

Regrettable Timmins Not Large

(Continued from Page One)
ors of the committees of their Adult Education Branch, Mr. Young said.

Speaking of the coming visit of Dr. Blatz, Mr. Young said it was regrettable that there was not an auditorium in Timmins sufficiently large enough to hold the audience that Dr. Blatz is certain to attract.

Timmins is fortunate to secure the services of Dr. Blatz, Mr. Young said, for he is a man whose presence is sought after not only all over Canada but in the United States as well.

Dr. Blatz itinerary for Timmins is not definite as yet but it is certain that he will speak at one public meeting and at several small meetings to people interested in child welfare and guidance.

At present there is just one bilingual assistant director on the Ontario Adult Education Board, and Mr. Young is attempting to induce him to pay a visit to Timmins for the benefit of the French speaking folk.

Council Asks Dept. Of Labour

(Continued from Page One)

I have the floor now, let me speak." He continued, "Under the present by-law a driver might arrange with his other employer so that he could work just 7 hours and 59 minutes and then go work 7 hours and 59 minutes driving a taxi. A man could work nearly 16 hours a day without breaking this law.

Mayor Brunette: "Our solicitor drew the by-law up. You're just trying to create an impression."

Councillor Bartleman: "Don't yell at me, your worship, I've just as much right here as you have. Keep quiet."

A voice from the audience interrupted. "I suppose you'll have us working 16 hours a day in the mines."

Councillor Bartleman: "This is a taxi by-law. It should be in as a safety measure but not as a labour law. At present these two sections are useless."

Mayor Brunette: "The by-law was drawn up by our solicitors, Caldwell and Yates. I have considerable faith in their judgment."

Bartleman: "You don't understand it, your worship. Now don't lose your head, your worship."

Brunette: "It was passed as read with approval of legal department."

DelVillano: "When first drawn up it read 12 hours. Did you read it?" he asked the Mayor. "It was changed from 12 to 8 hours. I think we should allow a 12-hour day restricted to a 48-hour week. At present, according to provincial labor laws, a truck driver can work 12 hours. Our laws at present aren't just."

Councillor Chateauvert to Mayor Brunette: "I was here January 16th when you weren't here. Mr. Yates said he put in 12 hours because otherwise he was infringing on Dominion laws."

Bartleman: "48-hour week won't go." Leo "Buck" Behie, union organizer who was in the audience, was granted permission to speak.

"For the information of council I have labour laws right here," he said. "And for councillor Bartleman's information this is not a Dominion matter. It comes under provincial law."

Councillor Doran took the floor. "Evidently the taxi-owner can drive as long as he pleases," he said. "I believe he should be included in any legislation we pass. Municipality has the jurisdiction to enforce safety laws."

Mayor Brunette said the drivers laws should be settled first.

Doran: "But is it possible that if drivers are restricted to a 48-hour week that they can still work a 12-hour day."

Mr. Behie again took the floor. "The 12-hour day is permissible only if the provincial Department of Labour agrees, and the employees concerned also agree. Why doesn't council sit down with labor and settle it to their satisfaction. Labor is the one most concerned."

Councillor Bartleman: "Let's settle it with labor representative, and lawyers. Let's all get together and draft a by-law satisfactory to labor and everyone."

The resolution was passed asking the Dept. of Labor to enforce 8-hour day and 48-hour week in all industries in Timmins.

It was agreed to meet representatives of labor, taxi-owners and drivers on Thursday.

The new by-law repealing sections 28 and 29 of by-law which covered the 8-hour day for taxi-drivers was passed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hodgins Mountjoy St. received a cable last night from their son Arthur announcing his marriage in Scotland last Saturday. Art. left early in the fall to play hockey in Britain.

Eliel: "But Papa, he says he cannot live without me."

Father: "Tell him to think up a new one. I told that to your mother."

Kiwanis Entertain Civic Officials

Timmins Kiwanis Club on Monday at the weekly luncheon at the Empire hotel held its annual "Civic Day," with members of local municipal councils and heads of municipal staffs present as special guests for the day.

The special guests on Monday were: His Worship Mayor Emile Brunette, Councillor W. Doran, Councillor W. Roberts, Fire Chief W. Stanley, Chief of Police A. Lepic, Town Clerk-Treasurer V. Saloman, J. W. Spooner, secretary-treasurer of the Mountjoy Improvement District, and Chief of Police Wilfred Perreault, of Mountjoy.

President O. R. Kennie occupied the chair at Monday's luncheon, carrying through proceedings in effective way.

In his opening remarks, President Kennie welcomed the guests for the day, and expressed regret that for business and other reasons some of the councillors were unable to be present.

Councillor W. Doran, chairman of the fire and light committee of the town council, acting in his other capacity as a member of the Kiwanis, introduced Mayor Brunette and Councillor W. Roberts.

Kiwanian P. A. Woodbury introduced Fire Chief W. Stanley, Chief of Police

A. Lepic and Town Clerk-treasurer V. Saloman.

In his introduction of J. W. Spooner and Chief of Police W. Perreault, Secretary W. H. Wilson complimented the Kiwanis Agricultural committee on the good work accomplished last year in the project of improving crops by the use of needed fertilizers. In this work, so ably led by H. L. Hanlan, Agricultural representative at Matheson, Mr. Spooner had taken an active and valuable part, while Chief of Police W. Perreault had been most generous in giving of his time and the use of his car to the project.

Mayor Brunette made humorous reference to the fact that at the last election, he had made no promises to reduce taxation or to supply any of the wonderful things that were promised at election time. However, he believed that taxes should be kept down as much as was consistent with giving people the proper service. There were many problems that had to be faced this year, but he said that he would not go into details as the facts were generally known. The mayor thanked the Kiwanis and other service clubs for their helpful part in community affairs.

Councillor W. Roberts, chairman of the 1947 finance committee, said that it would be his endeavour during the year to strive to keep the various com-

McIntyre Manager Tells Canada Soviet Has 10,000 Geologists

BY ROBERT TAYLOR (In the Toronto Star)

Ottawa, Jan. 20 — Canada should follow the policy of Soviet Russia and send large parties of geologists into mining areas across the Dominion, R.

mittes from expenditures that might boost the tax rate. He also praised the Kiwanis and other service clubs for the interest and effort given in so many ways to community benefit.

Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Spooner, of the Mountjoy Improvement District, spoke briefly of the efforts being made to build up a prosperous and progressive rural and urban community in Mountjoy. The Kiwanis Agricultural committee had given very valuable help in this work. Mr. Spooner suggested that he hoped to see Mountjoy make such strides forward that in coming years it would be gladly welcomed as an integral part of the great municipality that might be formed by its inclusion in the town of Timmins.

Community singing for the day was led by Adjutant D. Church, with Secretary W. H. Wilson at the piano.

SOUTH PORCUPINE Mrs. Johns Remains Brought Home

Old residents of Dome and South Porcupine will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. George (Cap) Johns, who passed very suddenly on Sunday evening at her home in Toronto after brief illness from a heart attack.

The deceased lady was 69 years of age, and has lived in Toronto for eleven years, following the death of her husband in South Porcupine. She was well known and respected here, and has kept the number of friends she made during her long residence as an old-timer in the camp. Her remains came in on the Northland on Wednesday morning and a funeral service was held on Wednesday afternoon in the United Church, conducted by Rev. R. J. Scott. Many of her old friends attended to pay their last respects. The family are following request that she be brought back to South Porcupine to rest beside her husband in Tisdale cemetery.

She leaves four daughters and two sons to mourn her loss: Mrs. Cliff Brooks of South Porcupine (Viola); Mrs. Charles Culmer of Toronto (Alma); Miss Hattie Johns; and Mrs. Lloyd Greenwood (Frances) of Toronto.

George of Toronto and W. H. Johns

Timmins Received \$6,700 From Liquor Sales in 46

By signing an agreement with the Ontario Liquor License Board the town of Timmins will receive 20 per cent of the liquor license fees for Timmins and by enforcing the laws as laid down in the Liquor Control act the town of Timmins will receive all the fines collected. In 1946 this amounted to approximately \$6,700.

App. \$26,000 Taxes In Arrears Timmins

115 taxpayers in Timmins are listed as in arrears of taxes in the amount of approximately \$26,000. If the taxes are not paid at the end of three years the ownership of the properties will be listed in the town of Timmins name.

These properties may then be put up for public auction. After the sale the former owner has one year in which to redeem his property by paying the full amount of the taxes plus 10 per cent which goes to the purchaser.

of California are the sons. One sister, Mrs. Carolyn King, lives in California. Miss Hattie Johns and George accompanied the remains from Toronto for the funeral.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT NOTICE Respecting Price Control

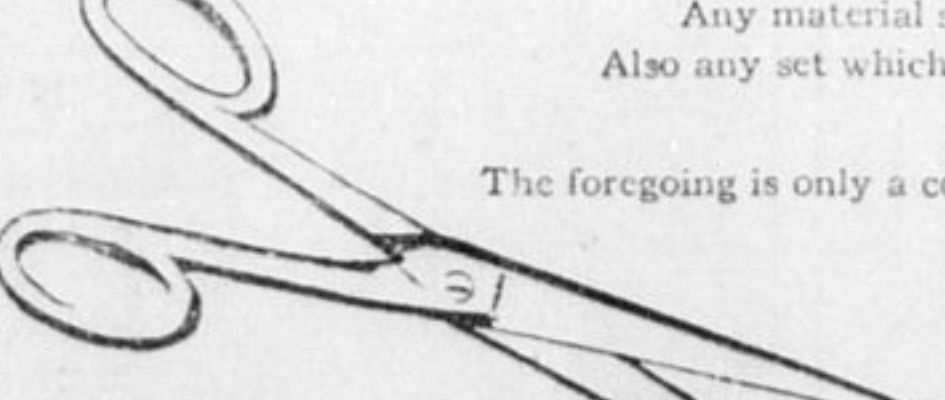
The Wartime Prices and Trade Regulations (Order in Council P.C. 8528 of November 1, 1941) established basic period maximum prices for goods and designated services. These regulations were passed under the authority of the War Measures Act and continued in force under the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945.

I believe it is desirable therefore that a summary should now be published of those goods and services on which a legal maximum price remains in force under the provisions of the Wartime Prices and Trade Regulations so that all citizens may be given an opportunity to inform themselves of the law.

The complete price control regulations are contained in Wartime Prices and Trade Board Order No. 684 which is available to the public at any office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and to which reference should be made for exact details.

Summary of GOODS AND SERVICES REMAINING SUBJECT TO MAXIMUM PRICES Under Wartime Prices and Trade Board Order No. 684

- FOODS
• All flours, flour mixes and meals.
• Yeast.
• Bread, bread rolls, biscuits and bakery products.
• Processed cereals, cooked or uncooked, including breakfast cereals, macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, noodles and other alimentary paste products.
• Rice.
• Pot and pearl barley.
• Shelled corn, but not including popping corn.
• Dried peas, soya beans, dried beans except lima beans and red kidney beans.
• Baking powder.
• Starch.
• Sugar, sugar cane syrups, corn syrups, grape sugar, glucose.
• Edible molasses.
• Honey.
• Maple products—1946 production.
• Candy, confectionery and caramels.
• Tea, coffee, coffee concentrates.
• Cocoa beans, cocoa butter.
• Cocoa and chocolate and beverage preparations containing cocoa or powdered milk.
• Soft drinks and soft drink concentrates, except mineral, sparkling or spring waters in their natural form.
• Malt, malt extract, malt syrup.
• Vinegar.
• Black pepper and white pepper, and substitutes containing black or white pepper.
• Butter.
• Casein.
• Cheddar cheese, processed cheese and cream cheese.
• Concentrated milk products of all kinds.
• Ice cream.
• Prepared salad dressings; salad and cooking oils.
• Salt.
• Fresh apples—1946 crop.
• Raisins, currants, prunes, dried dates, dehydrated apples.
• Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato paste, tomato pulp, tomato purée, tomato catsup, chili sauce, when in hermetically sealed cans or glass.
• Canned pork and beans, canned spaghetti and canned soups.
• Canned corn, canned peas, canned beans excluding the lima and red kidney varieties.
• Canned apricots, canned peaches, canned pears, canned cherries, canned plums.
• Fruits and vegetables in the two preceding items when frozen and sold in consumer size packages.
• Jams, jellies, marmalades.
• Meat and meat products, not including game, pet foods, and certain varieties of cooked and canned meats and sandwich spreads.
• Sausage casings, animal and artificial.
• Live and dressed poultry; poultry products except certain varieties of canned poultry and canned poultry sandwich spreads.
• Eggs in the shell; eggs frozen or powdered.
• Canned salmon, canned sea trout, canned pilchards.
• Edible animal and vegetable fats including lard and shortenings.
CLOTHING
• Men's, youths' and boys' suits, pants, coats and other clothing except fur coats.
• Fabric caps.
• Men's, youths' and boys' furnishings, as follows: shirts, collars, blouses, underwear, pyjamas, night shirts and dressing gowns.
• Women's, misses', girls', children's and infants' garments of all kinds (except fur coats) and of any material (except pure silk).
• Brassieres and foundation garments.
• Women's, misses', girls' and children's accessories as follows: dummies, bibs, hatters, neckwear, collars, cuffs and aprons.
• Children's and infants' headwear of all kinds, except misses' millinery or hats made from fur felt.
• Knitted wear of all kinds for either sex, including undergarments, outer garments, hosiery, stockings, socks and headwear, but not including pure silk garments, silk stockings or women's and misses' millinery.
• Handkerchiefs.
• Work clothing, including aprons, for either sex.
• Uniforms for either sex.
• Sportswear for either sex, but not including bathing suits and bathing caps.
• Rubber clothing, rubberized cushion, waterproof, show-proof and oiled clothing, except specialized industrial clothing.
• Gloves, gauntlets, mitts and mittens of all kinds for either sex, except those designed as specialized sports equipment or for specialized industrial uses.
• Diapers and diaper supports.
• Footwear of all kinds and of any material.
HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER TEXTILES
• Auto and travelling rugs, awnings, bath mats, bedspreads, blankets of all kinds, canvas fronts, card table covers, comforters, curtains, cushion forms, dish cloths, dish towels, drapes, eider-downs, face cloths, hand-mocks, luncheon sets, mattresses of all kinds, napkins, pillows, pillow cases, pillow forms, quilts, sails, sheets
(including rubber and plastic coated sheeting), shower curtains, silence cloths, sleeping bags, swims, table cloths, tents, throwovers, towels wash cloths, window blinds, window shades.
• Slip covers for furniture; covers for baby carriages, bassinets, cribs, cushions, mattresses, ironing boards and toilet seats.
• Pads for baby baskets, baby carriages, card tables, chairs, ironing boards, mattresses and playpens.
• Bags for household use, garment bags, haversacks, dunnage bags.
• Umbrellas and other protective coverings of canvas.
• Scrap fabrics, including used scrap fabrics except wiping rags.
• Floor rugs and mats chiefly of cotton.
• Table and shelf cloths.
DOMESTIC FUELS
• Coal, coke and briquettes.
• Wood fuels, sawdust and charcoal.
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
• Cooking stoves and ranges, but not including rungettes.
• Electrical and gas refrigerators.
• Washing machines.
• Furnaces, fire-place heaters and other heating equipment except portable electric heaters.
• Jacket heaters and other water heating equipment.
• Plumbing and sanitary equipment as follows:
(a) All pipe and fittings of a type and size suitable for installation in domestic heating or water systems.
(b) All equipment known commercially as "plumbers' brass".
(c) Other plumbing and sanitary equipment as follows:— bathtubs, closet bowls, commodes, chemical seats and hinges, chemical closets, closet tanks, household water softeners, household water storage tanks, lavatories, laundry tubs, septic tanks, sinks, shower baths, soil pipe and fittings, wash basins.
• Domestic sewing machines.
• Soap and soap compounds.
MOTOR VEHICLES AND ACCESSORIES, BICYCLES
• Motor vehicles, including parts and accessories, as follows: passenger motor vehicles designed to carry less than ten persons; motorcycle; trucks and trailers used with trucks.
• Automotive track bodies.
• Pneumatic tires and tubes.
• Storage batteries, except for specialized industrial uses.
• Bicycles, parts and accessories.
CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS
• Lumber of all kinds.
• Millwork such as doors, sashes, windows, stairs and gates.
• Plywood and veneers.
• Pre-cut lumber products designed for use in residential or farm buildings, but not including fully pre-fabricated buildings.
• Gypsum board and gypsum lath.
• Wallboards and building boards.
• Insulation products, but not including pipe and boiler coverings.
• Builders' lime and plaster.
• Cast iron soil pipe.
• Nails, staples, rivets, bolts and nuts.
• Builders' hardware and locks.
• Building wires and wiring devices for residential buildings.
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
• Practically all items of farm machinery, including planting, seeding and fertilizing equipment, plows, tillage implements and cultivators, mowing machinery, harvesting machinery, tractors, wagons, dairy machines and equipment, sprayers and dusters.
• Articles of barn and barnyard equipment.
• Incubators, brooders, poultry feeding and watering equipment.
• Stationary gas engines.
• Beekeepers' supplies.
• Harness and harness hardware.
• Barbed wire and other fencing wire and fences.
• Horseshoes and horseshoe collets and nails.
• Binder twine.
• Wheelbarrows.
• Feeds and feed products of all kinds except horse meat, pet foods, straw, clam shell and poultry grit.
• Agricultural limestone, hydrated lime and chemical fertilizers of all kinds.
• Gopher poisons.
• Seed beans and seed peas.
• Grains as follows:— wheat, barley, oats; flaxseed; buckwheat; rapeseed; sunflower seed; grain screenings.
RAW AND PROCESSED MATERIALS
• Basic iron and steel products and alloys, including pig iron, cast iron, scrap, ingots, bars, plate, rods, and wire.
• Primary, secondary and fabricated mill forms of the following non-ferrous metals and their alloys: aluminum, antimony, copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc.
• Tractor distillates and gasoline.
• Crude rubber, synthetic rubber and latices, reclaimed rubber.
• Basic industrial or agricultural chemicals.
• Dyes, stuffs, pigments and oxides.
• Plastic sheeting and other plastic shapes for further processing.
• Crushed or burnt limestone.
• All fats and oils, including Vitamin A oils, of animal, vegetable or marine origin but not including cod liver oil when bottled for sale at retail.
• Natural occurring animal and vegetable waxes, but not including polishes.
• Glue stock, glues and adhesives.
• Starches.
• All kinds of knitted or woven fabrics, except pure silk fabrics.
• Bobbinet, dress and curtain nets and nettings, and veils.
• Yarns and threads, except pure silk, for the knitting and weaving of fabrics.
• Fibres (natural and synthetic) except pure silk fibres used in the manufacture of yarns and threads, and waste products from processing.
• Sewing, embroidery and crochet yarns, threads and floss, except pure silk.
• Rubberized, plastic and other coated fabrics.
• Elastic yarns, fabrics, and webbing.
• Cotton, wool or hair felts.
• Down and feathers but not including decorative feathers.
• Hides and skins from animals, reptiles or fish, of a type ordinarily processed for use as a leather.
• Leathers and synthetic leathers of all kinds.
• Sheepskin shearings, tanned, but not further processed than combed or sheared and coloured on the flesh side.
PULP, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS
• Pulpwood.
• Wastepaper.
• Wood pulp, except:
(a) dissolving grades,
(b) "alpha" grades of bleached sulphate,
(c) "Duracl",
(d) groundwood and unbleached sulphite grades sold for the manufacture of newsprint or hanging paper.
• Newsprint paper except when sold by manufacturers thereof.
• Certain paper products of book, writing, light weight and specialty paper mills, such as bond and stationery paper, duplicating paper, book and writing paper, Bristol, uncovered blotting paper, cover paper and most papers for converting purposes.
• Papers used for converting or printing purposes made wholly or partly of bleached or unbleached Kraft pulp and Kraft waste.
• Paper board used in the manufacture of solid fibre or corrugated shipping cases.
• Boxboard grades of paper-board, except for wrapping, newsprint paper or making newsprint cores.
CONTAINERS AND PACKAGING MATERIALS
• Containers, packaging and wrapping devices of a type used for the sale or shipment of products, when made in whole or in part from wood, metal, a textile fabric or solid or corrugated fibre board, and partitions and interior parts used in conjunction therewith.
• Multiwall sacks.
• Corrugated or solid fibre board sheets or rolls used for wrapping or packaging.
• Cotton cordage.
SERVICES
• Transportation of goods and services associated therewith.
• Warehousing; dry storage of general merchandise and household goods other than wearing apparel; cold storage, including rental of lockers and ancillary services such as processing charges in cold storage plants.
• Household laundering services.
• Supplying of meals or refreshments for consumption on the seller's premises, the supplying of beverages (except alcoholic beverages) by purveyors of meals or refreshments; the supplying of meals with sleeping accommodation for a commercial charge, but not including the supplying of meals, refreshments or sleeping accommodation by an employer to his employees, directly or through a servant or agent.
• The service of printing, the packing or packaging or any other manufacturing process in respect of any goods subject to maximum prices, when performed on a custom or commission basis.
USED GOODS
• Scrap goods, except scrap rubber and wiping rags.
• Household mechanical refrigerators, stoves, ranges and other cooking or heating appliances, electric washing machines, domestic sewing machines.
• Bicycles.
• Motor vehicles as follows:— passenger motor vehicles designed to carry less than ten persons; trucks of all kinds; trailers used with trucks.



CLIP THIS AND KEEP FOR EASY REFERENCE

Any material shown above processed for incorporation into, or any fabricated component part of any of the above goods is subject to maximum prices. Also any set which contains an article referred to above is subject to maximum prices even though the remainder of the set consists of articles not referred to.

D. GORDON, Chairman, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.