is to be hoped that the exploration the long streak proved in the 500 ft. al may result in the exposure of a osit of such persistence as to give company the spirit of confidence ne-

## Country

for the people of the growing tern cities.

Atikameg, the most southerly, near-t to the Saskatchewan, is a very autiful sheet of quite colorless, pelid water about eight miles by It is apparently fed, principally van watershed, as no brook, worthy rflowing stream is of good size ever

Cormorant lake, into which the named flows by a short stream a fall of twelve feet, is about as large again as it. It's water, agh not quite colorless, is clear free from sediment, and its suris diversified by many islands, e of large size. The islands are topped limestone ledges, generally water, but varied by occasional y and bouldery beaches; they are wooded and would furnish, many

area as Atikameg, but nuch less regular outline, and the nores are fringed by more than a undred small islands.

"The hardy magnesian limestones r dolomites about these lakes would urnish good building stones, the natural bedding of the rocks causing hem to break out readily into blocks from a foot to five feet in thickness and of almost any required sizes."

The valley of the Seattchewan is The valley of the Sasktchewan is ere so low that it is annually inun-The highest water is usuall July, when the river rises some theen feet above its low water line. McInnes writes: "On the north de of the river at the Pass, beyond a v flat, a kame-like ridge, with a velly surface and clay and boulder ne, rising from seventy to ninety et above the river, follows the course the stream for upwards of five miles ight miles or almost to Atikameg ake. This ridge forms a sort of nawhich has been utilized by the en-ineers for the location of the rail-vay line. Along the wider parts of the ridge and on the flat at its base situated Indian and half-breed tlements, where the natives are nerally living comfortably in good ises, many of them raising ho

nd a few cattle, but few paying nuch attention to the cultivation of such attention to the cultivation of mail fields or garden plots of potages and the commoner vegetables." Timber As to timber Mr. McInnes reports: As to timber Mr. McInnes reports:
Over the whole region the areas of rest, where the trunks are large lough to be of commercial value, are nited, though, but for recurring fires the past, there would be a magnifunt forest cover over the whole area, inted only on the muskegs and in a Archaean and limestone areas and unted only on the muskegs and in the hill tops, where the soil is wantg or too thin to support a good owth. The principal tract of large, anding timber are situated to the orth of Moose Lake, to the west of tikameg, in the lower Grassy River alley, and on the ridge separating ormorant and Yawningstone lakes. clear trunks. Smaller areas alo d on islands and points in the va-s lakes, along the upper valley of Cowan River, and in clumps along stream valleys in the district. ther timber, mainly black spruce,

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

# Criticism of German Naval Policy

Route of Railway Line to Hudson Bay-Description