

Fresh Fragrance of Blossoms

"SALADA" GREEN TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

Canada Adds Selenium to Its Mineral Products

The addition of selenium during 1931 to the lengthy and diversified list of minerals produced in this country, places Canada in an excellent position to benefit from any developments in the field of television transmission. The substance, now being produced as a by-product of copper refining at Copper Cliff, has peculiar physical properties that make it especially adaptable in the production of selenium cells used in television equipment. In "The Canadian Mineral Industry during 1931", a publication recently issued by the Mines Branch of the Dominion Department of Mines, Canada is stated to be in a position to produce selenium in notable quantities. The output at present, however, is restricted to a narrow market.

Pitchblende, a radium-bearing mineral, also makes its appearance to the list for the first time. A high-grade shipment of 20 tons, mined on the Eldorado property at Great Bear Lake was transferred from Waterways, Alberta, to the Department of Mines laboratories at Ottawa for treatment.

The publication is a compendium of information on every mineral produced in Canada in recent years. The production, exports, imports, important developments, market conditions and general situation with respect to each of the several minerals are reviewed. Copies may be had by applying to the Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Marmora Herald:—It is said many farmers owing to the high cost of auto licenses are putting their autos away for the present and are resorting to the use of horses, instead. Horses, evidently, have been overlooked by the government, when imposing taxes. Their turn may come next.

SUPPOSED EXCURSION ONLY HIGH-PRESSURE PEDDLING

Discussing the recent so-called railway excursion to Toronto from the North, an editorial in The Northern Tribune, of Kapuskasing, last week says:—

"At first mention of special excursions being run to Toronto by the railways at the very low rate of one cent per mile, we favoured the idea. It seemed like the railways were doing a sensible thing to meet bus competition and increase their passenger revenues. But from the present appearances the excursion seems to have developed into a buying trip to the provincial capital, with a high-pressure effort being made to induce Northern folks to make the trip and spend every nickel they can scrape up. A camouflaged "newspaper" from the Toronto Star presses has been widely distributed, called the "Toronto Excursion News," surcharged with the attractions of a Toronto department store in particular. This is spurious journalism. It would be all right if the railroads ran these excursions from the big cities as well as to them; but for the steam lines to become handy-men to drain trade away from the smaller centres is no help to the country as a whole in these troublous times. There will be cases where accounts are left standing with local merchants while ready cash is spent down below and perchance more local credit will be sought when the shoppers return all figure it out."

North Bay Nugget:—There is a debate going on in Germany now whether the former Crown Prince Wilhelm is a gentleman or not. Generally speaking we thought most of the world has figured out many years ago that he was about as far removed from the status of a gentleman as he could be.

Simple Lesson How to Fight Bush Fires

Suggests May be Particularly Valuable with Fire Ranging Force Reduced This Year.

Writing in The Canadian Forest and Outdoors, organ of the Canadian Forestry Association, James Kay, B.Sc.F., says:—

"It is a truism that the forests of Canada are a great natural asset. They not only provide us with lumber, certain species, give us food—maple sugar, nuts and fruit, others give us rosin, turpentine dyes, alcohol, tannin, etc., and now we have artificial silk which supplies us with a great variety of beautiful and useful garments, and that useful article paper.

"Trees are our greatest manufacturers. The yield of cotton per acre is 16 lbs., the yellow pine will produce 2,000 lbs. per acre, per year. More cellulose can be secured from 5 million acres of mature timber than from 500 million acres of farm land.

"Owing to the present methods of logging in B.C. it is essential that efficient fire protection be provided. This is supplied in various ways. The eyes of the Forest Service are aeroplanes and lookout stations. Forest fire rangers also patrol the forest tracts and now they are ably helped by the volunteer Junior Fire Wardens of the Canadian Forestry Association.

"The first thing to note in fire fighting is—"Minutes Count." The problem of fire protection divides into three parts, fire prevention, detection, and control. There is one factor "Relative Humidity" which is of great importance in indicating fire conditions. The humidity varies widely in different places, and in the same places at different times. A study of weather records is a valuable aid to the solution of the fire problem. A forest fire plant consists of two principal parts. (1) A study of such factors as risk, value of resources, weather, inflammability, accessibility, etc. (2) A plan of work based on the foregoing data. Fire fighters are drawn from the forest service, logging camps, and the general labour market.

"The fire plan once made, a fire chief appointed, the positions filled, instructions given, every man must adhere to the rules.

"Plan of Attack: In a great majority of cases a fire is fought by clearing a right-of-way of all inflammable material ahead of the flames, and supplementing this with a trench or trail dug to mineral soil. This combination of clearing and trench is known as the control line.

"If the fire has reached considerable size, and is advancing rapidly, and it is obvious that it is going to take a long time to surround it, the control line should be begun near the rear of the fire, and advance along the flanks towards the head. In that way the danger of losing the line through a flanking fire is greatly reduced. The crew may be split and each half take one side of the fire; beginning at the bottom of the hill (or to windward side if the country is level or rolling), and advance the control line gradually; pinching the fire out at the head, and where the two crews meet. Even a bad rapidly advancing crown fire can be often mastered in this way.

"Back-Firing: Never try back-firing until the control line is finished, and then only upon specific instructions from the fire chief. Study the wind currents at all stages of the fight. Back-firing is often difficult in the early morning on account of dew. Usually late evening offers the best time to back-fire.

"Unless the fire is stopped by moisture or dies out through lack of combustible material, the strips between the control line, and the fire sooner or later burn over. It is better to choose the most favourable time to back fire the strip than to take chances on losing the line when the main fire approaches, even if conditions are adverse with the wind blowing across the line, and the weather hot, and dry. It is worse than useless to dodge the responsibility. The main fire is bound to strike the control line. It is safer to attempt to hold the back-fire, working from the control line against the wind, than to take chances on stopping the main fire when it strikes the line with the momentum given it by an adverse wind."

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New Canada Record for Gold Produced

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Shows that Gold Production Continued its Upward Trend in Canada During Month of March.

Gold production in Canada during March set up a new high record. Canadian producers reported an output of 255,675 ounces during the month, an advance of 13.2 per cent, above the February total of 225,891 ounces and 25.3 per cent, above the March, 1931, production of 204,038 ounces.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 715,392 ounces were obtained from Canadian mines during the first quarter of 1932 as compared with 601,502 ounces extracted in the corresponding period of 1931.

Ontario's March output was 187,539 ounces, made up of 91,565 ounces from the Kirkland Lake area, 87,991 ounces from the Porcupine area and 7,983 ounces from other sources. In February, the total Ontario production was 174,782 ounces and in March a year ago 165,697 ounces were produced. Dome, Hollinger, Howey, Lake Shore, March, Minto, Parkhill, Sylvanite, Teck-Hughes, Vipond and Wright-Hargreaves reported increased outputs in March. During the first quarter of the current year, Ontario mines produced 542,253 ounces of gold worth \$11,209,364; in addition, exchange premiums received by these mines totalled \$1,467,478.

Advance in Quebec. A sharp advance was recorded in Quebec's output when 40,389 ounces were produced as against 29,989 ounces in February and 19,029 ounces in March, 1931. Increased production of gold by Noranda was mainly responsible for the high March output. Siscoe continued to produce at a high rate during the month. Granadac-Rouyn completed a record month.

No shipments of gold were made from the Reno mine in the Nelson district, during March as this company's mill was destroyed by fire on February 25. Despite this fact, British Columbia's output of 14,634 ounces was 23.9 per cent, above the February total. This month's records include the first shipment of gold to the Royal Canadian Mint from the Bralorne mine in the Bridge River district.

In common with the other large gold producing provinces, Manitoba's output rose in March to 13,101 ounces, the highest monthly output on record for this province. Operations in the Yukon and Nova Scotia yielded 12 ounces.

The Transvaal production of gold amounted to 960,035 ounces in March as compared with 914,012 ounces in February and 936,784 ounces in January. During the first three months of 1932, Transvaal mines produced 2,810,631 ounces, an advance of 5.5 per cent, over the first quarter's production in 1931.

Production in Canada.

The following statistics are given:

	March	Three Months Ending March
1932	255,675 ozs.	715,392 ozs.
1931	204,038 ozs.	601,502 ozs.
1930	164,187 ozs.	464,499 ozs.
1929	155,932 ozs.	452,467 ozs.

Huntsville Forester:—The council of Timmins, New Ontario, decided by resolution, to publish the names of all local persons, securing direct relief. The only object of such a move would be to safeguard the town against imposition, but this scarcely justifies such action. It ought to be remembered that there are, in most municipalities just now, families who are accepting direct relief, not from choice but from dire necessity, but who have not lost their sense of pride through present misfortune. A course of action which would add unnecessarily to their misery and discomfort, would be intolerably cruel.

About the Planting of Food for the Wild Ducks

The Canadian Forest and Outdoors keeps its readers well informed all the time, not only on matters of forest fire protection, which is its main purpose, the journal being the official organ of the Canadian Forestry Association, but also on questions in regard to fish and game and the conservation of wild life generally. In the current issue of Forest and Outdoors there is the following article:—

Planting Food for Wild Ducks

"The harvesting of black rice, which is carried on by the Indians, results in knocking more rice into the water than into the boat. The prow of the boat is pushed forward with great difficulty by a push-pole. The rice is removed from the stalks by the clumsy manipulation of two sticks. The rice which falls into the water is planted, as it possesses the peculiar faculty of sinking. The wild ducks take it from the mud, the other birds from the stalk.

"When the rice has been gathered part of it is carefully washed, parched over a fire in a large kettle, the chaff thrashed out and the delicious grain relished by ducks and humans is set aside for food purposes. That which is to be saved for seed undergoes a different process. First it is washed and all of the light kernels, seed chaff and other undesirable matter which rises to the top of the water is discarded. The sound rice is then screened to further clear it and drained. The part which is to be used for the commercial product is packed in damp moss in ten-pound packages, bound and dipped in icy water. The balance is stored wet in special containers until required.

"In order to be used for seed purposes the seed must be kept cool and damp and never be allowed to dry out. Wild rice grows in ponds, lakes or slow running streams which have a mud bottom. The water must be at least

one foot deep and not stagnant. There must be an inlet and outlet if rice is to grow. The fall or spring is the best season in which to sow it, although for several reasons spring sowing is usually advisable.

"Thus we can see the great value of this natural product, wild rice. Firstly its value as a duck food for our wild ducks. Secondly, the value as a food product. It is a table delicacy far superior to white rice and is relished by nearly everyone. It is also claimed by many that the muskrats also feed on it and it produces that excellent fur for which the Rice Lake muskrat is famous. Its commercial value is high, being thirty cents in natural state and seventy-five cents per pound from American buyers."

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SKETCH OF B. CHULAK, THE OPERATOR AT SCHUMACHER

The current issue of The C.N.P.C. Review, published monthly in the interests of the employees of the Canada Northern Power Corporation, carries a half-tone picture of B. Chulak, the operator at Schumacher, with the following sketch:—

"The gentleman whom we have the privilege of introducing to the Family, and whose photo is reproduced above, is one of those fortunate men who have had the opportunity of observing at first hand two countries in which the whole world is interested these days. For Mr. Chulak was born at Kieff in Russia in 1892, in the days when Czar Nicholas was the Little Father to his people.

"As his boyhood was spent in that country he had an opportunity to become acquainted with life in Russia. Then when he reached the age of fourteen he found himself in Germany, where he lived until he was eighteen when he came to Canada.

"On arrival here he first settled at Cochrane where he worked in a store for two years.

"He then went to Sudbury and secured

a position with the Canadian Copper Company on mechanical work.

In 1913 he went to Sellwood, Ontario, where he was engaged on electrical construction and maintenance work, at which occupation he stayed six years, leaving Sellwood in 1919 to go to Oshawa. Here he secured a position with General Motors Limited as electrician.

In 1922 Mr. Chulak left Oshawa for the North to join the C.N.P.C. Family at Wawaith Falls where he started as oiler, being later promoted to the post of operator. After a two-year stay at Wawaith he was transferred to Lower Sturgeon whence he was again transferred after an interval of eighteen months to construction work. Schumacher Substation being his headquarters, where he forms part of Jack Faithful's efficient crew. He is married and the father of three children."

Brandon Sun:—In "the good old days" that too many love to talk about, grandfather walked behind a plow, grandmother sprained her back over a washtub, a visit to town came about once a month, homes were dimly lighted by smoky kerosene lamps, mail was secured not oftener than once a week, neighbours were seen only on Sundays, then only if you went to church, a telegram sent everybody in the house to trembling, the only music was pumped out of a melodeon or listened to when the Swiss bellringers came to town, farm wives went insane because of loneliness, a trip of twenty miles was an excursion, to be taken to a hospital was a disgrace, neighbourhood epidemics had to run their course, boys and girls had to drink copious draughts of sassafras tea every spring to thin their blood, boys had to wear their fathers' cutdown pants, and calico dresses were handed down the female line. And so on and so forth. But most of us have no hankering for a return.

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