DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1905.

A Wide Strip of Wheat Land Discovered in the Woods of North Canada-How It Will Be Opened Up By Government Railways-New Ontario and the James Bay Region-Canada's New Mines and How Prospected-The World's Biggest Nickel Deposit Found in a Swamp-Vast Copper Fields North of Lake Superior - New Iron Regions and Other Features of the Roof of Our Continent.

amount of \$200,000,000 a year. Old Ontario has good citles every few miles, with street cars, electric lights, and all the surroundings of our best settled districts. It is cut up by railways and the country roads are such that one

on go in an automobile through any part of it. Great factories are springautomobile through any in some of the towns, and the whole region is one of industry and

The Ontarlo of the North.

The new Ontario is the vast frontier which belongs to Ontario province. It has above and beyond the latter. It is the great northland between the and Hudsons bay and Lake Superior and the Albany ver extending on into the Rainy river ry farther west clear to Manitoba This vast region is more than twice the size of the state of New York and the size of the state of New York and contains 100,000,000 acres. The hunder bay and Rainy river districts west, which are now being to settlement, are alone quite as from Philadelphia to Bos-as wide as from Washington York. The Algoma district astward is almost as wide. York. t extends from Lake Superior to Minissing district, where I triting, runs from Lake Nipto James bay. It borders the of Quebec on the east, just as Rainy river district at the other of New Ortario borders Manitoba. Rainy

The Great Clay Belt.

Until within a few years this vast ory was looked upon as valuable for its timber. It was thought to all rock and swamp covered with the greater part of the year. Its y inhabitants were the Indian hunt-Hudson bay fur traders and lummen, who have been cutting down trees along the streams and floatthem down to the great lakes, in the Canadian Pacific railroad put through, the great nickel about here were discovered, othineral regions were opened up, the Canadian and provincial govnents begin to look upon the coun-

within the past few years towns have sprung up all along the lines of the railways, settlements have been started here and there upon the Ot-tawa river, which goes up into Nipising, and there are mining towns and unber mills with farms about them the streams above the Georgian bay iderness to the other, about a hun- way down to Hudson's bay.

ties which were common to the clear-ing of our eastern states.

THE GREAT CLAY BE

Railroads Through New Ontario.

Both the Ontario and the Dominion governments are anxious to make this country accessible. The government of Canada has undertaken to build its transcontinental railroad through it, and

transcontinental railroad through it, and by this time next year an army of track builders will be grading the route and laying the rails. The eastern end of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is to be built entirely by the government, will begin at Winnipeg and traverse the clay belt passing through Nipissing at about the latitude of Lake Abitibi, and going thence on to the Atlantic, giving a short haul for the wheat to the sea-board and England. board and England.

The Ontario provincial government is building a railroad - northward from Lake Nipissing a few miles east of Sud-Lake Nipissing, a few miles east of Sud-bury, which will cross the Grand Trunk Pacific in the neighborhood of Lake Ablibi. It has alrendy laid its tracks for about a hundred and twenty miles, and it is now within a few miles of the clay belt. Its surveyors are working further northward, and they will con-tinue their survey of the line is formed. tinue their survey of the line to James Bay. Another project is the James Bay

Bay. Another project is the James Bay ralifoad, to run from here, at Sudbury, to about the same point, and a third is the Algoma Central railway, from the Canadian Soo to Hudson bay. The Al-goma Central was begun by F. H. Cler-gue, and is now the property of the Lake Superior corporation, an Ameri-can company, which owns vast proper-ties about Sault Sainte Marie, Canada. The road has already been built 75 miles from the Soo, and it has been graded for about 90 miles. It will eventually cross the clay belt; and, like the other roads to the northward, will give that region an outlet to the great lakes and to Hudson bay. If the clay belt turns out to be as rich a wheat country as is predicted, it may be that the wheat will go to Eu-rope via Hudson bay. The distance is much shorter than by the lakes or fur-ther south along the Atlantic, the chief difficulty heing that the stread which

ther south along the Atlantic, the chief difficulty being that the straits which lead into Hudson bay are open for ves-sels only about four months in the year. This might perhaps be remedied by larger steamers or tice breakers which could mentrate the lead near by larger steamers or ice brea which could penetrate the ice floes. Climate.

The Canadians claim that they have as good a climate as the United States. They say their winters are not so bad as ours and that the long, steady cold makes better wheat and better men. I am told that the country grows warmand along the shores of Lake Superior, About five years ago exploration par-ties were sent out by the Ontario gov-ties were sent out by the Ontario gov-ties were sent out by the Ontario gov-til you reach the height of land which divides the waters which flow into the great lakes from those which flow into the great lakes from those which flow into Hudson's bay. When you get over that ridge the weather moderates all the way down to Hudson's hay

Special Correspondence of the Descets New by Frank G. Carpenter.)
The cap be it is just beyond the height is jus



MISSOURI'S GOVERNOR HUNTING MILLIONAIRES.

Toward the end of November, Governor Folk summoned an army of process servers to his aid in the prosecution of the Standard Oll Trust, and Instructed them to serve summonses on John D. Bockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Charles M. Pratt and other Standard Oil notables wanted by Missouri courts. No city where millionaires are wont to haunt was left unvisited. The first of the money kings to be served with a court order to appear before the Missouri tribunal where the ouster suit is in progress, was Henry M. Rogers. Rogers was served while his automobile was spinning rapidly away from his New York home. No place was sacred to the process serv ers. Clubs, offices, homes, threaters and other places of amusement were visited by the seemingly omnipresent minions of Missouri's active executive.

statements concerning it with a grain of sait. Much of the land is probably good, but the cutting off of 160 neves of trees to make a farm is an enormous undertaking and without it can be done for the timber upon it the pioneers expected will not speedily appear.

coathing of vegetation, through which one sinks down as though in a quick-sand, and if not speedily rescued is liable to drown. Hunters in traveling over it have to jump from root to root, making their way by means of the trees that grow here and there. There is said to be much muskeg in the re-gion of Hudson's bay, and almost everywhere throughout this north land. I am told it can be drained, and that, in this case, a country somewhat like that of northwestern Ohio, which was once known as the Black Swamp, may be produced. This might be a possiplying more than half the nickel of the world, were stumbled upon by the e produced. This might be a possi-lity in the clay belt, but it certainly ould not be so in the region I passed through an account of the rocks.

The Top of Our Continent.

Prospecting here is not like the busi-ness as carried on in the Rocky mountains. There one can go around toting his pack on horseback or donkeyback This great clay belt is just about on This great clay belt is just about on the root of the North American con-tinent. It is near the dividing of the waters and on the Hudson's bay slope. There are seven good-sized rivers flow-ing through it, which are about 300 miles long, and it is well watered throughout. The streams on this side of the ridge flow down into the great lakes, and a little west of Lake Su-perfor to the Guit of Mexico. On the other side they flow into Hudson's bay or by the Mackenzle and other rivers into the Arctic ocean. The country here seems high. It looks

45

settling can be done until the rall-roads have opened up the country. It is different in the Rainy river re-glon and in the Thurder bay districts. They le across the way from Minne-sota and are already accessible by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern raifroads. As to the colonization of the clay belt itself, one should take all the statements concerning it with a grain of salt. Much of the land is probabili of salt. Much of the land is probabili to salt, much of the land is probability Some of the miners tell me that this part of the world is the oldest for-mation known, and that the rocks which are found far down in other parts of the continent have lie at the surface. One well-known man who is semething of an authority on the minerals of this part of the world has lieves that this is why the cobait and nicket lie at the surface. The mekel he surpass to be the even of the world. are more than half a billion tank in sight and the metal is now found throughout a territory about twice as big as Rhode Island.

The Lake Superior Copper Basin.

for the limber upon it the ploners
expected will not speedly appear.
Vist Areas of Swamps and Rocks.
Much of the country letween hera and the height of land is, baring that it is made of nickel steet.
Indeed laivy through the woods going mark the same of nickel steet.
Enormons Mineral Deposits.
I doubt whether the souther nearth he worth much the control of far-mines dilutation of the south souther and the height of lands.
South the control is overation ratio government ratio was observed with phene and hardwood, and is see on up by water that you can go almost all over the way. There and be as the more of the south south the land between the souther and easy and base during he way. There are is made of a subjector and decign in hardwood, and is see on the known how far morthway the south the probes to support it a south the televent of the south south are crossed the country from here to be prophed in and outside the south is a though the way. There are is made up at these specially so is a composed of Laike Superior ere and best states and the south of the south south and be signed to any there are souther and in some place of the land as the sate of the south south and the south the propher is a south at a south a south and the south at the south and the south the south at t he supposes to be the core of the world, saying that if one could get at the heart of old mother earth he would find that it is made of nickel steel.

from mountains which are still to be a continuation of the Minnesotta mines, which now lead the world as iron pro-ducers. The Lake Superfor company is shipping are from some of these mines, and is using some from the Helen mines in connection with other ores to make the steel rails for Canada's new rait-coads. In addition there are other ranges of iron farther north, which are said to be of great value. It is the same with copper. There is a belt of that metal running 400 miles along Lake Superior and the Georgian bay and extending northward to the height of land. It is estimated to cover an area half as great as Ohio, and there is no considerable portion any-where in fit in which copper-bearing rocks are not found. One square mil-of this country, which includes the Hruce mines and other properties, yield-ed more than \$7,000,000 worth of copper between 1849 and 1876. between 1849 and 1876. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

UTAH ICE @ STORAGE CO. PLAN

FIFTH WEST AND THIRD SOUTH STREETS,

MONG the prom- first very carefully distilled, so that inent manufacturing the ice manufactured from it is eninstitutions of Salt tirely free from any sort of disease ake City which germs, or other impurities invariahave come into bly found in natural ice.

A MODERN ART.

The ice is frozen in four hundred prominence in the past two years, is The Utah Ice & pound blocks, forty-eight hours be-Storage Company, located on the ing required in which to freeze corner of Fifth West and Third eight hundred such blocks, or one South streets. A representative of hundred sixty tons. It is then harthe news recently visited this plant vested and put into a storage house. and was greatly impressed with the where the temperature is always nagnitude of the concern. below freezing to keep the ice from

To undertake a description of melting. From here it is either he plant, and the process of manu- loaded on wagons for distribution facture of ice, in detail, would re- in town, or on cars for shipment to quire so much space and labor, that outside points.

only the most prominent features can be mentioned here.

THE ENGINE ROOM.

You enter the engine room, by the main entrance, on the Third South street side, and you behold twenty-five cars of eggs, ten cars two large, and very beautiful machines, installed by the York Manufacturing Co., of York, Pa. You are told that these are the Ammonia Compressors, with a combined capacity of two hundred tons refrigeration every twenty-four hours. The engine room is especially large and airy, thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every particular; four me hundred and twenty five horse power boilers being required to furnish the necessary power to operate this plant.

THE TANK ROOM.

Next you enter the tank room, a very large room with two freezing tanks. All the water used for ice, which is constantly being frozen in these tanks, is city water, which is





A CALL OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND A CALL OF THE REAL PROPERTY AN

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

each of butter and cheese, and five manufactured ice, during the winor six cars of miscellaneous goods, ter months, to have a surplus to such as dried fruits, nut meats, etc. draw from during the summer sea-All the butter and cheese were of put of the plant, which is eighty to Utah production, while a good por- one hundred tons. The company tion of the eggs were shipped in is also building more sharp freezers from Kansas and Nebraska.

Prospecting in Canada.

All the egg coolers are kept at a The company has its own electric light plant, and furnishes light, power, and refrigeration to the Faust Creamery & Supply Co., and o Armour & Company, both of and enterprise can accomplish. Afolant.

and coolers for butter and eggs, of

which it makes a specialty, and is installing another refrigerating matemperature of 31 degrees and are chine, of one hundred tons capacprovided with electric fans, which ity, to take care of the additional are in operation constantly, to in- coolers, and ice storage house; it sure a good circulation of pure air, being the policy of this company to keep in advance of the requirements. of the community.

Success crowned this venture from the start, which demonstrates what capital combined with push hese concerns being located in its ter the completion of the ice plant; July 1, 1903, some effort was made to interest local capital to complete

MODERN STORAGE HOUSE. the cold storage end of the project, The company is now building an but the promoters were told that ce storage house of 4,500 tons ca- the proposition was ten years alread pacity, which will be filled with of the town. Consequently, it is

Coloroado Springs capital and enterprise that took advantage of an opportunity and carried this venture to its present state of magnificent success,

OFFICIALS.

The officers and stockholders of this company are: Wm. A. Otis, ident; E. J. Ulfrich, capitalist, vice president and treasurer: M. F. and Wirs. Prackwinkel, resident

mate the advisability and practicaflity of such an enterprise, and it page and commenced the construction of the plant, which is indeed a errefit to Sali Lake City.