

DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor

Thursday, July 20, 1922.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of The Chronicle:

Dear Sir,—I have just observed that recent press dispatches from Ottawa announce that the Deputy Minister of Mines intends shortly visiting a number of European nations with a view of finding markets for the Canadian products of the mines, especially such products as have recently been discovered reaching across the entire continent. There is a good market within our own shores for all that is aimed at herein referred to in this production, but later anticipated discoveries may place us within the category just cited.

Throughout the history of the ages of the world vast finds have been made in different nations of the mineral deposits in the bowels of the earth all provided and set apart for the use of man, but unused from creation onwards, that he by an exhibition of his genius should be the finder of what was placed there for his own use and benefit, and yet, notwithstanding the vast period of time that has elapsed, and the vast quantity of material that has been discovered, yet it seems reasonable to think that insofar as the future is concerned the world in this respect is yet comparatively in its infancy. And a great field in the future has yet to be opened up on which will be found mineral treasures of great value and which will be for the use and benefit of the whole human family. What a noble theme for contemplation!

As time progresses and developments made it will be a duty incumbent upon us to keep pace with the spirit of the times by the establishing of manufacturing industrial enterprises where the raw material is available and transforming it into the finished product and as the 19th century has often been proclaimed by the United States as their active development century, so may we look forward to the 20th century as being the one for Canada's active development. And as recent events have not been overly encouraging to the ratepayers of the town, perhaps a word of caution might not be out of place, and to show up the tactics pursued by other small corporations for getting industrial enterprises established without the recourse of bonus, loan, or other municipal inducements. The same chances are open to us. It is then up to the Council and Board of Trade to have a joint meeting and discuss the situation and how other small corporations have been so successful in this respect and that the same chances are open to them to do likewise and by doing so may have a fair share of success meted out to them entirely beyond their anticipations. I note what your correspondent says in the last issue of The Chronicle about bonuses and loans and legislation appertaining to same, but there are ways and means of overcoming them as has been done in the past and will be done again in the future.

I notice by recent daily papers that the town of Bridgeburg, in the Niagara district, has been taking very active steps to that end and during the months of February, March and April last four different manufacturing branches from the United States have located permanently in that town, also that three large branch factories from the same country have been established in the town of Belleville and a fourth has just decided to locate in the same town, aiming at being the largest optical factory in the world, employing at commencement 300 hands and when fully completed and in operation expect to increase to 600 hands.

The electric, steel and metal plants of Welland, has been idle since they ceased manufacturing munitions for the Government, has recently been purchased by a United States firm of manufacturers and will be ready to commence operations as a rolling mill within three months. The purchase price and additions they are making to the plant is expected to reach half a million dollars. Quite an important development for Welland. The reports read that in each of these places I have cited, there have been neither loans, bonuses, sises or other municipal inducements held out to these various large manufacturing interests in the United States to locate branches of their various plants in those towns within the Dominion of Canada, but were brought about by the activity of the heads of the councils working in unison with the Board of Works and having personal interviews with those large manufacturing interests in the United States. The same

chances are just as wide open to-day as they were then, then, truly, "to the victor belongs the spoils." Let us hope that Durham may secure a fair share of the spoils in the 20th century and that our workmen may have no cause to regret not getting a fair share of the spoils as compared with places above cited.

As the manufacture of glass is largely the subject of the contents of this letter, it is interesting to know that the glass manufacturing plant of Thorold is to be extensively increased this year to meet the anticipated increase in that line of business in which great development in the near future must take place, because, unlike many other lines of business, this is a line that must necessarily be carried on where a fair share of raw material is found on deposit within a close proximity of the location of the plant. On such heavy raw material land carriage for any distance seems too expensive, hence the necessity of being located near the plant, avoiding land carriage. And if the developments of the 20th century specially belong to Canada, why not Durham get a fair share of what is going on? The question naturally arises: What have we any quantity of conveniently situated that could be manufactured to advantage and last for an indefinite period in the future. I am aware that we have neither gold nor silver, nor other rare or precious stones, but such as we have could be handled to the fullest extent and to the best advantage.

The Russell Company are doing good work and I understand have this spring made extensive improvements, very materially increasing their output, with no probability of any shortage in the raw material for many decades, but they also know that whatever other raw materials may be in sight, that they also may be enabled to make further investigations regarding it and give our workmen a chance to make an honest dollar by a further industrial development because in this line of manufactures to which I am about to refer, there is ample of the raw material in sight to keep a number of plants operating for an indefinite period, with nearly half a continent for a local market. The material to which I have been referring is composed of a medium brown clay in which there is no lime; unlike the Allan Park clay, which is composed of half lime; the former of which contains 69 per cent. silica, and yet the latter contains very little silica. This clay is of great depth and covers the whole of the northern portion of the town and several hundred acres additional, immediately to the north of and adjoining the town. I got this clay analyzed when the cement plant was in operation and found it comprised of the proper material for the manufacture of all kinds of glass—plate glass, window glass, bottles and vases of every description. In this one material it is important to know that we have the right thing so convenient to the best interests of the town, so convenient to rail facilities, and so convenient to hydro for power, and can be manufactured so close to where the raw material lies in its crude state. It is first quite natural to take into consideration what are the various mineral ingredients used in connection with the manufacture of glass and compare them with the various materials used elsewhere in Europe and the United States. In these countries I find that the manufacture of a first-class plate glass is accomplished by using the following minerals, in hundred parts: Silica 60 per cent., Potassium 25 per cent., Lime 12.5 per cent., Loss 2.95 per cent. = 100 per cent., all of which we have in abundance within the limits of the town. A further number of the various minerals used in glass manufacture outside of plate glass, both in Europe and the United States in 100 parts according to analysis, is as follows: Silica 72.80, Lime and Alumina 9.68, Magnesia .40, Potassium Oxide 16.80, Loss .32 = 100., all of which also we have in abundance within the town limits, and hundreds of acres immediately adjoining the same, all lying convenient awaiting the advent of the necessary capital, judgment and experience. All the different colors of the rainbow can be transferred to glass by metal

oxides which are at all times available.

Neither is this all that can be manufactured out of our home minerals, for we find that the same class of raw materials is used in connection with the manufacture of porcelain, or fine chinaware of every description, stoneware and earthenware.

In connection with this class of manufacture there is just one class of mineral which we have not got and in connection with the manufacture of chinaware is essentially required, or a good substitute. That may be somewhat difficult to find. What is lacking is what is used in connection with the manufacture of all kinds of porcelain wares, or white clay, known as kaolin, or white sand. It is plainly evident that the white sand or the white clay is largely comprised of lime, of which we have an abundance in sight, and in trying to investigate how this difficulty might be overcome, a good chemist might find a solution by making an amalgum of Allan Park clay, Durham clay and a good marl high in lime, or might use other minerals to accomplish the same purpose.

Seeing that there is not a plethora of money throughout this district of country by which profitable investments might be made in such industrial enterprises, it might not be out of place to have adopted and acted upon the same tactics as have been adopted by other towns similarly situated and a fair share of success accomplished, may we not have a fair share of success awaiting our united action.

We have the essentials of success within reach in two lines of railway and hydro for power and the Saugeen ready at all times to extend a helping hand, together with the spirit of expansion and a local market straight before us extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in which to sell the manufactured products lying dormant in such luxurious abundance. It is up to us to make Durham one of the great centres of industrial enterprise, or are we content to wait, as we are, Micawber-like, for something to turn up?

Yours respectfully,

GILBERT McKECHNIE.

SEALED MERCHANDISE PARCELS ACCEPTED AT PARCEL POST RATE

Sealed parcels of merchandise will now be accepted at parcel post rates within Canada, the Post Office Department advises, provided the senders place thereon printed labels stating in a general way the nature of the contents. The label may, if desired, be combined with the address label, the label to be wholly in print other than the name and address of the addressee and have printed thereon the contents, such as "merchandise, this parcel may be opened for postal inspection, if necessary." The endorsement of these words in writing or by means of a hand stamp will not meet the postal requirements. When desired, these words may be printed on gum paper tape, which is sometimes used for sealing parcels.

The public are cautioned against placing unauthorized enclosures in sealed parcels mailed at parcel post rate of postage. Violation in this respect will not only lead to withdrawal of privilege of sending sealed parcels, but will result in the sender being fined for infraction of the postal regulations.

S. W. G. BASEBALL STANDING

In the South-west Grey Baseball League, consisting of four teams, Varney, Gleneden, Holstein and the Maple Leafs, the playing standing is in the same order as above.

Last Saturday night Varney beat the Holstein team 21-4 in an interesting match. The next game of the league is between Holstein and Gleneden, which will be played in Holstein on July 21. The final schedule game will be played on the Maple Leafs' ground in Egremont, on July 25. The following is the standing of the teams:

	Played	Won	Lost	To Play
Varney	5	5	0	1
Gleneden	5	0	5	1
Holstein	5	3	2	1
Maple Leafs	5	2	3	1

HYDRO RATES REDUCED IN NUMEROUS TOWNS

Reports for 1921 from municipalities in Perth, Wellington and Huron counties show surplus of revenue over expenditure as follows:

Listowel had a surplus of \$2,449.10 last year, and their rate is now 3.8c. per kilowatt hour for domestic and 3.3c. for commercial. At one time the rate was 10c.

Stratford first paid \$32 per horsepower, which has been reduced to \$27. Surplus last year, \$5,432.21.

Clinton has a surplus of \$3,162.61. Goderich first paid a 9c. rate, but reduced it to 4.7c. for domestic and 3.6 for commercial.

Harriston's surplus for 1921 was \$2,620.50 on receipts of \$15,152.88.

Tavistock rate has been reduced from \$37.01 per horsepower in 1916 to \$35, with kilowatt hour reductions from 9.6 domestic to 4.4, and 9.2 commercial to 2.7. Surplus in 1921 of \$2,827.45.

Mitchell rates average 4.6 per kilowatt hour for domestic and 4.2 for commercial. Surplus of \$3,370.48.

Milverton's first rate averaged 7.1 for domestic, 6.7 for commercial and reductions have brought these down to 5.4 and 3.6 respectively.

Seaforth's first rate was 8.6c. for domestic and 8.3 for commercial. It is now 4.2 and 4c. respectively.

Palmerston has at present a rate of 4c. for domestic and 5c. for commercial. Surplus in 1921 \$5,793.44.

ANOTHER JOY RIDE

(Flesherton Advance.)

A Commission of Inquiry was recently appointed by the Drury Government to investigate the workings of Hydro and find if possible the reason for such wholesale complaints as have been levelled at this utility. The Commission is said to have been at the Severn, Wasdell's Falls and Eugenia plants last week, but nobody in this district appears to have got into touch with them. They appear to have let the complainants severely alone, so far as our local system is concerned. Not very much was expected from this Commission, and we are not likely to be disappointed. The disbursement of another few

thousands for salaries and expenses is probably all that we can expect. The utility committee recently appointed for the Eugenia system were not notified that these joy riders were in the district.

APPRECIATED THEIR EDITOR

(The Fourth Estate.)

Here is a story published in an exchange, which shows how greatly the people of a community in Kansas appreciated their editor:

"In appreciation of the work of a Kansas editor for their community, a bunch of citizens recently presented him with a bouquet. On the same occasion a quartette from a local church sang a few sweet songs and a minister made a little talk.

After the minister's talk six husky men carried the popular editor from the house and placed him tenderly in a model 1921 plumed sedan, and the whole town formed in a parade behind the editor's expensive car. After the parade the appreciative crowd returned to their homes serene in the thought of having provided one bright day in the life of their local news purveyor, even if they did wait until he was dead to do it."

We are told that fashion has decreed for men that suspenders are to come in again. We never knew they went out. Indeed, if suspenders went out a good many men wouldn't. —Calgary Herald.

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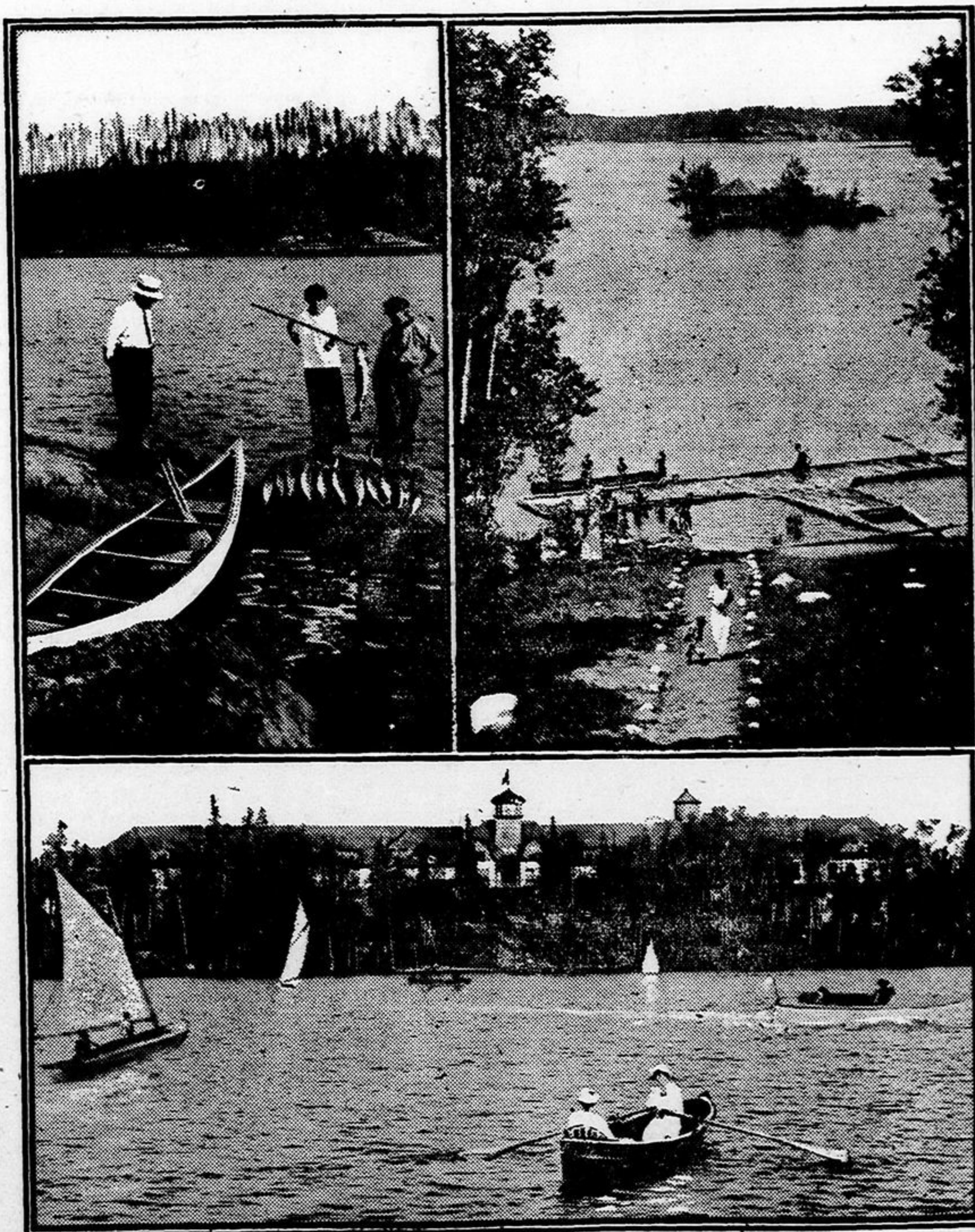
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15c. and 25c.

Beautiful Minaki



The wealth of that vast stretch of country in Northern Ontario, reaching over 750 miles from the boundary of the Province of Quebec on the east, to Manitoba on the west, and north from the Great Lakes to the pathless regions of James Bay, is not confined to its minerals, its timber or its clay lands.

This country has matchless stretches, well wooded and watered by chains of charming lakes and rivers, where game fish are abundant and where the deer, the moose, and black bear freely roam. Civilization is gradually pushing the frontier back, and in the process creating new summer resorts farther and farther from the active centres of commerce, where the tourist breaks his journey for a few days on his "Across Canada" tour, and the holiday-seeker spends his vacation. Thus the country capitalizes its scenery and sells it to the tourist.

Minaki, which derives its name from the Indian (Mee-Naw-Kee), meaning "Beautiful Country," is one of the beauty spots in this region. Minaki Station, on the Transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways, is situated 114 miles east of Winnipeg, on the Winnipeg River, one of the great rivers of the North that drains the Lake of the Woods chain of waterways into Lake Winnipeg.

Minaki Inn, a modern summer hotel, is located in a beautiful park overlooking Sand Bay, and during the past few many summer homes and clubs have been built in the vicinity, making a large summer colony.

Minaki is historic ground, as it was by way of Winnipeg River that Wolseley made his way to Western Canada, a century ago, to quell the first Riel rising.

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