

THE MAIL BAG

CLARIFIES VIEWS
ON RENT CONTROL

742 King Street,
Preston, Ontario

Dear Mr. Editor,

For anyone to imply that I may be the spokesman for Branch 120 Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., did not read the letter by Councillor Allen. The letter by Branch President Leslie Clark clearly indicates that the branch supported the control abolition, as my letter came as a great surprise to the council. Had I known that the branch was in agreement with the affair, I would not have sent the letter in. The Provincial Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. are against the abolition, therefore so should the Branch 120. The Imperial Provincial Command are against it too. They supported the motion after the provincial vice president, Canadian Legion, had made the point clear at the Stratford convention of the Imperial provincial command at which he was the guest speaker.

If my letters have caused misunderstanding between the council and the Branch 120 I humbly apologize. Whilst my signature indicated that I was the president of the Imperial Section, Branch 120, it did not read that I wrote on behalf of that section. Therefore that does not implicate the section.

It would not be proper to avoid Mrs. Cordaro's lengthy letter, 68 per cent of Canada is composed of

immigrants and the children of 68 per cent of industries in Canada including stock is American. The unemployment in Canada is the largest in its history and the housing the more acute. Immigration comes to a halt during 1954. Housing costs since veterans got together have sky rocketed. Lots for sale in Georgetown \$800 each, cost of deposit on cheapest house \$2,000 is \$800. No man in Georgetown can save the money paying sixty dollars a month rent plus heating.

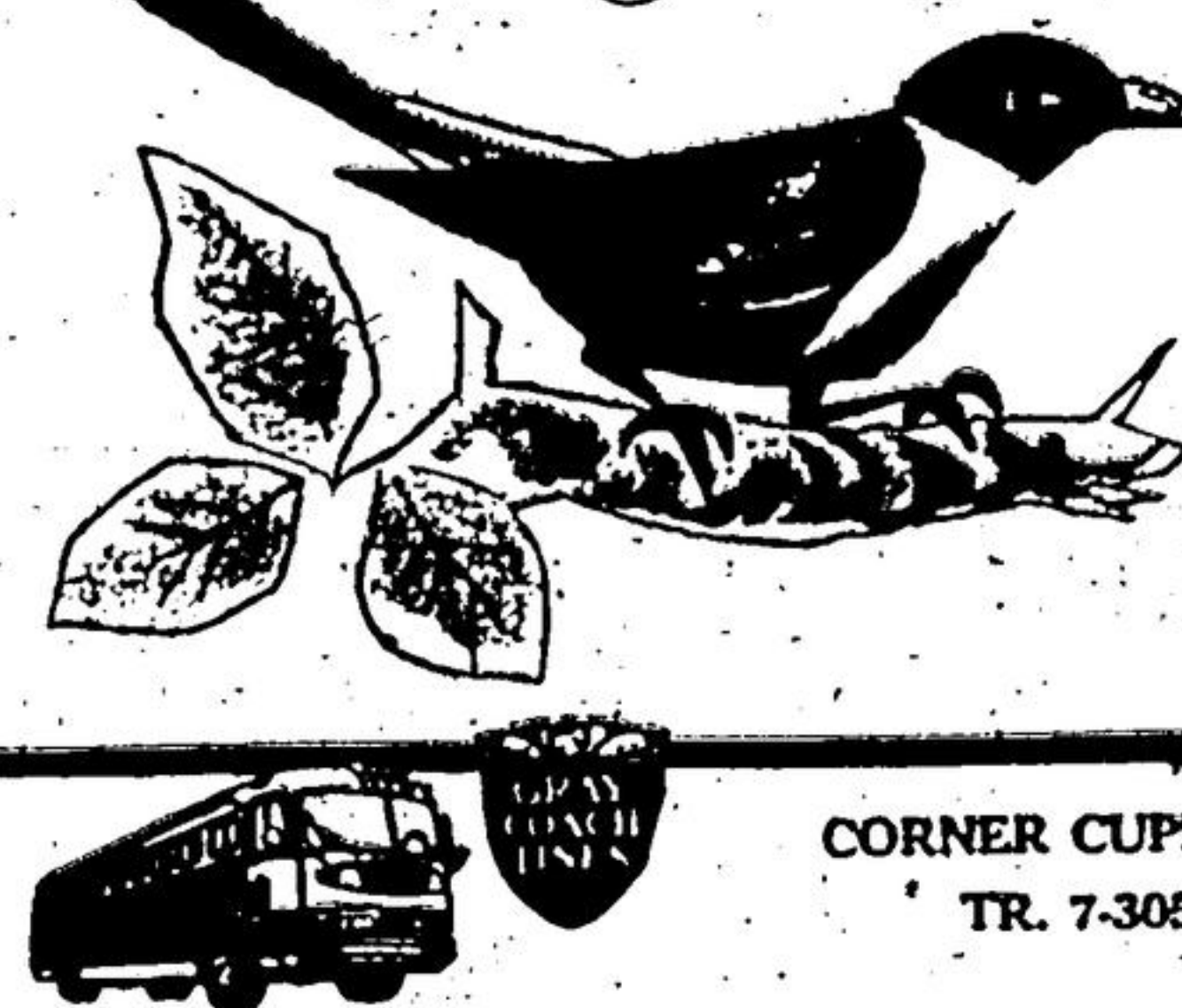
The deluxe apartment I quoted at \$100 per month had no heat or hot water. The house at \$21 had four walls and indoor toilet. Still has the same at \$40. The investor of this property was paid tenfold the cost before world war two and let it go to rack and ruin. The cost of the rates is all it is worth. What the federal government did Councillor Allen explained in his letter. I am satisfied in these letters I drew interest. Thanking you all. It may be of interest that Toronto began at the same year as Georgetown. Of the 15 million in Canada Toronto has one million immigrants.

Yours,
William Broughton.

If all the Federal government's civilian employees — 329,565 as of August, 1953 — were gathered in one city it would rank as the fourth city in Canada. Add their dependents and you'd have Canada's No. 1 centre, population wise.

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Oil Shale May Be Major
Source of Liquid Fuel

Colorado oil shale which may some day be a major source of liquid fuel for the nation contains little or no oil in its natural state, according to a report by four Bureau of Mines investigators to the American Chemical Society.

Laboratory studies of selected samples showed that shale is composed of organic material and minerals, the organic matter being the part which yields oil when sufficient heat is applied. Iron, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, sodium and potassium were among the minerals found.

Oil-shale deposits of the Green River formation exist over an estimated area of 16,500 square miles in adjoining portions of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. These deposits constitute a potential source of liquid fuel which is estimated at 300 billion barrels of oil, or several times our known petroleum resources. The richest and most accessible oil shales of this formation are in western Colorado. A laboratory investigation has been made of six selected samples from this area.

New Jersey Early Producer

New Jersey was the first state outside of New England to manufacture iron. The first furnace was built about 1674 in Monmouth County by Henry Leonard, a prominent Massachusetts ironmaster. Northern New Jersey blast furnaces originally operated on bog ores, but the industry developed rapidly with the use of the rich magnetite ores of the area. Foremost mines in colonial days were in the Susquehanna and Ringwood deposits. In Eastern Pennsylvania there were many furnaces operating on local timber and pockets of ore. One of the old iron plantations, called Hopewell, in Berks County has been purchased by the government and partially reconstructed by the National Park Service. At present steelmaking plants are located at Bethlehem, Coatsville, Harrisburg, Ivy Rock, Philadelphia, Phoenixville, Reading and Steelton in Eastern Pennsylvania; at Roebling, New Jersey, and Claymont, Delaware.

Columbian Sources

Relatively important producers of columbium, as now known, are the Belgian Congo and Brazil. In 1946, it was reported that rich columbium deposits had been found in the Ural Mountains of the Soviet Union, the southern part of Manchuria, from which Chinese Communists have been moving in on the Korean struggle, was said, in 1947, to contain uranium and other ores, mixed with columbium. Within recent weeks, Norway has announced plans for working new-found columbium-bearing deposits.

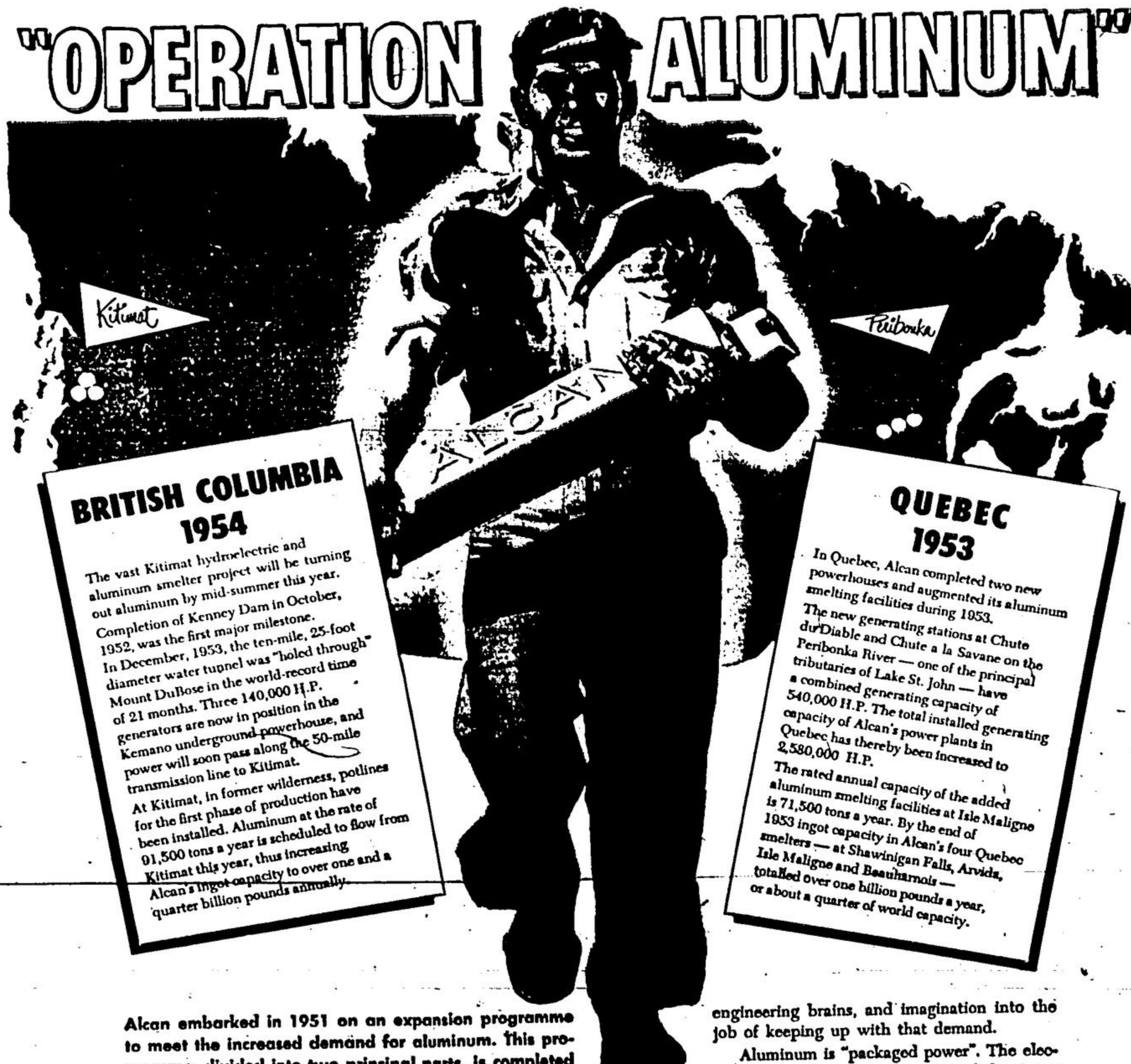
Cordage and Twine

A total of 358,344,000 pounds of cordage and twine was produced during 1953, according to a recent study of the cordage and twine market. The market in 1950 consumed more than 157,000 bales of cotton as compared with 153,000 bales in 1949. Of the 1950 total, 235,122,000 pounds were twine and 133,212,000 pounds cordage. Twine used nearly 35,000 bales of cotton and cordage took over 74,000 bales.

Steel, Iron Sink Bottom

A solid piece of steel or iron would sink to the bottom even where the ocean had the greatest depth. There is a slight compression of the water at great depth, but, practically, the density remains the same as near the surface. A body will float only if its average density is less than that of the liquid in which it is placed. The average density of an object is equal to its total weight divided by its total bulk, and that of the liquid is several times as much as water.

"OPERATION ALUMINUM"



BRITISH COLUMBIA
1954

The vast Kitimat hydroelectric and aluminum smelter project will be turning out aluminum by mid-summer this year. Completion of Kenney Dam in October, 1952, was the first major milestone. In December, 1953, the ten-mile, 25-foot diameter water tunnel was "holed through" Mount DuBose in the world-record time of 21 months. Three 140,000 H.P. generators are now in position in the Kemano underground powerhouse, and power will soon pass along the 50-mile transmission line to Kitimat. At Kitimat, in former wilderness, potlines for the first phase of production have been installed. Aluminum at the rate of 91,500 tons a year is scheduled to flow from Kitimat this year, thus increasing Alcan's ingot capacity to over one and a quarter billion pounds annually.

QUEBEC
1953

In Quebec, Alcan completed two new powerhouses and augmented its aluminum smelting facilities during 1953. The new generating stations at Chute du Diable and Chute a la Savane on the Peribonka River — one of the principal tributaries of Lake St. John — have a combined generating capacity of 540,000 H.P. The total installed generating capacity of Alcan's power plants in Quebec has thereby been increased to 2,580,000 H.P. The rated annual capacity of the added aluminum smelting facilities at Isle Malgoune is 71,500 tons a year. By the end of 1953 ingot capacity in Alcan's four Quebec smelters — at Shawinigan Falls, Arvida, Isle Malgoune and Beauharnois — totalled over one billion pounds a year, or about a quarter of world capacity.

Alcan embarked in 1951 on an expansion programme to meet the increased demand for aluminum. This programme, divided into two principal parts, is completed in Quebec and nearing conclusion in British Columbia.

In the fifty-four years since the first Canadian aluminum plant opened at Shawinigan Falls, Canada's aluminum industry has grown to be the second largest in the world; and Canada now exports more aluminum than any other country.

Still the need grows, both at home and abroad, for this light, strong, modern metal of many uses. And Aluminum Company of Canada is putting man-power, and money, and

engineering brains, and imagination into the job of keeping up with that demand.

Aluminum is "packaged power". The electricity needed to produce one ton of aluminum would light the average home for nearly a generation. By making use of Canada's abundant, low-cost power, this Canadian enterprise has created employment and income for tens of thousands: for the men who build and operate the dams and powerhouses, the docks and smelters and power lines it needs; and for the more than one thousand independent Canadian companies who turn aluminum into countless forms important to industry and our own daily living.

Aluminum  **Company of Canada, Ltd.**

Producers and processors of aluminum for Canadian industry and world markets

Plants at Shawinigan Falls • Arvida • Isle Malgoune • Shipshaw • Peribonka • Port Alfred • Beauharnois • Wakefield • Kingston • Ebioboko • Kitimat • Kamoko