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The Household
by Lydia Le Baron Walker

A MID-SEASON REFURNISHING AND REFURBISHING TO FRESHEN ROOMS.



The acquisition of the footstool added a note of luxury to the organ pipe upholstered easy chair.

There are two seasons of the year when it is a good plan to see what refurnishing and refurbishing can be done. One is in the first two months of the year, and one in midsummer. There are excellent reasons for choosing these times. It is then that stores offer inducements to buy. Clearance sales to make ready for the coming season's merchandise are necessary. Furniture occupies a great deal of space in showrooms, so the stock must be moved either by selling or storing. The former is preferable. So it is both to the advantage of shops and of homemakers to have these semi-yearly refurnishing and refurbishing times.

Advantages of New Things
It is in mid-summer and mid-winter that a house gets to looking a bit stale. It needs little touches to dress it up. Just as one's wardrobe requires stimulating to buy some new article for the home, a new footstool, a side chair, an occasional table, a change of window curtains, a good picture, a scatter rug, etc. It is surprising what one new thing does to spur the homemaker to fix everything to accord with the new article. It acts on her spirits and strengthens her energy. It is like a good tonic.

Home Touches
When making purchases is unwise because of the family purse, the homemaker can go a bit herself, as for instance in the making of novel pulls for the window shades. These can be crocheted over rings of several strands of the rather coarse medium, and have tassels pendant from them. Or they can be of rings covered with sealing wax, in plain or ornamental style. Or the refurbishing can be a wall picture in stichery, a handsome table cover, or any one of the many things she can fashion with her own hands and at small cost.

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Urges Protection Northern Forests

Fore Force Must be Retained Revenue from Forests Lost, Says Member for Nipissing.

Warning was served in the Legislature last week by Harry Marceau, Liberal member for Nipissing, that unless an up-to-date fire fighting force is regularly maintained in the north country there will be heavy losses in timber departmental revenues, and in human life as well.

There are extensive areas of cut-over sections in the north. Mr. Marceau pointed out, where natural reforestation is taking place. "To reduce the protection a fire force provides," said he, "is taking a big risk."

One could not too strongly urge the protection of timber growth. Mr. Marceau declared. This could not be accomplished unless a judicious policy of cutting was put into effect with a vigilant system of supervision in order that wasteful cutting and slashing might be reduced to a minimum. Timber berths sold years ago had been held indefinitely after one cut-over, the charged. Small carrying charges of about one per cent. per acre for ground rent and about the same for fire protection had only been imposed. These berths, submitted Mr. Marceau, should have reverted back to the government for the benefit of the state and the individual.

Scoring the back-to-the-land policy of the former Henry administration, Mr. Marceau claimed that it would be regrettable if the same error were allowed to be repeated. "In years gone by," said he, "townships were thrown open for location after the red and white pine had been removed, although large quantities of other valuable timber remained on land unsuitable for cultivation. Would-be farmers were allowed locations, large amounts of money were spent on roads, bridges and loans, and to-day the majority of the settlers were on relief. This will eventually mean that a large number will have to be transferred from their present lots as there is no more timber, and the land being unsuitable for cultivation, it is impossible for them to make a living.

"An immediate start should be made on surveys, which would determine the wooded areas where the soil is not suitable for farming, and they should be placed under proper forest management and the timber disposed of to the best advantage. Settlement should only be allowed in areas where the soil is suitable."

If So, Why Not?
(From Life)

If a female duke is a duchess.
Would a female spook be a spuchess?
And if a male goose is a gander,
Then would a female goose be a mander?

If water you freeze is frozen,
Is the maid you squeeze, then, squeezed?
If a thing you break is broken,
Would a thing you take be token?

If the plural of child is children,
Would the plural of wild be wildren?
If a number of cows are cattle,
Would a number of bows be battler?

If a man who makes plays is a playwright,
Would a man who makes hay be a haywright?
If a person who spends is a spendthrift,
Would a person who lends be a lendthrift?

If the apple you bite is bitten,
Would the battle you fight be fitten?
And if a young cat is a kitten,
Then would a young rat be a ritten?

If a person who fails is a failure,
Would the person who quails be a quailure?
If drinking too much makes a drunkard,
Would thinking too much make a thunkard?

But why pile on the confusion?
Still I'd like to ask in conclusion:
If a chap from New York's a New Yorker,
Would a fellow from Cork be a Corker?

THIS ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(From an Exchange)

A mistress who lived down at Stratham.
Said: "Bring me those bulbs, Jane, I'll seatham."
The maid in dismay, cried: "Bulbs, did you say?
I thought they were onions, I've eatham."

Northern Mining Links the East with the West

Third of a Series of Addresses on the Outstanding Value of the Mining Industry to the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Camsell Makes Striking Points.

In the second of the addresses on the mining industry given the Department of Mines at Ottawa, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines, spoke of the new frontier of settlement that metal mining has given to Canada. He stressed the fact that the gold production of the region came from only two districts a year ago, whereas to-day it comes from about twenty separate and distinct localities. The third of the series of addresses was given last week by Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mine, who said, in part:—

"My purpose tonight is to examine in some detail a section of the new frontier in order that we may view mining development in the role of forging a new link between Eastern and Western Canada. The territory to be covered will include Eastern Manitoba, Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec. It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that until very recently this region—a section of the rugged Canadian Shield—was regarded by the average Canadian citizen as incapable of any great economic development; it was looked upon as a land whose opportunity for human endeavour was limited mainly to the enterprises of the lumberman and trapper. Even yet, comparatively few people realize that a small section of the same shield has yielded well above \$1,500,000,000 in the metal wealth taken from the nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury, the silver ores of the Cobalt area, and the gold ores of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake areas.

"I am concerned with unfolding to you now an impressive picture of the new mining activities in Central Canada. Therefore, I must ask you to journey with me along the northern frontier, where we shall find the outposts of an amazingly widespread development of mineral resources. We shall explore for one hundred miles or so north and south of the Transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways between Winnipeg and Quebec.

"Starting from Winnipeg, our first visit is to the Eastern Manitoba gold field. Here, in an area to the east of Lake Winnipeg and centred about 125 miles northeast of the city of Winnipeg, gold production is currently being taken from three separate localities. Gratifying progress is shown by the district's yearly production of about \$2,000,000 worth of gold. One mine, the San Antonio, contributes \$1,300,000 worth, an output which has been attained within four years of the property's entry into production. The Central Manitoba and Diana mines are the other producers.

"Continuing our journey eastward into the province of Ontario, we shall take a bird's-eye view of gold mining in the Patricia district. The outstanding producing localities are the Red Lake and Pickle-Crow areas, northwest and northeast of Hudson. Although each of the camps is well over one hundred miles from its supply base on the railway, so successful has mine development been that four properties—Howe, McKenzie-Crow—produce between them gold to a value of \$4,500,000 yearly. The Pickle-Crow camp, with its first of two mines in production for little more than a year and a half, is already responsible for an output of gold in excess of what the noted Kirkland Lake camp yielded when it was over eight years old and had four producing mines.

"Going eastward to the district around Lake Nipigon, 100 miles north of Port Arthur, we find in the St. Anthony, Tashota, Little Long Lac and Northern Empire, four producing mines in as many separate areas. Their production of gold totals about \$2,700,000 yearly, and half of that amount is accounted for by the Little Long Lac mine, whose productive existence dates only from late in 1934. Two years ago, the whole district did not have any production of gold or other metals. Today, in addition to gold, it is producing chromium, shipping the ore containing this important metal to the new smelting industry at Sault Ste. Marie.

"Eastward from Lake Nipigon, after passing across country where the clay belt penetrates into territory south of the Transcontinental railway, we come to a district once noted for its production of iron ore. I refer to the Michipicoten area, 125 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie, where the important mineral today is gold. There, we find the Farkhill, Minto, Smith and Darwin mines contributing to an output of gold worth about \$800,000 yearly. Farther east again lies the Matachewan area, about 40 miles southwest of Kirkland Lake, which is the source of a gold production valued at \$1,800,000 yearly from the Ashley, Young-Davidson, and Matachewan Consolidated mines.

"As the major purpose of this talk is to feature the new areas in metal production, we shall detour around the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts. It is appropriate, however, to mention that these far-famed major mining camps of Ontario, with production for a quarter of a century behind them, have today twenty mines which contribute 58 per cent. of Canada's output of gold. Of interest, too, is the fact that much new development is taking place there; new gold mills are being erected and new mines are being made.

"Continuing our way now into Quebec province, we find in two separate areas west of Noranda, the Beattie and the Arnfield mines, which together account for about \$2,200,000 worth of gold production yearly. Next we come to the twin mining towns of Rouyn and Noranda, where the first big prospecting drive to discover Quebec's mineral resources was initiated. Early results in the development of the Noranda property caused the Canadian National Railways to lay steel from Taschereau to the mine and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to extend its line from Larder Lake. Noranda, 350 miles northwest of Montreal, has become noted for the second largest output of copper in Canada. The mine is among the Dominion's first five in gold production, and it produces, in addition, silver, selenium and tellurium. The total production of metals at Noranda—all from one property—reaches a yearly value of \$14,000,000.

"Nearing the end of our journey, we arrive at the gold-producing mines in a belt extending some 60 miles east of Noranda. For the sake of brevity I shall not name the four separate producing areas and shall merely say that the McWatters, O'Brien, Canadian Malartic, Siscoe, Sullivan, Greene Stabile, and Lamaque mines, collectively produce today \$6,800,000 in gold a year. The Siscoe, which led the parade of new gold mines in the district, has accounted for nearly \$9,000,000 worth of the metal since 1929.

"For 900 miles from Winnipeg we have gone through a region producing metals and I shall summarize what we have seen. But, first, however, let me explain that, comprehensive as the tour has been, we have been unable to visit all the producing regions. We could have found a number of other districts where small gold mills are operating, and we could have visited scores of properties where gold ore bodies are under development. We failed to visit the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts of Western Ontario where many gold mines, partially developed 30 or more years ago, have reopened, several of them now being in production; neither did we visit Schreiber, on the north shore of Lake Superior, where gold production has started, nor Ont. on the southern fringe of the clay belt, where preparations are being made to mine gold ores. Again we could have gone

into the Ramore-Hislop area, not far from the Porcupine, and found the Hollinger company placing a new gold enterprise in production; also into Larder Lake, east of Kirkland Lake, and there found a large gold mill ready to operate.

"In Quebec, we passed over the Shawkey and Perron mines, which are entering the production stage, also scenes of intensive development at Mud Lake, Rose Lake and Lake Chibougamau. If we had gone into the Chibougamau district, 250 miles northwest of Quebec City, and 130 miles north of the Transcontinental, we should have observed large-scale development of gold and gold-copper ore bodies. Our trip would then have extended to more than 1000 miles from Winnipeg and in all this distance we would have found hardly a gap of any size between camps throughout the whole metal-mining front.

"Now, let us consider what our tour has disclosed, remembering that we were interested mainly in new mining areas. Therefore, our summary will not include Canada's famous Porcupine and Kirkland Lake gold camps, the Cobalt silver area, and the farther removed but world-renowned Sudbury nickel-copper district. Without going farther west or northwest than the Eastern Manitoba gold field, we have found, however, that our new mineral frontier has 18 or more new gold and copper-gold producing localities, in which are 28 new mines. The oldest, the Horne mine at Noranda, began production just before Christmas in 1927, eight years ago.

"The newness of the frontier can be better realized from giving further thought to the ages of these mines. During 1927 to 1930 inclusive, only one of these 28 mines was brought into production in each year. Then, in each of the years 1931 and 1932, two more had their birth. And in 1933, an additional three were added to the list. But, coming to the years 1934 and 1935, we find that actually nine mines in the former year and eight in the latter, joined the throng of producers from the new areas. Most of these new mines may be said, therefore, to be so new that they are just experiencing their first growing pains.

"Yet these 28 mines have already given Canada an output of gold and copper worth \$35,000,000 yearly. This value of production actually exceeds the value of gold produced at Kirkland Lake, likewise Porcupine's yearly gold output. Let me emphasize, therefore, that even in its infancy the new mining development of the Eastern Manitoba-Northern Quebec frontier has given Canada the equivalent of a new Porcupine camp, or, if you prefer, the equivalent of a new Kirkland Lake.

"Considered in another way, the new camps produce gold in greater quantity than the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps together yielded in 1921 when they were 12 and 9 years old. Furthermore, the mines in these new camps are treating 4,300,000 tons of ore yearly, which is about three-quarters of the volume being milled at mines in Porcupine and Kirkland Lake that support 40,000 people. And, you may be interested to know, five of the new mining properties, in areas of Central Canada outside of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, disbursed over \$8,250,000 in dividends to shareholders during 1935.


"My remarks will have served their purpose if I have left in your minds a realistic impression of the new mining development in the territory from Eastern Manitoba to Northern Quebec. But I cannot overlook an even more complete picture of the linking of East and West through mining. For, if to the \$35,000,000 worth of output from the new metal mining camps there is added the \$67,500,000 worth represented in current output from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, we find that the total production of metals from a narrow belt of territory between Winnipeg and Quebec has an annual worth of over one hundred millions of dollars.

"Thus, a real metallic link has been forged between Eastern and Western Canada by a series of closely-spaced mining camps producing \$100,000,000 in wealth yearly. We might go further and add Sudbury's \$63,000,000 in metals, and we then find the metal production of Central Canada's mines

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provides a yearly purchasing power of over \$160,000,000, an amount which goes into such items as wages, mine supplies and dividends.

"If we stop to consider the spreading to East and West of that enormous purchasing power, we should not have difficulty in seeing how Central Canada's vigorous metal mining industry is awakening a new community of interests between these sections of the Dominion. Because, just as the northern mining communities must look mainly to the farmers of the West for such staple foods as flour, beef, pork, mutton and poultry, so must they look to the factories of the East for mining machinery, explosives, chemicals, clothing, and the furnishings of homes.

"And so the vision of the Fathers of Confederation, who dreamed of a unified nation bound together East and West by the ties of common interest and common understanding, is being fulfilled by the discovery and development of mineral resources in a region that up to recent years was nothing more than a serious barrier to unity. Mining in the Canadian Shield is binding East and West together as no other industry can."

Eddie Cantor's Real Name Given at Edward Iskowitz

Recently Mr. Benjamin Anzelevitz got a divorce in Chicago. The press was amazed that Benjamin was none other than Ben Bernie, the band leader.

Changing one's name was formerly associated with prizefighting. Now it has become the regular thing among a certain class of people. Thus, says The Brooklyn Tablet, we have the following comedians sacrificing "the one possession that is truly their own."

Eddie Cantor—Edward Iskowitz.
Jack Benny—Benny Kubelsky.
Ed Wynn—Edwin Leopold.
Milton Berle—Milton Berlinger.
Tom Howard—Thomas J. Black.
Joe Penner—Joseph Pinter.
Jack Pearl—John Perlman.
Bert Lahr—Isadore Lahrheim.
George Burns (Burns and Allen)—Nat Bernstein.
Al Jolson—Asa Yoelson.
Colonel Stoopnagle—F. Chase Taylor.
Budd—Wilbur Hulick.
Amos—Freeman Gosden.
Andy—Charles Correll.
Willie Howard—Willie Lefkowitz.
Fred Allen—John Sullivan.

Some of the band leaders, too, would be unrecognizable if they suddenly reverted to the names on their birth certificates. Here are some of the changes:

George Hall—George Flag Basselli.
Little Jack Little—John Leonard.
Jacques Renard—Jacob Stavinsky.
Abe Lyman—Abe Simon.
Ted Weems—William Theodore Weymes.
Leon Belasco—Leonid Serjanovich Berladsky.
Will Osborne—William Oliphant.
Ted Lewis—Leopold Friedman.
Pancho—Adolfo Rosquellas.
Glen Gray—Glen Gray Knoblauch.
Al Katz—Albert George Katzenberger.

Arthur Tracy (Street Singer) is none other than Harry Rosenberg; Sophie Tucker is Sonia Lubin; Sid Gary is Sid Garfunkel; Irving Berlin is Israel Baline, David Ross (radio announcer) is Samuel Minsch, and so goes the modernization of ancient and respected names.

Chatham News—Boston proposes to compel all adults to carry identification cards. It makes the work of the coroner much more simple. Apparently it isn't enough to make them carry their lives in their hands.

Simcoe Reformer—We have often considered a newspaper office as a sort of prison, but we had to confess some astonishment at receiving a letter recently addressed to "The Editor, Simcoe Reformatory, Simcoe, Ont."

Value of the Wood Used in Manufacturing Shoes

It is astonishing how important the little things of life are. Some of them have been the great romances of industry, bringing huge fortunes to inventors. The little metal clip at the end of a shoe lace is one of them. What a boon it has been to mankind, what a boon to the children when it works off and shoes have to be laced without it.

Most of our boots and shoes are made on wooden lasts, and many of us keep them on wooden trees. Some wood actually goes into the finished boot or shoe in the form of pegs, shanks and heels.

These wooden findings are all but small things, but their manufacture creates a great deal of work and even in a small population such as Canada's there are actually 600 people engaged in turning them out. Last year the factory value of the output was \$1,250,000. As an illustration of the work they create for others, the material they use in the industry cost nearly \$400,000.

The plants which manufacture these wooden shodfindings are located chiefly in Montreal.

This information is taken from a report issued by the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Star—An attempt is being made in England to find the man who invented the collar stud. Remember, men, no false moves, let justice take its course.

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1 peck spinach, cooked tender and put through grinder
3 unbroken eggs
1/4 cup Carnation Milk, undiluted
1/2 cup butter
1 1/2 cups bread crumbs
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt

Combine all ingredients, turn into a buttered ring mold and steam for 2 hours. Unmold and garnish with hard cooked eggs and carrots. Fill the inside of the mold with mashed potatoes or creamed mushrooms.

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