

ration and cared for in very modern surroundings. The pelts from this farm are shipped to New York and average Forty-five Dollars apiece.

We visited a small park called "The Pines" of about three acres bought by the Institute for a picnic place. Not many big pines are standing in this locality but some of the original ones are here in this park on the banks of the Rainy River looking across toward the State of Minnesota. The Institute women have provided outside ovens and picnic benches and tables. On our way back to town we saw four big haystacks burning on one man's farm, disposing of his straw ready for fall ploughing. Right near a threshing gang was threshing flax and they were working by the light of the strawstack burning as the blower fed it. The whole landscape was lighted enabling the men in the field to keep on loading.

We left the next day by bus for Emo, then on to Kenora to spend the week-end and again experienced the ever ready hospitality of the North.

We had a five hour wait at Emo and an Institute member was waiting for us as the bus came in to take us to her home in the country for luncheon and point out places of interest. I wish I had time and room to describe more fully. Everywhere we were taken to and shown outstanding landmarks. The wife of the Agricultural Representative at Emo was a former friend and had a cup of tea ready for us before taking the bus at Emo again on our way to Kenora. This trip along the inlets of Lake of the Woods is one of the most beautiful anyone could imagine. This is a Sportsmen's Paradise and they were very much in evidence everywhere. The bus travelled along a splendid highway. Among the signs of lodges and camps were:— Red Indian, Black Bear, Red Deer, Trout Fishing, Laughing Water, Rushing River, Bear, moose and deer are very common. We saw four deer and a moose while en route. At one place we passed High-Low Lake so named because on one side of the road the lake is fully six feet higher than the other. The rocky formation of the roadbed prevents any levelling of the water.

Kenora and Keewatin on Lake of the Woods are most beautiful places and contain two major industries—The Five Roses Flour Mill in Keewatin and the Ontario and Minnesota Pulp and Paper Mill in Kenora.

We visited both and saw every bit of the process from the beginning to the finished product.

The Five Roses Flour Mill is one of the largest in the British Empire and turns out four grades of all-purpose flour that is shipped all over the world. They have their own falls to generate their own electricity for their plant and turn out 360 one-hundred pound bags per hour.

The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Mill is a hive of industry. We saw the pulpwood barked and washed, then sent on large conveyors to be further treated. Different treatments are given ground wood and sulphite, the combination of the two is needed for the production of paper in this mill. It consists of 25% sulphite which is made from a spruce log and 75% ground wood which is made from the jack pine.

The higher the percentage of sulphite the stronger the paper. The spruce log first goes through a chipper which breaks it up (the noise here is just thunderous), then it is passed through large and coarse shakers which sorts the chips, the small ones falling through; the coarse ones going back to be chipped again. The chips then travel on conveyors to big tanks called digesters, where they are mixed with Sulphuric Acid. The chips are left in the digesters for about eight hours to produce sulphite, then thoroughly mixed in big rotary machines with the ground wood.

To produce ground wood a big hydraulic ram pushes the logs against huge grind stones, some of which are made of sandstone and the more lasting ones of carborundum. These grinders are sharpened every twenty-

NORTH WESTERN GROUPS



ALGOMA CONVENTION

East Korah convention group with delegates from the combined districts of Algoma and St. Joseph Island.

Centre Front (left to right): Miss Anna Lewis, Director; Mrs. F. Hill, Area Secretary; Mrs. Alex Wilding, Area Chairman; Mrs. J. R. Fletcher, Provincial President.



MANITOBA EXECUTIVE WITH MRS. FUTCHER

Some of the guests who attended the special luncheon planned by Miss Frances McKay, Director of Women's Work, Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

four hours by burrs running across the top of the stone as it turns. As ground wood comes off the grinder, hot water is mixed with it to prevent sliming and keep it moving. Then it is screened through a bull screen or very coarse screen to get out any coarse wood fibre. (These screenings are used for insulation and resemble coarse blotting paper). Then it must pass through five more screens of varying fineness before it is mixed with the sulphite. "Deckers" press out all water from the pulpwood and this mixed stock is again screened, pressed through rollers and driers, forty in number and every roll of paper passes through all of them, then to the shipping department. This mill uses 19,000,000 gallons of water per day and produces 350 tons of newsprint a day. The majority of this is shipped to the Kansas City Star.

At Kenora we visited also two Indian Schools and saw the splendid work being done among them. The schools each have from eighty to one hundred and fifty Indian children (boys and girls) in attendance between the ages of five and sixteen. All their teachers reported the Indian child's exceptional ability in art and some of them have gone on and made outstanding contributions in this field.

After two full days at Kenora on beautiful Lake of the Woods and thrilled with its scenic beauty, we boarded the train again on our way to North Bay and Kirkland Lake to grasp the opportunity again of drink-

ing in the gorgeous scenery of the North Shore of Lake Superior.

We boarded the train again, this time for Kirkland Lake, centre of the gold-mining districts, we met in Convention the Institute members of the Districts of Cochrane and Temiskaming. We experienced the same splendid work being done and the same interest in community welfare. The reports here could well serve as models for any Institute convener. Here we had two full and satisfying days together.

While at Kirkland Lake we were taken through the "above ground" portion of the Lake Shore Mine. It would have taken a whole morning to have visited the entire mine and our busy sessions could not allow this. Within one and a half miles around Kirkland Lake are seven big smoke starks, proof of active mining. It has the reputation of being the richest one and a half miles on the North American Continent and the Lake Shore Mine is one of the largest and the wealthiest operating. We saw the compartments that go underground, each capable of carrying six to eight men, or three and one-half tons of ore in the skips. The ore gets its first crushing underground and is carried up and dumped in huge bins for second crushing. This crushing is done in heavy grinders, fitted with a magnet which draws out all foreign pieces of metal. Then the ore is further ground in huge, rotating ball machines where it is ground like flour. A cyanide agent is now added to dissolve the

WINNERS ANNOUNCED IN HOUSING CONTEST FOR RURAL GROUPS

Results of the Better Farm House Competition sponsored by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and conducted in Ontario through the Director, Women's Institute Branch, Department of Agriculture are published below.

The contest was open to organized groups of rural women in Ontario, who were required to discuss a series of questions on better farm housing, and submit their replies, making suggestions as to how farm homes could be improved. The contest was on a Dominion-wide scale.

The winners for Ontario are as follows:

1. Barnhart Women's Institute, Rainy River District, Miss Helen Munroe, Emo, secretary, \$100.

2. The Con. 17 Grey Township and East Boundary Subdivision, Duff's Church W.M.S., President, Mrs. Albert Clark, Walton, \$70.00.

3. Woodstock North Women's Institute, Secretary, Mrs. Howard Marshall, Woodstock, \$50.00.

Honourable mention—Little's Corners Senior Women's Institute, Galt, Secretary, Mrs. F. McKilligan, Galt, \$25.00.

Honourable mention — Norwich Women's Institute, Secretary, Mrs. Douglas Reeves, Norwich, \$25.00.

Regional prizes of \$10 each awarded according to Convention Areas: Manitoulin, Pleasant Valley Farm Forum, Ice Lake; Algoma, Bright Women's Institute, Dayton; Kirkland Lake, Kem's East Farm Forum, Temiskaming; Sudbury, Ashworth Women's Institute; Rainy River, Hymers Women's Institute; Simcoe, Stroud Women's Institute; Kingston, Jubilee Women's Institute, Collins Bay; Belleville, Seymour East Women's Institute; Ottawa, Martintown Women's Institute; Guelph, Central Dumfries Women's Institute; London, North Thamesville Women's Institute; Hamilton, Alford and Park Road Women's Institute; Toronto, Bowling Green Women's Institute.

WINNERS IN C.N.E. CONTEST

The Unionville Women's Institute won the first prize (\$50) in the Early Canadian Fashion Show at the C.N.E. open to all Women's Institutes. The second prize (\$45) went to the King City Women's Institute, third (\$40) to the Georgian Women's Institute, Collingwood, and fourth (\$35) to the Little Ireland Women's Institute, Harriston.

gold particles into solution. Then this solution is agitated in large vats for fifty hours to extract gold. The solution containing the gold is now sent through a drum or filter, the clear solution containing the gold staying on the inside of the drum and the slimes on the outside of the filter. These slimes often are further treated to retrieve any gold portions and then dumped outside the plant. The lake at Kirkland Lake has entirely disappeared, being filled with this "slime" or by-product to the depth of sixty feet, and the community is watchful that this doesn't happen to other beautiful lakes in the vicinity. The pure liquid, remaining on the inside of the drum is carried to a large settling tank where solid particles settle and clear liquid containing gold flows off. Then it is mixed with a zinc dust which acts like a sponge and precipitates the gold. Next it goes through presses filled with cotton canvas and the gold adheres to the cotton. It is further precipitated in refineries and exposed to intense heat where it is reduced to fine gold.

One thousand tons of ore a day are milled in this mill.

I hope you have enjoyed Ontario's Northland with me. I am hoping in the future Conferences that we are planning many of you will have the opportunity of coming North and seeing for yourselves the beauty and productivity of these millions of acres—"North of the Muskokas".