
. CANADA — *East and West* .

Winnipeg Revisited Sept. 4

The town of Rivers, population 1,200, is located in the province of Manitoba. It is situated in a prosperous farming district and is a divisional point of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Hence the trains proceed to Portage la Prairie, visited on the way west and 54 miles further on is Winnipeg to be briefly revisited. Leaving Winnipeg by Canadian National Railways the trains leave the prairie at Anola and after passing Elma and Dott, the boundary line between Manitoba and Ontario is crossed east of White Station.

New Ontario: A Wilderness Of The Past, A Great Country of the Present and Future

Into Northern Ontario the tourist comes from the mountains and the prairies or the fields of the older provinces as to a new land—rougher, perhaps, and more unsettled, much more rugged and uncultivated; but, as a whole, rich in most of the things which nature provides for a great country. It includes the Districts of Temiskaming, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Kenora, Patricia, stretching up toward Hudson Bay, Nipissing, Sudbury and Rainy River, with an area of 330,000 square miles—a region far larger than Great Britain, France or Germany. It has vast resources in timber which include large areas of spruce and balsam, as the basis of a great pulp and paper industry, with 300 million cords along the line of the T. and N.O. Railway alone; its minerals include the copper and nickel of Sudbury, the gold of the Porcupine, the silver of Cobalt, the iron ore of several sections; its water powers are varied and widely dispersed in navigable lakes and rivers; its fish and game are innumerable and to be found everywhere, and its scenery is a constantly-changing panorama of interesting variety; its climate, extending over a territory which runs 800 miles north and south, is varied but, in general terms, is warm in summer and cold and bracing in winter; its agricultural resources are many, from the small but fertile valleys of Algoma to the Great Clay Belt, comprising an area of at least 24,000 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres. This almost unbroken stretch of good farming land is nearly three-quarters as great in extent as the whole settled portion of the province south of Georgian Bay, Lake Nipissing and the French and Mattawa rivers.

Mining is the chief industry of that part of Northern Ontario served by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. From the silver and gold mines which have been developed during the past sixteen years, a total of \$240,911,729.85 has been produced in new wealth. Nor does this appear to comprise more than the result of having developed what mining geologists declare to be only the southern fringe of the Canadian pre-Cambrian Shield.

The silver production from this district up to the end of 1919 having amounted to 303,610,836 ounces valued at \$182,039,972, and the gold output which only commenced in 1910 having reached \$58,871,757 at the end of 1919, marks a commencement which compares favorably with the world's most important precious metal mining areas.

Beginning at North Bay and extending to the northward is the great Canadian Pre-Cambrian Shield above referred to. It has its narrowest point at North Bay, and spreads like a giant fan to the north, north-east and north-west, attaining a width of perhaps two thousand miles at its widest point where it reaches into the arctic circle. This great stretch of territory has been described by geologists as the vertebra of the earth. This is believed to have been the debutant of geological time, having probably been the point where earth first projected above the sea. The series of rock formations over the greater part of the area are essentially metal-bearing.

Ontario's Silver Mines

Silver was first discovered in Cobalt in 1903. The discovery was the direct result of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The veins at outcrop were exceedingly rich, but were extremely narrow—being measured in inches. Not a few experienced mining men predicted a short life for the mines that were subsequently developed. The production of 303,610,836 ounces of silver bears testimony to the inaccuracy of the early predictions. The dividend record of \$81,000,000 is material evidence that the deposits have been worked with a high degree of commercial success.

As to the present, the silver mines of the district are producing at the rate of about \$1,250,000 monthly. An average of about 30 mines are being operated.