country Road, Ontario.

members elected by popular vote. From these two Houses about 13 members, being members of the Privy Council for Canada, form a Cabinet or ministerial advisers of the Governor-General, the whole system being modelled on the government of Great Britain. The powers and jurisdiction of this parliament and those of the several legislatures of the provinces, are defined in an Act of the Imperial Parliament, known as "The British North America Act," a piece of legislation necessarily imperfect.

Governor appointed for five years by the Governor-General-in-Council, and a provincial legislature elected by popular vote. In Ontario there is only one House—the Legislative Assembly—consisting of 94 members, and an executive council chosen from that House to advise the Lieutenant-Governor, and holding office only so long as it retains the confidence of the Assembly. Within the jurisdiction laid down in the British North America Act this legislature, directed by the executive council, manages



Diamond Falls.

the general affairs of the province, but there is a territorial division into municipalities, each having its own council, presided over by a Reeve, or in cities by a Mayor, for the governance of its local interests. These municipalities and their respective powers are created and defined by the Legislative Assembly of the province. A greater degree of freedom and self-government is not found in any part of the world. A British

peal lies to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London. The judges of all courts are selected from prominent members of the bar and are appointed, as in Great Britain, "during good behaviour," which practically means for life, instead of being, as in the United States, elected by popular vote for a limited period. With every opportunity of comparing the two methods of government and administration



A Trading Post in the Woods.

subject, no matter where he comes from, on taking up his residence in Canada, becomes a Canadian citizen, while foreigners can also become citizens by living for three years in the country and then taking an oath of allegiance.

Justice

The administration of the law, like the system of government, is based on that of England. There are various courts in Ontario, as in the other provinces, with distinct jurisdictions, and a court of appeal from any of them, known as the Supreme Court of Canada. This court sits in Ottawa, the capital, and in criminal cases its finding is final, though in civil cases an ap-

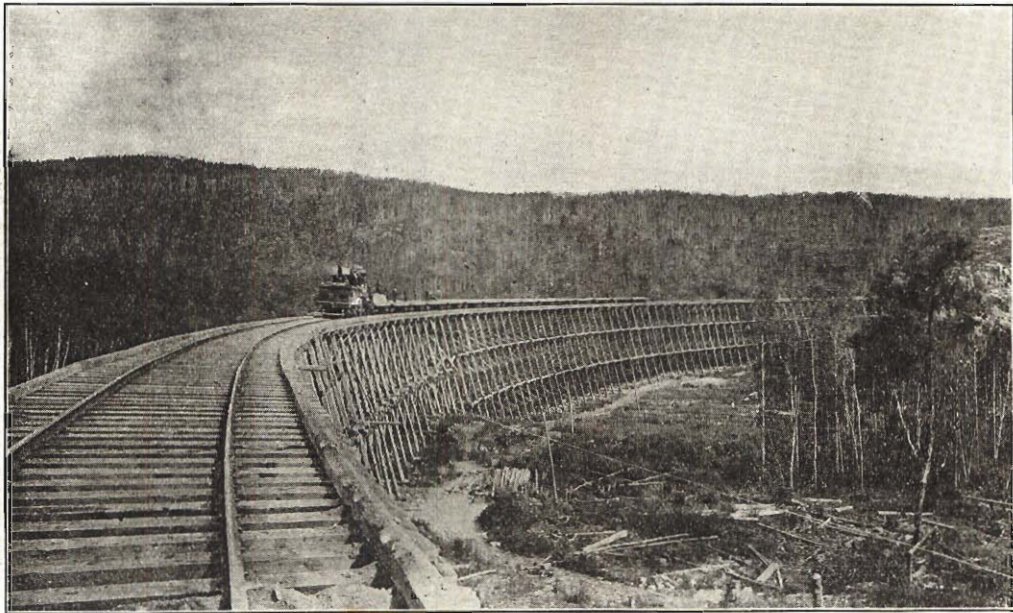
peal lies to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London. The judges of all courts are selected from prominent members of the bar and are appointed, as in Great Britain, "during good behaviour," which practically means for life, instead of being, as in the United States, elected by popular vote for a limited period. With every opportunity of comparing the two methods of government and administration

Education

This department of civil government is under a Minister of Education, and in no part of the world has more thought and attention been bestowed on education than in Ontario. The public schools are free and education for children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory, though it is not always possible to enforce the law in this respect. Besides the public schools there are Model and Normal schools for the education of teachers, High schools,

Collegiate Institutions, and two Universities supplying an ample quantity of professional men ; a limited number of separate schools, Protestant and Catholic, besides night schools and kindergartens. At the High schools and elsewhere arrangements exist for giving a commercial and also a technical education. Money, therefore, is not an essential to the highest education in this province. The number of registered pupils, of all ages, in the public schools

tion, but which are none the less suitable for several occupations in civil life. A certain number of commissions in the British army are annually given to cadets passing out of the college. Beyond a few companies of enlisted men forming what are called Schools there is no regular army in Canada, the defence of the country being entrusted to a voluntary militia which a man joins or not as he chooses, and leaves when he desires.



A Trestle on the C. P. R. Before Being Filled Up.

during the year 1899 was 429,227, with an average attendance of 243,325, the number of persons in the province between the ages of 5 and 21 being 586,350. The kindergartens registered 11,262 pupils, but the average attendance of these small persons was naturally less than at the public schools, being 4,701. The total amount expended on public schools during the year was \$4,020,048. In this connection may be mentioned the existence of a military college at Kingston, where lads are taught engineering and other branches of knowledge usually connected with a military educa-

There are between fifty and sixty hospitals in the province, to which 27,061 patients were admitted during the year 1899, and to supplement the private charities on which many of these were founded the provincial government paid a grant for the year of \$110,000. Homes of refuge for the old, orphan asylums, homes for the incurable, Magdalen asylums, etc., are found in the various cities of Ontario, supported and managed—except in the case of insane asylums, which are public institutions—by societies, religious denominations and municipalities.



1. A Timber Slied at the Chaudiere ; 2. Lumbermen's Shanties ; 3. A Hunting Party.

Population

The population of Ontario in 1899, derived from municipal and other returns, was 2,010,748, of which number 1,019,806 were in the rural townships, 448,876 in cities, 318,145 in towns, and 133,921 in villages. The marriages during the year were 16,514, or 7.1 per 1,000; the deaths, 28,607, and the births, 44,705.

comprising eastern, southern and western Ontario up to the shores of Lake Huron, and the latter the districts to the north and west. In a country so large as this there is necessarily great variety of climate, and therefore of production, and commercial enterprises. The southern and southwestern parts of Ontario lying along the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie are not only great grain, cattle and dairy pro-



Sault Ste. Marie Rapids.

Taxation

There are no direct taxes imposed by the government of this province, the revenue being obtained from the sale of crown lands, minerals and timber, liquor licenses and other fees, together with an annual subsidy paid by the Dominion or central government to all the provinces, according to population, and which in Ontario's case is about \$1,200,000. The people themselves in the rural municipalities impose a small tax for local purposes, but this is very light and is used for what may be called the home purposes of those who pay it.

For the purposes of this pamphlet the province of Ontario may be divided into "Old" and "New" Ontario, the former

dacing territories, but are noted for the quality of their fruit, particularly apples, in which a large and increasing export business is done. From Lake Ontario westward throughout what is called the peninsula of Ontario, grapes and peaches are raised in large quantities, in some localities the farms being exclusively orchards or vineyards. In this division are the largest cities and towns; Toronto, the seat of government of the province; Hamilton, London, important manufacturing centres; Kingston, Brantford and others. Ordinary farm lands in the province range in price from \$10 to \$100 per acre, the lands devoted to fruit culture in the Niagara peninsula being worth considerably more than farming lands. Throughout

these several portions of old Ontario, particularly in the neighborhood of the cities are many beautiful country residences and on the larger farms well built commodious dwellings. The following properties for sale taken at random from a more extensive list will give some idea of the amount necessary to obtain a cultivated farm in the older parts of the province.

Farming Lands

150 acres ; 120 acres cleared ; no stumps nor stones ; 30 acres of first class hardwood bush ; soil, best clay loam ; farm lies well, being gently rolling, no hills, nor waste land ; hedge, wire and rail fences ; 2 wells and a creek ; good bearing orchard ; 2-story stone house 28x30, with 7-rooms, besides a kitchen attached 20x24 ; cellar 28x30 ; frame woodshed 16x16 ; large cistern ; frame bank barn 56x72, with stabling underneath for 8 horses and 30

of farm ; 4 acres of bearing orchard, besides nearly an acre of small fruits ; frame bank barn, 52x70, with straw shed attached, 32x50 ; stone stabling under barn, and straw shed for 6 horses and 43 cattle ; pig pen, 13x25 ; driving shed, 25x40 ; milk house, 20x20, good concrete house, 28x38, with 8 rooms, besides a kitchen attached, 16x24 ; cellar under house, in two parts, 28x38 ; 3 pantries ; frame woodshed, 20x25 ; soft water cistern, 6x6. This is a first class grain, stock and dairy farm, only 11-2 miles from a market town, post office, school and churches ; close to cheese factory and creamery. Price, \$11,500 (£2,300) ; payable \$5,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

103 acres ; County of Kent : 62 acres cleared ; 41 acres partly timber ; 11 acres of orchard ; cherries, plums and small fruit. The soil is a clay loam ; watered by wells and a river ; 62 acres drained with tile ; frame house with ten rooms, in good repair and well finished, cistern, cellar, etc. Barn is 36x56 ; sheds and stables over 100 feet

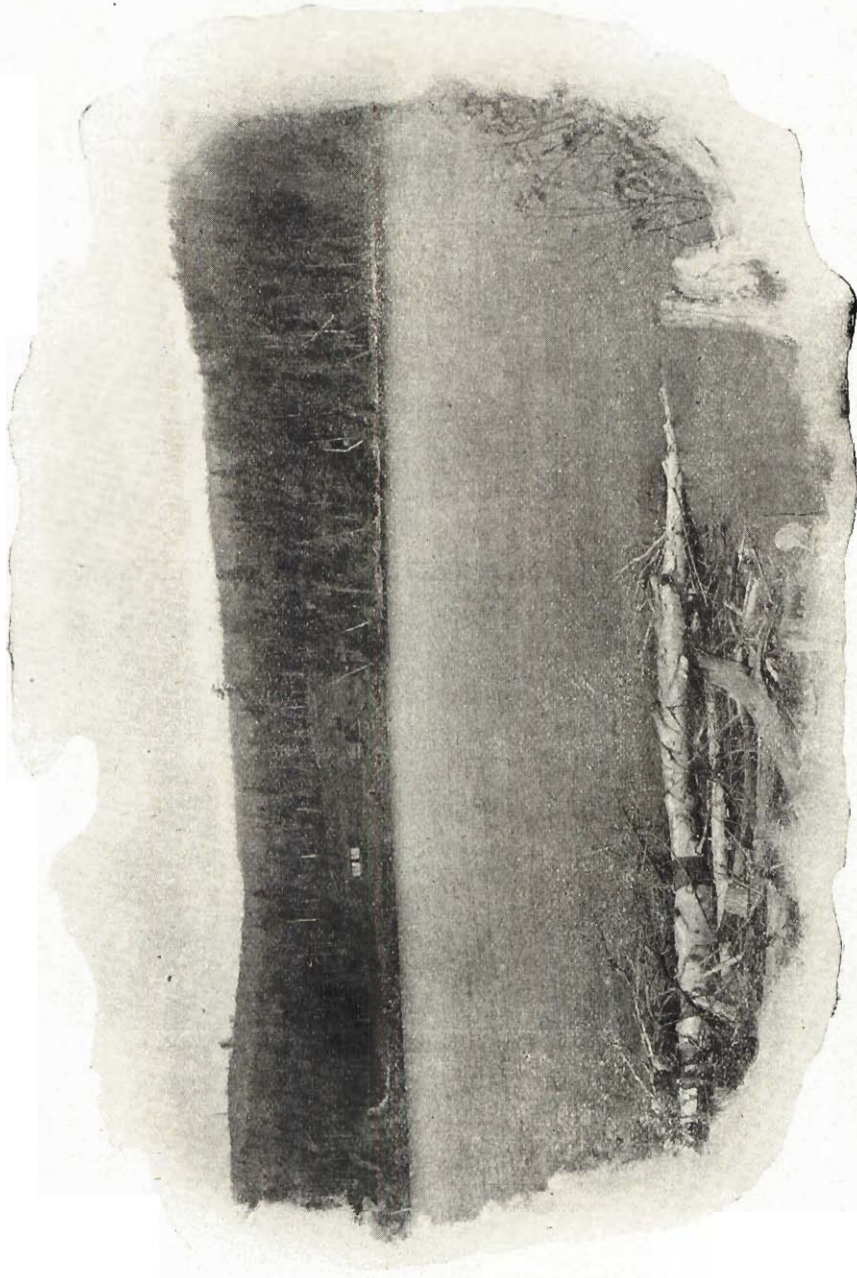


cattle ; pig pen 15x18 ; driving shed 20x25 ; sheep house, 16x18, and other outbuildings. This is a first class grain and stock farm, and nearly all tile underdrained ; only 3 miles from a good market town on the G. T. R. ; 11 miles from a city, close to school, churches and post office. Price, \$12,400 (£2,480) ; payable \$1,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

165 acres ; 161 cleared ; 4 acres of hardwood bush ; soil, clay loam ; farm is gently rolling ; rail and wire fences ; watered by 1 well, a spring and a river at one corner

in length, all in good repair ; 11-4 miles from school, market, etc. Price \$5,800.00 ; possession at any time.

50 acres ; County of Middlesex ; 49 acres cleared, no waste land ; soil, clay loam ; watered by spring creek and well ; natural drainage ; 2 acres of orchard ; frame house and kitchen ; good frame barn and other outbuildings. On a gravel road ; 1 mile to school, church and P. O. ; 11-2 miles to R. R. station, G. T. R. ; 5 miles to important manufacturing city. Price \$2,750.00 ; terms, cash.



A Settler Beginning

100 acres : County of Elgin : 75 acres cleared, and free from stumps ; 25 acres of pasture ; 5 acres of hard wood timber : soil, clay loam ; 2 acres of orchard ; 1 1-2 story frame house 20x30, kitchen 16x20, 7 rooms, 4 bed-rooms ; stable 20x30 ; 1 mile to gravel road, 3-4 mile to school, 6 miles to market and R. R. station, 2 1-2 miles to church and P. O. Price \$3,500.00.

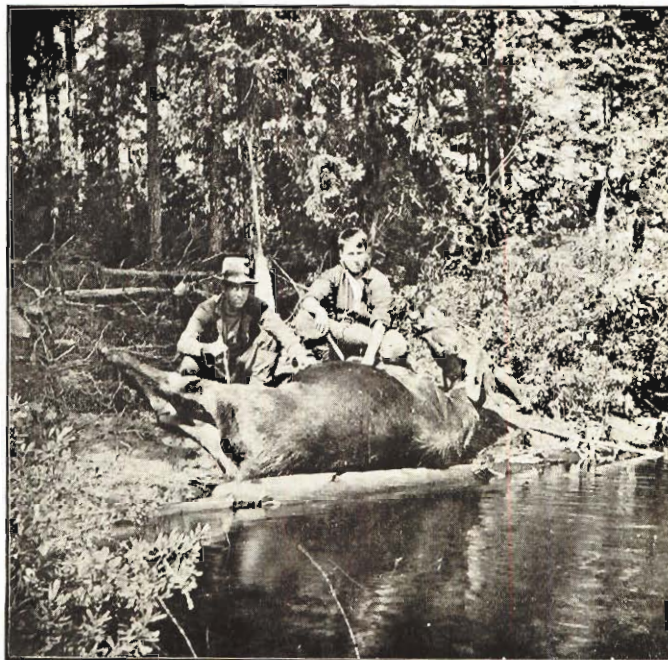
100 acres : County of Lambton ; 80 acres cleared : 55 acres free from stumps ; 30 acres fall plowed ; 20 acres of mixed tim-

ber ; soil, clay loam ; drained by open drains ; no waste land ; level farm ; watered by two wells ; young orchard, just beginning to bear ; frame house 1 1-2 story, partly finished, 20x20 feet, cottage roof ; most of the material on the ground to build a kitchen 12x14 and also a barn 25x44x20 ; well built frame granary, 14x16, almost new ; 2 miles to church, school, market, R. R. station and P. O. Price \$2,500.00.

50 acres ; County of Middlesex : all cleared and free from stumps ; no waste land ; soil is a clay loam ; watered by two wells ; all drained ; 2 acres of orchard (good fruit) ; log house ; no barn ; 1-2 mile to gravel road, 2 miles to school, 3 miles to R. R. station, 1 1-2 miles to P. O. Price \$1,000.00, cash.

50 acres ; County of Elgin ; 40 acres cleared and free from stumps ; 10 acres of timber : 20 acres of pasture ; open drains ; soil, clay loam ; watered by wells and creek ; 1 1-2 acres of orchard ; apples, pears and cherries ; no house ; frame stable, 18x24 ; 1-2 mile to gravel road, 1 mile to school, 2 miles to church, market, R. R. station and P. O. Price \$1,800.00, cash.

100 acres ; County of Elgin ; 90 acres cleared and free from stumps ; 10 acres of timber, beech and maple ; soil, sandy and



A Yearling Moose.

ber ; soil, clay loam ; drained by open drains ; no waste land ; level farm ; watered by two wells ; young orchard, just beginning to bear ; frame house 1 1-2 story, partly finished, 20x20 feet, cottage roof ; most of the material on the ground to build a kitchen 12x14 and also a barn 25x44x20 ; well built frame granary, 14x16, almost new ; 2 miles to church, school, market, R. R. station and P. O. Price \$2,500.00.

50 acres ; County of Middlesex : all cleared and free from stumps ; no waste land ; soil is a clay loam ; watered by two wells ; all drained ; 2 acres of orchard (good fruit) ; log house ; no barn ; 1-2 mile to gravel road, 2 miles to school, 3 miles to R. R. station, 1 1-2 miles to P. O. Price \$1,000.00, cash.

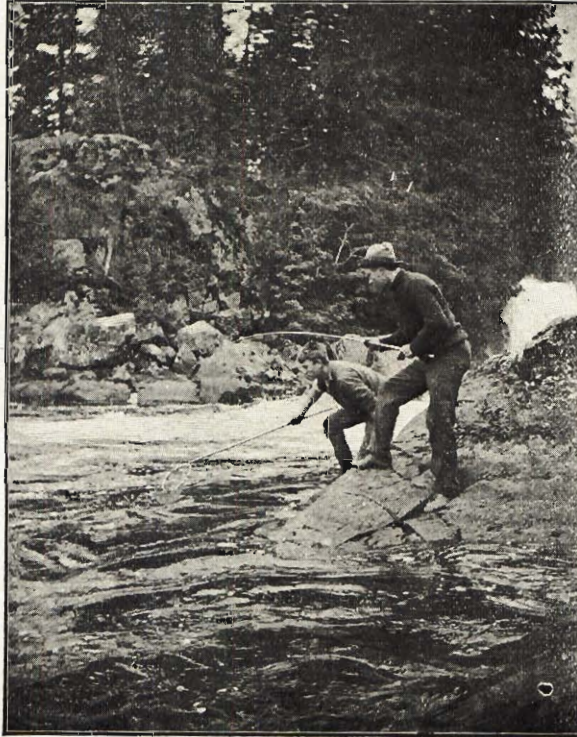
clay loam ; watered by two spring wells ; 2 acres of orchard ; apples, pears, peaches, etc., abundance of small fruits ; frame house 18x24, kitchen 12x16 ; 6 rooms, in good repair ; barn 30x54, stabling for 7 horses and 10 head of cattle ; corn crib, etc. ; near a gravel road ; 1 mile to school, 5 miles to market, R. R. station and P. O. Price \$3,500.00, cash.

100 acres ; County of Lambton ; 80 acres cleared and free from stumps ; 10 acres of mixed timber ; 25 acres of meadow ; 20 acres of pasture ; 6 acres of fall wheat ; soil, black sandy loam ; all drained, mostly with tile ; level farm ; watered by 3 wells ; 2 acres of orchard ; frame house, 20x24, 3 bed-rooms upstairs and one bed-room downstairs ; kitchen 12x24 ; barn 30x50 ;

horse stable and granary, shed 45x20, all in good repair ; 4 miles from a gravel road, 1 1-4 miles to school, 4 miles to market, 6 miles to R. R. station, a few rods to grist mill. Price \$3,500.00 ; terms, \$1,300.00 cash ; balance at 5 per cent. per annum. There is a nice sugar bush on this farm of about 100 trees.

100 acres ; County of Middlesex ; 90 acres cleared and free from stumps ; 10 acres of timber ; beech, elm and maple ;

acres of timber : beech and maple ; 15 acres of meadow ; 30 acres of pasture ; 10 acres of fall wheat ; soil, clay loam ; drained by open and tile drains ; 70 acres drained ; frame house 30x24, kitchen 24x18, kitchen, dining room and parlor, 4 bed-rooms downstairs, 2 bed-rooms upstairs ; 3 acres of orchard : good fruit ; frame barn 34x54, on blocks, in fair repair ; drive barn, 30x40, on blocks, in fair repair ; fowl house ; situated on gravel road, 3 miles to Presbyterian and Baptist church, 6 miles to mar-

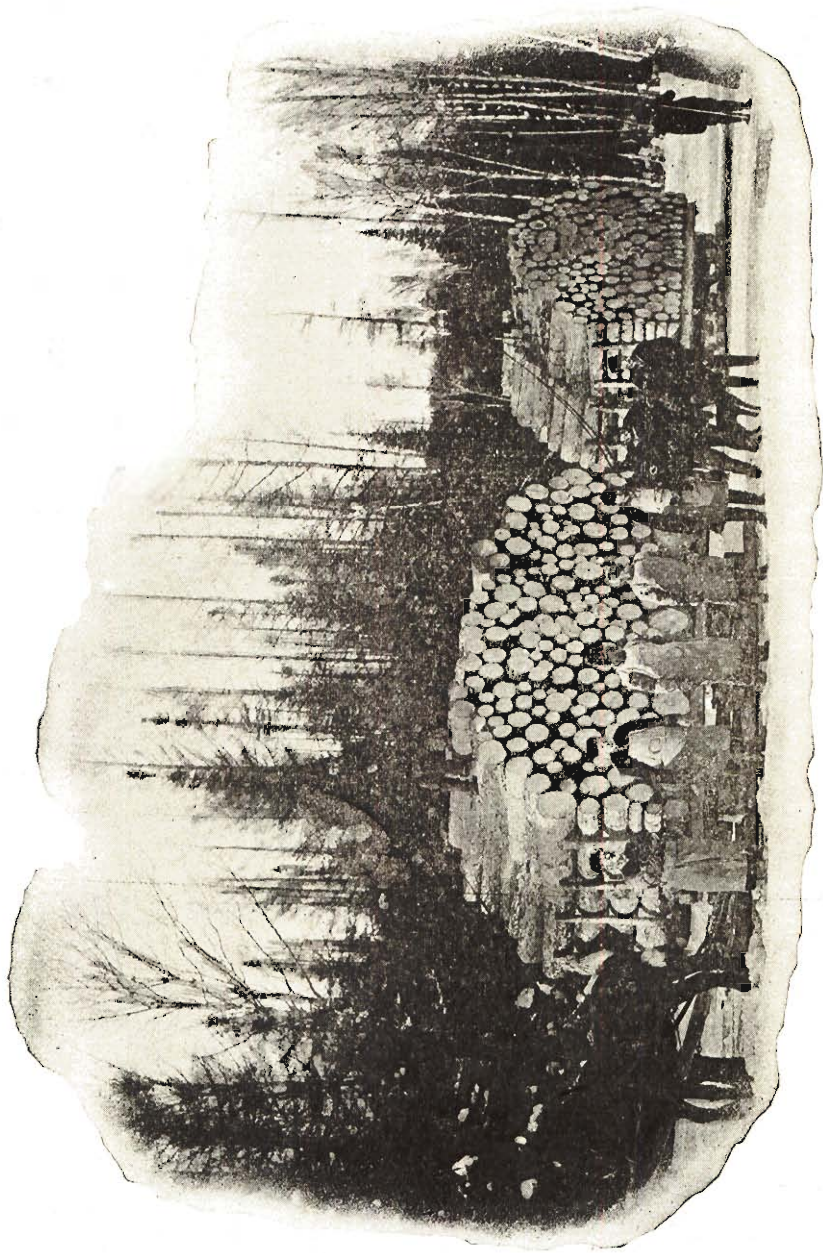


16 acres of meadow ; 20 acres of pasture ; 5 acres of fall wheat ; soil, clay loam ; no waste land ; 90 acres drained by tile and open drains ; farm slightly rolling ; watered by 2 never-failing wells ; one and a half acres of orchard ; good fruit ; frame house 25x22, kitchen 22x25, 4 bed-rooms ; barn 50x60 with basement ; stables for horses and cattle ; small drive barn ; hog pen ; 1 1-2 miles to graded gravel road, 1 mile to school, 1 mile to church, 1 1-2 miles to P. O. Price \$5,000.00.

100 acres ; County of Elgin ; 90 acres cleared ; 70 acres free from stumps ; 10

acres and R. R. stations, 3 miles to P. O. Price \$4,300.00 ; terms, cash.

50 acres ; County of Kent ; 46 acres cleared and free from stumps ; 4 acres of mixed timber ; 20 acres of meadow ; 12 acres of pasture ; soil, sandy loam ; watered by 2 wells and spring creek ; all drained by open drains ; level farm ; frame house, 14x16, frame kitchen 10x20, frame drive barn 20x30, cowstable 10x20 ; milk house, all in good repair ; 2 miles to gravel road, 2 miles to school, 2 miles to church, 4 1-2 miles to market and R. R. station, 1 mile to P. O. Price \$1,100.00 ; terms, cash.



Two Loads of Pulpwood.

100 acres ; County of Elgin ; 95 acres cleared ; 90 acres free from stumps ; 11 acres of fall wheat ; no waste land ; soil, clay loam ; hewn log house ; frame barn (old) ; 12 miles from a city, 1-4 mile to school. Price \$3,000.00 ; terms, \$600.00 cash ; the balance secured by mortgage at 5 per cent. This is excellent soil, and a great bargain.

A first class 100-acre grain and stock farm of which 95 acres are cleared, the balance valuable mixed timber ; the soil is the richest kind of clay loam ; the farm is beautifully situated and lies well, having only sufficient fall, not flat land or hills ; watered by 2 wells and a never-failing spring at each end for stock ; well fenced with board fence in front and principally straight fences on the farm ; good young bearing orchard. A first class 1 1-2 story stone dwelling house 26x30, with 8 well-finished rooms and 2 halls, stone kitchen attached, 19x22 ; a frame woodshed, 16x22 ; a large cistern ; splendid cellar under house. There is for hired man a comfortable house near the barn, 24x28, with 7 rooms and woodshed, and a good well ; a first class bank barn, 58x60, and other necessary outbuildings ; school, 3-4 mile. This farm is situated within 1 1-2 miles from a first class lively market town on the G. T. R. Price, \$6,700 (£1,350) ; payable \$2,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

A first class 100-acre grain and stock farm ; 93 acres cleared ; 7 acres of fine hardwood bush ; soil is the richest and best clay loam ; farm lies well, every field having nice slope ; fences are all new straight rail, wire, board and post fences ; watered by 2 wells and a spring ; nice bearing orchard ; fine new white brick house, with 7 well finished rooms, besides a kitchen attached, 14x16 ; first class cellar under house, 18x24 ; a first class new barn,

40x60. This is a first class grain and stock farm, and has all new buildings and new fences. It is beautifully situated, and only 2 miles from a large and lively market town with two railways, the C. P. R. and G. T. R. Farm beautifully laid out. Price, \$5,900 (£1,150) ; payable \$2,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

300 acres ; 270 acres cleared ; 25 acres of hardwood, balance permanent pasture ; soil, best clay loam ; farm lies handsomely, being gently rolling ; first class fences, mostly straight rail ; all underdrained that is required ; watered by 5 wells,

34 acres, township of Saltfleet—16 acres bearing orchard, 115 apples, 395 plums, 268 pear, 1,070 peach, 3 1-2 acres grapes, 6 acres berry bushes, 2 acres currants and gooseberries. Brick house, 13 rooms, cellars, etc. ; frame barn, sheds, etc. Situated on stone road 6 miles from Hamilton, close to Stony Creek ; H. G. & B. Electric railway passes farm. Price, \$7,000 (£1,400).

165 acres, township of Oneida—soil rich loam, slightly rolling ; orchard of about 250 fine trees, in full bearing. Fine large stone house (2 stories) and basement 30x40, large kitchen and large cellars ; well finished throughout. Frame house, good size ; 2 large frame barns with stone basements, containing horse stables, cow stables, hay mow. Situated on the Grand river, 3 miles from Cayuga, 1 1-4 miles from R. R. station. Price, \$5,500 (£1,100.)

136 acres in the township of Crowland. —This is beautifully situated on the banks of the Welland river, across from Port Robinson. There are two sets of buildings on it ; about 120 acres cleared ; 2 orchards an abundance of water, and the soil is a good clay loam. Price, \$5,000 (£1,000.)



Railways and Canals

The Eastern, Southern and the Western parts of Old Ontario are served by the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Canada Atlantic, the Canada Southern railways and their branches, together with some shorter lines, and by the steamboats that navigate the river St. Lawrence and the lakes. In addition to these there are over 400 miles of electric railways mostly in the cities and suburbs.

New Ontario has the Canadian

One of these, the Welland Canal, which avoids the rapids and falls of Niagara, is 26 miles long. Six of the eight—from Lake Superior to Cornwall—are in Ontario, the opposite shores being in the United States. By means of these canals navigation is extended—for a draught of 14 feet—for 1,254 miles inland beyond Montreal, which is the head of ocean navigation, to Fort William and Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, where rail connection is made with the Canadian Pacific railway and the Can-



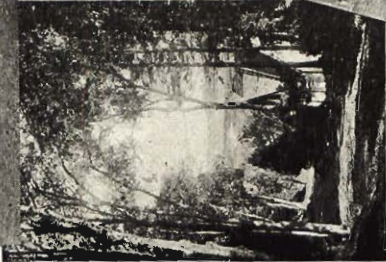
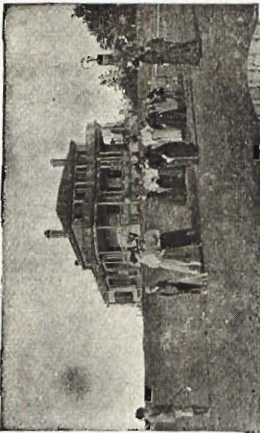
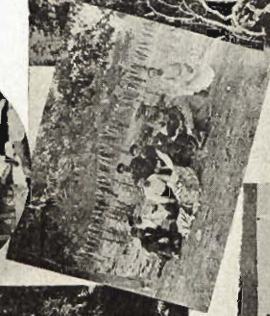
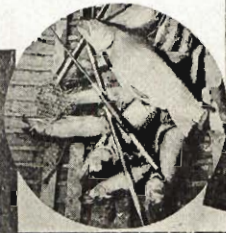
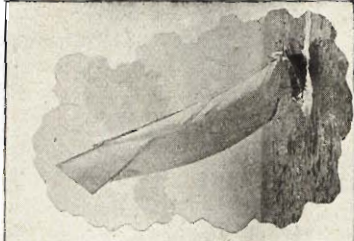
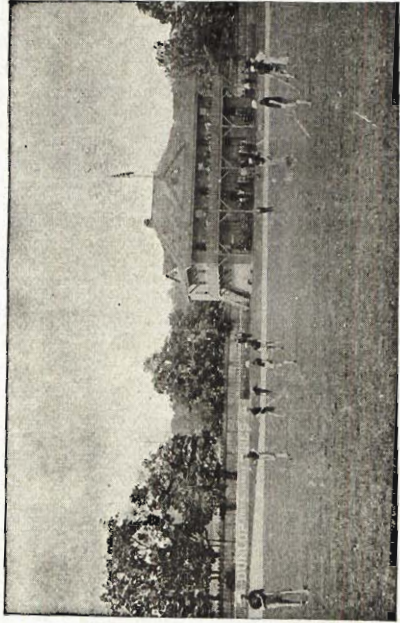
Kensington Point, Desbarats Islands, Ont.

Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and practically the Canada Atlantic, besides the railways under construction or about to be built from points on the Canadian Pacific northward into the spruce forests and mineral regions, and the Thunder Bay, Nipigon and St. Joe railway from the town of Port Arthur northwards.

There is a difference of level between Lake Superior and tidal water of about 600 feet, including the Sault St. Marie; usually known as "The Soo," of which mention will be made in connection with New Ontario; the rapids and falls of the Niagara river, and those of the St. Lawrence river. These are overcome by eight canals, aggregating 73 miles, with a depth of 14 feet.

adian Northern, and so with New Ontario, and the prairies of the west and the Pacific Ocean coast, affording in Summer an alternative route to the all-rail route across the continent.

There is a minor system of canals connecting the Ottawa river and its tributaries with the St. Lawrence, besides one or two inland subsidiary canals. On this canal system there has been spent from capital and income about \$88,000,000 (£17,600,000), of which the Imperial government spent, before the confederation of the provinces \$4,173,921 (£834,780). The annual freight passing through the Canadian canals during the year 1899 was 6,225,924 tons, and about 150,000 passengers.



Trade and Commerce

The first trade returns made for Ontario apart from the province of Quebec (previously known as "Lower Canada") were made up to the end of the fiscal year of 1869, and showed the total exports of the province to have been \$20,953,483, an amount that by 1900 had expanded to \$56,116,756, although such figure-swelling in-

Agriculture

First amongst the industries of Ontario stands agriculture. The virgin forest and the handful of pioneers, of which mention has been made, are now represented by over 23,000,000 acres of farm lands, and over 175,000 farmers and others engaged in agricultural occupations. An official return gives the following figures as the probable



Rain's Lighthouse, Desbarats Islands, Algoma, Ont.

dustries as mining and pulp manufacturing were young industries. Taking the same dates the imports rose from \$24,245,326 to \$71,258,544, despite the fact that for the past twenty-one years the system of protection to home manufactures that has governed the tariff of the Dominion has necessarily largely affected the importation of foreign goods. But the real total would be larger than that given were it not, that a considerable portion of goods used in Ontario are entered at Montreal, in the province of Quebec—the present head of ocean navigation—and are thus credited in the returns.

annual value of agricultural produce of Ontario for the year 1899 :

Field produce.	\$100,000,000
Dairy produce.	35,000,000
Farm woodland produce.	20,000,000
Live stock, increase.	35,000,000
Orchards and Garden.	17,000,000
Pasture.	4,500,000
Eggs, wool, honey, etc.	3,500,000
Total.	\$215,000,000

The greater part, though not all, of this is derived from the older settled portions, i. e., Eastern, Southern and Western Ontario, the more northern districts having

been more exploited for their forests of white pine and other woods, the centre of which industry is at the city of Ottawa (formerly Bytown) on the Ottawa river, where the Chaudiere Falls supply one of the most advantageously situated water powers on the continent. The quality of the soil and the excellence of the climate of Ontario from a commercial point of view may be gathered by the yields in this province with that in other places. Taking the years 1895 and 1896, average years, in which such a comparison was officially made Ontario was in front of all the provinces and states on the continent in Fall Wheat, and in Barley and Oats was surpassed in either by only one state in the American Union. This province, however, does not now grow much wheat for export, the home demand coupled with the fact that more attention is being given to stock, fruits, etc., tend to throw the wheat growing business more and more upon the western prairies.

Live Stock

Ontario is happily circumstanced as regards live stock. Not merely does the combination of climate and soil favor the production of the highest class of animals, but immunity from pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease give the northern side of the lakes a distinct advantage over the United States, where unfortunately this

disease still exists. All breeds of high class cattle are found in Ontario, and several breeders have acquired a continental reputation for their animals, many of which are sold to supply the herds of other provinces and the United States. Devons, Jerseys, Herefords and Polled Angus and Shorthorns are amongst the winners at all agricultural shows, the latter being the breed for which Ontario has attained the highest reputation. The following table will show the results attained by Ontario at the World's Fair held in Chicago :

ONTARIO AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Statement of Awards in Agriculture.

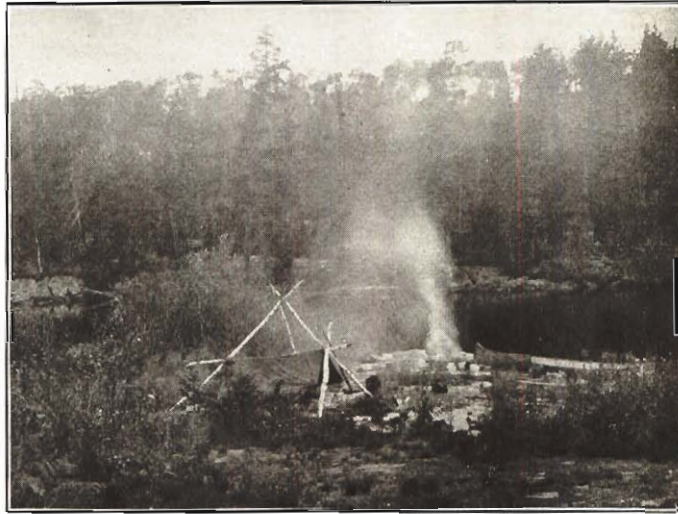
	On- tario.	Pro- vinces.	Can- ada.	Total U.S. (43 States).
Cattle...	77	27	104	306
Horses...	40	6	46	257
Sheep...	250	..	250	193
Swine...	64	..	64	67
Poultry...	501	..	501	671
Total live stock.	932	33	965	1494
Grain...	159	38	197	
Flour and meal...	16	8	24	
Honey...	17	..	17	
Fruit...	39	11	50	
Cheese...	260	132	392	
Butter...	11	29	40	
Total awards in agriculture ..	1434	251	1685	



Horses

Ontario has a well earned reputation for horses, a fair number being annually exported, though the heavy duty imposed by the United States in some measure impedes this trade. Last year (1900) the province exported 2,044, at an average price

against 191 awards out of 478 entries from the whole of the United States. The number of sheep and lambs exported from the province was 277,875 lambs, valued at \$993,651, and 42,461 sheep, valued at \$271,424, or a total of 320,336 animals worth \$1,265,075 (£253,015.)



Katherine Lake—Menjamosipi.

of over \$127 (£25.8) each, besides others not of Canadian breeding. Clydesdales, Shire horses and Percherons are the heavy breeds raised, with Hackneys, Thoroughbreds and Americo-Arabs amongst the lighter horses. At the Columbian exposition Ontario took all the prizes in Thoroughbred and Americo-Arabs, twelve awards in Hackneys and six prizes in Clydesdales.

Sheep

There is no special breed of sheep more in favor than another in Ontario. South-down, Cotswold, Leicester, Shropshire and others are bred according to the suitability of the locality and the preference of the farmer. The experts at the Columbian exposition declared the exhibition of sheep to be one of the finest, if not the finest, that had ever been seen, and there Ontario took 211 awards with 352 entries, as

Swine

The Berkshire, Suffolk, Chester White, Yorkshire, Poland China and other breeds are raised in this province. In some breeds the United States surpass Ontario, but in four classes exhibited at the World's Fair Ontario took 58 awards with 68 entries.

Poultry

There has been a steady increase in the production of poultry during the last ten years, the figures more than doubling in some lines in that time. In 1899 there were in hand on July 1st, 9,344,024 head of poultry in the province, besides 3,102,614, value \$1,162,991 (£232,598) sold or killed during the year. Of this quantity \$27,615 had been exported, nearly all to the United States.

Live Stock on hand July 1, 1900 :

Horses..	617,309
Cattle..	2,429,330
Sheep..	1,797,213
Pigs..	1,771,641
Poultry..	9,541,241

Breeders' Associations

There are several breeders' associations in the Dominion having representatives from each of the provinces whose business it is to further the interests of the farmers in their several spheres. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, for example, has a membership of 400, and its herd book contains over 50,000 entries. There are other societies concerning themselves with the Ayreshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, etc., and there is one central body known as the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, which watches the interests of all cattle breeders in matters of quarantine, export rules, freight rates, etc. The Horse Breeders and Swine Breeders' Associations work in the same way in the direction their several names imply. The Horse Breeders' Association holds an annual show at Toronto, at which prizes are awarded for all breeds and classes of performance. This show has become one of the social events of the year.

Fruit

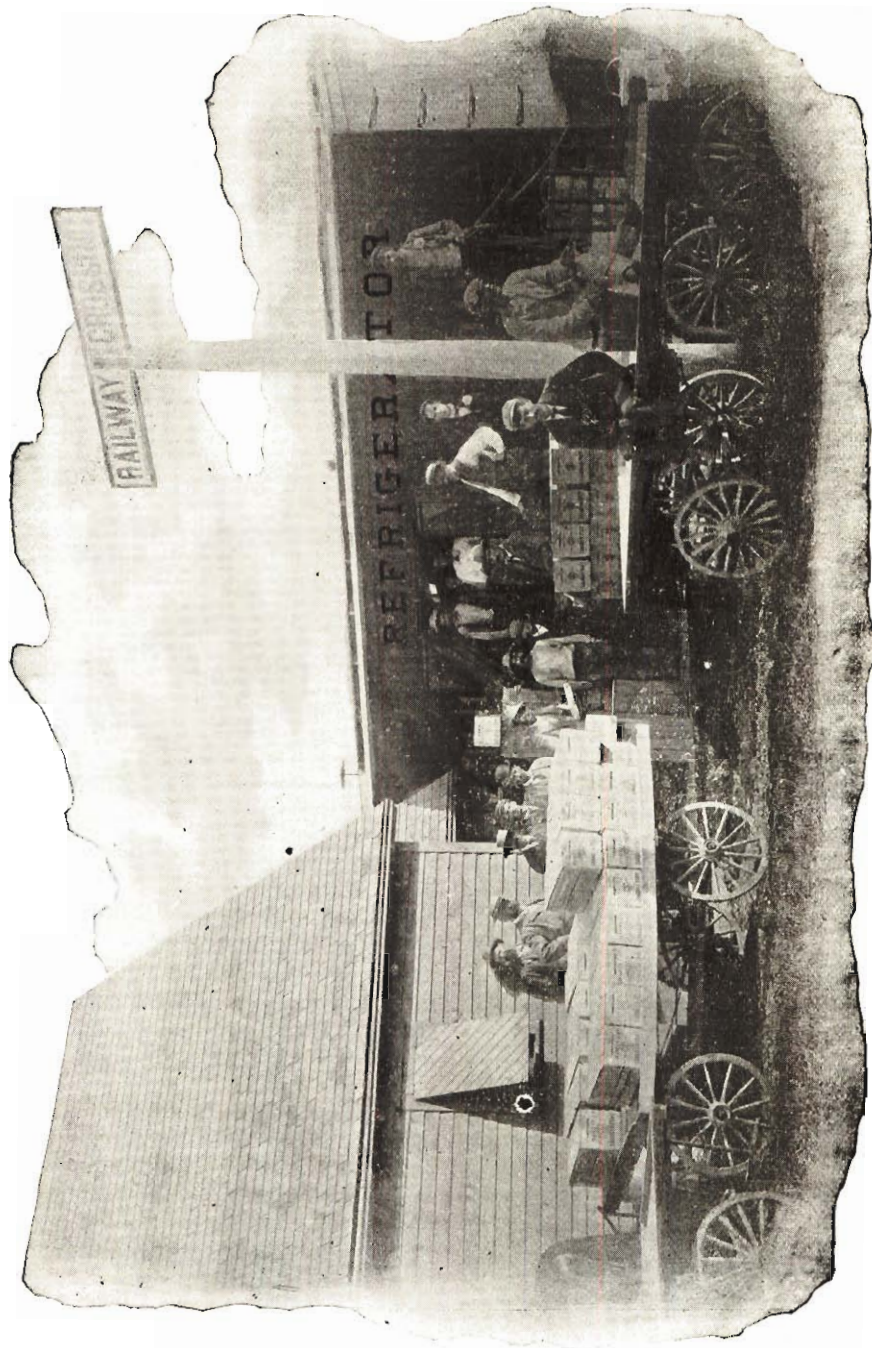
The hardier fruits grow all through Eastern, Southern, and Southwestern Ontario, the province securing at the World's Fair nearly a third higher percentage in prizes than any other province of Canada or state in the American Union. Apples received nine awards and were pronounced better in flavor than any others exhibited. In all the counties bordering on the lakes apples grow to perfection, particularly in the county of Huron, which borders on the lake of that name. In 1900 Ontario exported 4,071,880 pounds of dried apples, \$204,249 (£40,849) in value, besides 337,390 barrels of green apples, \$902,013 (£180,402) in value. Of canned fruits, berries, etc., the amount exported was in value \$211,342 (£42,268). The Niagara

peninsula of Ontario is, however, the chief fruit growing region. There are eight shipping points of importance in this section; Niagara, Niagara Falls, St. Catherines, Jordan, Dalhousie, Beamsville, Winona and Grimsby, and at the latter place a cold storage warehouse is to be erected from which shipments to Great Britain will be made twice weekly. In the counties of Essex, Kent and Pelee Island bordering on Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, grapes are grown in great quantities and a good deal of wine is made. With a proper system of wine making this portion of Ontario should become one of the greatest grape producing countries in the world. To the northwest of this is a great peach country, from which there is an important and growing export to the United States. In 1899 there were 338,073 acres in orchards and gardens and 10,802 in vineyards. In connection with the fruit industry the provincial government has established a number of fruit experiment stations in order to test the different varieties of fruits and their suitability to the several localities.

Butter and Cheese

The making of butter is a branch of Ontario's agricultural business that is steadily developing, owing largely to the government organization of instructors and the establishment of cold storage warehouses. In 1893 there were only 74 creameries at work with an output of 2,707,570 pounds of butter, \$574,156 (£114,831) in value, but the well considered and excellent methods adopted for encouraging this trade have resulted in an increase of the creameries until in 1899 they had reached the number of 323, turning out 9,113,964 pounds of butter of value \$1,746,362 (£349,272). The quantity of milk used to make 1 pound of butter is between 23 and 24 pounds, and the price per pound of butter ranges about 19 cents.

The manufacture of cheese is an industry of growing importance in Ontario. During the last ten years it has grown from about seventy-nine and a quarter million pounds to about one hundred and twenty-three and a quarter millions. Its



Shipping Cheese for Europe.

quality is proved by the fact that at the World's Fair Ontario took 261 awards, in many cases making 99 out of a possible 100 points, the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec taking nearly all the awards though competing with the rest of the continent of America. A good deal of cheese sold in England is of Canadian manufacture, though not always so labelled, while some inferior American cheese has been labelled and sold as Canadian. There were 9,113,964 pounds of butter made in Ontario in 1899, of which only a little over 1,000,000 were exported, and of the 123,323,923 pounds of cheese manufactured 37,303,000 pounds were exported, value \$4,044,104 (£808,820.) The cheese is not made at the farms but in factories, the makers of it having been trained in the government dairy schools. The first factory was built in 1864, when only about three and a half million pounds were made.

In a country with Ontario's showing in grain, fruit, and live stock little need be said concerning roots, hay, etc. An intending purchaser of improved property or a settler on new land will be equally sure of all root and grain crops and grass for his cattle. It is only when the question of raising the more delicate fruits arises that a closer attention to locality is necessary.

In connection with the subject of Ontario's stock production, the following table of produce, in addition to live stock exported from the province will be interesting :

Beef	178,122 lbs., value	\$ 14,042
Bacon	113,103,561 lb., value	10,634,065
Hams	2,631,338 lb., value	265,538
Lard	92,486 lb., value	6,055
Pork	541,038 lb., value	11,647
Mutton	14,420 lb., value	1,356
Canned meats	275,505 lb., value	40,050
Hides and skins not being fur	lb., value	683,191
Horns and Hoofs	value	2,557
Sheep pelts	177,424 number	59,304
Sheep tails	value	1,003
Other animal products not elsewhere specified	1,397,240 lb., value	66,653

Labour

There is no difficulty in finding work in Canada, and in Ontario the variation of possible employment is greater than that of any other part of the Dominion. The rate of wages varies from year to year and in different cities. Skilled labour is paid from ten to sixteen dollars a week, in a few callings more than this, and the hours of labour are 8, 9, 10, with shorter hours on Saturday. Day labourers receive from \$8 to \$9 per week, according to circumstances. Lumbermen are generally engaged for the season and while in the woods their food and lodging is provided for them. They are paid in the Ottawa Valley, which is a fair guide : Axemen, \$24 to \$26 per month ; drivers (of logs down the stream), \$38 to \$40 ; teamsters, \$24 to \$25 ; cooks, \$35 to \$40, and the employers pay the men's way into the woods.

Farm hands are usually engaged by the year, or by the month, for the working season, and receive about \$140 (£28) a year with board and about \$240 (£48) without. By the month during the busy seasons the rate is about \$14 (£2 16s) with board and about \$24 (£4 16) without.

Government Assistance

The government of Ontario takes a great interest in furthering the agricultural prosperity of the province. There is a department of Agriculture, with one of the executive council at its head, and by the establishment of agricultural colleges, the delivery of lectures and such encouragement and assistance as a government can properly give the business of farming is well served. Besides the live stock breeders' associations already mentioned, there is an agricultural society in each of the electoral divisions of the province organized under government auspices and subdivided into other municipal societies. Amongst other means of instruction are the perambulating dairy schools sent out by the department, which travel about the country giving instructions to the farmers and their wives in the latest improvements and meth-

ods connected with the dairy. This method of instruction, though of great use at the beginning, is now likely to be supplanted by the permanent dairy schools at Guelph, Strathroy and Kingston, where students take a regular scientific and practical course in butter and cheese making, so fitting themselves to undertake the management of cheese and butter factories.

Timber

The value of the products of the forest is impossible to ascertain, but the value of

the tributary streams still bring down many millions of logs annually into the main channels, though the extension of railways into the timber districts has in a measure changed the transportation of square and sawn timber. The staple article of the timber trade in Eastern Canada has been the white or Weymouth pine, the most desirable of all pines for sawn timber (lumber) and of this commodity the North American continent has been the chief producer. New Ontario is richer than any other part of the world in spruce which



Rabbit Chute.

the forests' exports from all Canada during the past ten years has varied from about twenty-two to thirty millions of dollars (£4,400,000 to £6,000,000.) During the year 1900 it was \$29,954,089, of which the province of Ontario exported \$3,447,680 (£1,689,536) in no less than forty different classifications, varying from ashes to window frames. The province is rich in every kind of timber grown in the northern latitudes, and in spite of the great quantities used at home and exported for so many years there remain large tracts of territory still untouched in New Ontario. This growing timber is necessarily more remote from the main rivers than in former times, or at least the larger growth of pine, but

has now become so valuable for the manufacture of pulp. As far as the beginning of the Barren Lands of the Arctic, the spruce forests, mixed here and there with pine tracts, and interspersed with hardwood, cover the country holding, in reserve, untold wealth yet to be gathered. The greater part of this is within the boundaries of what is now called "New Ontario," and will be referred to again in these pages. Lumbering is not only a valuable industry from its export results, but as a consumer of farm products and employer of labour it is of great importance. For the benefit of European readers "lumbering" may be explained as the cutting down of the pine, and other merchantable timber,

during the winter, when the logs are easily hauled over the snow and deposited at the edge of the streams ; driving it down the rivers as the ice goes in the spring ; sawing it at the mills and there shipping it by rail or barge for all parts of the world. This industry consumes a large amount of farm produce, gives employment to a great number of men and has been the source of many fortunes. The occupation is a popular one. The pine woods of Canada are health giving in themselves, the bracing air, the nature of the work, the comfortable shanties and ample table provided for the shantymen, the rafting of the logs, the return to civilization in the spring with a large arrears of undrawn wages awaiting the owner and the life generally appeals to the taste of a great many men who hesitate at the more prosaic work on a farm or in a factory. The two chief outlets for Ontario pine are in the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, and the city of Ottawa and its neighbor, Hull, where the Chaudiere Falls supply the water power for several saw-mills. Farther down the Ottawa river are other mills all combining to make this point one of the greatest lumber centres in America. Forest lands for lumbering purposes are held under renewable leases from the government and now contain a provision requiring the timber cut to be sawn in the province. This is intended to foster the milling business instead of allowing the logs to be towed across Lake Huron and sawn in the United States. The propriety of keeping "our ain fish guts for our ain seamew" is beginning to be understood in Canada.

Minerals

Until a recent date the mineral possibilities of Ontario were imperfectly appreciated even by scientific men. The coarser were found and worked in many parts and the proper formations for others were known to spread through the province. But of recent years the hidden mineral wealth has been better understood, thanks to the efforts and publications of the late Dr. George Dawson, the head of the Geologi-

cal Survey of Canada, and a new era of enterprise in this direction has set in. The products of recent years have amounted to about \$6,000,000 (£1,200,000) in value, of which only about 12 per cent. was from gold, nickel, and copper, but the extensive and until recently untouched area of nickel in the neighborhood of Sudbury and the gold discoveries in the Lake of the Woods district of New Ontario, of which further mention will be made in the chapter dealing with "New Ontario" will effect considerable change in the importance of this industry.

Climate

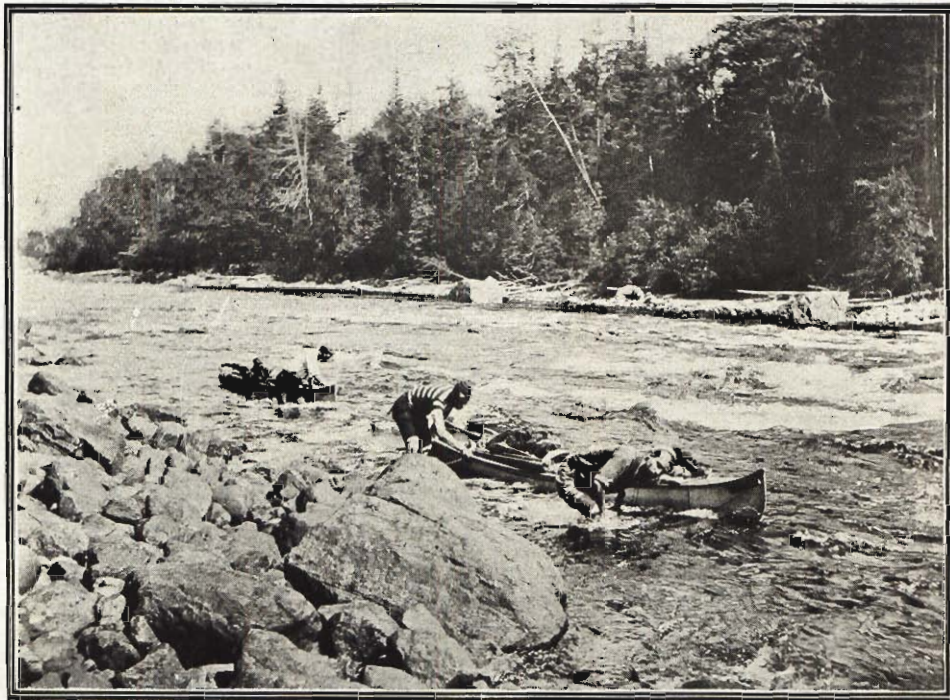
There are two distinct climates in Ontario ; that of the southwestern portion from Lake Ontario westward, and the other. In speaking of the weather in Ontario no resident characterizes it as an Englishman so often does that of Great Britain, as "this beastly climate," because at all seasons of the year it is pleasant, except for a short time "when winter lingering chills the lap of May," though this does not apply to Ontario so much as to other northern countries, for the end of April usually sees the province on the highway to summer. That is to say, springtime in Ontario is of shorter duration than in northern Europe, but the long summer, though brighter and warmer than that of Great Britain and northern Europe, is not oppressively hot for any continuous term, as in other parts of that continent or in the southern divisions of the United States. The Fall (Autumn) is delightful in all parts of the province and it is only in Winter that any practical difference exists between the several parts of the province. In the southwestern parts of Ontario the snow is not to be depended upon. The climate is too mild. There are "spells" of snowy weather, which the inhabitants avail themselves of to sleigh, slide and otherwise enjoy themselves, but the common and milder winter suits their orchards and vineyards and they are therefore content with it. In other parts of Ontario, while the Summer and Fall are nearly everything that could be desired, as climates go, the



A Jamb of Saw Logs.

Winter is cold, healthy and exhilarating. The atmosphere is clear and bracing, mud and dust are out of the question and while the earth is covered with its blanket of snow the dwellers thereon find many opportunities for business and pleasure that might otherwise be unobtainable. The ther-

what idiotic remark of a French king, the idea is more or less prevalent in Europe that it is nearly always Winter in Canada, and that during the Winter the whole country is covered with two or three feet of snow. There is just enough truth in this to create an entirely false belief.



Sault Ste. Marie Rapids.

mometer falls often below zero, but no one except statisticians and other scientific men pay any attention to the thermometer or trust its registerings as any indication of whether the day is a cold one or otherwise. That depends upon the wind. Owing to the artistic but oftentimes entirely deceptive photographs which are sent out from Canada* together with an ignorant and some-

Temperature

Temperature—The following table gives the average temperature of the province for the calendar year and for the six months from April to September inclusive—practically the growing season—for ten years, and also the average for the eighteen years, 1882-99 :

* A favorite pose of visitors from Europe is that of a hunter. In the middle of July, perhaps, a sitter is dressed up by the photographer in a fur or leather coat, which is then well sprinkled with salt. A stuffed deer is laid at his feet, some snow shoes,

which he probably couldn't walk ten yards in, are placed near him, and rifle in hand he stands in the midst of some cardboard snow-scene, and this picture is sent to admiring friends at home as "life in Canada."

Months	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1882-99
January	18.7	20.2	19.5	18.4	17.3	23.1	10.3	17.0	20.9	24.9	17.4
February	15.2	22.0	21.8	19.2	14.5	16.9	14.7	21.9	23.4	24.1	18.3
March	25.8	35.6	29.0	21.2	21.5	34.9	26.4	25.2	26.2	24.7	25.6
April	44.5	42.1	42.7	46.3	43.3	44.3	38.7	40.3	43.0	41.5	41.6
May	55.7	55.5	52.9	60.1	56.9	53.7	52.2	52.2	51.9	50.0	53.6
June	64.8	65.6	60.9	64.8	63.0	66.1	67.6	65.4	65.4	65.6	64.3
July	67.5	70.2	71.9	68.8	65.5	69.1	68.3	68.3	63.7	67.2	67.7
August	68.5	67.7	64.2	67.2	65.3	64.0	66.1	66.6	64.8	63.1	65.5
September	56.2	61.8	60.8	56.8	60.5	61.1	56.0	58.8	61.5	56.5	58.3
October	50.0	48.7	50.1	43.4	41.4	48.8	48.2	46.6	46.1	46.8	46.1
November	38.0	34.9	34.9	37.8	34.5	31.6	35.1	33.1	35.1	35.2	34.9
December	25.1	22.8	24.6	24.1	25.8	27.7	20.7	21.8	31.5	18.8	24.3
Annual mean	44.2	45.6	44.4	44.0	42.9	45.1	42.0	43.1	44.5	43.2	43.1
Mean for six months, April-September	59.5	60.5	58.9	60.7	59.9	59.7	58.2	58.6	58.4	57.3	58.5

Rainfall

The fall of rain and snow in the winter months is given in the following table for ten years, together with the average for the eighteen years. An inch of rain is estimated to be the equivalent of ten inches of snow :

for the years 1882-99 ; but the snowfall amounted to 77.5 inches, or 5.1 inches more than the average for the eighteen years.

The growing season, however, is limited mainly to the six months, April-September,

Year	November		December		January		February		March		Total for five months	
	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow
1899	1.67	9.6	0.74	24.6	1.50	13.2	0.76	8.0	1.78	22.1	6.45	77.5
1898	3.40	8.9	1.73	17.5	1.47	18.2	0.60	18.9	2.42	1.0	9.62	64.5
1897	2.51	6.2	0.37	9.6	1.15	17.3	0.89	14.1	1.52	12.7	6.44	59.9
1896	2.47	7.7	2.22	13.2	0.65	17.1	0.46	24.5	0.74	11.4	6.54	73.9
1895	0.78	11.4	1.49	6.6	0.77	31.3	0.08	12.0	0.41	10.8	3.53	72.1
1894	1.97	9.9	1.85	26.2	0.91	14.0	0.59	15.1	1.15	4.8	6.47	70.0
1893	2.09	10.8	0.68	11.6	0.43	25.5	0.73	24.3	1.19	5.4	5.12	77.6
1892	3.91	7.4	1.84	6.4	0.44	21.7	0.66	16.7	0.50	7.7	7.35	59.9
1891	2.46	4.3	0.35	20.1	1.37	13.9	1.77	13.3	1.46	19.7	7.41	71.3
1890	2.37	11.0	3.20	6.3	2.59	12.9	1.60	12.9	0.81	13.1	10.57	56.2
1882-99	2.18	8.8	1.31	15.4	1.07	20.5	0.92	16.2	1.10	11.5	6.58	72.4

The rainfall for the province for the five months comprising the table was 6.45 inches, being slightly less than the average

and the rainfall during the month of that important period is shown in the following table for ten years, together with the aver-

ages derived for the eighteen years, 1882-1899 : large fish much resembling a pike, and the ordinary pike or jack fish. In a country so

Months	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1882-99
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April	1.10	1.45	2.52	1.26	1.49	0.99	2.61	1.15	1.77	2.07	1.53
May	3.43	2.43	3.38	2.10	2.36	5.72	3.35	3.64	1.07	3.24	2.89
June	2.46	2.83	2.83	2.39	1.37	2.32	3.15	4.54	1.84	3.75	2.80
July	2.78	1.11	5.36	2.79	2.02	1.72	2.44	2.73	3.50	2.79	2.56
August	0.81	2.64	2.62	2.86	2.81	0.84	2.67	4.26	3.93	3.22	2.52
September	3.72	2.94	0.83	4.47	2.67	3.73	1.94	3.84	2.03	2.03	2.61
Total for the } six - months } April-Sept. . }	14.30	13.40	17.54	15.87	12.72	15.32	16.16	20.16	14.14	17.10	14.91

Game and Fish

The big game of Ontario comprises the moose, caribou and two kinds of smaller deer. They are plentiful in the sparsely settled districts and care is taken by the game regulations that they shall not be exterminated. Black bear are common in the woods, and where deer abound there are usually wolves to be found, though not in such numbers as to prove a nuisance. Now that railways run into the forest regions the best hunting grounds are easily reached. The game birds of the province are the ruffed grouse, commonly called the willow partridge, the pine grouse, woodcock, snipe, quail, besides geese, duck and other water fowl. There are several reserves for wild fowl shooting where the moose have been purchased by clubs and at these large bags are made. The principal fish are trout, of which there are several varieties; white-fish, black bass, pickerel, maskinonge, a

abounding in lakes and rivers it is almost unnecessary to say that good sport is obtainable in many districts. The Nipegon, reached by the Canadian Pacific railway, is probably the finest trout water in America, though there are many other places little visited that are almost as good while in the more settled parts are waters abounding in black bass, a fish which quite rival trout in the estimation of fishermen. Besides the venison, locally consumed and supplied to the lumber camps, one Express Company carried during the past year 161,312 pounds and another 15,000 pounds and 16 moose. This, of course, is merely the surplus sent away to friends in cities and elsewhere. In connection with game it may be stated that the government have set aside a natural park,—called the Algonquin Park—the size of two or three English counties, in which shooting and fishing is forbidden and which has therefore become a refuge and nursery for the large game.





Beginning a Farm in New Ontario.

	<h1>NEW ONTARIO</h1>	
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THE foregoing pages show what has been done in Ontario by industrious men hampered by many difficulties and unaided by any of the resources which are to-day at the command of a new settler. Out of an unbroken forest, the products of which in their day could not be marketed, the early settlers created a province now unexcelled in varied productiveness by any portion of the British Empire, and they have made the way easy, and the burden much lighter than their own for those who now desire to establish homes and properties for themselves and their children. A precise demarkation of "New Ontario" is hardly necessary; it is sufficiently accurate to say that this newly named division comprises such portions of the province as lie north and west of the Georgian Bay, in Lake Huron.

While the more eastern portions have been developing in the satisfactory manner alluded to in foregoing pages, New Ontario has for many years remained the "back-

woods of Canada," associated in men's minds chiefly with game and timber, though here and there, as at the Bruce mines, Silver Islet and Thunder Bay; all accessible by steamer; mineral deposits have been partially exploited, the lumber trade has created towns and settlements on the Ottawa and at Fort William and Port Arthur commercial life has begun. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the heart of this district, was practically the vivifying power that has opened a great future to this former wilderness. Ramping in the possession of their newly acquired prairie wheat lands the people of Canada overlooked the possibilities of the unsurveyed portion of Ontario until the Ontario Government, prompted by the reports of hunters, lumberers and explorers determined to examine the country, declared to contain agricultural land equal to the best of the settled parts. Already the railway had permitted the discovery of the largest known nickel ore area in the world

had created a lucrative trade in certain products of the forest, as well as in sturgeon, whitefish, and even in the wild blueberries of the Rainy River district, while round about the divisional points and stations of the road small settlements had been made and centres of future trade established.

Following this came the commencement of the eastern portion of the Canadian Northern Railway, which opens up new districts for mining and lumbering, and almost immediately revealing township after township admirably adapted to mixed farming. And while the New Ontario portion of this new main line is rapidly approaching completion—to be opened in the Autumn of 1901—other lines are being surveyed or are in course of construction penetrating the rich timber districts to the north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which further mention will be made in their proper connections.

In his report to the government of Ontario, giving a detailed account of the several surveys made by his department, the Commissioner of Crown Lands says that "the results of the extensive explorations, as detailed in the elaborate report sent in by the surveyors, the land and timber estimators and the geologists, have fully justified the most sanguine expectations in regard to the natural wealth and fertility of Northern Ontario and demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken, whereby some accurate knowledge of the character and extent of its enormous undeveloped resources has been acquired. It has been established beyond controversy that in the eastern part of the territory north of the height of land there is an immense area of excellent agricultural land, apparently equal in fertility to any in older Ontario, with an equable and temperate climate and an abundance of wood and water, which render the inducements it presents to those in search of homesteads as good as those offered anywhere else on the continent. The apprehension entertained by some that our forest resources were very limited has been contradicted by the exploration and estimation of extensive pine areas on the south-

ern slope, as well as the location of great forests of spruce and other varieties of pulpwood north of the height of land, which will enable this province to take a leading position in the commercial world as regards the growing and remunerative pulp and paper-making industry. While the geological examinations have not resulted in any new discoveries of economic minerals (and it was scarcely expected they would) they have been of material service in identifying and establishing the character of the rock formations and locating promising indications as a guide to closer investigations in the future. Analyses of the peat taken from the extensive deposits in Nipissing have conclusively shown its high qualities and economic utility, and established the value of this great natural store of fuel, which will probably make it useful in the industrial development of the country.

The Climate

Another important fact established by the explorations is that the climate in this northern district presents no obstacle to successful agricultural settlement. The information obtained completely dispels the erroneous impression that its winters are of Arctic severity and its summers too short to enable crops to mature. The absence of summer frosts noted by the explorers and the growth of all the common vegetables at the Hudson Bay posts must disabuse the public mind of this erroneous impression. The 50th parallel of latitude passes through the centre of the agricultural belt, and the climate is not much different from that of the province of Manitoba, lying along the same parallel, with this exception, of course, that the winter is tempered by the great spruce forests and the presence of so large a proportion of water surface. The country, too, has an abundance of wood for fuel, building and commercial purposes, and plenty of pure water everywhere.

The Timber

Another point equalled only in importance by the existence of a vast area of agri-



Silver Mine on the Canadian Northern Railway.

cultural land in this country and its moderate climate is the fact that it is largely covered with extensive forests of spruce, jack-pine and poplar. The value of this class of timber, as everybody knows, is increasing every day and the market for it is widening; and rich, indeed, is the country which has boundless resources in these varieties of woods. In the district of Nipissing, north of the C. P. R. line, there is estimated to be at least 20,000,000 cords of pulpwood; in the district of Algoma, 100,000,000 cords; in the district of Thunder Bay, 150,000,000 cords; and in the district of Rainy River, 18,000,000 cords; a grand total of 288,000,000 cords. The pine region does not seem to extend much beyond the height of land, but on this side, in the country around Lakes Temagaming and Lady Evelyn, and to the north, an area of red and white pine of fine quality was explored and estimated to contain about three billions of feet B. M.

Water Powers

A feature of this region, which it is well to note from an industrial point of view, is the existence of many falls on the rivers and streams. These will no doubt be utilized with advantage in the creation of economical power when the country comes to be opened up.

It was not expected that the parties would be able to make a thorough and exhaustive exploration of all the territory assigned to them, and the estimates here given of what has been reported are very conservative. Totalling up the figures here quoted, however, we have over 25,000 square miles of good fertile land, or over 16,000,000 acres, and 288,000,000 cords of spruce or other pulpwood. There are also numerous smaller areas, both of timber and land, which are not included in these figures but which will all be available when the development of the country takes place."

There is always a fair proportion of intending settlers who prefer the wooded regions to the open prairie. They value the rich supply of timber for building and firewood, the charm and benefit of lakes and

running water, and the facilities afforded by this kind of country for a poor man to obtain an immediate return for his labor. Some who have capital to use see opportunities in the forest and mineral wealth now ready to be exported. A settler while clearing his land is enabled in many parts of New Ontario to sell the wood he cuts at a fairly good price. There is always a demand for railway ties, pulp wood, telegraph poles, bark for the tanneries, and employment can generally be obtained at the mines, the lumber mills or from the government or railway companies wherever construction work is going on. By alternating his time between laboring for others and settlement work for himself the newcomer beginning with little or nothing soon manages to get into more or less easy circumstances. He fears winter little who has at his hand an unlimited supply of firewood, and sees in the snow covered ground merely an abeyance of his farm duties and a return to the woods for the satisfactory consideration of "cash down." A little foresight and consideration is, of course, required in selecting the proper place for settlement, but there are plenty of right places for the right man. And it should be borne in mind that an intending settler can generally procure at a moderate price a partially developed homestead. There is a class of man in western countries whose taste it is to go ahead of others, and locate himself somewhere while the choice of the whole neighborhood is his. He builds a log shanty, clears some land and then sells out to someone and once more goes farther on to repeat the operation. The work that he has done has been more or less a labor of love and affords a most convenient nucleus for a more permanent settler having a little money wherewith to buy the other out. Care, however, should be taken to ascertain that the spot he has selected and is selling is a good one. It generally is so, though the pioneer may have made a mistake and be moving in consequence of it. The territory, of which closer details will presently be given, can for convenience be divided into separate districts both according to geographical position and to natural wealth,

though each district possesses in some degree the qualifications of the others. One is richer than another in gold bearing rock, yet still carries a large amount of merchantable timber ; another is rich in pine, yet has its share of mineral wealth ; a third has uncalculable wealth in its pulp wood and hard wood, while all, being only imperfectly examined, contain undiscovered wealth either in the precious or other minerals. An intending settler, therefore, can to some extent follow the bent of his own desires, or choose his locality to suit his circumstances. The man who knows something of lumber-

return from the ashes. The settler of to-day will sell it, to the saw mills, the railways, or the pulp mills, as the case may be. For the hardier fruits which may be grown in parts of New Ontario he has a market, and the advancement that has been made in the science of cheese and butter making with the cold storage facilities that have been introduced enables the small farmer to participate in the profits of this trade, if only he is careful to strive for the best that can be produced. Before determining the locality in which he will settle intelligent enquiry should be made as to the circum-



ing and has seen men about him grow rich in this industry may keep the axe and saw in his mind's eye, another knowing the wealth that comes out of the rocks may determine that the pick shall form part of his outfit, while a third having in view the possibilities of dairying and cattle breeding will think little of the timber and less of the mine. All, however, will remember that success entails steady and conscientious work. The shiftless idler will make a living, but not much more. The man who seriously intends to provide for himself will work, but he will do so under circumstances utterly unattainable by the pioneers of the province. In clearing their farms no market was at hand for the fallen timber ; they burned it and derived an insignificant

stances bearing on the work he intends to do.

It must be borne in mind that while the soil in many parts is of a most productive kind in which grain and vegetables grow to perfection, New Ontario is not put forward as a wheat country of the immediate future ; the inducements it offers to an intending settler consist rather of a choice of occupations, each leading to independence, and if faithfully followed, to affluence, as well as the facility that exists for overcoming the first difficulties of settlement by combining the employments that are offered in several fields of labor. It so happens that this is not a very difficult combination to effect. In most of those districts that derive their chief value from

timber or minerals, there are many acres of good agricultural land. The Rainy River country for instance will become a great agricultural district while at the same time there are the gold mines already in working and others to be developed, as well as the numerous lumber camps supplying a market both for labour and produce.

The same remark applies to the country at the back of the Sault Ste. Marie in Algoma, the geographical distribution of profitable fields, however, not being so clearly distinguishable at present as in other places. In the district of Nipissing, the nickel ore deposits tend to draw settlement to the neighborhood of Sudbury, for not only has employment been easily procured there, but the certainty of further development in mining and treating ore will greatly aid the new comer in making his home, not to mention the many advantages which follow the construction of a railway through a new country. In spite, however, of the attractions of this field the Temiscamingue division of the Nipissing district is drawing settlement in a marked degree. The lumber camps are looked to to supply the double market for produce and labour, both of man and animal, and the existence of some townships already partially cleared attract those who are anxious to get as much land as possible under cultivation as quickly as possible. These considerations are the factors which make many prefer the timbered farms of New Ontario to the larger wheat fields of Manitoba and the Northwest. It is not necessary to decry the one in order to praise the other. Both have their advantages and each appeals to the inclination of different tastes and ideas. In neither case, however, is it wise to expect that prosperity is to be secured without considerable exertion. There are, of course, better chances of some unexpected stroke of good fortune in a country where large operations are conducted in mining, and lumbering, but the men to whom these fall are usually those who are steadily working in their own humbler sphere. Nor is it possible to indicate the localities where latent fortunes are to be secured. There is the

opportunity for attaining moderate success in all parts, the best chances of obtaining what may be called the unexpected "plums" of life cannot be pointed out. Every man intending to settle must judge for himself.

The particulars given in these pages together with a study of the map should enable him to come to a correct decision, but failing to find the information he requires further enquiry can be made either in person or by letter to the Government Agent of the district. See Appendix A.

Nipissing

This territorial division of New Ontario lies west of the Ottawa river and its tributary lakes, Temiscamingue and others, and extends from Lake Nipissing to the south of James' Bay. On the west of it is the district of Algoma, the character of the country in these two districts being much the same. The territory drained by the Ottawa river and its confluents has been for some years, and still is, the chief source of supply for the white pine market, and Nipissing therefore is in parts settled with prosperous towns and villages, though in others still in its primæval condition. Within the memory of the present generation the route by Lake Nipissing—the same taken by early French explorers of this continent—was that by which the goods destined for the posts of the Hudson Bay Company east of the Lake of the Woods were sent in by canoe and bateau from Montreal. For some years, however, the country has been served by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs through it east and west, touching the lake at North Bay, and from this main line is a branch running north to Temiscamingue. Entry into the interior is further facilitated by steamboats that run on the upper Ottawa river and the adjoining lakes. At Mattawa, Temiscamingue, North Bay—where the Grand Trunk Railway forms a junction with the Canadian Pacific—and other points are flourishing towns that have grown out of the lumber trade or the railway's business. From North Bay the Canadian Pacific continues

westward through the other divisions of New Ontario, and from the same point a line is contemplated running north by Lake Temiscamingue (or 'Temagami) to James' Bay, the southern sweep of Hudson Bay. In addition to these recognized routes of travel, advantage may be taken of the "tote" roads by which supplies for the lumber camps are sent in, so that there is less difficulty in getting into the surveyed portions of this district than in many other places in

Climate

The climate is much the same as in other parts of Northern Ontario, cold in winter, but with warm days and cool nights in summer. Towards the end of April the land is ready for working. The navigation of these inland waters opens about the first week in May—the seasons varying in this respect—and closes in the latter part of November. In those townships nearest the



S.S. Meteor at Haileybury, Ont.

the province. At the northern end of Lake Temiscamingue there is a large area of agricultural land open to settlement. The soil is a strong clay rich in phosphoric acid and potash. The timber in this part is chiefly balsam and spruce and very thick. This region will become one of the chief sources of supply for the pulp mills on the Ottawa river. In other neighborhoods there is pine and cedar, besides spruce, cedar, and a little oak and black ash. On the river Blanche there are some large tracts of level clay land which having been burned over could now be easily cultivated. At the present moment these have not been put on the market, though doubtless they will soon be so.

lake, which will naturally be first selected, the country is generally covered with a mass of small timber. This when chopped and cleared leaves a brush that can easily be burned, an operation which improves the land for the subsequent crops. As there are portions which have already been cleared by forest fires a settler can make choice of which locality he prefers to settle in. All grain, peas, timothy and roots grow well in this locality and there is a constant demand for hay and potatoes for the lumber camps.

In his report to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Duncan Anderson speaks of the experience of one farmer at North Temiscamingue. He said that, "Only twice did he

see summer and autumn frosts do damage in twenty years. He thinks that as the country gets cleared up frosts and flies will disappear. He gave me his average of crops and prices, as follows : Potatoes, 150 bags per acre at 75 cents per bag ; oats, 35 to 40 bushels per acre at 40 cents per bushel ; peas, 20 to 25 bushels per acre ; wheat, 18 to 25 bushels an acre ; butter, 20 to 25 cents a lb. ; eggs, 15 to 20 cents a dozen ; beef, \$6.00 to \$7.00 per hundred in the fall, and pork, \$8.00 to \$9.00 ; hay at the barn, pressed, \$12.00 a ton. Tomatoes ripen in the open air. The hardiest varieties of apples may do. Native Indian corn ripens well. Milk cows sell at \$25.00 in the fall and \$30.00 to \$35.00 in the spring ; horses from \$75.00 to \$100.00 ; oxen from \$80.00 to \$90.00 a yoke ; weaned pigs from \$4.00 to \$5.00 a pair."

While the lumber camps are the principal customers for farm products at present, it is only a matter of time—and short time—before this district exports to meet the demands of outside markets ; for it is now as near to shipping points as some of the producing counties of Old Ontario, and if and when the Georgian Bay canal is built, produce will be carried only a short distance before shipment in an ocean-going vessel.

Route

For these particular townships at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, Mattawa, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the point to make for, thence north on a branch line about forty miles to Temiscamingue station. The train on this short line runs three times a week. At Temiscamingue station connection is made without delay with a line of lake steamers. The railway and steamboat fare from Toronto is about \$13.50. Freight from Toronto to Temiscamingue station is 25c per hundred pounds, but arrangements can be made with the C. P. R. freight department so that settlers' effects, by the car-load, will be taken at reduced rates.

West of these surveyed townships and north of Lake Nipissing is a virgin country

well watered with lakes and springs. Between North Bay junction and Lake Temiscamingue there are a number of townships surveyed and open for settlement. These are generally thickly wooded, but with much good soil when the timber has been taken off, and in parts several mineral deposits not yet worked. Lake Temiscamingue (or Temagami) is a beautiful sheet of water, and in the middle of excellent country, but the lake and a certain tract around it will be reserved by the government as a public park, like the Algonquin park to the southeast of Lake Nipissing. There are so many similar localities in this district that the settler has plenty of choice of location.

Fish and Game

Throughout this district waters are stocked with fish and the woods with game, a circumstance interesting not merely to hunters and sportsmen, but to the actual settler who with very little trouble can add materially to his larder.

Algoma

On the West of Nipissing and extending to the eastern boundary of the Thunder Bay district is the district of Algoma, which stretches from the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, northward to James Bay and the Albany river. This means about 360 miles north and south, by 180 east and west, the most northern boundary being about the latitude of London. In this expanse are varieties of soil and produce. Along the shores and the country immediately at the back, there is much rock, and the prevalence of that is exaggerated from the fact that being within the railway sphere and more accessible to hunters and explorers, the timber with which these rocks were covered has been burnt off. The first impression gained therefore is apt to be of a broken rocky country of use to none but miners. This is an erroneous conclusion. At the back of this range of rocky broken country there is plenty of good agri-

cultural land between outcroppings of rock. There are many streams in the district and many valleys having a rich alluvial soil. That which is unsuited for farming is usually covered with a thick growth of timber, all of which within the reach of flowing water is so much standing money.

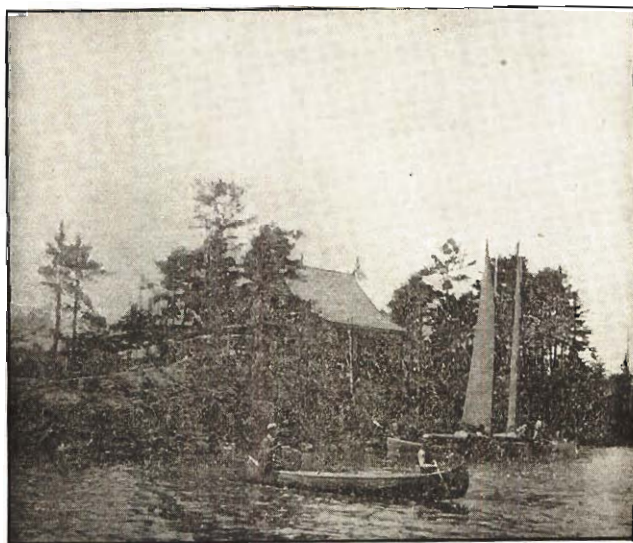
Timber

On the ridges maple, black and yellow birch and other hardwoods grow thickly, and all of them have a market value at the

sheltering the valleys from winter storms, a material point, particularly where thoroughbred cattle are being raised. And where the land is fairly interspersed with ridge and valley the natural drainage is sufficient the water good, and the required summer rains certain.

Surveyed Townships

In this district the government has surveyed several ranges of townships, but an intending settler having a preference for



Camp Desbarats.

lake shore, or where they can be shipped by railway. In the lower levels, aspen, balsam, spruce, tamarac, cedar are found, the sale of which and of bark is a substantial help to the new settler. In many places the wild grasses grow abundantly, providing hay for the winter feeding of the limited amount of stock a beginning settler can afford. And there is generally some tracts near by of partially open country where good grazing is obtainable. It would be a mistake to despise the rocky ridges beyond the narrow strip of burnt country, for when the heavier timber is cut off and sold, they remain, if properly dealt with, a perennial field for fuel, while at the same time

any particular kind of soil or situation as regards timber and flowing water must make some examination for himself unless he is content to take the surveyors' descriptions. In this district there are several kinds of soil, light and heavy, many streams and lakes, and generally such variety that differing tastes in these matters can without much difficulty be gratified. From Killarney, at the eastern extremity of Algoma's shore, to the Sault St. Marie (usually called "The Soo") at the extreme west, there are several harbours and small settlements, where all things necessary to a settler can be obtained, and the whole of these ranges lie between two lines of railway; the Can-

adian Pacific railway's main line to the north of them, and the Sault St. Marie line running along the shore of the lake, on the south. Access, therefore, to these townships and to the country for a long distance to the north of them is a comparatively speaking easy matter. A little to the north of the main line, however, the height of land occurs, the waters on the north of it flowing into James' Bay, those on the south falling

passes through these locks than through the Suez canal. The country in the immediate vicinity of this point is not adapted to agriculture, but there is great potential wealth in the deposits of mineral, and the produce of the forest. The settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, which a few years ago consisted of a Hudson Bay trading post and the dwellings of some halfbreeds and Indians with a very limited number of white men, is now



Pulp Mill at Sault Ste. Marie.

into Lake Huron. The principal point in the district of Algoma is Sault Ste. Marie, which requires special mention from the importance which it has recently assumed and its probable future.

Sault Ste. Marie

The rapids of St. Mary is the outlet of the waters of Lake Superior via the St. Mary's river into Lake Huron. The rapids are, for navigation, divided by two canals of 21 and 20 feet respectively, one on the American side and the other on the Canadian side. A larger tonnage annually

a small but flourishing town that promises to become an important manufacturing centre. The valuable water power furnished by the rapids, the railway facilities, and the accessibility of the town to the lake vessels and smaller ocean going ships, together with the natural wealth that is at hand, has encouraged capitalists to embark on enterprises of great importance and powers of expansion.

The Clergue Syndicate

In 1804 a syndicate of capitalists selected Sault Ste. Marie and the resources of Algoma as a field for their operations. They

commenced by enlarging the water power to a capacity of 20,000 horse power, and then erected a large pulp mill. This was followed by the erection of plants to produce the more finished chemical pulp, which led to the acquisition of a nickel mine with further developments, and the erection of machine works, and so one thing leading to another until it was determined to establish a very large steel works.

Pulp Mills

The pulp mills the the largest in the world and are capable of turning out 150 tons of dry pulp daily. They cost when completed about \$2,000,000 and the capital involved in the several undertakings amounts to between 60 and 70 million dollars. The mills employ 500 men, besides those in the woods engaged in getting out pulp wood and the pulp produced goes into all the markets of the world. There will be a large addition to the force of men employed as soon as the nickel-steel works commence operations.

New Railway

In connection with these works the construction of a railway is in hand opening up new forests and mineral deposits. It is called the Algoma Central Railway and will run from Sault Ste. Marie to the Michipicoten mining district and thence north to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a possible extension to Hudson's Bay. A portion of this line is already in operation. The first result of this will be to connect Mount Helen mine, 12 miles from Michipicoten harbour, on the northeast shore of Lake Superior, with the works at the Sault, and to further open up the immense forests of pulp wood to the north. The Mount Helen mine is estimated to contain 30 millions of tons of red hematite yielding from 60 to 66 per cent. of pure Bessemer iron ore. Where one large enterprise is successfully established others are sure to follow, and the town of Sault Ste. Marie has already about 6,500 inhabitants and is steadily increasing. This town, therefore, gives an opening for farming operations to supply its wants, and

affords work to others who may intend to take up land.

Good Localities

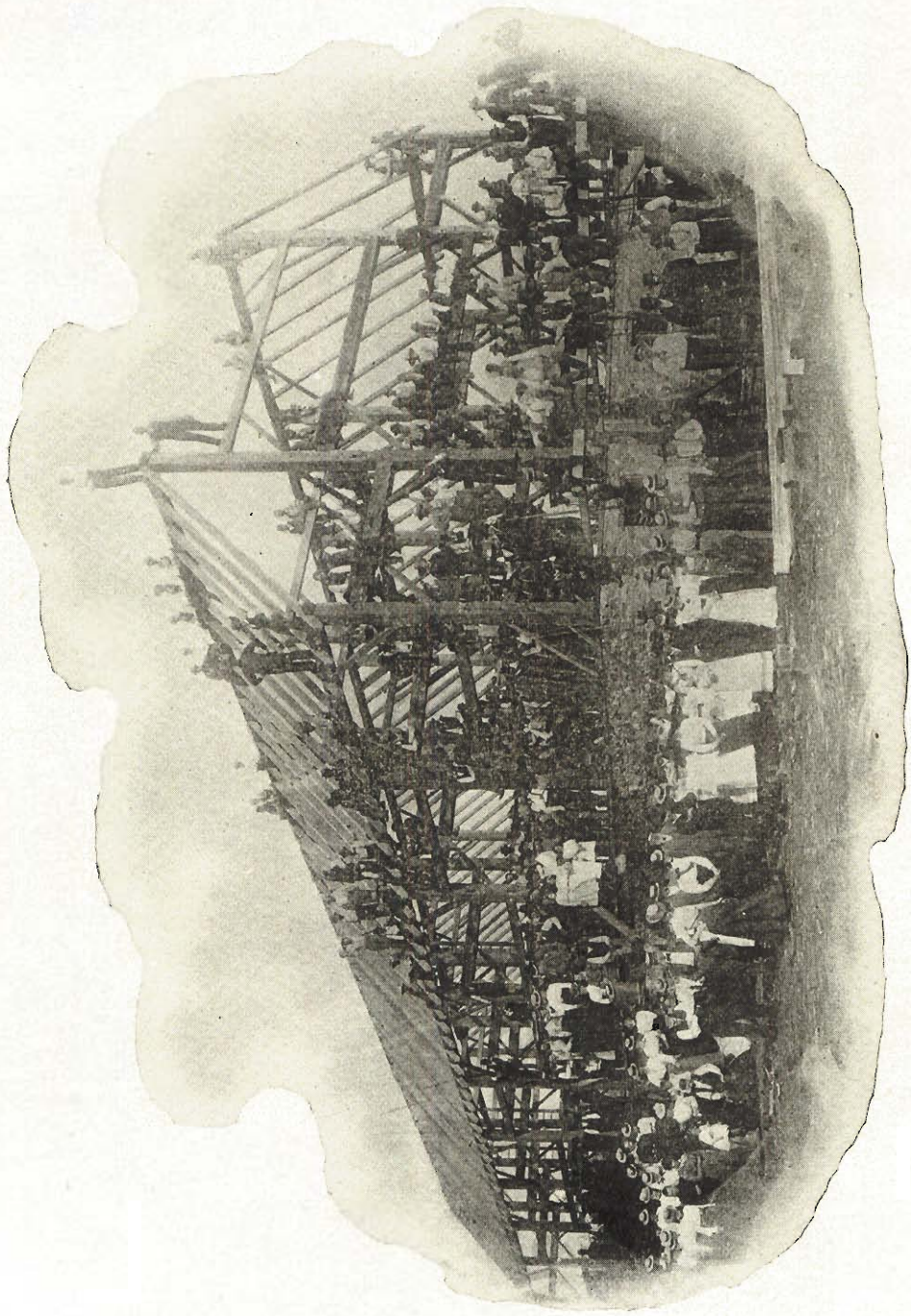
Although a great deal of land along the Sault branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been taken up there still remains some available. At Goulais Bay and on Vankoughnet township, where the government owns land settlers may still find suitable locations. Either of these places are easily reached from Sault Ste. Marie: Goulais Island by boat and Vankoughnet by wagon road of about 26 miles long. The land between the rocky ridges have a clay or sandy loam, the timber on the ridges being ironwood, maple, black and yellow birch, while in the lower levels there is spruce, balsam and tamarac. It is on the sale of these woods that the settler gets his first returns from his land.

About 25 miles southeast of the Sault is St. Joseph's Island, at the entrance of Ste. Marie's river, containing about 92,000 acres. It is mostly taken up, but partly cleared land can be obtained at moderate cost according to improvements. There are other settlements at Thessalon, Nairn Centre, Debarats, Marksday and in the neighborhood of the Bruce mines, and the establishment of a large pulp mill near Webbwood will necessarily increase the demand for pulp wood in this section.

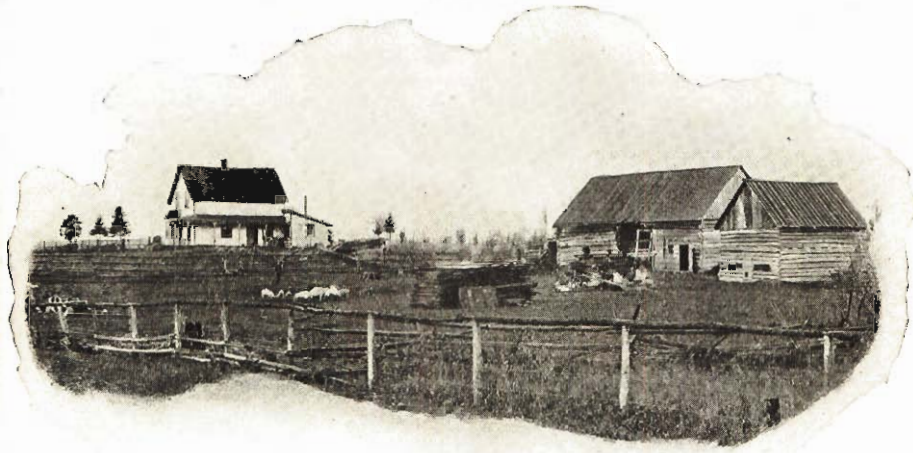
The Manitoulin islands contain excellent farming locations, but they are nearly all taken up and a settler desiring to locate there would be obliged to buy out some one who wished to realize on the work he had done. A railway that is to be built from a point on the mainland (Little Current) opposite the island, to the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Sudbury will give easy winter access to the islands.

Purchase of Land

The terms upon which free grants or homesteads may be acquired from the government are set forth in the "Regulations under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act" published in Appendix A.



A Barn-Raising Bee.



A Farm in Thunder Bay District.

Thunder Bay District

This division of New Ontario lies on the west of Algoma extending for about 400 miles to the Rainy river district and northward to the confines of the province. It is traversed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and from Port Arthur westward for some distance by the Canadian Northern. The land along the shores of Lake Superior is broken and rocky and not much agricultural land is to be found in this direction, but there are other localities containing good land and many advantages for settlement. About 125,000 acres have been already surveyed into townships and there is much more yet to be opened up. The soil varies very much in these surveyed portions. The official description says that in some localities the soil is red or light coloured clay, changing to clay loam, while in other sections sandy loam and black loam are the prevailing characteristics. The porous nature of the subsoil, together with the undulating features of the country, render draining unnecessary, excepting in low lying places. Gravel, as well as rock, is found in the ridges. In parts the country has been to a great extent cleared by fire, occasionally of recent date and elsewhere at times sufficiently remote to have permitted a second growth

of timber. The prevailing timber includes spruce, poplar, white pine, jack pine, cedar, tamarac and birch. Where the fires have been severe the forest has entirely disappeared, and the land has become covered with vetches and high grass that makes excellent hay. Such places are well adapted to stock raising, and are easily broken up for grain. There are many lakes and streams in this district well stocked with fish, and water can be obtained at a very short distance below the surface.

Climate

During the winter the climate is cold, but steady, with a fair amount of snow. This, as all Canadians know, is more healthy and agreeable than intermittent thaws, and the presence of sufficient snow is an advantage which lumberers in some parts of the continent naturally regard with envy. It terminates labour in the fields until the spring, leaving only the cattle to be attended to and enables the settler to accept employment in the forest and other directions. The weather is warm in summer, but like the Canadian west generally, is cool at night. Everything suited to the climate, such as grain, roots of all kinds, vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, goose-

berries, currants, grow luxuriantly, and in some parts there are heavy crops growing wild of blueberries, for which there is a steady market in eastern towns. Plowing begins in April and the grain grows rapidly in the steady warmth of the summer.

Markets

To market his produce a settler should in taking up land consider the points at

miles farther west, along the shore of the bay. These two places are the points at which the wheat of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is shipped. They are served by two lines of railway—the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern—besides steamboats that ply between Lake Superior and the cities of the more eastern lakes. The Canadian Pacific has a regular line of steamboats running between Owen



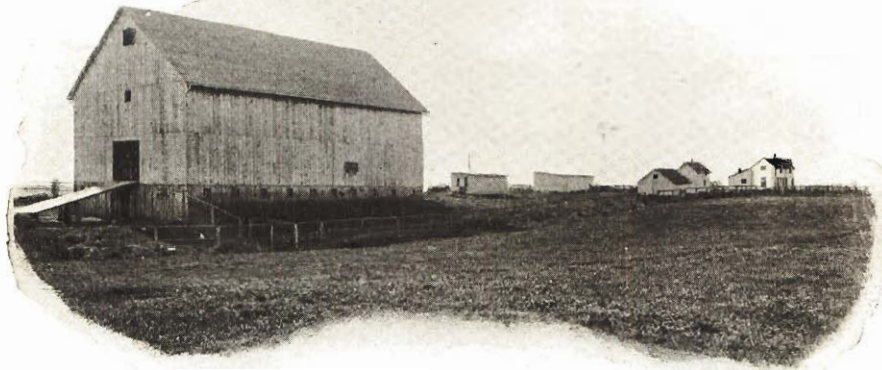
Thunder Bay and Cape.

which he can ship by railway or by boat, where he can sell for local consumption and regarding the bearing of these circumstances determine what kind of work he will at first engage in.

Chief Towns

The two principal commercial points of this district are both in Thunder Bay; the town of Port Arthur and the town of Fort William, on the Kamanistiquia river, a few

Sound, on the Georgian Bay, and Port Arthur and Fort William. The Northern Navigation Company and other owners run boats from several American ports carrying passengers, though more generally used for carrying grain, so that in one way and the other there is the most ample facility of transport serving this district. There is some rivalry between these two towns, though that is of little importance to the settler.



Farm Near Fort William.

Fort William

Fort William is at present the chief grain point, having three magnificent elevators built by the Canadian Pacific Railway, capable of holding about 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, and being a divisional point of that road has also the advantage of the company's workshops with the local trade arising therefrom.

The Kakabeka Falls—between twenty and thirty miles up the Kamanistiquia river—having a descent of over a hundred feet, with a breadth of about 130 feet, constitutes a magnificent water power that in course of time will without doubt be utilized. Some surveys have already been made with this object in view.

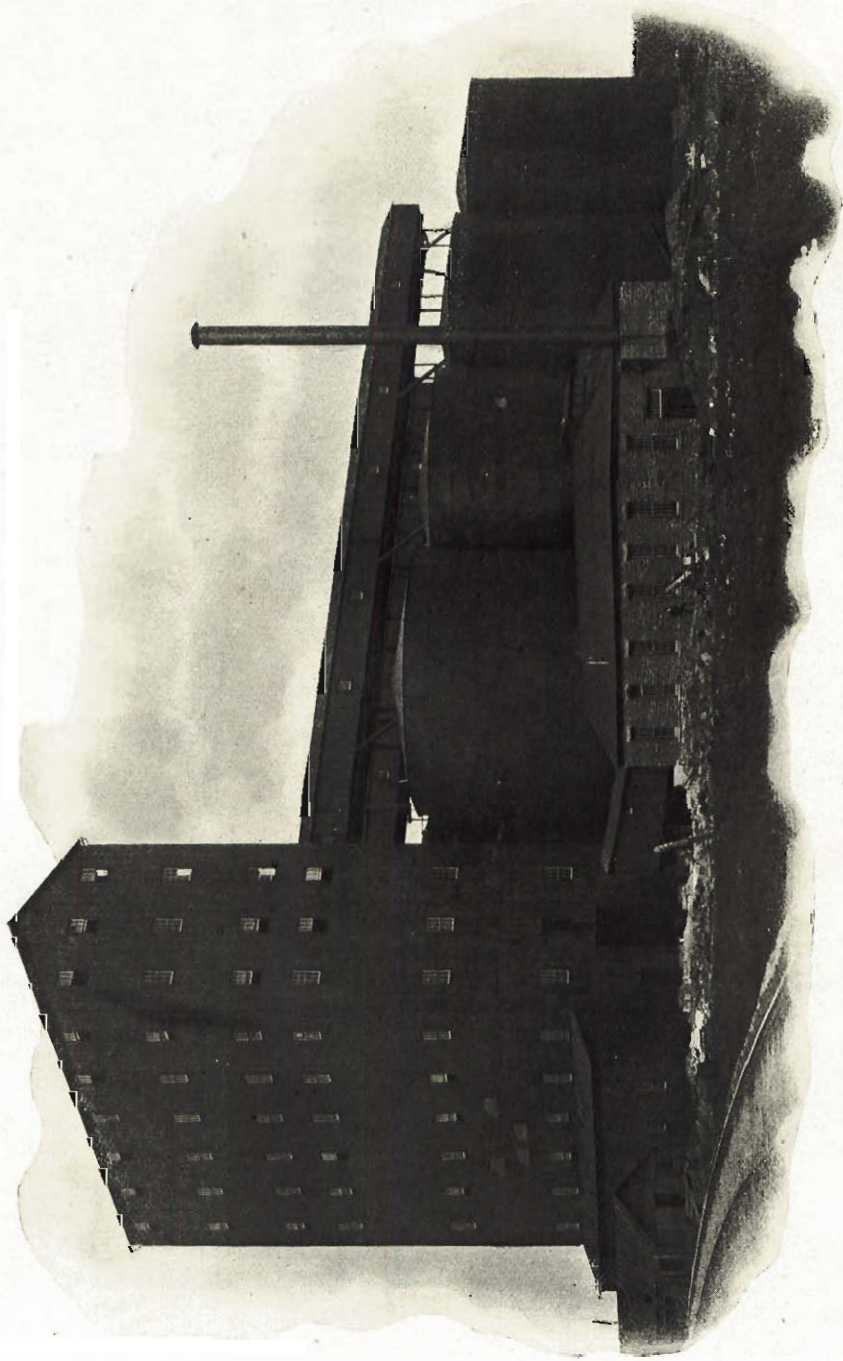
The valley of the Kamanistiquia westward of Fort William, contains more than ten thousand acres of very fertile alluvial land from which the timber has been removed and which is now well adapted for either stock or grain. Some portion of it has been settled and here it has been found that no other part of the province raises finer grasses for stock, or a larger root crop. It is particularly adapted for garden farms for the produce of which there is an increasing demand.

There is another tract of good agricultural land west of Black Bay, i. e., about 40

miles eastward of Port Arthur. Considerable settlement in this has taken place in the township of Dorion and is easily accessible from the Canadian Pacific Railway's station at Wolf river. It should be remembered, however, that locations open to-day are gone to-morrow, that events move rapidly in New Ontario, and that these pages are necessarily intended to give general information and to indicate possibilities rather than to be detailed statements of permanent conditions.

Port Arthur

Port Arthur is the eastern terminus of the rapidly extending Canadian Northern Railway. Here will be the workshops, elevators and all the accompaniments of a railway terminus adding greatly to the business and importance of the town. It is also the terminus of the projected Thunder Bay, Nipigon and St. Joe Railway, for which a charter and land grant has been obtained. This road will connect the Nipigon lake and the surrounding country with Lake Superior and thus practically with tidal water, since ocean going vessels now enter Lake Superior, to be followed probably by others of a larger size when the contemplated Georgian Bay canal (with a depth of 20 feet) has been opened. Mr. D. F. Burk, a



Grain Tank Elevator--New Ontario.

gentleman who during a long residence at Port Arthur, has made a study of the subject, described the country in the Globe newspaper as being very rich in minerals.

Minerals

Soon after leaving the shores of Lake Superior, these mineral deposits contain iron ore, micaceous granite, common mica and marble, a dolomite composed of lime and magnesia, a mineral used largely in smelting operations. Beyond this there is a belt of agricultural land and some timber country here and there burnt out. In this part red hematite ore, lead ore, asbestos and plumbago are found. On the Black Sturgeon and Pasko-kogan rivers there are salt springs, and between these points and westward there is a large quantity of timber. On the projected line of this road and tributary country, gold, silver, copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, arsenic uranium and molybdenum have been traced.

The Albany river is fixed as the road's northern terminus, and this stream drains an area of about 12,000,000 acres.

Lake Nipegon

This large and beautiful lake has acquired a great reputation, but it has been for its merits for trout fishing. The Hudson Bay Company's post there has, however, demonstrated that the cleared lands can be converted into productive fields. Count De Laronde, who had been for thirty years in charge of the H. B. C. post, said that, the farm and garden had never been injured by frost, and that corn and tomatoes had always ripened with them.

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

Mr. William Quigley writes: "Some

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

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

These and other reports of men who have examined the Nipegon country induce the belief that no part of the continent contains a greater variety of natural wealth. Whether in lumber, agriculture or mining an extensive choice of locality is offered to the intending settler, with the knowledge that a railway will shortly place him in communication with Port Arthur and so with Lake Superior, the eastern world and the ocean. In this connection it may be noted that while settlement usually accompanies railway construction it is well to remember the adage concerning the good fortune that attends the early bird.

Markets

The two towns of Port Arthur and Fort William are necessarily of great value to the settlers in their district, for besides affording communication with the general markets these places consume a great quantity of oats and hay and will do so for

NEW ONTARIO.

some time to come while railway construction continues. For terms upon which land can be acquired from the government see Appendix A.

Rainy River District

This district, which lies to the west of Thunder Bay, is the extreme western por-

tion of Ontario. Beyond it is the province of Manitoba. The name is taken from the Rainy Lake and river which separates Ontario from the state of Minnesota. The area of the division is about 22,000 square miles, or about fourteen million acres, but there is a great difference between the several parts of the district. The two principal divisions in which settlement is at present taking place are the Rainy River Valley, and the Wabigoon division.

have been surveyed and are being settled, and beyond these are no doubt other fertile tracts not yet investigated. There are cedar and tamarac swamps, the timber in which is valuable, and the land easily drained, as it is considerably higher than the river level. The rich profusion of native growth where fire has passed shows the quality of the land.

Some expert testimony is found in the report made to the Ontario Government by



A Farm View Near the Kamanistiquia.

tion of Ontario. Beyond it is the province of Manitoba. The name is taken from the Rainy Lake and river which separates Ontario from the state of Minnesota. The area of the division is about 22,000 square miles, or about fourteen million acres, but there is a great difference between the several parts of the district. The two principal divisions in which settlement is at present taking place are the Rainy River Valley, and the Wabigoon division.

The Rainy River Valley

This is for purely agricultural purposes unexcelled by any other part of New Ontario. On the north or Canadian side the land for some distance from the river is a very fertile alluvial soil varying from clay to sandy loam, easily worked and very productive. It is good near the river banks and better as it recedes from them, though at the back here and there stone is found. Townships comprising about 600,000 acres

Mr. D. Anderson, who was employed to examine this valley. After giving the result of his own examinations, he says :

"Mr. L. Arch. Reid, a very worthy farmer, who has been here a number of years and now has the satisfaction of seeing his family settling around him says : "My crops have been good ; they would average wheat 22 bushels, oats 45 bushels, peas 30 bushels to the acre. Hay is always a heavy crop ; native Indian corn gives good returns ; potatoes always do well, and so do turnips." Mr. Williams, Fort Frances, says : "I have a quarter of an acre garden patch. Sold last year \$140 worth of vegetables— one cabbage weighed 37 pounds. I had in my store window last fall a pumpkin that weighed 100 pounds, and a squash that weighed 125 pounds, (they were both raised by Mr. John Lingal) and have grown radishes and lettuce in the open air on the 10th of May." Mr. William Phair also bears testimony to the extraordinary productiveness of the soil, he says : "Produced

49 bushels of Fife wheat per acre; 270 bushels of oats on four acres; between two and three tons of timothy per acre, first crop cut in June, second crop early in September." Mr. Thomas Lundry (whose farm I travelled over and found that the soil is a strong, rich, productive clay, as is almost all the soil in the townships of Carpenter, Lash and Devlin), says: "The soil on Rainy River cannot be surpassed. You can sow barley on new ground as late as the middle

Timber

An examination of the kinds of trees growing in this district would include nearly all the native trees in the country. The pine is scattered both about the main land and the islands of the Lake of the Woods, though much of this has now been cut for the Manitoba market, and there is spruce, tamarac, cedar and balsam of the resinous trees, and of the deciduous trees oak, elm,



At Lake of the Woods.

of July and get a good crop. My neighbor, Duncan Reid, sowed two bags of wheat, about four bushels, and threshed ninety-six bushels. Where the ground is properly cultivated, I do not care what you want you will get a crop. There is plenty of pasture in the bush, and fall wheat and spring wheat do immense. From what I saw when there last summer,' says Mr. Anderson in conclusion, "the splendid crop prospects, the excellent climatic conditions for growth, and from the nature of the soil I believe there is no more fertile soil in the Province of Ontario, and I question if there in another tract any more productive on this continent."

ash, birch, and maple. There is a ready market for much of this timber and the winter lumber camps employ a large number of men and necessarily use for themselves and their horses a considerable quantity of farm produce. The settlers receive 45 cents for telegraph poles 25 feet long, 16 cents each for railway ties, 5 cents each for fence posts and about \$1.60 per cord for firewood is obtained from the steamboats. From the time when the pioneer settlers went into this district in 1892, there have been sold about 605,600 railway ties; 185,900 posts, and 25,700 telegraph poles, in all worth about \$117,310. The demand for these is not likely to decrease to any great

extent, and while this native produce is thus profitably cleared off, the land is being prepared for farming. On the other hand the lumber necessary for a settler either to finish his log house or to build a frame one is not high priced. Rough lumber costs at the mills from \$7 to \$10, dressed lumber from \$16 to \$20, and pine shingles \$2 a bunch.

Climate

The name Rainy River is not indicative of the climate. If it had happened to be raining when the lake was first discovered by some voyageur that would have been quite sufficient, as names are given in the West, to warrant its being called Rainy Lake, and necessarily the river flowing from it would be called Rainy River. The climate generally is much like the country east of it, a little colder and dryer than that of Old Ontario. When the snow falls it remains until spring and the winter is dry and bracing and the summer is sufficiently warm and long to ripen corn, melons and tomatoes. There are no summer frosts and no droughts.

Mining

To quote official language on this subject and thereby avoid those optimistic and not unfrequently inaccurate statements that sometimes find circulation in connection with mining :

"The mineral resources of the district, outside of the Rainy River Valley, include the richest and most remunerative gold mines in the province, which have been developed during the last few years. The gold bearing veins of the district are of two kinds—bedded or lenticular, and true fissure veins. The bedded veins occur in green chlorite and hornblende schist of Huronian age, and the fissure veins in masses of eruptive granite or gneiss, which have pushed their way up through the Laurentian rocks or through the Huronian themselves. In either the richest veins are usually discovered within a mile or two of the contact of eruptive and schistose rocks. The larger proportion of the ore is free milling, so that it can be readily extracted by the stamping and amalgamation process giving a quick return for a comparatively small outlay of capital. The principal gold mining districts are Lake of the Woods, Lower Seine, Upper Seine, Lake Manitou and the New Klondike. The Lake of the Woods district is that tributary to Rat Portage and is the scene of the earliest operations for the development of gold mining in Rainy River.

As the territory has not yet been fully explored it is altogether likely that as the country is opened up other areas will be found to be equally well adapted for cultivation, as the Rainy River Valley and the Wabigoon country.

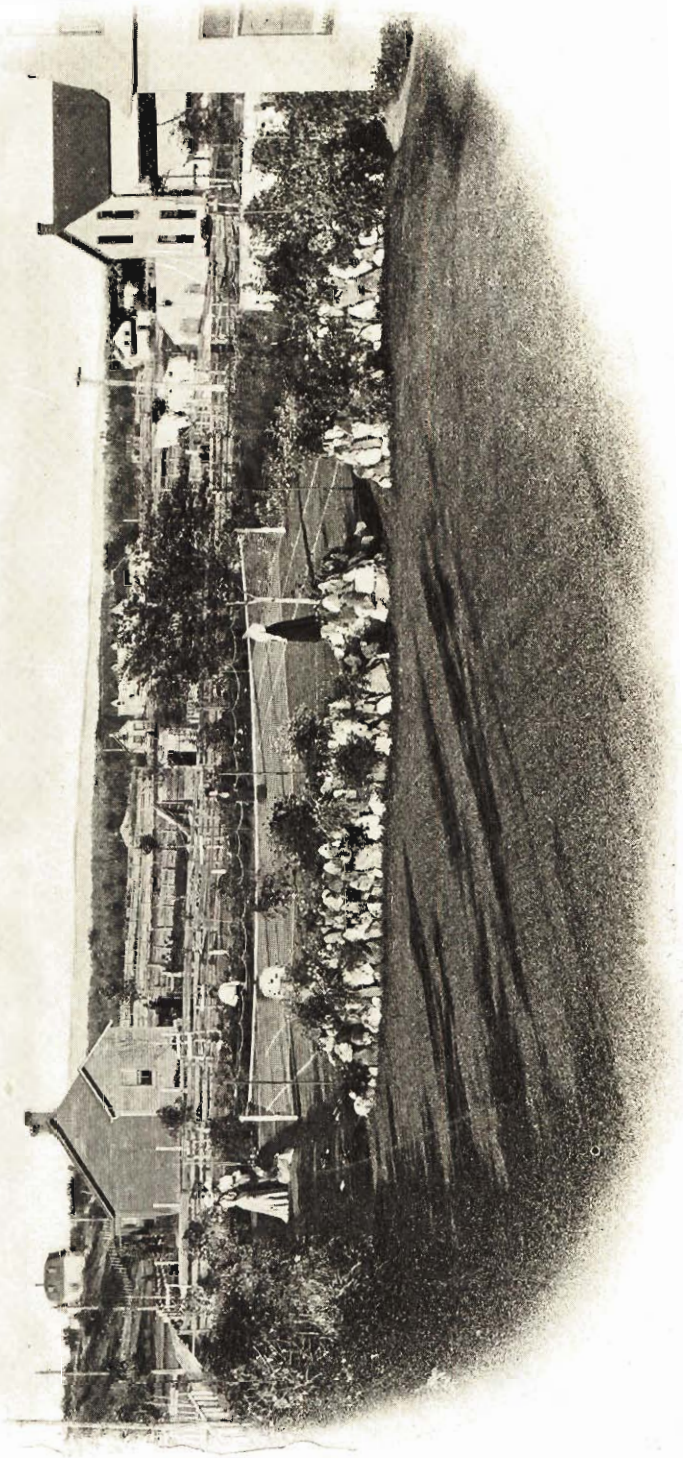
Probably the attractiveness of the Rainy river was first felt by the men of the Wolseley expedition, who camped along its banks in 1870, for in spite of the newly acquired prairies men began to take up land on Rainy river in 1874, i. e., directly after a treaty with the Indians permitted settlement. At that time the only nucleus of civilization was the Hudson Bay post at Fort Frances.

Alberton, Fort Frances

This post has given place to a thriving town called Alberton, officially, having several hotels, stores, schools, and churches, of all denominations. From it are supplied the mining and lumbering camps in the neighborhood. About 16 miles down the river is a flour mill and a little further still at the village of Emo there are two saw mills, a grist mill and several stores and workshops. There is another village in the vicinity called Barwick, and a growing village at Boucherville. The Rainy river has formed a great natural highway and outlet for the produce of the district to the C.P.R. at Rat Portage, and now in addition there is the main line of the Canadian Northern to Winnipeg, on the west, and Porth Arthur on the east.

Rat Portage

Rat Portage has a population of 7,000 and is the principal commercial and judicial centre of the Lake of the Woods country, including the Rainy Lake and its tributaries. It is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its situation gives it a powerful position in dealing with the trade of the whole district. In the summer time the neighboring islands in the lake are largely occupied by people from Winnipeg and elsewhere, who either own cottages or content themselves with camps. Originally it was a small outlying post of the Hudson Bay Company, but the gold mining in the neighborhood, together with the lumbering, flour milling and export trade in fish, sturgeon roe and berries, has made it an important place. The sturgeon roe, from which caviare is made, exported from this point constitutes a very large proportion of the whole world's supply. The fishing in-



J. R. Kings Lawn Tennis Ground. Fort Arthur.

dustry alone gives employment to about 500 men. One lumber company, the Ontario and Western Lumber Company, own six saw and six planing mills in the neighborhood that is tributary to Rat Portage, and here another four or five hundred men find employment. Further development of the water power from the fall of the lake into the Winnipeg river will largely increase the business of the town.

Keewatin

Keewatin is practically a suburb of Rat Portage. The population is over 1,500. It also is on the lake and has several mills in operation. The Keewatin Lumber Co., and the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. are amongst the chief enterprises of Keewatin. This flour mill is the largest in Canada, and has a capacity of 2,200 barrels per day. It is driven by water power, the minimum being 1,300 horse power. There are two elevators in connection with the mill capable of holding about 700,000 bushels. A large dam has been built here which will furnish water power for many enterprises as time elapses.

Amongst other works is a reduction works for separating gold and silver for the use of any one having ore to be treated.

The Lake of the Woods, on which Keewatin and Rat Portage are situated, is about 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth and is navigated by steamboats which touch at various points of the lake and along the Rainy River going up that stream for about 60 to 70 miles to Fort Frances, where the falls occur. Above there another line of steamers run east to Mine Centre and neighboring mining localities. There are numerous streams and lakes falling into Rainy Lake, enabling the interior to be easily reached by boat or canoe. The government have built between one and two hundred miles of road, and are continuing this for the present, thus affording access to the agricultural lands and giving employment to the settlers.

Free Grants

The Homestead Act of the Province applies to the townships of the Rainy River Valley, but have been slightly modified by special regulations.

The limit of a free grant is 160 acres, but the male head of a family, or the sole female head of a family having a child or children under eighteen residing with him or her may locate 160 acres and may also purchase an additional 80 acres at \$1 per acre. See Appendix A.

Wabigoon

In the centre of the Rainy River district is a large tract of good land on the northern shore of Wabigoon Lake. In this about 240,000 acres have been surveyed, and through this tract the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line runs. The surface of the country is undulating, there is not much swamp and the rocky ridges are not general. The soil is much the same throughout, being a light coloured clay, changing to a rich clay loam on the lower levels. The valleys are especially fertile, but the clay of the higher ground will require fertilizing. There are few boulders or loose stones in this part.

Wood and Water

The timber, which is largely jack pine, has been burnt in some parts, leaving the wood suitable for fuel. The other woods are poplar, a little spruce and tamarac. Tamarac ties sell at the railway for 40 cents for 12 foot ties, and 25 cents for 8 foot ties, the fuel at \$1.60 to \$2.00 per cord. There are several saw mills doing custom work at \$3 per M., and selling good lumber at about \$12 per M. There is plenty of good water throughout the settlement. The lake, which is 30 miles long by about 5 or 6 wide, empties into the Wabigoon river, falling into Rainy Lake. This river passes through some of the newly surveyed townships. The lake is well stocked with fish. The climate is much the same as that of the Rainy River Valley and the same grains and vegetables are successfully cultivated.

Dryden

Near the lake is the village of Dryden on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A dam has been erected here to improve the navigation and a substantial water power has been developed. It is intended to erect a pulp mill at this spot. Several mining claims have been taken up in Van Horne township and some development work is going on. The provincial government in 1895 established a pioneer experimental farm at Dryden, the results of which have encouraged settlers to locate in that vicinity. Twelve miles to the southeast on the lake is the village of Wabigoon, near which there are considerable deposits of mineral, some claims now being in process of development. The report of Mr. Anderson before referred to, says: "As the timber is small, and much of it dead, it is easily burned and the land made ready for the plow. A man and strong boy can in some places

clear up and stump as fast as a team can plow. One settler who came from the County of York (he was a tenant farmer there) has a couple of good working boys. He located in the township of Eton, close to Oxdrift station, arriving about the beginning of April last. He started to plow on the 18th of the same month and by the 15th of May had twenty-five acres cleaned up, plowed, and sown with wheat, oats, peas, barley. I was at his place on the 28th of May, he had planted his potatoes and corn, and was preparing his turnip land. I

Roads and Market

The government has constructed about 40 miles of colonization roads on the western part of the settlement and the settlers themselves have added to this, so that wood, dairy produce, etc., can be brought to market without difficulty. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the settlement and not only acts as the carrier but also as the purchaser of produce for the dining cars, etc., and there is a steady market in the village itself for farm produce, to supply lumbering and mining camps about the district.



A Farm in New Ontario.

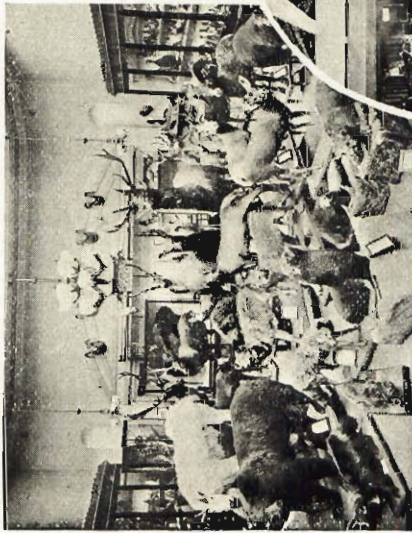
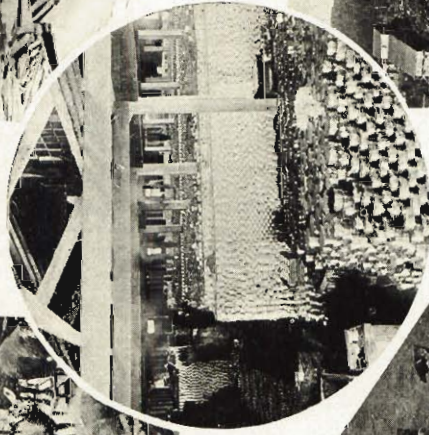
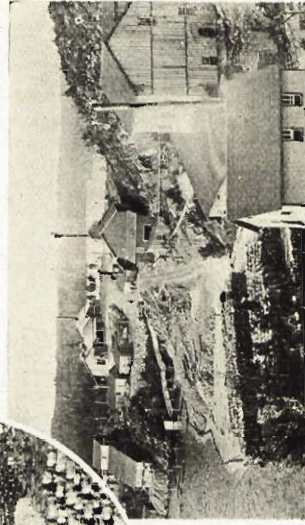
held the plow for a couple of rounds and had the satisfaction of knowing that I turned up to the summer sun some of the virgin soil of the Wabigoon country. The land is not all quite so easily cleared as this, but five dollars an acre will clear up and stump most of the land in this settlement, with the exception of land along the creek bottoms, which is heavier timbered. To get the best results the land should be plowed twice, and thoroughly cultivated previous to sowing the first crop."

This neighborhood is thought to be particularly adapted to dairying, as the grasses grow luxuriously and there is good shelter for the cattle.

For conditions of land tenure see Appendix A.

The townships thus far surveyed and open for settlement under the above conditions comprise Aubrey, Eton, Melgund, Rugby, Sandford, Southworth, Van Horne, Wainwright and Zealand.

The easiest way at present of reaching the Rainy River Valley is by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Rat Portage and from there by steamboat across the Lake of the Woods. In a short time the Canadian Northern will be in running order from Port Arthur (reached either by C. P. R. or by boat from any lake port) and then settlers will have an alternative route from Port Arthur on the east and Winnipeg on the west.



Points of Entry

From the foregoing pages it will be seen that the several objective points for an intending settler are :

FOR THE NIPISSING DISTRICT.

Mattawa—On the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Temiscamangué—On the branch line or by boat from Mattawa.

North Bay—The junction of the Grand Trunk from Toronto on the south and the Canadian Pacific from the east or west.

At these points the intending settler can determine his further progress.

FOR THE ALGOMA DISTRICT.

Killarney—By the steamboats from Owen Sound and other points on the Georgian Bay.

The Sault Ste. Marie—On the Sault branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or by boat from Owen Sound, or any of the lake ports on the American side.

FOR THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

Nipigon—On the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Thunder Bay and Fort William—On the main line of the C. P. R., and by boat from Owen Sound, Collingwood and Lake ports on the American side. From the Western States via Manitoba, the Canadian Northern will also be available by the Fall of 1901.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Port Arthur and Fort William—From these points the settler can take the train by either the Canadian Pacific Railway or the Canadian Northern, according to the point he desires to reach.

Rat Portage—On the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Fort Frances—By boat from Rat Portage.

Obtain Information

Before starting for their destination, however, intending settlers should make close and exact enquiry from the government agents mentioned in Appendix A, as to best cheapest and most convenient way of reaching the locality desired. At the railway and steamship booking offices information as to date and time of departure can be obtained, but information as to comparative merits of routes and country should not be asked.

APPENDIX A.

Regulations under the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act"

Persons desiring to take the benefit of the Free Grants Act must apply to the Crown Lands Agent for the district in which they intend to settle. The agent will give them information as to what land is open for settlement, and will furnish them with printed forms of affidavits which are necessary to be made by the applicants.

On being properly located by a Crown Lands Agent and on performance of settlement duties, a single man over eighteen, or a married man, without children under eighteen residing with him, or the female head of a family having children under eighteen residing with her, is entitled to a free grant of 100 acres. If the 100 acres selected consists of a considerable portion

of rock, swamp or waste land, the Commissioner of Crown Lands may make an allowance for such waste land, and may increase the quantity of land located to any number of acres not exceeding 200 acres. The male head of a family having a child or children under eighteen residing with him or her may be located for 200 acres as a free grant. And such male head of a family is permitted to purchase another 100 acres at 50 cents per acre cash, at the time of location.

In the townships which are laid out in sections or lots of 320 acres or 160 acres, the locatee will be entitled only to 160 acres, and he or she may purchase another 160 acres for 50 cents an acre cash.

Upon being located, the locatee may enter and improve his land, and he is required to do so within one month.

Settlement duties as follows must be performed by all locatees and purchasers.

(1) At least fifteen acres to be cleared and had under cultivation, of which two acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the five years.

(2) To have built a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size.

(3) And to have resided actually and continuously upon and cultivated the land for five years after location and thence to issue of the patent.

The locatee, however, may be absent from the land on business or at work for not more than six months in any one year.

Where the locatee owns two lots the improvements may be made on either or both.

A locatee purchasing an additional 100 acres must within five years clear fifteen acres and cultivate the same. If the lot is adjacent to the lot on which he resides the patent may issue for the purchased lot at the expiration of the time required by law, provided he has thirty acres cleared upon his homestead.

The pine trees and minerals are not sold to the free grant settler, but the settler has the privilege of cutting pine in the course of clearing, also for building purposes and fencing upon this lot. If he sells any of the pine cut in the course of clearing he must pay timber dues upon it. On the issue of the patent, the title to the pine remains in the Crown, but the patentee is entitled to receive one-third of the timber dues paid by the licensee on pine cut on the patentee's lot after the 30th of April next following the issue of the patent.

On the 30th of April next following the location of any lot, the right of the timber licensee to cut any timber other than pine on the settler's lot ceases.

Holder of timber licenses have the right to haul timber over the uncleared portion of any land located or sold, to make roads for that purpose, to use all slides, portages and roads and to have free access to all streams and lakes.

The Crown reserves the right to construct on any land located or sold, any colonization road or any deviation from the government allowance for road: and to take without compensation any timber, gravel or material required for such road.

Before the issue of the patent, any assignment or mortgage of a homestead is invalid. This does not apply to devise by will nor to transfer of land for church, cemetery, or school purposes or the right of way of railroads.

After the issue of the patent and within twenty years from location, any conveyance, mortgage or alienation by a locatee will be invalid unless it be by deed in which his wife is one of the grantors. But if the wife is a lunatic, or living apart from her husband for two years, under such circumstances as disentitle her to alimony, or if the wife has not been heard of for seven years, a Judge of the High Court may order that her concurrence be dispensed with.

The land is not liable for debts created before the issue of the patent.

The land, while owned by the locatee, his widow, heirs, or devisees is exempt, for twenty years after location, from liability for debts except debts secured by mortgage made after the issue of the patent, and except from sale for taxes.

When a locatee dies, whether before or after issue of patent, leaving a widow, she is entitled to take the land during her widowhood unless she prefers to take her dower instead.

TOWNSHIPS IN ALGOMA OPEN FOR LOCATION UNDER THE ACT.

The following townships have been opened for location as free grants:

Powassan Agency.—Hardy, Himsworth, Nipissing, Laurier, Patterson, Chisholm Agent, J. S. Scarlett, Powassan, Ont.

The route from Toronto is by Grand Trunk Railway; from eastern points by Canadian Pacific to North Bay, thence by Grand Trunk Railway to Powassan.

Mattawa Agency.—Bonfield, Calvin, Ferris, Mattawan, Papineau. Agent, ———, Mattawa, Ont.

The route from Toronto to Mattawa is by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay, thence by Canadian Pacific.

St. Joseph Island Agency.—St. Joseph Island. Agent, George Hamilton, Richard's Landing, Ont.

The route is the same as to Bruce Mines. Sault Ste. Marie Agency.—Korah, Parke, Prince. Agent, Wm. Turner, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The route is from Toronto to Collingwood, thence to the Sault by steamer or from Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay, thence by Canadian Pacific.

LANDS IN ALGOMA AND NIPISSING
OPEN FOR SALE.

In the following townships in the district of Algoma, the lands are sold at the rate of twenty cents per acre cash, subject to conditions of (1) actual residence on the land purchased for three years from date of purchase; (2) clearing and having under cultivation and crop at least ten acres for every 100 acres purchased; and (3) building a habitable house 16x20 feet at least. Pine trees are reserved from such sales until the 30th April next following the issue of the patent.

Thessalon Agency.—Bright and Bright Additional, Coffin and Coffin Additional, Day, Galbraith, Gladstone, Houghton, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lefroy, Parkinson, Patton, Rose, Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional, Thompson, Wells. Agent, Wm. L. Nichols, Thessalon, Ont.

Spanish River Agency.—Victoria, Hallam, Salter, May, Shedden. Agent, ———, Massey Station, Ont.

Massey Station is on the Sault Ste. Marie branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The lands in the following townships in the districts of Nipissing and Algoma are open for sale at 50 cents per acre, one-half cash and the balance in two years with interest at six per cent., subject to the conditions of (1) actual residence on the land purchased for four years from date of purchase; (2) clearing and putting under cultivation ten acres for every 100 purchased; (3) building a habitable house 16x20 feet at least. Pine trees are reserved from such sales until the 30th April next following the issue of the patents:

Sturgeon Falls Agency. — Caldwell, Springer, McKim. Agent, J. D. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Sturgeon Falls is a station on the Canadian Pacific west of the Northern and Pacific Junction.

Sudbury Agency. — Balfour, Dowling, Ravside. Agent, Thos. J. Ryan, Sudbury, Ont.

Sudbury is a station on the C. P. R. at the junction of the main line with the Sault branch.

RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE.

Under the Railway Aid Act, 1889, the undermentioned townships have been withdrawn from the Free Grants Act and set aside to be sold, the proceeds to be applied to forming a fund to recoup the province in respect of moneys expended in aiding railways.

The terms of sale are: When such lands possess a mineral value they will be sold as the prices set forth in the Mines Act, which see. When suited for agricultural purposes the lands will be sold at \$2 per acre, payable one-third in cash and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent. The purchaser will be entitled to a patent at the expiration of two years from the date of sale upon completion of settlement duties, viz.: two years' actual occupation; clearing and having under crop ten acres for every 100 acres; and the erection of a habitable house 16x20 feet at least. The pine and minerals are reserved except what pine may be necessary to the purchaser for building and fencing.

Spanish River Agency.—Baldwin, south half of Nairn, Foster, south half of Lorne, Merritt. Agent, ———, Massey Station, Ont.

Sturgeon Falls Agency. — Widdifield. Agent, J. D. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

RAINY RIVER FREE GRANT LANDS

The general provisions of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act before given apply also to free grants in the Rainy River district. But there are these differences:

The limit of a Rainy River free grant is 160 acres. The male head of a family or the sole female head of a family having a child or children under eighteen residing with him or her may locate for 160 acres, and may also purchase an additional 80 acres at \$1 an acre.

The settlement duties are:

(1) To have at least fifteen acres cleared and had under cultivation, of which two acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the three years;

(2) To have built a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size;

(3) And to have actually and continuously resided upon and cultivated the land for three years after location;

A locatee who purchases an additional 80 acres must, within three years, clear fifteen acres and cultivate the same. Patents may issue at the expiration of three years from date of purchase, or sooner if the settlement duties have been performed. Pine trees and minerals are reserved from the sale. The locatee may cut and use such pine trees as he requires for building, fencing and fuel on his land, and may also cut and dispose of any pine required to be removed in the process of clearing; but he must pay timber dues on pine so disposed of. Trees remaining on the land at the time the patent issues pass to the patentee.

The following townships are now open for location under the Rainy River Free Grants and Homesteads Act : Curran, Atwood, Blue, Worthington, Nelles, Carpenter, Dilke, Pattullo, Morley, S. of Morley, Tait, Shenston, Rosebery, Barwick, Lash, Aylsworth, Devlin, Woodyatt, Crozier, Roddick, Dobie.

Kerns, Henwood, Bryce, Beauchamp, Armstrong, Hilliard, Brethour, Ingram, Evan-turel, Dack, Robillard, Sharp, Savard, Chamberlain, Marter, Pacaud, Marquis, Blair.

Open for Settlement.—Bucke, Dymond, Hudson, Casey, Harris. Agent, John Armstrong, Thornloe, Ont.

AGENTS FOR SALE AND LOCATION OF LANDS.

Wm. Campbell, Rainy River P. O., agent for the townships of Rosebery, Shenston, Tait, Pattullo, Morley, Dilke, Nelles, Blue, Worthington, Curran and Atwood.

William Stephenson, Big Forks P. O., agent for the townships of Barwick, Lash, Aylsworth, Devlin, Woodyatt, Crozier, Roddick, Carpenter and Dobie.

E. A. Chapman, Rat Portage, who will furnish intending settlers with the number of lots open for location.

WABIGOON LANDS.

The land in the Wabigoon country is open for sale at 50 cents per acre, one-fourth down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments at 6 per cent., subject to the following conditions :

(1) Actual residence on the land purchased for at least six months in each of the three years, or for two years continuously.

(2) Clearing and putting under cultivation 10 per cent. of the land purchased.

(3) Building a habitable house of not less than 16x20 feet.

The amount of land each applicant may purchase shall not exceed 160 acres ; but if the head of a family, the applicant may purchase 240 acres. As soon as the land has been fully paid for and all the conditions of settlement have been fulfilled, the purchaser may obtain his patent.

The Crown Lands Agent for this section is A. E. Annis, Dryden, Ont.

TEMISCAMINGUE LANDS.

At the head of Lake Temiscamingue townships have been surveyed and laid out as follows :

Townships Surveyed.—Lorraine, Bucke, Hudson, Dymond, Harris, Casey, Harley,

TERMS OF PURCHASE.

The land in the five last-named townships is open to purchase by *bona fide* settlers at the price of fifty cents per acre, one-half cash and the balance in two yearly instalments with interest, subject to the following conditions :

Actual residence upon the land purchased for four years from the date of purchase, clearing and having under cultivation and crop at least ten acres for every hundred acres, and building a habitable house at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, such condition to be fulfilled before issue of patent ; also subject to the following regulations respecting pine timber : All pine trees growing or being upon the said land so sold shall be considered as reserved from such sale, and such lands shall be subject to any timber license covering or including such land in force at the time of such sale, or granted or renewed within four years from the date of such sale, or granted or renewed prior to the filing of the proof of the completion of the settlement duties in the Department of Crown Lands, and such trees may be cut and removed from such land under the authority of any such timber licenses, while lawfully in force ; but the purchaser at such sale, or those claiming under him, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building and fencing on the land so purchased, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing said land for cultivation ; but no pine trees, except for the necessary building and fencing as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing, before the issuing of the patent for such lands, and all pine trees so cut and disposed of (except for the necessary building and fencing as aforesaid), shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber or sawlogs. Provided, however, that this order shall not apply to any land to be sold as mining land under "The General Mining Act of 1869," and amendments thereto.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS
FROM FIRE.

The Provincial Legislature has taken steps to prevent for the future the waste of our forest resources by fire. No one must set fire in the woods between 1st April and 1st November except for the purpose of clearing land, cooking, obtaining warmth or some industrial purpose. Everyone setting fire between those days for the purpose of clearing lands is to take every reasonable care that the fire shall not extend into the bush. Everyone setting fire for any other purpose is to select a place in the neighborhood in which there is the smallest quantity of vegetable matter, or of resinous trees : to clear the place of all loose vegetable matter for a radius of ten feet from the fire ; and to exercise due care to prevent a fire from spreading. Any person who drops any lighted match, or burning tobacco ashes, or discharges any firearm,

must extinguish the fire caused by these substances before he leaves the spot. All locomotive engines must be equipped with spark arresters. Any infringement of the above provisions subjects the offender to a penalty of \$50 and costs or three months' imprisonment. The Crown Lands Agents, forest agents, free grant agents and bush-rangers are to prosecute in every case of infringement of the Act that comes to their knowledge.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mines and minerals are not included in grants or sales under the Free Grant Act, or sales under the Public Lands Act for agricultural purposes after May 4th, 1891.

The grantees of such land are, however, entitled to compensation for all injury to their surface rights caused by mining operations.

Mining lands may be acquired from the Crown either by purchase or lease.



