

After Every Meal

WRIGLEYS

The Flavor Lasts

**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
DOMINION OF CANADA
THREE-YEAR
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

\$ 25.00 FOR	\$21.50
50.00 " "	43.00
100.00 " "	86.00

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JAN. 9, 1917

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OTTAWA

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LOTS FOR SALE
Collections Made

Office, Goldfields Hotel, Timmings
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**THE COSY CORNER
IS NOW PREPARED**

To Serve Tea, Coffee,
or Bovril. This is a
new idea for your ben-
efit.

After Theatre Luncheons and Party
Banquets Catered to.

After Lunch---

a Fragrant SMOKE from our well
stocked Cigar Cabinet

The Central Palm Rooms
(LATE LAUB & STOCKWELL)
G. SHIPPAM, PROP.

**South Porcupine
Patriotic Society**

Work done during the month of February, 1917:—Mrs. Berry, 2 suits pyjamas; Lily Berry, 24 towels; Mrs. Starling, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. Brown, 1 shirt; Mrs. West, 28 pillow slips and 1 pair socks; Mrs. Starr, 4 pairs socks; Mrs. Allen, 4 suits pyjamas; Mrs. Juekes, 3 suits pyjamas; Mrs. J. Gibbons, 3 suits pyjamas; Mrs. Roy, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. Stevens, 8 suits pyjamas and coat; Mrs. Carr, 5 pillow slips; Mrs. Alexander, 15 pillow slips; T. S. L. Club, 8 sponges; Mrs. Cronk, 12 pillow slips and 1 suit pyjamas; Mrs. Twigger, 11 towels, 12 pillow slips; Mrs. L. Brown, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Gauthier, 4 pairs socks; Mrs. Cosser, 2 pairs socks, 1 cap; Mrs. Frame, 1 suit pyjamas; Mrs. McLean, 12 towels; Mrs. Penny, 6 towels; Mrs. Fell, 12 sponges; Mrs. R. T. Smith, 2 towels; Mrs. Melville, 1 suit pyjamas, 2 towels, 12 pillow slips; Mrs. S. Smith, 2 pairs socks, 2 caps; Mrs. Rowe, 1 pair socks; Mrs. McWilliams, 6 towels, 1 suit pyjamas, 3 caps; Isobel McWilliams, 6 towels; James McWilliams, 5 sponges; John Fell, 6 towels; Ethel Frame, 2 sponges; Viola Johns, 28 towels; Hattie Johns, 46 towels; Alma Johns, 2 towels; Sadie McDougall, 2 towels; Annie Smith, 7 sponges.

MYRTLE STEVENSON,
Supply Secretary.

Farther list of subscriptions for January:—Club Lunch, 25c; J. Brown, 50c; Dr. Pearson, \$1.00; J. Godin, \$1.00; Wm. Bergson, 50c; D. Charette, \$1.00; G. L. Busonette, 50c; Geo. Moore, \$2.00; A. Friend, 50c; Mr. Wheeler, \$1.00; B. Crookery, \$1.00; G. A. Murray, \$1.00; A. Hernant, 50c; Elmer Jerson, 25c; F. D. Richards, 25c; R. May, 25c; D. Leonson, 25c; Sam Woo, 25c; D. Dagnais, 50c; Frankin Bros., 25c; Fred Gorenard, 25c; Mrs. Blair, \$1.00; Ed. Gallia, \$1.00; Mrs. Ledue, 50c; Mrs. Twigg, 25c; H. B. Wilbe, 50c; C. Culbert, \$1.00; Fong Woo, 25c; A. Buevetsky, 50c; Mrs. McIntosh, \$1.00; Mrs. LeForest, \$1.00; J. Dalton, \$1.00; Dr. Thomas, \$1.00; K. B. Campbell, \$1.00; Mrs. Heath, \$1.00; H. N. Joy, \$1.00; N. Short, 50c; D. McDonald, 50c; F. Dedoreh, 25c; J. Boyle, \$1.00; A. Charette, 50c; E. Munsey, 50c; Mr. W. Whyte, \$1.00; J. Easton, \$1.00; D. Quinn, 50c; Mrs. Tridlan, \$1.00; A. Carlson, \$1.00; Montpetit, \$1.00; Mrs. Sabourin, 50c; Mr. Varette, 50c; J. Colombo, 50c; Mrs. Adams, 50c; Mrs. Joy, 50c; T. W. D. Wilkins, \$1.00; Mr. Clarke, \$1.00; De Rosier, 50c; B. U. Harrison, \$1.00; W. Slashing, 50c; Miss I. Starling, 50c; Miss Shaw, \$1.00; W. Frisby, 50c; Mrs. Gleason, \$2.00; A. C. Brown, \$1.00; Miss Gowan, \$2.00; E. Dumais, \$1.00; J. Gagnon, 30c; T. Gagnon, 25c; J. Brossiary, 25c; C. Evans, \$1.00; C. Jueks, 50c; S. Kennedy, 50c; A. Teamsbottom, \$5.00; Miss Swallow, 50c; Ed. Rapsey, \$1.00; O. Berry, 25c; Mr. Tompkinson, \$1.00; S. Sky, \$1.00; D. Frood, \$1.00; P. Magean, 50c; W. H. Wilson, \$1.00; L. W. Brown, \$1.00; R. Knox, \$1.00; Mr. Deacon, 50c; G. Fong, 50c; Brinton, \$1.00; Frisby Bros. \$2.00; Mrs. Roy, 50c; W. P. Black, 50c; E. G. Dickson, \$2.00; W. G. Dixon, \$1.00; Hop Sing, 25c; C. Carr, \$1.00; M. Smith, \$1.00; Mrs. Thomas, \$1.00; W. D. Pearce, \$1.00; A. D. Pearce, \$1.00; J. E. Cook, \$1.00; Joe Smith, \$3.00; J. C. Boyd, \$2.00; Mr. Denness, \$1.00; A. C. Stevenson, 50c; G. Longworth, \$1.00; B. Dewar, \$1.00; R. C. Vaughan, 50c; Mr. Blackwell, 50c; H. Mulligan, 50c; W. Shepherd, \$1.00; W. E. Dunn, \$1.00; L. W. Jossey, \$1.00; D. Howard, 30c; J. Sener, 25c; J. Clossan, 50c.

Balance sheet of Sa. Porcupine Patriotic Society from August, 1916 to February, 1917:—

RECEIPTS	
Balance brought forward	\$ 47.68
Membership fees	13.00
Teas	46.31
Donations	10.00
Rebates—stovepipes sold	6.00
Subscriptions from Town	518.30
Subs. from Dome Mines	1343.65
Subscriptions from Dome Sunday School	3.20
	\$1988.14
DISBURSEMENTS	
Postage stamps	\$ 10.90
Laundry	7.77
Supplies	301.9

Expense	14.10
Stationery	2.90
L. W. Brown	1.35
Mrs. Thompson, supplies socks	150.00
British & Can. Red Cross	825.00
Secours National	300.00
Balance in hand	374.17
	\$1988.14

AGNES F. MURRAY, Treas.

**VALUE OF NATIONAL
SERVICE CARDS SHOWN**

Coal Situation and Other Transportation Difficulties May be Solved.

Those permanent "eritics" who imagine they show superiority by finding fault with anything and everything were "sure" that people would not generally sign the National Service Cards sent out in Canada by the National Service Board, and they were just as "sure" that even if the cards were signed they would be of no practical benefit in any way. Both ideas have been proven wrong. Fully eighty per cent. of the cards have been returned to Ottawa fully filled in, and already one practical use has been found for the information thus secured.

Indeed, it may now be safely said that the practical value of the manpower inventory is demonstrated. Already, a peremptory call to national service has been made.

Despatches from Ottawa say that the coal and other transportation difficulties have been traced largely to scarcity of locomotive engineers, round-house mechanics and other skilled labor. The names of many such men are available through the National Service cards which they have filled out, and Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Railway Commission, has now requisitioned several hundred men of these skilled trades through the National Service Board.

As soon as the call came, a special staff was immediately put to work at the National Service statistical branch to locate the men needed, from among those skilled in the trades required, and who are now occupied in other lines, but who had expressed a willingness to go back to their old occupations during the war, if needed in the service of the country.

Within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the call, the names of hundreds of men capable of solving the situation were in the hands of the railway Commission.

During the Kaiser's visit to Mitau two Russian airmen flew over the town and dropped a number of bombs.

Several French lighthouses have been equipped with lenses that enable their lights to be seen fifty or sixty miles at sea.

**Another Outline of Plan for
Settling Soldiers in North**

TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING STARTED. COMMUNITY PLAN TO BE FOLLOWED. SOLDIERS TO BE PAID WHILE CLEARING THEIR OWN LAND.

Perhaps in recent years no plan as important and as far-reaching in its possible effects has been proposed by any Government, as the Ontario Government's proposals regarding the settlement of returned soldiers on New Ontario farms. Certainly, the plan is bold enough and broad enough in its scope to warrant study and consideration from every possible angle. Its importance to the North Land can hardly be overestimated, and for this reason The Advance makes no apology for recurring references to the scheme nor for the publication of articles from other newspapers on the question. The following article appeared in a recent issue of The Toronto News:—

"Soldiers who wish to take up farming will be sent to the agricultural training depot now being established in connection with the Government Experimental Farm at Monteith, on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson is not waiting till after the war to get this school going. The lumber for the administration building and camp houses is already en route to Monteith, so that temporary accommodation for 30 or 40 men will be available before the spring is well advanced. The structures will be simple in design, but suitable for the purpose, with good sleeping accommodation, electric lights, an abundant water supply, shower baths, and modern sanitary conveniences. There will be good-sized living-rooms with fireplaces, reading matter, gramophones and other amusements for the evenings and off-days. At first the men will be provided with meals at Monteith boarding houses, but the permanent quarters will contain dining-room, kitchen and bakery.

"As indicated by the memorandum which Sir Robert Borden is taking to England, it is proposed by Mr. Ferguson that as soon as the first 20 or 30 soldiers have had a sufficient initiation into Northern Ontario methods and conditions as demonstrated at the Monteith Experimental Farm, they will be taken along the National Transcontinental Railway to a suitable block of fertile land, where the first community settlement of ex-soldiers will be started and built up under the direction of an experienced superintendent familiar with the country. From a central community house the size of the forest clearing will be gradually extended. As the soldiers become equal to the undertaking, they will be located upon 80-acre farms, so laid out that all the houses in the colony will stand upon 10-acre clearings in as close proximity as possible to one another.

"As noted in Mr. Ferguson's memorandum, each settler will get his 80-acre farm, with 10 cleared acres, free of charge. From the time he began his training at the Monteith school he will have been in receipt of reasonable wages. He will now be supplied with the machinery, tools, live stock and poultry up to a maximum of \$500. He will get reasonable assistance in the erection of his house and barn, and these advances he will be allowed to repay in easy instalments extending over 20 years. No repayment will be asked for three years, and after

five years' residence the Crown will grant him a clear title to his land. Besides maintaining an adequate supply of horses and implements at community headquarters for common use by the colonists, the Government will see that all products, including pulpwood, are transported and marketed to the best advantage on the co-operative basis. There will also be co-operation in purchases for the needs of the colony. Good roads, church and school buildings, lectures, moving pictures and other contributions to the social life of the community will be furnished by the Government.

"As the first centralized colony proves a success, others will be opened. The scheme is so bold and aggressive in conception, and so carefully thought out, that it will doubtless be welcomed by thousands of soldiers and add materially to the population and development of the North. As further evidence of the Ontario Government's faith in the country, it is erecting a creamery at New Liskeard. The farmers of the district have agreed to furnish milk from a certain number of cows, and as soon as the project is self-supporting they will take it over and run it themselves. The same thing can be done at other points. New Ontario is one of the most prolific clover countries in the world and the Government is canvassing the farmers as to their individual requirements in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, which will be delivered in carloads and distributed on easy terms of payment. The confidence thus manifested by Mr. Hearst, Mr. Ferguson and their colleagues in the extensive region to the north is gratifying and significant. They are wise in getting the soldier settlement project well under way before the return of peace and the repatriation of the Expeditionary Force."

A CAVE OF GOLD ROCK

(From The Canadian Mining News.)

Mr. Webb, who has returned from the new gold discoveries on the last branch of the Montreal River, was greatly impressed with what he saw. He said he found an old Yukon prospector named Davidson living in a natural cave in the rock. The cave was 16 by 22 and the back and two sides were impregnated with free gold. Outside Mr. Webb took measurements from 40-100 feet in width and over half a mile in length. Several samples showed free gold. The vein occurs in some 40 to 100 feet wide, with gold in the sand and gravel for several miles surrounding the big discovery. He spent two weeks in the vicinity with a mining engineer from Houghton, Michigan, who agrees with him on the estimates. There is some after done there striking in the air from 20 to 30 feet. The lowest assays were \$14.70 and the highest \$250 a ton.

Twenty-seven samples of quartz were taken off of three claims and 26 of them showed free gold. The formation is similar to Porcupine.

A six-mile bore under James Peak, in the Rockies, will cut seventy-three miles of the transcontinental trip.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange) at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

The stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest in payment of any allotment made under any future war issue of Treasury Bonds or other like short date security.

The stock are for sale only.

The stock will be allowed to recognize the applications for the stock which bear the stamp.

Applications apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.