

at Hailey-
F. Stupart,

NATIVE INHABITANTS.

1910.

now- fall.	Total pre- cip.
8.0	1.85
4.5	1.45
1.6	2.25
4.3	1.43
2.2	2.86
...	2.67
...	2.77
...	2.85
...	2.60
4.1	2.96
2.8	2.05
1.3	2.22
8.8	27.96

As is stated in the section of the report in which the agricultural possibilities of the region are discussed, the district north and east of lake Timiskaming is occupied by settlers and settlers are also taking up land in the district adjoining the National Transcontinental railway. In the remaining parts of the region, the only permanent inhabitants are the Indians and the employees at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Indians who inhabit the region belong to the once powerful Algonquin tribe and speak Ojibway (Chippewa)—the common language spoken by the Indians throughout the whole of the wide territory lying along the northern border of the St. Lawrence basin. The larger part of the Indians of the region have organized themselves into bands, the members of which all assemble in the early summer of each year at one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts. With the exception of the Timiskaming band all the Indians of the region live by trapping and have the territory of each band apportioned among the various families as hunting grounds. The native population of Timiskaming county is distributed as follows:¹

	<i>Population.</i>
Lake Abitibi.....	285
Lake Timiskaming.....	245
Grand lake Victoria.....	227
Kipawa and Grassy lake.....	135
Lac des Quinze (Long Point).....	105
Lake Opasatika.....	30
Hunters Point (lake Kipawa).....	11
Unorganized.....	37
Total.....	1,074

now- fall.	Total pre- cip.
7.2	2.04
7.4	1.98
7.2	2.23
5.8	1.84
0.8	3.22
...	3.03
...	3.91
...	2.63
...	3.52
0.8	2.71
1.1	2.25
0.8	2.40
0.0	31.77

FORESTS.

The forest of Timiskaming county belongs to a belt intermediate between the Canadian and Hudsonian floral zones or to the subarctic zone in the classification of Professor Macoun of the Geological Survey. It is distinguished from that of the more southerly parts of Canada chiefly by the presence of a greater abundance of conifers and a correspondingly smaller proportion of deciduous trees. The variations in the type of forest in different parts of the region are of two classes, those that are regional and those that are local. The regional variations are chiefly related to the climatic difference between the northern and southern parts of the district while the local variations are related to local environmental conditions such as the character of the soil and drainage.

¹ Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1914.