


INVESTMENTS



We invite your enquiries for investment service

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2

Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton
London, Ont. Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver 660

INDUSTRIES BASED ON OUTPUT OF THE MINES

Wonder of Potential Wealth Being Brought to Light in This Wide Country

In an editorial article last week The Toronto Mail & Empire says:—

None of the constituent Provinces in this Dominion has more substantial reason for faith in itself than Ontario. To every Province Nature has been lavish of her gifts. Which one of them will be found to be the most highly endowed in the matter of natural resources no one can now say. Wonders of potential wealth are being brought to light in this wide country, as treasure-land after treasure-land is discovered in rapid succession. What has given the impulse to the spirit of enterprise now abroad in the vast wildernesses of our Northern latitudes? Nothing but the spur of success. The prospectors' claims that have been turned into mines of large-scale production in this Province have started the search after minerals in other Provinces, notably in Quebec and in Manitoba, where large areas of ores of gold, copper, lead, zinc and other metals have been found, and are certain to be the sources of immense wealth production. Ontario has set the pace. It has given a start to an industrial activity of a new order in what were unknown regions in this country, an industrial activity whose output will in the next few years exceed that of what were before our foremost sources of production. Accustomed as the Canadian people have become to marvellous discoveries of mineral lands in their country, they are prepared now for revelations of further and perhaps still greater secret reserves that have been kept locked up throughout the ages. What tomorrow may bring forth in this way who can say?

The people of Ontario have special reason to have faith in their Province because of what has been already ascertained and proved about the natural resources here. Other Provinces have been found to be similarly blessed—whether in greater or less or equal degree remains to be seen—but they have yet to reach the stage of mineral production to which Ontario has attained, and which ought to give Ontario a forward movement exceeding that any part of this country has hitherto experienced. The expanding primary industry maintained by our miners ought at once to become the sub-structure of flourishing secondary industries, working up the material obtained from our mines and developing the series of industries that spring up from activities based on the raw material output. In his address before the Canadian Club the other day Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, expressed the hope that "with the development which is now started, particularly in the lead and zinc areas; and the large quantity of raw

material which will be making itself known within a few years, our business men, our manufacturers, will be ready either with new business or with expansion of present business, to absorb as a market, in a bigger way than we are now doing, these mining products. If we are going to get the full advantage of them we should have the greatest possible development, not only as raw material, but as finished material in our country."

As we have said more than once, the Provincial Governments of this country have been the real stays of Canadian industry. Had they been inattentive to the possibilities of production within their area of jurisdiction, to what depths of depression might this country have sunk under the policy of tariff reduction and tariff instability maintained at Ottawa! Why should the beneficial effects of wise Provincial policy not be enjoyed by our own people instead of being so largely transferred to people in the United States to whom the Canadian home market has been so largely conceded by the King Government? Out of the efforts of the Provincial Governments to foster production and find employment for Canadians at home and the opposing efforts of the Dominion Government to foster United States trade in this country, Canada has to take its chance of making progress.

JOHN E. HAMMELL PLANS AIR FLEET FOR NORTH

During the past couple of years Mr. John E. Hammell, the noted Northern Ontario mining man, has had considerable experience with the use of airplanes in the Patricia district in the work of prospecting and mining in distant areas. He is one of the far-sighted Northerners who early realized that the airplane is an ideal transportation medium in this land of great distances. In his prospecting work in the far North he has made considerable use of the airplane and few are in position to judge its value in more expert and experienced way. Now, Mr. Hammell is planning the organization of a Northern Aerial Exploration Fleet. The nucleus of this fleet according to semi-official announcements, will be four Fokker planes and four Moths, captained by H. O. Onks, who has been piloting planes between Hudson, Sioux Lookout, Gold Pines, Red Lake, Woman Lake and other points in Patricia district during the past couple of years. The new fleet of airships, as the name given to the fleets suggests, will be used primarily in the work of prospecting and exploring and developing the wide stretches of the North where mineral wealth is believed to be gathered, waiting discovery and development.

Hamilton Spectator:—Hickman did not smoke, chew, drink or swear. But murder was a habit that was rapidly getting hold of this "clean-living" boy.

MANITOBA CONSIDERING THE HOLLINGER DISASTER

Special Consideration Being Given to Safety in Regulations in Manitoba

The recent disaster at the Hollinger is being noted by the Manitoba Government in drafting up new regulations in connection with mining affairs in that province. In the Manitoba legislature some days ago, in questions to Hon. W. J. Major, K.C., the attorney-general, reference was made to the fire underground at the Hollinger and it was evident that the Manitoba legislators were anxious to profit by any knowledge or experience gained in Northern Ontario mines. Hon. W. J. Major made the statement that new and more up-to-date regulations in regard to the mining industry in Manitoba are now in course of preparation. The list of questions formally asked in the Manitoba legislature are given below, together with the answers by the Minister:—

Question—What mining regulations are at present actually in force to protect miners and mining property against disaster, such as has occurred at the Hollinger Mines? Answer—The regulations at present in force are those outlined in the Mines Act, Chapter 128 of the Revised Statutes of 1913. New and up-to-date regulations are now in process of drafting, as provided in the amendments made to this Act last year.

Question—Have any mining inspectors been appointed by the Government to date, if so, who are they, and if not, why not? Answer—No. It is expected that inspection will be provided for when the new regulations come into effect.

Question—What provisions are now contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act to cover losses from disaster of fire or explosion or other accident? Answer—Power to levy for a special disaster reserve fund conferred upon the Board by the Act.

Question—What provision does the Workmen's Compensation Act make to cover mining disease? Answer—The mining disease known as Ankylostomiasis is covered by the provisions of the Act. The matter of including other mining disease is now being studied.

Question—What is the policy of the Government regarding adequate regulations for safety in mining operations, covering both accident and industrial diseases, and how does the government propose to enforce these regulations? Answer—The new regulations now being prepared will contain safety provisions in respect of accident and dust in mines. These regulations will be enforced through the jurisdictions of mining inspectors.

In regard to the matter, The Pas (Manitoba) Herald made the following comment:—

"Enquiries made of Dr. R. C. Wallace, commissioner of mines, elicited the information that these regulations will be drafted as soon as the labors of the present session permit the officials responsible for the framing of new regulations to devote their attention to them. Upon completion, the drafted legislation will be submitted to the mining operators of the province and subsequently put into force by order in council. Dr. Wallace stated further that the Ontario regulations are being used as the basis of the Manitoba regulations, with amendments where experience in the former province has shown such to be desirable."

Duluth Herald:—How much more pleasant bridge would be if people would be dumb, instead of acting dumb.

Advertisement in Scottish paper:—"Wanted—A robust, God-fearing Scotch nurse, who can teach the shorter catechism and has a working knowledge of the business side of a slipper, to take charge of a four-year-old boy who has a double dose of original sin."

SHORTER OPEN SEASON FOR THE HUNTING OF DEER

Government Not Disposed to Grant Any Increases in the Bounties on Wolves

The Fish and Game Department of the Ontario Government will adopt again the shorter open season for the hunting of deer in the province, says The Mail & Empire. Last year following representations made by certain sections, the season was extended from 15 days to 30 days. At the first meeting of the Fish and Game Committee, last week, however, Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, announced that the new deer season had not worked out as satisfactory as had been hoped, and that the Government would restore "practically the old dates."

"A mistake was made," he added, "and we will be only too glad to rectify it."

The committee, the first act of which was to elect Hon. Joseph Thompson (St. David's), chairman for the present session, confined itself to a preliminary discussion of the subjects which are to come under consideration, including the wolf menace, and the advisability of increasing the bounties, the advisability of introducing a closed season for muskrat, and the situation with regard to fishing and duck-shooting. The first deputations of the session will be heard on Wednesday of this week, which has been set aside by the committee for consideration of the needs of fishermen. A further meeting on Friday of this week will hear deputations of duck-shooting and fur-trapping interests.

Hon. Mr. McCrea, in his customary address to the committee, made it plain that the Government was not favourably disposed to any increase in the wolf bounties. "It so happens," he explained, "that we are getting more wolves to-day under the \$15 arrangement, than we did previously with the larger bounties."

In 1923, he pointed out, when the bounty was \$40, there had been 1,904 sent in. In 1924, with the switch to the \$15 plan, and the return of the skin to the trapper, 1,922 wolves had been taken. The following year the total had increased to 3,819. From November 26th, 1926, to the end of last year, there had been a total of 5,514, while for the four months from the end of the fiscal year, it had already reached 4,000.

The Province of Ontario, he believed, could not raise the bounty without running the danger of having wolves turned in which had never during their lives set foot on the territory of the province. At the present time, the rate was the same as that in Quebec, and higher than most of the western provinces.

William Newman (Victoria North) and Dr. J. M. Robb spoke of the wolf menace. Dr. J. M. Robb (Algoma) declared that in his district the deer had almost disappeared, due to the ravages of the packs, which were becoming more daring every day.

The Minister drew the attention of the committee to the fact that the deer were most plentiful in the very districts from which the largest wolf returns had been made.

"The wolf roams from district to district," Dr. Robb pointed out, "and he will follow the deer."

H. V. Hareourt (Parry Sound) advocated the plan used in the United States, where inspectors were appointed to take care of the situation. When reports of wolf ravages were received, the inspectors would make investigations, and if they saw fit, would place traps, laying the necessary lines of poison. He believed this system might be more effective than the present bounty plan.

Florida (Alabama) Herald:—A professor finds that a girl baby triples her weight during her first year. And tries to halve it during her fortnight.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

(Daily Mail)
Sir Harold Macintosh, of the toffee firm, declared at the dinner of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, Ltd.: "A business is known by its advertising, and if there is any thing in which it is important to be in earnest it is in advertising. Humor is a necessary ingredient, so long as you get the public laughing with you and not at you. I always believe that the press is the best form of publicity."

Cincinnati Enquirer:—A murder is committed every forty minutes in these United States; it is perhaps a mere coincidence that that is also the length of the usual after-dinner speech.

The
Brading Breweries
Limited

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 53

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1 3/4% on the 7% Cumulative Preference Stock of this Company has been declared payable March 1st, 1928, to the Shareholders of record at the close of business February 15th, 1928.

By order of the Board,
JOHN RANKIN
Feb. 11 1928 Sec.-Treas.

The Better Things in Life



HOME!

There is magic in that word "Home" which never can be forgotten.

Did you ever stop to think how few homes would be secured unless *someone* saved money?

We invite your Savings Accounts and will arrange to accept deposits by mail when required.

The BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000
Resources \$260,000,000

2615R

HIS MAJESTY'S MAIL

is your mail, too, and you can use it at any time to bank with the Bank of Montreal.

It is safe and convenient to deposit or withdraw money with us through the Post Office.

Ask for folder telling how to do it.



Ranch of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, High River, Alberta

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$830,000,000

W. J. WALLACE,
Manager Timmings Branch

WHERE IS YESTERDAY'S DOLLAR?

TODAY is Tomorrow's Yesterday—that loose change, those bills in your pocket, will still be yours tomorrow if you bank them Today. A handful of silver saved every pay day will amount to many dollars in a year's time.

Begin today—or next pay day—to save. Open an account in any of our branches and you will be amazed to see how quickly it will grow if you save regularly.

Any branch of the bank will give you painstaking and dependable service.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Timmings Branch—D. Sutherland, manager
S. Porcupine Branch—J. P. Michaud, mgr

167

We Sell Travellers' Cheques

They assure safety and convenience in carrying money while travelling and are negotiable everywhere.

For sale at any Branch.

THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

140



John L. Hunt, Manager
TIMMINGS BRANCH