

Pogma station to Woman river, a distance of some 60 miles. Five years later this same territory was burned over again in a larger fire which swept the country from the headwaters of the Mississaga and Spanish rivers northward between Matagaming and Pishkanogama lakes to Flying Post. Much of this area was covered with white and red pine. West of this again, and north from Ridout to Chapleau, the fire has run back a long way destroying much white and jack pine. From east of Pardee to Windermere lakes the burn extends northeastward at least 15 miles. Other known burns are indicated on the map. From Heron bay westward the country is very rough; it bears a growth of dwarf spruce, and is badly burned; the rivers are short and drivable for only a brief time in the spring.

South and west from the railway, owing to the prevailing wind direction, the fires have not burned over as large areas. From Dalton to Grasset southwestward, however, the country has been badly burned. Outside of the birch-poplar types resulting from fire, of some tamarack swamps that have escaped the saw-fly, and of some scattering white and red pine groves, the whole region is distinctly a spruce-jack pine type, the spruce occupying the muskegs and swampy flats, the jack pine the sandy plains and rocky ridges. The wooded areas, however, occur only in patches here and there. The trees in many places have attained a size suited for pulpwood and ties. In the eastern half of this territory from Woman river east, some white pine operations are still in existence, notably on Biscotasing waters and eastward to Onaping lake. The mills to be found along the railway manufacture approximately a total of 10 million feet of pine and a quarter million ties.

The sparse settlement is confined entirely to the railway line, the majority of the people dependent upon employment with the railway company. Outside of some low wet farms for some 25 miles west from Sudbury and scattered patches along the Lake Superior portion of the railway, absolutely no attempts to farm are to be seen.

(2) FROM SUDBURY TO SAULT STE. MARIE

The territory from Sudbury west to Sault Ste. Marie is very different, for here the white pine type prevails—the western end of the Canadian commercial pinery. The whole region has been under license, and never having been as heavily timbered as the Ottawa valley, is now pretty thoroughly culled. In consequence it is to-day a mixed forest of white and red pine and hardwoods. Along the railway are scattered farms with a considerable farming district from lake George eastward to White River.