

# Mining Machinery

## PRE-WAR PRICES

- ONE—Five Stamp Mill weight of stamps 1050 lbs each, arranged for inside amalgamation, complete in every detail
- ONE—15" x 9" Blake Crusher, manganese fitted.
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### SUBJECTS EMPLOYING RETURNED SOLDIERS FOR FORESTRY WORK

Care Would Have to Be Shown That Only Capable Men Were Employed for "Protection" Purposes

A writer in the Government publication, "Conservation," suggests the employment of returned soldiers in forestry and forest fire protection work. The suggestion is good but care would need to be taken in its application in regard to forest fire protection work. The trouble in the past has been that men generally were not employed in this branch of the service for the one reason alone—their capability for the work. It must be remembered that to the people of the North Land the matter of Forest Fire Protection is a matter of life and death, and it would be folly to leave this work to returned soldiers unless they had the knowledge and experience requisite for the work. There are many avenues for employing returned soldiers without jeopardizing the lives of the people. In other forestry work many returned soldiers would fit in splendidly, but for fire protection purposes only the best men with knowledge and skill, should be engaged. It would be considered the height of folly to suggest "trying out" returned soldiers as doctores or railroad engineers, unless they had previous training or experience. It would be equally absurd to use them in the forest fire protection work unless they could be of service without endangering the lives of thousands through no fault of their own.

With the employment of returned soldiers in the pleasantest possible work at the highest possible pay and under the best possible conditions, The Advance is in heartiest accord and in general forestry work there may be a good field for such work. Below we publish the article from "Conservation," on the subject:—  
"In solving the problem of providing suitable employment for returned soldiers, the possibilities in forestry and fire protection work should not be overlooked. For many of these men, such work would be highly attractive. In carrying out a plan for the establishment of vocational schools for the training of returned soldiers, provisions should be made in some way for special courses of instruction in forestry work. Such courses should be of the most practical character, calculated to make the services of the men of great value to Dominion and provincial forestry and fire-protective organization, and to private timber owners as well. Technical forest schools are already in existence at Toronto, Quebec and Fredericton, and another is contemplated at Vancouver. It should be possible to secure the co-operation of these schools in the establishment of supplementary ranger schools, specializing primarily in the several classes of forest engineering work which would best fit the men for the practical duties with which they would be confronted in the lines of government or private employ. Another possibility is the establishment of such courses of instruction direct by the several governmental fire protective organizations, Dominion and provincial. Each of these should be able to provide employment for quite a number of returned soldiers, with great mutual advantage, providing the men are properly trained."

### EXTENSION IN QUEBEC OF FOREST PROTECTION

The completeness and efficiency of forest protection work in western Quebec is to be very greatly increased as a result of action decided upon at meetings of limit holders held in Ottawa, February 21 and 23. As a result of this decision, the territory of the Lower Ottawa Forest Protective Association is to be extended westward to cover the area between the Conlonge watershed and the western boundary of the province extending north to approximately the National Transcontinental Railway. The present territory of the Lower Ottawa Association covers the Lievre, Rouge, Gatineau and Conlonge watersheds, a total of 13,269 square miles. With the increased territory now to be added the area will be approximately 29,000 square miles. An adequate staff of fire rangers and inspectors will be provided under the supervision of the present manager, Mr. Arthur H. Graham. It is anticipated that a co-operative arrangement will be made with the Provincial Government providing for the patrol of unlicensed Crown lands, in addition to the large area of valuable timber limits now held under license.—C.L.

### COCHRANE MEETING DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF RURAL SCHOOLS

The problem of rural school education for the children of settlers and others in the district round about Cochrane was recently discussed at a meeting at which there were representatives from many places concerned, including Archdeacon Woodall, W. J. Strothers and E. G. Poole from Porquois Junction; R. H. Clemes, District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, from Monteith; O. Thorikson, from Nahma; J. Young and J. Reid, from Brower; John Christensen, from Mattice; Mr. R. A. Douglas, Matheson; and a large representation from the Town of Cochrane.

As the problem is of vital interest to the whole North Land, The Advance makes no apology for this reference to the matter, which is condensed from the press reports. Dr. Waugh, of the Dept. of Education, Toronto, was present at the meeting, and after hearing some of the speakers, he expressed the opinion that the need was more pressing and the difficulties more numerous than he had contemplated. He promised that he would try to arrange to spend a week in the North Land that he might visit the various settlements and thus get more definite and detailed information on which to work in connection with the making of regulations and the forming of plans to meet the problems.

Mr. W. S. Carter, acting mayor of the Town of Cochrane, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. The needs of many sections, and the burden and difficulties in many others was made plain. The difficulty in financing schools in some sections was of course suggested, and the other difficulty of securing teachers was also touched upon. The lack of accommodation was another point referred to.

Many propositions were suggested as to the best method of providing the necessary facilities, among them being a summer school in the various settlements covering a period of five or six months, bringing the children into Cochrane if some arrangement could be made with the Government Railway for transportation

### ONTARIO'S GOLD OUTPUT

The preliminary report by the Ontario Bureau of Mines shows in 1916 there was produced in Ontario 497,830 ounces of gold, worth \$10,339,259, an increase over 1915 of \$6,242 ounces, or \$1,837,868. The production according to localities or source is appended herewith:

	Ore milled		Recovery	
	Tons	Ounces	Value	per ton.
Porcupine	1,330,562	452,095	9,397,536	7 06
Kirkland Lake	39,865	33,951	702,761	17 63
Munro township	477	2,465	51,578	108 13
Long Lake	26,847	9,236	187,003	6 97
Dryden	.....	6	130	.....
Copper ores	.....	13	251	.....
Total	1,397,751	497,836	10,339,259	.....

The chief producers are given in the following table:

	Ore milled		Value
	Tons	Ounces	\$
Hollinger Consolidated	601,854	244,139	5,046,652
Dome Mines	444,900	103,809	2,142,939
McIntyre-Porcupine	120,191	46,744	1,022,909
Tough-Oakes	39,865	33,951	702,761
Porcupine Crown	51,273	27,887	575,725
Schumacher	46,463	10,844	224,157
McIntyre-Jupiter	15,484	8,710	180,044
Porcupine-Vipond	43,641	8,508	175,874

morning and evening to points along the line east and west of Cochrane, giving each school section several months' during the year, in which case on teacher would be able to look after a number of sections. The good features and the disadvantages in each case were pointed out and commented on by Mr. Waugh, who took a very deep interest in finding out as far as possible the exact situation.

Dr. Waugh expressed the fullest sympathy with the whole movement, stating that it was his great desire that EVERY child in the province should have the right opportunity for a good education. He dealt, however, at some length with the problem confronting the Department of Education in the matter of securing suitable teachers, and in this connection pointed out that at the present time the Government is establishing a normal training school at Port Arthur for the purpose of training young people to take up the work of teaching in the rural districts all through the northern portion of the province. He expressed the wish that the Fifth Class or the Two year course be given in the Cochrane Public School as this was equivalent to a High School education and would pass the pupils into the model schools. Dr. Waugh stated further that it was his desire to impress upon the government the im-

mediate need of a model school for Cochrane, similar to that now under way at Port Arthur, and while it might not be possible immediately to have the movement started he promised to do his utmost in this regard.

The inspection of schools was then dealt with by Dr. Waugh, following a few remarks from Mr. Clemes, who pointed out that the present system of school inspection is very inadequate, this district especially requiring an inspector to spend days where at present he only spends hours. Dr. Waugh was quite agreed that the present system was very far from meeting the requirements of the North Country. Several of the representatives present spoke in favor of the appointment of a Commission for the North Country, or a Commissioner who would have the immediate duty of seeing that every district was properly inspected and the needs of the rapidly growing districts kept monthly before the Department.

After the insight given him by this meeting it is to be trusted that Dr. Waugh will be able to impress upon the Education Department and the Government the needs and necessities and requirements of the North Land in the matter of educational facilities and from this impression that benefit and advantage will accrue to the national life and progress.

### Canadian Government Railways

Service to all points east and west via Cochrane.

#### "THE NATIONAL"

Toronto—Winnipeg

Leaves Cochrane Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:45 p.m. for Jacksonboro, Fauquier, Macpherson, Hearst, Grant, Smooth Rock Falls, Kowkash, Tashota, Armstrong, Graham, Minaki, arriving at Winnipeg Mon., Thurs., and Sat. at 4:30 p.m.

Returning leaves Winnipeg Sun., Tues., and Thurs., at 5:15 p.m. arriving at Cochrane 6:55 p.m., Mon., Wed., and Fri.

#### COCHRANE—QUEBEC

Leaves Cochrane Mon., Wed., and Fri. at 7:15 p.m. for Hughes, Low Bush, Makamik, O'Brien, Amos, Doucet, Parent, LaTouche, arriving at Quebec Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 7:00 p.m. Returning leaves Quebec Tue., Thurs., Sat. at 4:30 p.m., arriving Cochrane Wed., Fri., Sun. at 4:10 p.m. Observation, sleeper, diner, tourist, and colonist cars on all through trains.

#### LOCAL SERVICE.

Local trains leave Cochrane for all points west Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 4:15 p.m. Returning arrive Cochrane Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 11:45 a.m.

Local trains for all points east leave Cochrane Mon., Wed., and Fri., at 7:00 a.m. Returning arrive Cochrane Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 9:00 p.m.

For further information, time tables, etc., apply to local agent T. & N.O. or direct to

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