

in the climate except that the cold in the north was dryer and not so raw. In the earlier years of the settlement there had been some frosts in August, but there were none now in big clearings, and he believed frost would entirely disappear when the country was cleared and drained. He would not give the impression that men could come to Temiscamingue and at once drop into comfortable homes, but if they came prepared to work they could do better than in Southern Ontario.

Among the first settlers in the Township of Kerns, which lies north-west of Dymond, were the Newtons. One of the members of this family, Mr. J. T. Newton, is located on lot 5, third concession of Kerns. He came in from the Township of Haldimand in the County of Northumberland, in 1897. He has now 16 cleared and 10 acres more chopped and ready for logging. Last year five pecks of wheat sown on about half an acre produced 20 bushels. Oats averaged 35 and 40 bushels to the acre. He got 105 bushels of peas off nearly three acres, full of stumps. He got a return of 32 bushels of potatoes from one bushel planted. This family sold their timber as they cleared up their farm, the chief varieties on their land being cedar, tamarack, and spruce. The prices for timber, delivered on a stream, were:—Tamarack ties, 11½¢ apiece; cedar telegraph poles, 7 inches through at the small end, according to length, as follows:—20 feet, 50¢; 35 feet, 75¢; 40 feet, \$1; 50 feet, \$1.50; 60 feet, \$2. Last winter four men with one horse, took off \$275 worth of timber from three acres and delivered it on the ice of the creek in four weeks. Mr. Newton believed that the white clay soil would continue to improve year by year, as it was worked, especially where it was intelligently farmed. Timothy was superior to what he had known at the "front" and ran two tons to the acre by exact measurement. They had never been bothered by frost. The Township of Kerns is nearly all taken up, and chiefly by men from about Mr. Newton's old home, that is between the Towns of Baltimore and Cobourg, and the settlers are well satisfied. There is a sawmill in the township, a general store, blacksmith shop, and a school-house costing \$500, paid for, in which school is regularly held.

DRAWBACKS THAT WILL DISAPPEAR.

P. T. Lawlor, formerly of Ottawa, who lives near Haileybury, in the Township of Bucke, devotes his attention mainly to lumbering, but has had crops of oats running from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. At present the small clearings and their distance from one another renders threshing with a flail almost a necessity, while both the small size of the fields and the presence of stumps prevents the use, as yet, of labor-saving machinery; all of which tends to lower the records that it has been possible to make so far. With larger clearings and more of them, farming is bound to become much easier and consequently more profitable. Mr. Lawlor cites his own as a typical case of injustice to the land. Last fall, when the land should have been ploughed, he was off looking after his lumber camp, and this continued until after the logs had come down the "drive." By that time it was too late to do spring work properly, and the ground was harrowed and the seed thrown in. In spite of this the crops were looking fairly well at the time of the party's visit.

A HORTICULTURAL ENTHUSIAST.

The population of Temiscamingue is estimated at 2,000 settled over six or seven townships, and most of the settlers have only been on their lands from three to five years. On the Quebec side of Lake Temiscamingue, however, and about thirty or thirty-five miles from Haileybury and New Liskeard is the settlement of Baie des Peres, which has been opened for about twelve years. This settlement has a population of about 4,000, and appears to be a very thriving community. The ground is more rolling than in New Ontario, and from the hills which lie at the back of the little Town of Ville Marie, a number of fine farms can be seen. Hay is one of the chief crops grown to sell to the lumbermen, and the appearance of the grass on June 1, proved that the country was well adapted for this crop. One of the most enthusiastic gardeners at this point was Mr. Guay, the notary, who has had great success with strawberries, gooseberries, red, white, and black currants, crab apples, and all the vegetables usually grown in Ontario and Quebec. He is now experimenting with plums, cherries, grapes, and apples, either of hardy varieties or grafted on to the wild