

of the timber and exposed to the rain are spotted with bare rock. The land, as a rule, as you ascend the rivers, becomes unprofitable for agriculture. The farmers, in this section, are for the most part supported by wintering in the shanties, or where a good water power exists and is improved, a centre of population is collected. Farming in the Laurentides as a rule is not a very remunerative occupation, only the Canadian brought up on the border of the forest and possessing an experience and training in the chantier of the lumbering camp seems to possess the pluck and vitality to attempt it, and he deserves a better field for his indomitable perseverance and energy.

Men clear up a farm and establish a home only to discover after many years of labour, early and late, that the soil which at first produced fairly good crops, will no longer support the family. The farmer has become hopelessly in debt, and migrates with his family to some manufacturing town over the border.

The government should direct colonization to good land, so that when a settler has cleared up his farm he can enjoy the profits of his labour and hand down to his children a property susceptible of continued improvements.

An extremely valuable paper read before the Canadian Forestry Association in 1901, by J. C. Langelier, Esq. demonstrates the fact that farming in the Laurentians produces a return of 7.36 per acre, while the same quantity of lands would produce \$61.25 per acre in pulpwood. It is clearly in the best interests of our people that they should be settled upon the land favourable for agriculture and that the land which is profitable only for forest culture should be set apart exclusively for that purpose. There are sections of the Province where settlement has taken place on lands absolutely unfit for culture. Considerable portions of each lot have been cleared, farm buildings and parishes erected, and villages established.