. CANADA - East and West .

Between Penequani and Grant, a distance of seventy miles, the line is through a territory where gold discoveries have been made and claims have been staked in every direction.

Great water power awaits development along the Kenogami River, passed at Ogahalla, which flows through a virgin wilderness, heavily timbered with spruce and balsam, and with many smaller rivers emptying into it. Excellent farming lands extend to the east and west of the river, and several gold, silver, copper and girls claims have been staked by prospectors along its shores.

The Ontario Government have an experimental farm underway along the Nagogami River and have been very successful in raising corn, cabbage, potatoes,

wheat, oats, peas and barley.

Hearst is a divisional point and junction with the Algoma Central; population 500. At Macpherson, locally known as Kapuskasing, there is an experimental farm. The land was cleared by interned Austrians and Germans during the war. The land offered by the Ontario Government for homesteading reaches from Hearst to Cochrane and includes fifteen townships, exclusive of the two townships,

ships at Jacksonboro.

Cochrane is the northern terminus of the Ontario Government Railways and the junction with the Canadian Government Railways Line from Quebec and Winnipeg. It has extensive railroad yards and its future as one of the principal towns of the north is assured by its splendid geographical position. It has a population of 2,000.

At Cochrane the trains transfer from the Canadian National Railway lines to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, owned by the Ontario Government. Then comes a twenty-five mile ride through two walls of spruce forest.

At Iroquois Falls on Lake Abitibi, on the branch line east, there is located one of the largest wood-pulp and paper plants of America.

Timmins Sept. 6

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Timmins, with about 5,500 population, is a mining town and the chief place in the Porcupine gold area. Its chief industry, apart from mining, is the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Mills. Porcupine, on Porcupine Lake, 479 miles north of Toronto, really includes Timmins, Schumacker and South Porcupine in its bounds, with a total popula-

tion of 8,500. Near Sesekinika the trains cross the height of land—the Ridge Pole of Canada. Swastika, named after the Swastika Gold Mine which lies nearby, is as romantic as its name is old, for tumbling waterfalls and precipitous cliffs mark it as a centre of former volcanic activity. Near Dane a low-grade copper property is being opened up and development continues to go on in the goldfields at Larder Lake. Engleheart is a thriving point where over \$200,000 has been expended in erecting a handsome depot, attractive parks and greenhouses, and homes for the railway employees. No better farming land can be found anywhere than in the vicinity of Englehart.

New Liskeard Sept. 6 New Liskeard is the distributing centre for a rich country, known as the "Clay Belt." This is a vast new land which, roughly, may be said to extend from the Bell River in Quebec to 400 miles west of the Ontario-Quebec boundary, varying in depth north and south from 25 to 100 miles. The clay belt proper comprises an area of at least

16,000,000 acres of level or undulating ground, with an entire absence of stones. The soil is a rich clay or clay loam, and it is a safe statement that from 65 to 75 per cent. is good farm land.

Haileybury is the home of many of the Cobalt mining men. It is connected with Cobalt by the Nipissing Central Electric Railway, is the judicial seat of the new district of Temiskaming and one of the oldest and most beautiful towns in Northern Ontario.

Cobalt Sept. 6 Cobalt is the famous centre of a silver region which has established itself in mining history. The most modern mining methods are adopted here and the underground workings extend in every direction. At Cobalt station can be seen one of the enterprises initiated with a view to winning an increased supply of the precious white metal.

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This is the basin of Cobalt Lake, now practically dry. This lake was pumped out in order to allow of mining operations under the bed of the lake and some of the