

assistance to the settler without capital to be able to make \$25 or \$30 per month and board in the camps and still higher wages on the "drive," but this fact which is thus a great help and inducement to settlement makes the opening up of the farms correspondingly slow, as it takes men away from their farms just when they should be at work. Oats, pressed hay, flour, beans, and pork are largely imported to supply the lumber camps. Last season one firm took in 21,000 bushels of oats and 350 barrels of pork. Persons in the district competent to speak on the subject think that it will be ten years before the farm products raised in the country will supply this home market.

Prices for all farm produce, owing to this large importation, are usually higher than in Southern Ontario by the amount of the freight, and in the winter season, when goods have to be teamed in, prices often go considerably higher. Then the cedar, tamarack, and spruce timber on the farm all has a cash value if it is not too far from a stream.

There was one feature of the Temiscamingue district which was noticed by all the visitors, and that was the superior class of settlers who are now in the district. Nearly every settler was from Old Ontario, and so was perfectly familiar with school and municipal affairs. Moreover they exercised their intelligence, and schools, churches, and even libraries are the order of the day. Many of the prospective settlers commented upon the advantage of settling among educated intelligent people as compared with settling in districts partly allotted to foreigners who do not understand the language or the laws and customs of this country.

That a very large percentage of the land-seekers' party took up land in the district is perhaps the most satisfactory testimony, coming as it does as the verdict of practical men from all part of Old Ontario, and this fact is also a tribute to Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of colonization, who, by his firm faith in the new districts, his practical common sense, and his unflinching patience and geniality in answering questions and straightening out tangles, in the first place, got the right class of men on the land-seekers' excursion, and in the second gave them such assistance and information as enabled them to get land suited to their wants and inclinations. He was available at all hours of the day and most of the night, and answered the same question a hundred times without growing weary.

While Temiscamingue is not a tourist country, being too flat for the seeker of fine scenery, it has the great attraction of being a country where people from Southern Ontario can see the very beginning of settlement, and imagine that they are back, say, in York County a hundred years ago. The steamers are well equipped, and there is hotel accommodation at nearly every point with an especially good tourist hotel at Temiscamingue Station; while those who desire magnificent primeval scenery have only to take a canoe trip through the Temagami country, which lies between Temiscamingue and the C.P.R., to get it.

The country needs a railway and it needs more colonization roads, while the improvements to navigation have not been all of the happiest. The dock at Halleybury, upon which it is said \$3,000 has been spent by the Dominion Government, was no use whatever when the excursion was present, passengers and freight having to be taken out to the steamer in small boats. It would appear that either the money was badly spent or else the appropriation was not sufficient. There remains, too, the question of the development of the white clay, whether it will remain as easily worked as at present or whether it will become hard after it is worked, but the practical farmers who have gone up have taken all these things into consideration, and their verdict is that the country is one in which they are willing to make their homes.

One hundred and sixty-two land-seekers went into the Temiscamingue country on the land-seekers' excursion conducted by Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of colonization, and by Monday morning, when the press representatives left for the south, 107 farms had been located, and it was expected that the remainder of the party would locate at least 25 farms more.*

In the block system of survey, under which Temiscamingue is laid out, there are 144 one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farms to a township, and as perhaps a third of the party were still in the country when the newspaper men left, the net result of the excursion will be the settling of one whole township with men who will within six months be at work clearing their farms.

*Note, these figures were considerably exceeded.