

Haymaking commences about the 14th of July, harvest the 15th of August. The fall is open, and the large lake is seldom frozen before the second week in December. The steamers ran in the fall of 1892 until the 12th of December.

In winter the cold is not so intense as would be expected, and the lowest readings of the thermometer give Temiscamingue the advantage over many other places further south.

MINERALS.

When Sir William Logan first passed through this section many years ago, he recognized the importance of its minerals. He is reported to have said that the day would come when the mines of Temiscamingue would employ more men than the pine forests. It seems that Sir William was right, for the mineral discoveries of late years have been of considerable importance, showing the existence of minerals of nearly every description—silver-bearing galena, copper, iron, nickel, mica and asbestos—while through it all run traces of gold, giving promise of important discoveries in that respect in the future.

So far only a few of these "finds" have been brought before public notice, chief of which are the Wright galena mine of Temiscamingue, the Guay or Girard nickel mine also of Temiscamingue, the Klock galena or copper mine on Montreal river, the Gilligan copper mine on the same river, the Ferguson copper and gold mines on Temagaming, the Cockburn Cross Lake Mine on the same lake, and sundry other "finds" all through the district, all awaiting better means of communication for their development, and indicative of the fact that though these first finds may not prove bonanzas, at least minerals are plentiful in the country, and when by fires or otherwise the district shall have been denuded of its forests, the words of Sir William Logan will be verified, and mining will be one of the chief industries of Temiscamingue and its neighborhood. A glance at the geological map will show that Sudbury is on but a narrow arm of the great Huronian belt stretching diagonally through the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing. The developments at Sudbury were made possible only by the Canadian Pacific Railway. A new railway may also be the means of developing a greater than Sudbury here.

The Geological Survey Department at Ottawa have paid more attention to this section than to any other. Their reports constantly call attention to the possibility and likelihood of immense mineral deposits being found on Lakes Temiscamingue and Temagamingue and the Montreal River, and their testimony is valuable because they are not privately interested in the country.

THE PINE.

On the Quebec side of the lake much timber has already been taken off and still they are busy at it; but on the Ontario side, ten miles west of the lake, the limits are as yet unsold. In spite of serious fires, the result of criminal stupidity on the part of men who should have known better, there is yet a considerable quantity of pine awaiting the axe, the cutting of which will insure a market and employment for this settlement for many years to come.

In the townships to be opened for settlement very little pine is found. It apparently was destroyed by that great fire which swept through it one hundred years ago, as proved by the long low mounds of rotten wood, moss-covered and obscure tombs of the mighty giants of the forest, who towered over the rest in by-gone centuries.

SCHOOLS.

So far, two school sections have been formed, one in the Township of Bucke, at Haileybury, the other in the Township of Dymond. The formation of a school section is a very simple matter, in an unorganized District, five heads of families being sufficient for the purpose, and a wise educational system has so provided that schools thus formed are entitled to the usual Government assistance. Consequently the existence of schools is merely a question of population and educational necessities.