

Commit Pellizzari For Trial: Charge he Tried To Wound With Firearm

Case to Go Before Judge and Jury. Neighbour Says Pellizzari Shot at Him Twice for No Reason on Halloween. Could Have Killed Him Easily Had He So Desired Says Magistrate.

Antonio Pellizzari was committed for trial before a judge and jury after a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Atkinson in police court on Tuesday afternoon. The charge against Pellizzari and on which he elected trial before a higher court was that he shot at Vergina Pressacos, of 360 Cedar Street, south, with intent to maim or wound him.

The hearing, before Magistrate Atkinson on Tuesday was a preliminary enquiry. At its conclusion the Magistrate commented that it looked more like criminal negligence on Pellizzari's part rather than a deliberate effort to maim Pressacos but that he was willing to let the higher court decide that issue.

Pressacos told the court that on October 31, Halloween, he drove a truck into a lane near Pellizzari's home. It got stuck and he and his uncle, Antonio Giovannelli, were making an effort to free the vehicle from the clinging mire.

Suddenly, he looked up and saw Pellizzari pointing a gun at him. He called to him to put down the gun but was given no reply. He and his uncle called many times but the accused continued to point the gun in their direction and made no reply. Then he fired the gun. He ducked. Pressacos told the court, and the shot went into the side of the truck. He ran behind a small building and Pellizzari shot again. The shot hit the truck and a nearby tree and post.

The complainant was of the opinion that Pellizzari had a shot-gun. He said that he fired from a distance of 30 to 35 feet. The next day Pellizzari came to him and said: "Don't do bad to me and put me in jail."

Pressacos denied that there was any trouble between him and Pellizzari. He said that he stayed at the accused's home for two years and during that time had no trouble with him. He denied, also, that he talked to Mrs. Pellizzari the next day about putting on a party for him if he would consent to withdraw charges.

The uncle, Antonio Giovannelli, said that he had known Pellizzari for fifteen years. He was behind the truck, pushing, when he saw the accused pointing the gun. He made a move to run for the police and then Pellizzari pointed the gun at him. He ran away and later he heard the two shots.

"If this man was only a few feet away he could have killed both of these men if he had intended to injure them," said Magistrate Atkinson.

The Magistrate committed for trial however. He set Pellizzari's bail at \$1,000 property.

Dismiss Assault Count

Peter Pratt, charged Oswald Pike with assault. He said that he awakened in the room in the G. V. Hotel where he was staying and saw Pike with a bottle in his hand. Pike batted him over the head three or four times before he was able to take the weapon away from him.

Pike admitted the assault. He did hit Pratt, he said, but only because Pratt made an indecent suggestion to him. The charge was dismissed.

The Explanation

(From The Montreal Star)
Bertie: "Yes, I was engaged once, but my girl left me without any reason."
Doris: "Ah, I've often wondered what made you so simple."

Expensive

"How does my dress look?"
"It looks to me like three weeks' wages."

Old-Fashioned

"Is this village lighted by electricity?"
"Only when there's a thunderstorm."

Your Turn

Manager (pointing to cigarette butt on floor): "Smith, is this yours?"
Smith (pleasantly): "Not at all, sir. You saw it first."

Not the Game's Fault

"This is a funny game," said a budding golfer after he had vainly tried to hit a ball five times.
"It isn't meant to be," said his caddy.

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THE FEELING IS GENERAL

Thirty Years Ago the North Was Virtually Unknown

Cobalt and Sudbury Were the Only Big Finds.

The following interesting articles is from the annual number of The Northern Miner:

Thirty Years Ago

Through the courtesy of Hon Paul Leduc, Ontario Minister of Mines, The Northern Miner has seen a map of Canada, published in 1908, issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. This map is especially of interest at this time for the reason that it was issued for the purpose of indicating the location of Canadian mineral deposits. A striking feature is a red line drawn right across the Dominion marked "Country north of this line virtually unprospected, except along some of the principal rivers."

This red line extended from southern Labrador, across Northwestern Quebec and Northern Ontario, turned a good distance south on the prairies and then bore off up into the Yukon. In Ontario it extended south of the Grand Trunk Pacific line until it reached the north shore of Lake Nipigon. The gold camps of the North were unknown; there was no Timmins, Schumacher, Kirkland Lake, Rouyn, or Little Long Lac area thirty-one years ago. The principal gold areas were in Nova Scotia, at Lake of the Woods in Ontario and in the Atlin, Klusane and Klondike areas. In the Southern British Columbia and in the Cariboo area of that province placer streams were noted, with but little gold mining indicated. There was not a single metal mine in Manitoba.

They Knew of Atikokan

Oddly enough, in the light of recent developments, the Atikokan iron field is indicated on the map, as well as another iron field to the south of Atikokan, marked "Hunter Island" and not now heard of. But the prospectors for iron never found the real deposit until 1937 and it is now being developed. The Thunder Bay silver district was indicated as was Cobalt and Gowganda.

Gold Fields That Failed

The gold fields of Nova Scotia, of Beauce in Quebec and of Lake of the Woods in Ontario never proved to be the success the map maker suggested. In recent years a determined effort has been made in the same Ontario and Nova Scotia areas, without very substantial results. It has been hoped that modern prospecting, mining and milling methods, together with the higher price for gold, would wring profit out of former failures but the nature of the deposits has worked against this result.

The Klondike placer fields are still being worked after thirty years, with an annual output of about \$2,000,000, but the Cariboo placers have long since lost their importance, although there is still some output. However, the long cherished dream of lode mining in this region has materialized handsomely in recent years. There is now no mention of the Klusane gold area southwest of Klondike, although it was regarded as important by the map makers of 1908.

Placer Was King in West

The British Columbia section of the map shows extensive placer mining on the Fraser River, a long departed industry. There was no gold mining on Vancouver Island where the Zeballos field is now flourishing.

Silver was shown in the Slocan area, also in Thunder Bay. Lead and zinc were also mined in the Slocan but there was little accent on copper, only a few scattered operations being shown in British Columbia. In Ontario some copper activity was shown on the north shore of Lake Superior and on Michipicoten Island. The copper-nickel deposits of Copper Cliff were marked and the Worthington operations of Mond Nickel were indicated. It is noted that the Parry Sound area was getting attention for copper and this field is still being prospected at this writing. In Quebec the metal was being mined in the southern townships along the St. Lawrence. Periodic attempts have since been made to find commercial deposits there without success.

Little Known of Far North

Beyond the line north of which the territory was virtually "unprospected," the only mineral discoveries known in 1903 were the lignite of Abitibi River area, the tar sands of the Athabasca River, the copper deposits on the Coppermine River, reported by Hearne over a century previously on his historic trip to the Arctic seas for the Hudson's Bay Company. In what is now Northern Quebec there were only three iron deposits marked and these were inaccessible then as they are today. On the coast of Hudson's Bay there were four iron showings. Incidentally, Northwestern Quebec was largely in the Northwest Territories in 1908.

There was in 1908 no suspicion of the radium and silver of Great Bear Lake, the copper on the same lake, the gold of the Yellowknife and Lake Athabasca, the oil of Fort Norman, the lead and zinc at Great Slave Lake.

About the only markings on the map north of latitude 54 were rivers, lakes and Hudson's Bay posts, except in British Columbia where mining and prospecting had been carried to latitude 65 degrees north. Manitoba and Saskatchewan were absolutely barren of indications of metals. In the prairie provinces subsequent prospecting brought in the great Flin Flon copper-zinc property, Sherritt Gordon, of the same type; as well as a half dozen gold mines in the central section of Manitoba.

The Missing Gold Link

The long link between the east and the west and which may be designated at present as the mid-west mining areas could show little in the way of

Sued by Princess



A suit by Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe-Waldenberg, against Viscount Rothenburg, publisher, for breach of contract under which she alleged she was to receive \$5,000 (\$22,500) a year for acting as his special political representative in Europe was heard in London, November 8.

metallic mining in 1908. Today this is one of the important gold producing areas in Canada. A recent survey shows that where a few ounces of gold were reported annually in this region around 1908 there are now 37 mines in production with a value of \$37,174,716 for metallies secured in 1938. Last year the region's mines paid \$7,869,192 in dividends. In Western Ontario alone at the present date the Howey, Little Long Lac, Central Patricia, North, Empire, J-M Consolidated, St. Anthony, Pickle Crow, McKenzie Red Lake, Wendigo, Leitch, Sturgeon River, Hard Rock, Tombill, MacLeod, Cockshutt, Sachigo River, Madsen, Straw Lake, Hasaga, Uehi, Kenric, Magnat, Berens River and other properties are productive, with an estimated output of \$8,700,000 in gold in the first six months of 1939.

In view of the recent oil developments in Alberta it is notable that on the 1908 map there was not a single indication of oil in the west. The coal and gas areas are plotted but if the presence of oil was suspected no successful effort had been made to bring in wells.

Minerals Then and Now

In the list of minerals in the legend of the map there are included, gold, platinum, silver, lead, zinc, antimony, arsenic, coal, peat, petroleum, natural gas, iron, ochre, nickel, cobalt, manganese, copper, chromium, apatite, gypsum, asbestos, mica, salt, graphite, slate, grinstones, corundum and cement. On this list are a number of minerals which have not been successfully mined in the interim from 1908 to the present day.

Compare the 1908 late list with that of 1938 which includes antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, copper, gold, lead molybdenite, palladium, rhodium, iridium, platinum, radium, selenium, silver, tellurium, titanium ore, coal, natural gas, peat, petroleum, asbestos, diatomite, feldspar, fluor spar, graphite, grinstones, gypsum, iron oxides, magnesite, mica, nepheline syenite, phosphate, quartz, salt, silica, soapstone, sodium carbonate, sulphur and talc, as well as clays, cement, lime, gravel and stone.

Since the map has been published the mining frontiers of Canada have been advanced far into the north. The line beyond which the country is "virtually unprospected" has been extended in a wide sweep northwestward to the Arctic Ocean. There remains still a deep segment covering the "Barren Lands" of the Northwest Territories and another in the east of northwestern Quebec and in Labrador which is little known. But the deepened southern fringe has become extremely important in the economic life of the Dominion through its rapidly increased mineral production which in 1938 was valued at \$44,432,222, compared with \$85,557,000 in 1908 when the reference map was published.



First, I wish to thank those Cubs and Scouts who turned out on Saturday to assist in the ceremony at the Cenotaph. While the numbers were few we managed to hold the rope in the requested area and kept the space clear for the occasion.

But, really, our attendance was made to look very small by the fine turn-out of Guides and Brownies. We must congratulate them on their fine endeavour Hats off to our sisters in Scouting!

And now, to business. During the next few weeks, I hope to be able to pay a visit to all the Pack and Troop meetings, and here's a suggestion: How about a Parents' Night, asking your Group Committee to attend? I would like to have a chance to meet such gatherings, so just in case your Scouter should miss this column, you might mention it to him.

Last week I invited adults to become leaders in our Association, and I am pleased with the response. There are people who are willing to do their part in this present conflict by helping in the training of boys and girls. In order to do this, I am hoping soon to arrange for a training course, so that any one interested will be able to enroll, if they will give me a call.

Scouters—here is where our Club will come in for a job. Look for a letter in the mail any day now and please respond as quickly as possible.

Good Scouting,
Arch Wright.

Allaying Dust in British Columbia Mines at Present

Attacking the Problem of Silicosis in the West.

Fully aware of its importance in the prevention of silicosis, mine operators in British Columbia are aggressively attacking the problem of prevention and elimination of dust in their mines, according to D. A. MacLeod of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver. Before the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Act was passed late in 1936, he states, most of the operators were already keenly interested in the prevention of silicosis. This interest has been intensified at all the mines, and measures have been adopted to decrease the amount of dust in the mine atmosphere. Several operators have spent a large amount of time and money in bettering these conditions, and have met with decided success. Practically all others are adopting the known methods of prevention, suppression, and elimination of dust that apply to their particular mines.

In his paper on dust in British Columbia mines appearing in the October issue of the Bulletin, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Mr. MacLeod advises that dust sampling—absolutely necessary to determine the effectiveness of any measure of dust control—is practiced in at least five of the mines and that several others are contemplating the purchase of the necessary apparatus. Increased ventilation, the installation of atomizers, or water blasts, the thorough wetting of broken rock, the installation of hoods with fan and ventilation pipe in crushing plants are good examples of the determined efforts being made by operators.

Ventilation is described in the paper as being unquestionably one of the most effective means of eliminating dust from underground workings. Toward increasing the ventilation of its workings one large mining company has installed fans capable of exhausting 200,000 cubic feet of air a minute. This is equivalent to 700 cubic feet per minute per man working underground when the largest number of men are employed.

The Workmen's Compensation Board has already made dust surveys at many

of the mines throughout the province. When high concentrations of dust are encountered in such surveys suggestions are given by the Board for its prevention and elimination wherever possible. The paper is largely a discussion of the more important aspects of dust production and the measures taken for its suppression and elimination. Preventive measures that should be given special consideration by operators are set forth.

Timmins Mine Payroll Totals \$15,000,000 Yearly

The following is from the annual number of The Northern Miner:—
"The payroll of the town of Timmins, Ont., from the mines only, amounts to \$41,644 daily. The payroll for the year from this source alone, totals \$15,000,000 annually.

"In this, the largest gold camp in Canada, there are 27,500 citizens. The number does not include the ring of other towns, such as South Porcupine and Schumacher, which have grown up around the central nucleus. The population of the whole area is approximately 40,000 people.

"An index of the prosperity of a community is the number of motor vehicles. In Timmins alone there are 4,000 passenger cars and 2,000 commercial vehicles. The ratio is one for each 4.6 of population. In other words, every soul in the community could be accommodated in a motor vehicle at one time.

"Building permits in 1939 to the end of September totalled \$800,000 and the

Preston East Dome Sets New High Monthly Record

Preston East Dome Mines, Porcupine district, set a new high monthly production record in October by producing \$252,454 from the milling of 12,789 tons of ore for an average recovery of \$20.52 per ton. The high figure is partially due to the fact that a considerable amount of millfeed was taken from the high-grade section between the fifth and sixth levels. Previous record was in September when output was \$186,137 from 12,867 tons for an average of \$14.47.

Gross production since commencement of milling operations in March now stands at \$1,258,053 from 93,094 tons for an average of \$13.52 per ton.

Social Forum Ottawa:—We have a soft spot in our heart for the London druggist who has placarded his sand-bagged shop: "Blismuth as usual during alterations." Perhaps the war may lead to the revival of what is far from being the lowest form of humour. Like most indescribably tragic situations—funerals, weddings and so on—war has its comic side.

amount taken up under the Home Loan Plan was \$1,200,000. Timmins is high up in the ranking under this loan plan.

"The figures for payroll, it has been noted, do not include wages and salaries paid in industries and in private business ventures. The sum, in a community such as Timmins, with its city-size population, must be large."



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