

the trees, and the trees were perhaps somewhat larger. To give an idea of the size of the timber, it was stated that one notable cedar telegraph pole had been got out last winter eighty-five feet long and seven inches through at the small end. While there would be very few sticks of this size in this forest poles of from fifty to sixty feet were comparatively common. To the southward the country appears to be somewhat more rolling and broken, and in a few places there were outcroppings of rock. It was in fact generally stated that the Township of Bucke marked the southern limit of the clay belt, and that south of it rocks and hills predominated clear through to the main line of the C.P.R., and that as a general rule the country was not suited for agriculture.

#### A YORK COUNTY MAN.

One of the settlers longest in this part of the Township of Dymond is Mr. Thomas Chester, formerly of Scarboro', York County, and brother of Mr. James Chester, reeve of Scarboro'. He is still the owner of 125 acres in Scarboro', but looks for greater development in New Ontario than in the settled south. He has lots 5 and 6, on the third concession of Dymond, and other lands, amounting in all to 800 acres. He has been in the country since the fall of 1895, and had fifteen acres cleared and in crop, and fifteen acres more chopped and ready for clearing. He had followed throughout the plan of only selling the timber on the farm as he cuts it in actual clearing operations. From ten acres he sold \$543 worth of timber in the form of ties, dimension cedar and pulp wood. The timber on the farm consists principally of tamarack, cedar, and spruce, and some very fine trees were to be seen, especially very large cedars. There is a good sized stream running through the place, so that timber can be marketed to the best advantage. The sticks and cordwood are drawn down to the creek in winter and sold there to the lumbermen, who look after floating the timber down streams in the spring. The last three winters, Mr. Chester estimated his profits (over cost of labor) from selling timber from his own land as follows: \$60, \$500, and \$325. In this way a farmer near a creek is paid for clearing his own land, whereas, if he were a considerable distance away from a sufficiently large stream, it might pay better to burn the timber right on the ground. He had faith in both the soil and the climate. The crop of clover growing on this farm was particularly good, a fact which was remarked by all visitors from Southern Ontario.

#### MUSCLE AND GRIT HEARD FROM.

Mr. Chester's case is that of a man with experience and capital, who is able to employ labor when required and direct it to good advantage. Not far from this farm was that of Mr. William Brown, on the north half of lot 3, in the third concession of Dymond. Mr. Brown came in five years ago, when twenty years of age, and after having the experience of a farm hand in the Township of Pickering, Ontario County. He stated that he had practically no capital but his muscle and energy, but that he put in five years of hard work for lumbermen, for neighbors, and for himself, and now has a property that he values at \$1,500. He has a considerable clearance, and a good frame barn, three horses, and other stock. He had raised 35 bushels of fall wheat to the acre, and considered the soil of Dymond as good as the richest land in Pickering.

#### INTERVIEW WITH PROF. SHARPE.

The visitor to Temiscamingue, as to any other new country, must depend largely for his information upon the evidence of residents. The general in-