
supply him with a guide at Government expense, who will show him over the district, and assist him in findnig a suitable location if possible. The land seeker will, of course, be required to provide his own provisions and expenses en route, but the expenses of the land guide will be paid by the Department. On return from selecting his lot the settler is required, in addition to making a payment on the land, to make affidavit to the effect that he has examined the land, found no one in occupation, and no adverse claim, and that he intends to become an actual settler upon it, and does not desire to purchase the land for the purpose of speculation. This must be accompanied by the affidavits of two other parties to the effect that the land applied for is unoccupied.

After location it has been the practice to allow the settler six months in which to enter upon the land to complete the settlement duties. These include the erection of a habitable house of at the least 16x20 feet in size; the clearing and cultivation of two acres per year, and residence upon the land for at least six months in each year for four years. If a settler at the end of four years has been duly resident upon the land, and has sixteen acres cleared and under cultivation, he will be entitled to a patent in fee simple for his land upon payment of the \$80.00, and what interest may have accrued.

In order to assist the settler to get established and to off-set the advantages supposed to be possessed by prairie land over land covered with timber, the Government some time ago enacted regulations which permit the settler, after having been six months in residence upon the land and having two acres cleared and under cultivation, to cut and sell, free of dues, all timber other than pine on any part of the lot. Pine that is necessarily cut in the course of clearing may be sold on payment of \$1.25 per thousand feet as stumpage dues to the Government. Where the pine is used for the settler's own purpose in building or fencing, no dues are required. As the principal timbers in the Temiskaming District, spruce, tamarac, cedar, balsam, etc., meet with a very ready sale at good prices, owing to the competition between several large lumber firms buying in the district, the settler is able from the beginning to realize a cash income from the sale of the crop already standing upon his land, and which has to be