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QUEBEC STOPPING THE TRAFFIC IN BIG GAME.

The province of Quebec is taking active steps to protect game. For this purpose the commercial features of hunting game is being specially attacked. Last week it was announced from Quebec that caribou hunting in the Province of Quebec is prohibited for five years from February 1 next and the sale of moose and venison must cease for three years, under order-in-Council. Hon. J. E. Perrault announced that firm steps are being taken to conserve Quebec's game wealth. The province will be divided into eight districts with guards on patrol at all times. Wolves in the past have depleted the caribou population, but the caribou are beginning to appear in the Gaspé section near the New Brunswick line. They will be given five years to multiply and establish themselves. Moose and deer hunting will not be stopped, but commercialization of the hunt will be barred. During the past season, the Minister announced, 10,000 deer were killed in Quebec, and half of the carcasses were sold.

Kirkland Lake's liquor store opened on Monday.

PROSPECTORS ACTIVE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF STEELE

District North of Mace Lake on the C.N.R. East of Cochrane Receiving Attention

At the present time reports are to the effect that there is considerable prospecting activity in the township of Steele, which is north of the C.N.R. line east of Cochrane. The following is given as part of a letter from a prospector in regard to the district of Mace Lake, and it will be of general interest:—

"Prospectors are staking west as far as the Circle River. Practically the whole of Steele township between the second and fifth concessions has been staked. Important discoveries have been made. The formation is keewatin greenstone, in which intrusions of gabro diabase and Algoma granite occur. The favourable geology covers a length of about 28 miles from east to west. It resembles geological conditions in Rouyn.

"A wide body has been found on the Bailey claims, H. Carr Harris in charge, in which there is pyrrhotite which has been replaced to considerable extent by chalcopyrite, and also carrying some zinc as well as gold and silver values.

"The area carries different kinds of minerals. For instance, on the A. V. Duke claims there is a deposit 18 ft. in width which carries heavy molybdenite, as well as other mineral. A picked sample from this vein assayed \$120. On the Matheson claims, encouraging assays have been obtained in gold, silver and copper. The Adventure Syndicate is now building camps and is bringing in supplies with which to carry on work throughout the winter. Engineers representing Ontario and Quebec companies are quietly looking over the section, and are securing options on claims.

"This mineralized zone is only 4½ miles from Mace Lake, so that transportation is easy. There are four distinct zones of fracturing running east and west, and efforts are being made to connect the area up with that same belt on which Abana is situated on the Quebec side of the line."

Vancouver Sun:—The he-martys of old suffered a lot, but they never had to go shopping with a woman.

North Bay Nugget:—Lloyd George has been saying he earned more money in a few years of journalism than in seventeen years in office. Many a journalist, no doubt, could earn more money in a few years of office than in seventeen years of journalism. It all, of course, depends on the man.

CHRISTMAS TREE, DEC. 24, BY CORNISH SOCIAL CLUB.

The annual Christmas Tree of the Cornish Social Club will be held on Saturday evening of this week, Dec. 24th, commencing at 7.30 p.m. All members are asked to bring refreshments for the occasion. There will be a very happy time for the youngsters as the Cornish Social Club has a well-deserved reputation in doing well anything that is taken up. The Cornish Social Club has kindly invited the children at the C. A. S. Shelter to be the guests of the club for the occasion. Otherwise the Christmas Tree is for members and their children only.

ORIGIN OF TOYS GOES BACK BEFORE HISTORY

Style of Toys Follows the Fashions Largely of the Doings of Men and Women of the Time

Christmas is essentially the children's special season and so is the period when toys are pre-eminent in the public mind. At this Christmas time, something of the story of toys, may not be out of place.

Toys for children appear to be as old as the world itself. No doubt Adam and Eve fashioned toys from apples and fig-leaves for the little Adams and Eves to amuse themselves with. Perhaps Cain was given a crudely-fashioned serpent as a plaything, and from its ill-influence came the complexes that made his life a failure.

One writer on the subject points out that throughout the history of mankind the progress of invention and civilization has been mirrored in the playthings of children. Whatever the grown-ups did has been reflected in the toys of the little folks. Thus at the present time everything that is latest in the art of war and industry, even to aeroplanes and submarines, is reproduced on a tiny scale in Toyland. Tin soldiers, which at each Christmas season are mobilized by millions, are armed and uniformed according to up-to-date requirements. However, for educational purposes, troops and engines of war designed to illustrate great battles of the past, from Marathon to Waterloo, are also made. They have read historical value.

Like the youngsters of to-day, the children of antiquity had toy carts and other vehicles in miniature suitable for the nursery. Not long ago a toy chariot of ancient pattern was dug up on the slopes of the Acropolis, at Athens.

Babies born on the banks of the Nile in the days of the Pharaohs were kept amused with rattles that had bars of wire strung with ringing disks of metal. Some of them were made of porcelain, and were exquisite works of art.

The children of ancient Greece kept their toys in baskets especially made for the purpose. In one of the comedies of Plautus, a young woman, the heroine, is enabled to establish her identity by her possession of such a basket of playthings. Kidnapped as a child, she carefully preserved her toys, and recognition of them by her parents many years later gave them knowledge that she was their daughter.

Babies' rattles undoubtedly date far back in the prehistoric. The Greeks of old called them by a name signifying "producers of sleep," and most of them were of terra cotta modelled to represent animals or birds, hollowed to contain a little ball of metal. In the ruins of Pompeii have been found small hoops strung with metal balls and provided with handles; also pieces of wood with hinged tongues which must have made a noise agreeable to the infant.

Probably the doll is the most ancient of all playthings. One may well believe that in days long prehistoric, when our remote ancestors dwelt in caves and in pits dug in the ground and roofed over, fond mammas made doll babies for their little girls out of such materials as a stick and a scrap of fur.

Nearly all of the Noah's arks are made in Saxony. It is a household industry, whole families devoting their time in winter to the production of them. An individual family may have been occupied for generations in the marketing of ark animals.

The Sonneberg Valley turns out something like seventy-five million dolls every year. It is the birthplace of the papier-mache doll, the composition being a mixture of paper-pulp, flour, chalk and glue. The industry in that region dates back more than three centuries. Those who do not sell dolls make them; those who do neither are in the cradle. Dogs and goats haul cartloads of dressed and undressed dolls through the streets.

The Veterans Shops of Toronto, operated by disabled returned soldiers, have produced large quantities of toys of superior quality, some of them being works of art. Canada is also developing toy factories of her own along other commercial lines, and for quality and originality of design and beauty is more than holding up the standing of the Dominion for excellence. It is true that up to the present most of the toys sold in Canada fall into the department of imported articles, but as manufacturers pay more attention to these lines and the people develop greater pride in home products the Canadian toy industry will expand. This is a great country for buying toys and it may yet more fully supply its own requirements in this line.

THOMPSON-CADILLAC MINE TO INSTAL A NEW PLANT

Shareholders are Told at Annual Meeting of Plans for Active Development.

There are quite a number of shareholders of the Thompson-Cadillac Mine in Timmins and district and so there will be more than passing interest in the annual meeting of the company held at Toronto on Friday last. It was the first annual meeting, and the balance sheet showed that cash in bank amounted to \$43,969.10, for the period ending October 31st, 1927. The directors' report stated that since that time the financial position of the company had been further advanced by large payments on account of the purchase of shares. Buildings, plant and equipment were valued at \$5,393.71, mining properties at \$800,000, shafts and mine development at \$12,728.72 and prospecting, exploration, roads, etc., at \$11,104. Preliminary and organization expenses were reported at \$1,856. Accrued charges and payments amounted to \$915.74 and the value of the 1,126,578 shares issued, less discount, was shown at \$874,296.54.

At the meeting a new set of by-laws was confirmed as the former ones were in some cases contradictory. The chief change was an increase in the size of the board from five to seven. A total of 898,848 shares was represented in person or by proxy. The following were elected as directors for the ensuing year: J. A. McAndrew, A. J. Manley, J. A. Ferguson, E. J. Thompson, Fred B. Brown, R. S. Lea and E. S. Gordon.

It was announced by President J. A. McAndrew that the board had purchased a new and larger mining plant, which it was hoped would be in operation early in January when sinking of the No. 1 shaft to a depth of at least 300 feet would be commenced.

The No. 2 shaft had been sunk to a depth of fifty feet by hand, said Managing Director E. J. Thompson, and to 100 feet by the use of a small steam plant and a drill compressor. When the 85-foot level was reached the vein dipped south out of the shaft, but from this depth to that of 100 feet the workings were in schist material, which contained encouraging gold showings. Upon completion of the 100 feet of sinking and a sump, a cross-cut south was started and con-

ARLIE MARKS COMPANY FINISH ENGAGEMENT HERE.

After playing here for a full week at the New Empire theatre, with a new programme each evening the Arlie Marks Company left for Rouyn and other centres this week. The company also expects to play at Kapuskasing and other Northern towns. The Arlie Marks show this year is greatly strengthened over last season and has been playing to good houses and winning a large measure of popular approval. The company has a good stock of plays, wholesome and entertaining, as well as some very attractive vaudeville turns, including singing, dancing and patter.

continued for 15 feet to the hanging-wall of the vein, which then had a width of five feet with about seven feet of schist on the foot wall. A drive west on the vein for 17 feet was then made. The character of the vein and schist continued with varying widths of vein matter. The amount of free gold found continued as throughout the previous work, and the results obtained from this exploratory work were most encouraging.

Trenching and cross-trenching in the locality of No. 1 shaft, which had been sunk for a depth of 25 feet about 900 feet east of No. 2, had also been undertaken. In the cross-trench north heavy over-burden was encountered. At a distance of 100 feet north of No. 1 shaft another vein was cut, and the contact between porphyry and diabase located. Eight feet of well-schist material and quartz was found, a general sample from which over this width showed no free gold, but gold values of \$7 per ton upon assay.

Other properties of the company consisted of 440 acres in the Rouyn area and 550 acres in Malartic. Only the necessary work to keep the claims in good standing had been done, but neighbouring developments are being watched closely.

After the annual meeting a general meeting was held to authorize the transfer of the Quebec claims to a new company known as the Thompson-Cadillac Mining Company, Limited. It was explained that it had been found that the original company could not hold property in Quebec under its Ontario charter without the payment of a large sum of money, so the new incorporation had been authorized, with an authorized capitalization of \$20,000. All of the stock except the directors' qualifying shares were held by the Thompson Cadillac Mines.

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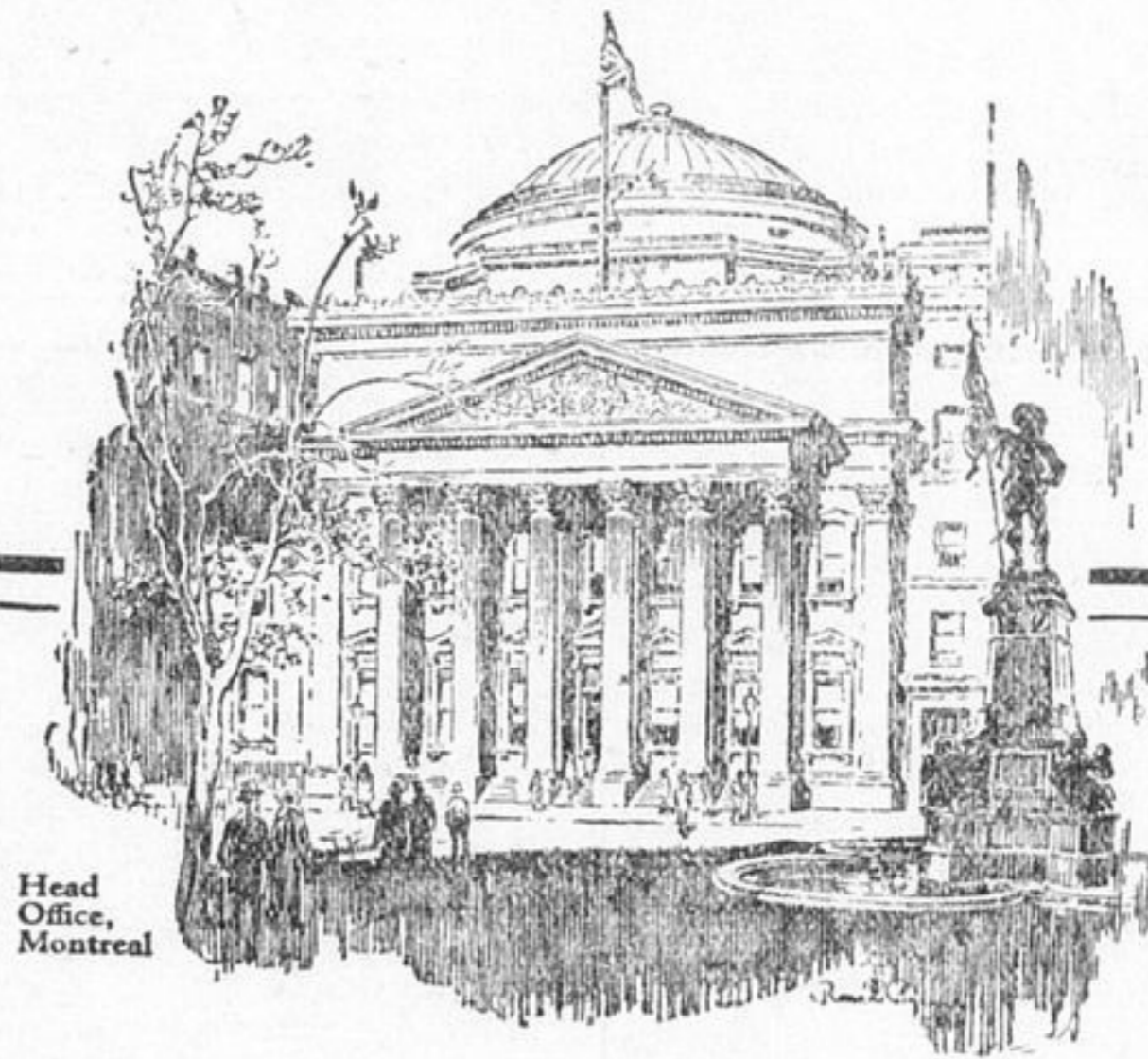
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BANK OF MONTREAL

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ASSETS and LIABILITIES

31st October, 1927

ASSETS

Cash on hand	\$ 88,953,211.33
Deposits with and notes and cheques of other Banks	67,874,632.37
Deposit with Central Gold Reserve	19,000,000.00
Call and Short loans on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	181,101,009.09
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	86,760,587.30
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	32,963,446.96
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,344,028.16
Quick Assets	\$481,996,915.21
Loans and Discounts and other Assets	325,795,696.73
Bank Premises	11,550,000.00
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit (as per contra)	12,206,355.96
Total Assets	\$831,548,967.90

LIABILITIES TO PUBLIC

Notes in circulation	45,760,677.50
Deposits	700,227,281.54
Letters of credit outstanding	12,206,355.96
Other liabilities	10,857,020.52
Total Liabilities to Public	\$769,051,335.52

Excess of Assets over Liabilities to Public \$ 62,497,632.38