

AGAIN EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF MINING

Hon. Chas. McCrea Makes Big Hit in Winnipeg with his Comprehensive and Inspiring Address.

In Ontario and in other parts of Canada and in Great Britain, Hon. Chas. McCrea has inspired audiences by his addresses on the mining industry and the mining wealth of Ontario. Recently he carried his great message

to the West, addressing the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. A large number of business and professional men were gathered for the occasion, together with many mining men, and all were agreed that it was one of the best addresses they had had the pleasure of hearing at any time.

Hon. Mr. McCrea expressed the opinion that the time was coming when the West would be no longer a great area depending almost entirely on its grain crops and the export of grain for its revenue, when mining would take its place as a twin pillar

with agriculture in the production of revenue. The Ontario Minister lifting the veil from the progress that has been made in the past five years in the mining industry in Ontario, brought home a vivid picture of the potential possibilities that await development in Manitoba's mining fields.

This is gathered from reviews of the address published in the daily newspapers, and these reviews also show that McCrea made it plain that Manitoba now stands where Ontario stood a few years ago in the matter of mining. Discoveries of the utmost importance had recently been made and he believed the time was close at hand when Manitoba would find itself as one of the great metal producing provinces of the Dominion. This, he said, was only the beginning. Stimulus to all other kinds of industry would result which would bring to Manitoba a prosperity as great and lasting as that which had come to its older settled sister province of Ontario.

Comparing briefly the status of Manitoba with its sister province he pointed out that Ontario owns its public lands, its forests, its minerals, its water powers and the authority to tax its lands, mines and water powers while the sales of lands, timber, pulp, minerals and rental of water powers all added to the public revenue of the province. As against this Manitoba owned no land but a few acres of swamp, owned no forests, no minerals and no water powers. Its revenues were not assisted by either taxation on or the sales of any of these resources.

The importance of the mining industry to the province of Ontario as a whole was shown in the minister's synopsis of recent achievements. In 1923 the number of claims staked and recorded was 6092 and in 1927 there were 15,554, a gain of 155 per cent. The total mineral production of the province in 1923 was \$72,000,000. In 1927 it was 90,000,000, a gain of \$18,000,000 or 25 per cent. The production of gold had increased in the same period from \$20,500,000 to \$34,000,000 a gain of \$13,500,000 or 68 per cent. Nickel and copper had jumped from \$14,500,000 in 1923 to \$21,500,000 in 1927, a gain of 40 per cent. Dividend paid in mining in 1923 were \$10,000,000, and in 1927 were \$19,000,000, a gain of 88 per cent.

Receipts of the Department of Mines in 1923 were \$562,872, and in 1927, \$839,793, a gain of \$276,921, or 49 per cent. Expenditures over the same period had only grown from \$315,474, to \$339,070, an increase of \$23,596 or 8 per cent., while the surplus of revenue in 1927 was more than half a million dollars.

Ontario was prosperous, Mr. McCrea said, and he again made a little comparison with Manitoba. Field crops and farm products in Ontario brought in \$510,025,000, and added to these were the products of the mines and \$710,000,000, while in Manitoba field and farm products produced approximately \$115,074,000.

That there need be no great apprehension as to the market for base metals, Mr. McCrea said that Professor C. L. Keith, director of Wisconsin university, in a recent address in Toronto, had made the statement that since 1900 more metals had been used in the world than in all previous history, and for the United States, this applied since 1907, or during the past twenty years.

CITY MANAGER PROPOSED FOR THE TOWN OF ROUYN

One of the latest proposals at Rouyn, Quebec, is that the town engage a city manager to look after all municipal affairs. The idea is brought forward by ratepayers who are friendly to the Rouyn mayor and council, but who are of the opinion that a city manager would do away with all the troubles that new towns are heir to. The Rouyn News is favourable to the city manager plan while praising the present mayor and council. The News says that the city manager plan has proved successful wherever tried, which is a very strong statement. If the people of Rouyn imagine that they can secure a city manager, and then all their difficulties are over,—just as easy as that,—they certainly have a whole series of other guesses coming before they are in luck. Rouyn will find that a good city manager and a poor council will do about as poorly as a poor council could do by itself. If they happen to engage a poor city manager, and a good council, the council will just have that much more trouble. If both the city manager and the council are of the ideal type the town will be in luck, but so is any town that has a good council. As a matter of fact the good fortune of a town depends more on the kind of council than on anything else. A good council will assure itself that all the officials of the town are the best available, and a city manager can not do much more than that. Any charge about indifference, favouritism or whatnot against a council applies under a city manager, because the council in any case is the final authority. A town that has a good council may need a town engineer or other officials, but things will go as well as possible in such a town. In theory the idea of a town manager is a beautiful thing. As a hard matter of fact, the town that has not enough men interested to assure a good council can only occasionally be saved by a town manager.

In Canada, the forests are second only to agriculture in the value of production.

ROUYN HAS GROWN FROM 400 TO 4500 IN A YEAR

In an interview at Quebec last week, Mr. Osear Morin, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs for the province of Quebec, said that the development which has taken place in Rouyn in the past two years in nothing short of marvellous. Mr. Morin had just returned from a visit to Rouyn and he recalled the fact that he had not visited the town since its incorporation in June, 1926. At that time the population was in the neighborhood of 400. Now the resident population is no less than 4,695 made up as follows: French-Canadians, 2,454; English Canadians, 960; Chinese 290; other nationalities 1191. In the latter category, said Mr. Morin, every nationality in the world is represented. Besides the permanent residents of the town there is a floating population of between 600 and 800 woodsmen and between 1,000 and 1,200 prospectors and mining engineers. Over 600 mining claims have been registered at Rouyn since February.

Mr. Morin emphatically denied that the town of Rouyn was in any financial difficulties. The total debt was only \$340,000.00, while the town's evaluation this year will be over \$2,000,000.00. There were minor problems, but they were being dealt with.

From the commercial point of view great development has also been shown. The deputy minister of Municipal Affairs declares that 256 establishments paid business tax last year. Following is the business roll of the town: 20 groceries, five of these licensed to sell beer; 23 drygoods; 7 hardware stores; 5 butchers; 11 hotels, two of which are licensed; 16 restaurants; 3 lawyers; 2 notaries; 1 civil engineer and 7 drug stores. There is also an hospital with fifty beds in charge of 7 nuns.

Two railways, the C.N.R. and the T. & N. O. provide easy access for the town. The C.P.R. is expected to reach Rouyn before next fall.

The outstanding feature of Rouyn of course is the Noranda smelter. It lies just outside the limits of the municipality. At the present time the smelter is handling 600 tons of ore per twenty-four hours.

Altogether Mr. Morin expressed himself as being astonished with the progress made by Rouyn during the past two years. He again stressed the point that the finances of the town were quite sound.

Mr. Morin also referred in complimentary way to the fire department and equipment at Rouyn, the water-works and sewerage systems, etc. Two miles of macadam streets have been improved and 25,000 feet of wooden sidewalks put down.

Haileybury's tax rate for 1928 is 52 mills for public school and 66 1/2 mills for separate school supporters.

Professor (after lengthy explanation of philosophical theory)—“And now, are there any questions?”
Voice in Rear—“What time is it?”
—Exchange.

Mrs. Jones—“I don't believe Helen's young man is just what we thought he was, John.”
Mr. Jones—“What is the trouble?”
Mrs. Jones—“He has hung his hat over the keyhole.”

—Exchange.

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MY KITCHEN NOTEBOOK
by Mary Blake
Domestic Science Counselor

When Hungry Youngsters Come in from Play
You cannot wonder that they need fuel for their engines, when you see the amazing amount of energy they burn up in tireless play. But you look at the clock—it's near supper time. One mustn't spoil their appetites for the evening meal. Something simple and nourishing but not too heavy is what you want.


Why not suggest a chocolate or maple custard? You'll be rewarded not only by wide grins but by the comforting knowledge that they are getting their all important quota of milk in a disguise so pleasing that it is looked upon as a special treat.

Your Oven Temperature Decides the Success of Custards
Custards are so simple to make that one is apt to grow careless or hurried in the baking of them. The result is a watery custard, none too appetizing to look upon and even less appetizing to eat. Baked in a slow oven—225°—until an inserted knife comes out clean, the resulting custard will be smooth, firm and creamy. For variety try chocolate, caramel, brown sugar and maple custards or combine them with fruits or with lady fingers. But the most important thing of all to remember in making custards of any variety is to use Carnation Milk.

Use It In Custards




IT is easy to make the richest and creamiest of custards. Just use Carnation Milk—the creamy-smooth milk which insures better results in all cooking because it is pure, whole milk, evaporated to double richness. It keeps. It saves money.
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Under-inflation—careless parking that pinches the tire walls—hitting rough bumps on high. Balloons deaden the jar. But later—a blowout!

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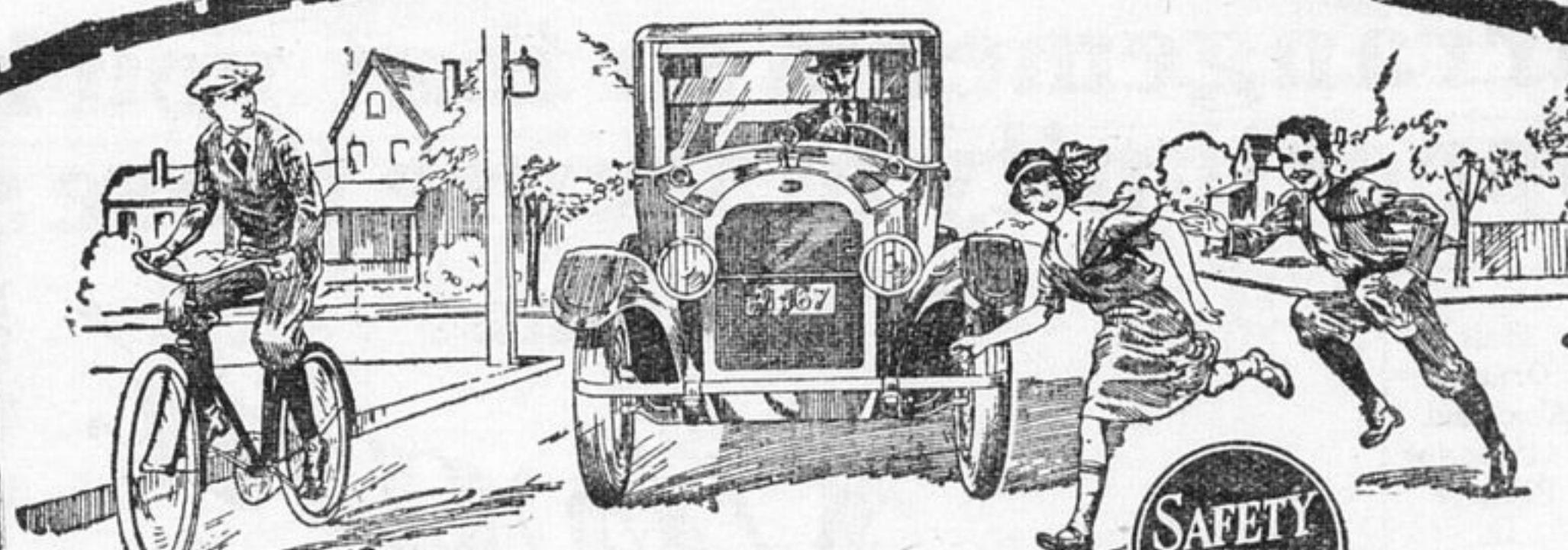
Check up tire pressures every week—We will do it for you. Keep to the exact figures for the size of load of each tire. Ease down when driving over deep ruts and sharp ridges.

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Cycling Safer Than Walking



SAFETY FIRST

A CHILD who suddenly darts out from the sidewalk into the road in a game of tag, or one who jumps from behind a standing vehicle, is far more likely to be run down by a motor car than a child on a bicycle.

Official 1927 Records for Ontario, the Province with probably the heaviest traffic conditions, show that children on bicycles are safer than children playing in the streets. Mr. J. F. H. Wyse, General Manager of the Canadian National Safety League, says: "The bicycle is one of the safest vehicles of locomotion."

Out of 4,398 motor accidents last year involving motor cars and trucks, pedestrians and bicycles, only five children on bicycles were fatally injured, while total motor fatalities 422.

A child is safer cycling than playing on foot.

A child on a bicycle has his attention on riding and watches traffic closely. A child on the sidewalk is very likely to engage in some game that makes him forget himself and run carelessly out into the path of motor cars.

Put your children on quick, nimble C.C.M. Bicycles, that steer easily, stop quickly and get under way rapidly. Have them cycle to school.

Teach Them the Cyclist's 10 Commandments

- 1 Keep to the right and near the curb.
- 2 Meeting traffic, pass on right; overtaking traffic, pass on left.
- 3 Turn right close to curb. Turn left around centre of intersections.
- 4 Raise one arm when stopping and slowing up and to indicate direction when turning.
- 5 Ride straight. Don't wobble.
- 6 Watch for STOP signs and traffic officers' signals.
- 7 Give traffic coming from right the right of way at intersections.
- 8 Do not hang on to moving vehicles.
- 9 Don't "cut in" in front of a moving car.
- 10 Keep your feet on the pedals—your hands on the handlebars.

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