

TEN YEARS AGO IN TIMMINS

From data in the Porcupine Advance Files

The regular meeting of town council was held on Thursday evening, May 10th, 1934, and in spite of wet weather a large crowd was out. Mayor Richardson presided. Several matters were up for discussion one being the matter of a civic holiday. There was a request of Cochrane for August 4th, there being a big district day at Cochrane on that date, including the formal opening of Cochrane's new memorial park, and so that was the date proclaimed by the mayor for the holiday. The following motion was one of the most interesting and important of the evening's session dealing as it did with the town's athletic field: "Moved by Councillor Chateauvert, seconded by Councillor Maltais, and carried—"that considering that this town is badly in need of a park and resting place for its ever-increasing population; that the corner of Second avenue and Pine street south, is dangerous on account of the fence at present erected around the playgrounds; considering also that in case of fire such a park would be of great help in preventing its spread over the whole town this council is of the opinion that the present playgrounds should be converted into a park, providing the Hollinger Gold Mines agrees to the cyanide being used in the future as a playground. All expenses occasioned by such changes to be paid by the town. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the manager of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., requesting consideration and an early reply.

Among the local and personal items in The Advance ten years ago were the following: "Born—in Timmins, Ont., on Monday, May 14th, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson (nee Vera Bell)—a son." "Mr. J. J. Rutherford, general sales manager of the Beatty Washing Machine Co., Fergus, Ont., is a business visitor in Timmins this week." "Men at work at the river bank this week suggested to some the preparing of a park or other improvement at the river. But it was only town work in the installing of sewers being carried on." "Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Burke, returned home on Sunday after a pleasant holiday trip during which they visited Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Spokane, California and other places of interest, the trip being made by rail, boat, motor and bus and proving unusually interesting."



A WEEKLY EDITOR LOOKS AT Ottawa

Written specially for the weekly newspapers of Canada

(By Jim Greenblat)

Information comes to my desk designed to keep Canadian people informed on doings on both the war and home fronts and it was with a great deal of interest that I got my hands on some absorbing data in connection with Canadian agriculture compiled by Frank Shefrin and J. Coke, economists in the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Statistics are sometimes dry material so I'm sort of chewing the stuff up for easy reading digest. You may be astonished at some of the figures, as I was.

One compelling item caught my attention, and that was that in 1871 eight out of ten people lived on farms in small communities in farming districts, but to-day that figure is only five out of ten. Six decades ago over half the people of this Canada of ours were needed to help produce the stuff which feeds us, while today it only takes one-quarter of the population to do it. Mechanization, higher yielding varieties of seed, better producing varieties that lay more eggs per year, have something to do with that, of course.

But don't get the idea that the farmer's importance has waned, because War brings him into the limelight more than ever. Our armed forces couldn't move forward toward Berlin and victory without food supplies, and rationing has further awakened us to the importance of the man plowing the plow and starving millions throughout this beleaguered world call to him for assistance.

Yet, taking the economic aspect, what's happening? In 1925, for example, our agricultural production was 41 per cent of the net value of all production in Canada; in 1939 it had dropped to 26 per cent, but in its relationship to the rest maybe has gone further down due to the expansion of factory production in war material. Just after the First Great War, in 1919, our agriculture contributed nearly 29 per cent of the national income. In 1942, after three years of war, only 18 per cent of the income originated from agriculture, but, of course, by far more than 1919 in dollars and cents. But don't get a gloomy picture, because we'll shoot brighter figures at you. At Confederation time, 1867, we had only a little over a million milk cows on farms, but at 1941 end this number reached over 4,000,000. We have to-day 9,500,000 hogs on farms, about seven times as many as in 1881.

Farming has changed in Canada. No doubt about that. The size of farms is increasing, in all provinces except Quebec. With the opening up of land for settlers the fairly standard unit was 160 acres in the west, 100 in the east, on the average. To-day the average size of farms in Alberta and Saskatchewan is 433 acres. For Canada as a whole the average farm size went from 198 acres in 1921 to 238 acres in 1941. It is easily understood for the west anyway, where extensive wheat acreage has become the accepted thing

and then taking into consideration that production of livestock is becoming increasingly popular.

There are undoubtedly more large farms, fewer smaller ones today and figures prove that. In 1901, only 13 per cent of Canadian farms were of 200 or more acres, but in 1941 almost 32 per cent of the total of 732,715 farms were that big. In 1901 there were almost 140,000 farms under 50 acres but twenty years later their number had declined to 110,000.

There is one thing notable about farming in Canada and that is the increase—a definite one—in those who are turning to other lines to augment the once usual revenue from growing of grains. Twenty years ago the Canadian farmer depended more on the sales of grains, seed and hay for his cash income than he does now. Records of cash income for 1926, however, shows this: for every \$100 cash he acquired from sale of farm products, \$52 emanated from sale of grains, seed and hay; \$21 for livestock and only \$12 from sale of dairy products. As contrast we jump to figures for 1942 which tell us that for every hundred dollars only \$21.50 came from sale of grains, seeds and hay, while \$38 was derived from livestock and dairy products brought him \$21. Quite a change which reflects a new deal for agriculture—resulting from his own efforts.

We ran into some figures on ownership of farms which give food for thought. Some of them will have to be qualified in the light of increased well-being of farmers particularly since 1942, in the better prices all round for the fruits of his efforts, but the statistics come as a result of the census of 1941. The basic principle of Dominion land policy has always been of course that the ownership of land should be vested in the person who operates it. The nature and the human element have always had a hand in upsetting calculations.

During the depression many small owners got into the tenancy class because of their being over-burdened with debt. In 1941 some thirteen per cent of Canadian farmers were tenants, constricted to nine per cent in 1901. In Manitoba, for instance on figures taken in 1941, only two-thirds of the farms were operated by owners, while next door Saskatchewan only a little over half of the farms were occupied and operated by the actual owners. Here again we repeat there is a qualification, taking into consideration betterment of conditions since then, all round. Quebec, however, stands out as the exception to the general trend, and here again let us remember Quebec is one of the provinces which has not shown increase in larger acreages on average farms. That province in 1901, showed 90 per cent of the farms were owner-operated and that number grew to 93 per cent in 1941.

In 1941 there were 550,000 full-owners of farms in Canada but 48 per cent of them had mortgages or agreements encumbering. In Saskatchewan that percentage was greater (with liquidation being quite heavy the last couple of years). Alberta and Manitoba ranked next highest to Saskatchewan in that respect, Ontario stood about half way. Nova Scotia reported the least farm indebtedness.

It sounds grim to hear that not counting short term and intermediate loans, in 1941 the Canadian farmers reported debts to the tune of \$629,200,000 an average of \$2,372 a farm. But contrast that with latest official estimates that the agricultural income in Canada for 1943 hit an all-time high of \$1,396,000,000 almost twice as much as in 1939 and new light is thrown on the overall picture.

Maybe this article will furnish a little dope for stove-league argument at the town grocery store gatherings.

Thirteen Births Recorded at Timmins Last Week-end

- Born—On April 19, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Orr, Spruce North, at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Donald Wayne).
- Born—On May 6, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Saudino, Way avenue—a son (Joseph Eugenio Robert).
- Born—On April 7, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. N. Hynds, Maple North—a son (Lyle Darrel).
- Born—On April 24, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Hunt, Balsam North, at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Earl Gordon).
- Born—On April 21, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Dolron, Pine North, at St. Mary's hospital—a daughter (Marie Stella).
- Born—On April 14, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Jodoin, Messines avenue—a daughter (Huguette).
- Born—On April 23, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Bouchard, Pine north—a daughter (Marie Alzire Therese Marguerite).
- Born—On April 15, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Sinopoli, McDonald Hill, South Porcupine, at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Gregorio Francesco).
- Born—On April 16, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Portelance, Wende Ave., at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Joseph Wallace).
- Born—On April 26, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Piche, Way avenue—twins, two boys (Daniel Charles) (Aurele Emile).
- Born—On May 9, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Pichette, Helen St.—a son (Ronald).
- Born—On May 1, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Scarbo, Mountjoy street.—a son (Daniel Anthony).
- Born—On May 3, 1944, to Mr. and L. Charbonneau, Queen St.—a son (Joseph Auguste Yves).

Sense and Nonsense: Now that they are using six-ton bombs you can get your earthquakes made to order.

Peggy G. Fears: Often a good education just enables you to get into more intelligent trouble.

Suggestions for the Menus for a Week of Pleasing Meals

(By Agnes Adams)

Here are suggestions for the menus for a week of "Good War Fare."

- Sunday Breakfast**
Half pink grapefruit, mint jelly
Grilled bacon Scrambled eggs
Whole wheat muffins, Syrup
Coffee
- Dinner**
Baked Ham in raisin sauce
Buttered asparagus
Baked sweet potatoes
- Bread**
Lemon meringue pie
- Supper**
Coquille St. Jacques
Mixed green salad, French dressing
Hot biscuits Jam
- Coffee**
- Monday—Breakfast**
Stewed prunes with lemon
French toast with honey
- Coffee**
- Lunch**
Cream of tomato soup
Cottage cheese and olive sandwiches
Fresh apple
- Dinner**
Lamb, rice and onion casserole
Cabbage in lemon butter
- Bread**
Chocolate blanc mange
Tea
- Tuesday—Breakfast**
Tomato and lemon juice
Fried mush with wheat germ topping
Honey
- Milk**
Coffee
- Lunch**
Sliced baked potatoes with cream curry sauce
Canned or frozen fruit cup
- Cookies**
- Dinner**
Finnan haddie Delmonico
Buttered peas and carrots
Avocado and tomato salad
- Bread**
Butter
- Fruit gelatine**
Coffee
- Wednesday—Breakfast**
Sliced orange
Hot cereal with wheat germ
- Bread**
Butter Coffee Milk
- Lunch**
Spaghetti with tomato sauce

- Bread**
Shredded lettuce, Olive dressing
Milk
- Dinner**
Stuffed eggplant
Carrots in molasses butter
Broccoli with cream sauce
Bread pudding
- Thursday—Breakfast**
Grapefruit and grape cup
Shredded wheat with wheat germ
- Bread**
Butter Coffee Milk
- Lunch**
Navy beans with onions on toast
Apple and raisins in sour cream
Cocoa
- Dinner**
Weiner schnitzel
Baked stuffed potatoes
Spinach in butter sauce
Crisp apple scallop
- Friday—Breakfast**
Grape and lemon juice
Soft boiled egg
- Bread**
Butter Coffee Milk
- Lunch**
Peanut butter and tomato sandwich
Cocoa
- Dinner**
Chocolate custard
- Saturday—Breakfast**
Half grapefruit
Potato croquettes
- Bread**
Butter Milk Coffee
- Lunch**
Scapple and fried apples
Bread Butter
Cocoa Fresh pear
- Dinner**
Boston baked beans
Grilled Canadian bacon
Carrot and celery slaw
Prune walnut pudding
- Bread**
Butter Coffee Milk
(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc)

How They Act in Toronto Formerly City of the Good

So this is Toronto!
The story is from Thomas Richard Henry's column in The Toronto Telegram:
A grey haired crippled lady and a man on crutches got on a street car together.
Somebody gave the man with

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"SALADA" TEA

crutches a seat—but the crippled lady stood, while a couple more men, several young women, and a six-year-old child all occupied seats. Finally the man with crutches got up and offered the crippled lady his seat.

She refused with thanks. While the man with crutches and the crippled lady were arguing who should have the seat, another grey-haired lady got up and provided a seat for both of them.

Meantime the two men, the young women and the six-year-old looked on dispassionately.

The story recalls the other one about the crowded street car in Toronto. Two young ladies came into the car, and two gentlemen of the older civilization got up to let the young ladies sit down. In a minute or two a couple of soldiers came into the car, and the two young ladies rose promptly and gave the soldiers their seats, finding places for themselves on the soldiers' laps.

So this is Toronto!

North Bay Nugget: A new price is fixed for bananas. The problem in connection with this commodity is to prevent the market from skidding.

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Costs less than 1¢ per average baking

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THE STORY OF INFLATION

... IN ONE EASY LESSON

In wartime, more people are working and there is more money to spend but half of what is made is for war

so consumers can't get all they want and people will bid more for what is available so prices go up...

and workers need higher wages costs of production go up and producers and dealers need higher prices

and the vicious spiral of inflation gets started but wages and salaries don't catch up with living costs the spiral grows — and the sky is the limit

money buys less and less hardship and confusion sweep over factory, farm and home

To Protect Us All from the Rising Cost of Living and the Disaster of Inflation

50¢ a ceiling is set on prices wages and salaries are controlled to prevent higher production costs from pushing up the ceiling and excess profits are taxed away

and individual incomes are taxed more heavily Victory Loans are launched to pay the costs of war

supplies are divided fairly among producers and merchants rationing is introduced to ensure a fair share to everybody at prices within the reach of everybody

and nobody is permitted to take advantage of the war to get more than his share while the boys are out there fighting

(This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing a further increase in the cost of living now and deflation later.)

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