

# OTTAWA VALLEY COLONIZATION. Prospects in the Vicinity of Lake Papineau.

Resident Montrealers are not generally aware of the numerous delightful spots opened to their inspection by the completion of the Q., M., O. & C. railway. Among the many promising localities possessing an amplitude of gunning and angling attractions sufficient to please the most fastidious sportsman; Lake Papineau will realize all previously conceived ideas. Lake Papineau, or Plamondon, as the local term is, is a straggling body of water in the Papineau seigniory about ten miles in length, with a width varying from one to five miles. To reach this secluded and almost unknown retreat take the Ottawa express train at the Mile End or Hochelaga and a few hours of rapid travelling lands you at Point du Chevre. On enquiring here for Evan Cameron, the proprietor of the largest store, you will be introduced to an obliging and valuable old gentleman, who will be only gratified to convey you to the lake shore for the trilling pecuniary consideration of

FIFTY CENTS PER HEAD.

Under his firm hand the light spring wagon is guided in safety over the rocky road leading to our destination. After many a fall and bruise, the trip is consummated, and we are transferred to the care of Oliver Moore, a weather hardened illustration of the Canadian backwoodsman. He resides at the upper end of the lake, eleven miles distant, his cosy log mansion almost abutting on the dark waters. In the city we are accustomed to associate the word canoe with a craft capable of sustaining only two or three persons, but in our ignorance we are enlightened by the apparition of a huge "dug out" with almost unlimited accommodation. Embarking, and each was accustomed to the operation, seizes a staunch ash paddle, with which he exerts himself to propel the cumbersome craft towards its destination. The waters of the lake are a darkish hue, resembling in shade the muddy tint of the Ottawa. Almost numberless islets and islands are strewn over the lake's surface. The many tinted foliage bedecking them imparts a gorgeous coloring to the scene.

FISH ARE PLentiful.

but a strange phenomenal occurrence prevents their capture except at the height of the moon. The anglers' most seductive temptations practiced with a rod and line have proved utterly futile to attract the finny denizens from their habitation. Immense quantities are captured by the surrounding farmers, aided by close nets and torch lights. This deplorable practice has resulted in almost total depopulation of the lakes. To avert this impending catastrophe a petition was presented to the department of fisheries and a promise received favorable to the appointment of a local inspector to prevent the wholesale slaughter of fish. After a lapse of a couple of hours our frail bark grates on the beach at the upper portion of the lake, and after feeding the aged settler we prepare for a continuation of our journey on foot. Our present position is, as the crow wings his flight, 60 miles from Montreal. We are in a beautifully situated valley, nominated the

"TALE OF AVOCA"

from Moore's cherished recollections of a like sweet spot "at home." Several of the employees in Henry Morgan & Co's mammoth dry goods house have established themselves here for the summer months on a vast tract of land which they pre-empted by paying the nominal settler's fee to the government. They occupy an old log-house, overgrown with moss, which they very appropriately term "Robinson Crusoe's." Here they and their families live a healthy and appetizing life, enjoying a rugged health unobtainable in the close confines of the city during the heated term. Far better, also, for the moral understanding of the ladies and children, who are here free from the coarse insults and obtrusive presence of the gentlemanly ruffian who frequents the backwoods summer resorts. Here, also, they are free to pursue the many out-door pastimes calculated to develop the chest and promote a healthier circulation throughout the system relaxed by the baleful influences of constrained city attendance.

Desirous of forming communication with adjoining settlements, the settlers held

A ROAD BUILDING "HES"

last week and effected the thorough construction of a passable road for a distance of nearly five miles through an unbroken forest. Located in an eligible spot on the lake shore near its centre Dr. Alloway of this city lives in semi-retirement. When business permits the doctor enjoys a run out to his wild preserves where he seeks relaxation in the most popular sense of the term. Hall, rain or shine the doctor can be observed impelling his pretty canoe over the turbid waters of the lake in search of lawful game, and was to be the water fowl or other aquatic or aerial prey which presents itself to his unerring aim.

THE ONLY DRAWBACK

to this Arcadian existence is the presence of snakes in quantities. Therefore, gentlemen, we exhort you not to solicit the company of lady friends when you visit this retreat. No matter how rigid your nerves may be, you are apt to scream at the first appearance of "a moccasin." However, though it be, Black snakes of a non-poisonous character are in abundance, and exist on the plentiful harvest of berries abounding in the forest and covering the numerous islets. As the place is being

RAPIDLY SETTLED ON,

the proprietors are constantly encountering considerable difficulty in defining the exact limits of their possessions. This source of annoyance is being obviated by the operations of a company of government surveyors who are engaged staking out the various land claims. They commenced their labors on the 16th ultimo, and are progressing favorably. They were a most happy and congenial party, deriving pleasure under the most inauspicious circumstances. The party comprises, all told, twenty ladies and gentlemen, who "rough it" together during the day in wagons and boats, and at night find peaceful repose in tents. The ladies' tent is decorated on the interior with ornaments, which evidence the cultivated taste of its occupants. The rougher portion of the party content themselves with

A SHAKEDOWN,

where, under the double protection of a rubber blanket and stout canvas tent, sweet repose never deserts them. Mr. Simpson, the well known surveyor of this city, is the head engineer of the party. Mr. Learmonth, son of the agricultural implement dealer, guides the company in its devious wanderings through the dense forest, and over the rocky table land. By the terms of the engagement the party is only obliged to survey one mile of land each day. This affords laborious employment in the forest but emerging on a sweet rolling savannah it is not unusual for three times that distance being measured and staked. They avail themselves of this short respite by forming a

pic-nic party to some of the picturesque nooks in the vicinity.

NEARS

are occasionally encountered in their peregrinations after the succulent bearberry. Ewan Cameron, our first acquaintance, relates a rather dubious yarn of how he killed three of those mountain monsters one morning before breakfast. During the recital of the encounter we succeeded in retaining the composure of our facial features, notwithstanding the ludicrous situations detailed in the narration.

THE STORY

is to this effect:— One morning on arising to feed his cattle he heard a great uproar near his barns. The noise, in conjunction with the knowledge of the existence of a powerful steel trap in the locality, apprised him of the capture of a bear. He returned home, and securing his trusty rifle, despatched his man, where, finding another of a like sort sniffling around his possessions, he killed with a well-directed bullet. Wishing to secure assistance to carry off the game he retraced his steps homeward. On passing the defunct body of the first Bruin he was surprised, and delighted to discover, still another bear inspecting the carcass of its comrade. Rapidly charging his gun he fired with his former success. The three bodies furnished sufficient bear's meat to supply the household during the winter, while the furs coats disposed of in town fairly remunerated him for his labor. Phosphates, mica, asbestos and other valuable minerals are daily discovered in rich lodes cropping out of the surface. This unexpected sight impresses the spectator with a slight idea of the immense wealth concealed beneath the surface awaiting the miner's mattock to return its equivalent in gold. For farming the vale of Avoca presents many desirable features, the land is a rich loamy soil capable of producing an incessant rotation of crops without the assistance of artificial fertilizers.

The Lurgan Riots.

The Lurgan riot in Ireland had a religious basis, as will the north of Ireland riots have, and should not be confounded as to its cause and general character with the disturbances of the south and southwest. The Roman Catholic and the Protestant of the north of Ireland are as widely divided as ever were any two religious parties in the history of those sects, and the extent to which they carry their animosity would be amusing if it were not productive of so many calamities. It is impossible to keep them from fighting, and to preach tolerance on a feast day to one of them is tantamount to avowing complicity with the opposite sect and courting a broken head. They are the only people in Ireland who fight on the basis of real feeling and not merely for the fun of the thing. They don't make up afterward, and they don't want to. For the most part they are an excellent class of people, full of the best qualities that distinguish the Irish working classes, but they are possessed of an ineradicable religious prejudice that is always leading them into violence. In Belfast there is a Protestant side to a street, and it was probably a Belfast man who became possessed of the idea that one of his legs was a Papist leg and the other a Protestant. He was a strong Protestant, and consequently there was no indignity to which he could subject the Papist leg that he did not promptly inflict upon it. One day he stuck it into a peculiarly ignominious ditch, and broke it. The doctor dressed it, bandaged it up, put him to bed, and left him, whereupon he transferred all the bandages to the Protestant leg. When the doctor called to see how he was getting on he stuck out the Protestant leg with great nimbleness, and as he appeared to be getting along admirably, no particular anxiety was felt about him, and he died.

The Lady Day processions in Lurgan were peaceful enough until a Protestant attempted to snatch a brilliant green sash from a highly decorated gentleman in the ranks, and then the entertainment began. Stones flew in every direction, fists and sticks were intermingled, and a good old-fashioned fight of the most liberal dimensions and the most gratifying degree of activity was begun. Interfering in a fight of this kind is a very delicate matter—quite as much so as interfering with a gentleman who is chastising his wife—for it is a very common ground upon which the two factions can meet and agree it is that which admits of their jointly "whaling a peeler." The consequence was that when the constabulary appeared they assaulted them with absolute impartiality and immense effect. The riot act was read, and the constabulary killed, killing an innocent little boy and wounding a little girl and an unfortunate old man. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the next night a Catholic mob called at the Protestant dwellings and a Protestant mob called at those of the Catholics, and such a smashing of glass was never seen. Whenever a policeman was detected he was thrashed, and when the glass was all broken and the peelers all whipped they stopped out of simple exhaustion.

There does not appear to be any present remedy for this state of feeling in the north of Ireland. Both parties are to blame equally, and as long as both set such value upon out-door demonstrations, that are distinctly religious in their character, we may look for a continuance of these periodical outbreaks. Wiser counsels will undoubtedly prevail in the end, and the more immediate cause of conflict will be done away with when Catholic and Orangemen may perhaps learn that fighting is not really essential to the maintenance of their religious self-respect.—N. T. Sun.

Echoes from the Great Lone Land.  
1,284 names on Winnipeg's voters' list.  
No empty houses at Portage la Prairie, and consequent high rents.

Albert Fawcett has been fined \$225 for selling liquor on C. P. R. contract 15.

"Blonde Jewell" is the fanciful name of a Winnipeg young lady of notoriety.

The Free Press says "Only one drunk quailed before the break this morning." In Ontario the break is generally before the quail.

"Ten nights in a bar-room" was recently played in Winnipeg. That always was a favorite amusement up there. Man who knows says so.

Two new lawyers hung out their shingles, in once recent week, at Portage la Prairie. Probably attracted by the presence of the Sioux in that neighborhood.

A clergyman, visiting Manitoba, says that in Portage la Prairie there is more drinking carried on than in any place in Canada. But there be one or two places in Canada that preacher wots not of.

A Rapid City correspondent of the Times:—"Property is increasing in value in town; some lots have changed hands lately at \$1 each." The quotations for lots on the back streets are not given; but it is supposed they must at least have reached as high as ten cents a dozen.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Orchard and Nursery.

Apples.—It does not pay to market inferior specimens; but in this season of scarcity, it will pay to send smaller fruit, if fair and sound, than in years of abundance. Assort and pack with unusual care.

Cider.—While the best cider is made from late ripening fruit, and in cool weather, the inferior apples and windfalls may be made profitable, by making them into cider for vinegar. Even those who have a cider-house, furnished with a mill and press worked by power find it profitable to keep a hand-mill and press, for the purpose of working up windfalls and inferior early fruit, before the cider-making season, on a large scale, begins.

Drying Fruit.—The primitive way of drying apples, peaches, etc., exposed to the sun and air, also exposes it to insects. Excellent dryers are now to be had, and at a cost which the increased value of the dried fruit will meet in a single season. These dry with artificial heat rapidly, turning out a handsome light-colored product. In drying in the old way for home use, protect the fruit from insects, by netting, and provide some arrangement to dry by the heat of the stove in a rainy day.

Budding is an important work at present, the most of the immense stock of peach-trees are budded this month, as are the pear and quince, and the cherry on the Malach. The precise time depends upon the condition of the stock. The ties should be cut as soon as the buds have become firmly set, or have "taken," which will be known by their remaining plump and green and falling away of the leaf-stalk.

Peaches for shipping, should be gathered when mature, but before they begin to soften. A single over-ripe peach will render an otherwise choice crate quite unsalable. Stepladders should be at hand.

Pears should always be ripened off the tree, and must be sent to market before they soften. Half barrels are handled with ease and safety, and this is a favorite package. It should be lined with white paper, and packed from the bottom. In no case should the fruit be shaken from the trees. Various pickers are in use for reaching the specimens which grow upon high and unhandy branches.

Planting.—In those parts of the country where the autumns are long, fall planting is coming into favor. The ground can be more thoroughly prepared, and planting can go on more carefully and with greater comfort. At this season raise a mound of earth about the tree from 10 to 15 inches high; this will serve to keep water from settling about the roots, keep away mice, and serve as a support to steady the tree. Trees may be set out before the leaves fall, provided the wood is fully ripe, and the leaves are through with their work, and are only waiting for a hard wind to take them off. In this condition the leaves are readily stripped off by hand. If trees are to be set in the spring, it is best to prepare the ground now, and to secure the trees and heel them in, in a safe place, where water will not settle about and do injury.

The Fruit Garden.  
Blackberries and Raspberries are preferably planted in the fall, as they make such an early start in the spring, that the shoots may get broken. Keep this year's canes cut back as directed last month.

Currents and Gooseberries.—Prune as soon as the leaves fall. Cuttings may be made at the same time, and planted at once in rows a few inches apart. A mulch may be applied with good effect.

Grapes.—In gathering choice clusters use the scissors which hold the bunch after it is cut, thus avoiding the touching of the berries, which removes the bloom and injures their appearance. Those to be packed in boxes should be placed in trays and kept in a cool place for a few days, until the skins toughen, when they are to be packed with great care, using 3 or 5 pound boxes.

Strawberries.—The beds should be kept clear of weeds. New beds may be made and set this month.

Kitchen and Market Garden.  
When the crop is removed, clean off the ground, and dispose of any refuse and weeds. If no other use is to be made of it, occupy it with tall turnips.

Beets.—Continue to hoe the late grown crop, until the tops are too large. No weeding of the late sowings may be done for greens.

Celery.—Keep clear of weeds. If some is wanted for early use, straighten up the leaves and draw the earth to them with the hands. But around New York, this operation is not performed until next month, as the plants will make their most rapid growth in the cool nights and warm days.

Cabbages and cauliflowers are benefited by frequent hoeing, and a dressing of guano or other concentrated manure is often applied with advantage.

Corn.—Dry a quantity for winter use—it never comes amiss. Save the best and earliest ears for seed. Cut up and cure the stalks for winter fodder as soon as the crop is off. Clean the ground.

Cucumbers.—Gather for pickles every second day. Let none ripen save those needed for seed, and they should be of the earliest, otherwise the vines die.

Martynias.—Gather for pickles while very tender.

Melons should be turned occasionally, as they ripen better. Remove the very latest ones as they set.

Onions.—Gather and store in a dry cool place.

Sweet potatoes.—The largest may be removed from the rows for use, and the rest left to grow. Do not allow the vines to root at the joints.

Sprach for next spring is to be sown this month, in drills 15 inches apart. First thoroughly manure.

Tomatoes.—Destroy the large green worms. Make into catsup when fruit is abundant. Gather green fruit for pickles before frost comes and spoils them.

Turnips.—Hoe and thin the larger until prevented by growth of tops. The strap-leaf sown before the middle of the month will usually make a crop.

Weeds.—Do not put them in the compost heap if already gone to seed. It is best to burn them.

Flower Garden and Lawn.  
This is the season for the fullest show of out-of-door flowers, especially those in the larger beds.

Cannas are now beautiful, both as to rich foliage and flowers, especially when they are in a large bed.

Dahlia.—A large thrifty plant frequently needs several supports for its many loaded branches, or they will otherwise break down and look shabby. Remove all blooms when they are past their prime.

Chrysanthemums deserve more general cultivation for their beauty and lateness; coming when nearly all else have gone. They can be taken up and potted, before the frosts come, and kept for several weeks in full bloom in the window or green house. If late are trouble some, give a wash with tobacco water.

Geraniums are fine late plants, and should make a bright showing during September. Cuttings for next year's stock may be made during this month.

Ornamental trees and shrubs may be transplanted in autumn, after the leaves are ready to fall.

Violets.—Provide for late winter use by means of a cold frame; cover with leaves when frost comes.

Greenhouse and Window Plants.

Everything should be in readiness to take in the plants as soon as the cold weather comes. Soil and pots should be at hand in sufficient quantity. Remove the old sand from the shelves, and use new to get rid of various pests. Plants for winter should be looked out for. Propagate geraniums and other bedding plants for a stock for next year. Hanging baskets should be filled early that the plants may get well established. When a slight frost is expected early in the season, provide a covering for the choicest plants in the shape of a sheet, or even newspapers will do. It is wise to bring in the plants before they have been severely chilled.

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