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Greatest Find Since Discovery of Kirkland

Reports from Kirkland Lake indicate the greatest find since the discovery of the camp. New ore has been opened up at the 1000-ft. level at the Lake Shore Mine, extending to a length of at least 900 feet, and with average width of from 30 to 40 feet. The grade averages from \$18 to \$20 per ton.

St. John's Telegraph-Journal:—The action of the Alaska guides in protesting against the use of airplanes by sportsmen to reach remote hunting grounds on the plea that it constitutes a new and serious menace to wild life that was hitherto inaccessible except by pack trains but which through this agency can be brought within easy distance of the hunter to the ultimate extinction of the game itself, is one that deserves popular support.

FOREIGN-BORN TRYING TO LEARN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The evening vocational classes at the Timmins High School have proved of great value to many here of foreign birth who wish to perfect themselves in the English language. With a knowledge of the English language they will find it much easier to adapt themselves to the ways of this country and make greater progress. Accordingly, the result has been of double value, helping those with a lack of knowledge of English and, by making more useful citizens, helping the country. The evening vocational classes at Kirkland Lake have had a similar form of usefulness. In connection with this it may be noted that The Northern News last week made the following comment:—"Citizens of Kirkland Lake may be interested to know that among the residents of foreign birth in the township of Teek there are some 40 men and women who desire to make themselves better citizens by acquiring the English language. To meet this need the High School Board have, during the winter months, been conducting classes in the public school building. Recently a representative of The Northern News had the privilege of visiting the classes and seeing how the work was progressing. Several of the students were busy writing sentences on the blackboard and the balance of the class were asked where mistakes, if any, were. Others were asked to read from the school readers and explain what was meant by the stories thus read. The development of these pupils (most of them over 20 years of age) is remarkable. The Northern News was informed that some of the pupils a year ago could not read or write English. Today they can manage to read and understand the lessons in the second book of the public school."

Barrie Examiner:—Parliament has again declared against titles being given to Canadians for distinguished services. Why not go the whole way and make it against the law for colleges to confer honorary degrees? The principal is the same in both. One is quite as capable of abuse as the other.

Toronto Mail and Empire:—Ottawa is fairly burning up with indignation. Some Toronto newspaper writer has suggested that the name of the capital be changed to Paris because there are so many Paris-sites there. This referred to the civil servants who spend money freely.

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Rideau Hall COFFEE

IS VACUUM PACKED

AUTHORITIES TAKE STEPS TO GUARD AGAINST RABIES

Cases of Diseases Reported from Different Parts of Province. Authorities Ask Help of All to Prevent Trouble

The Department of Public Health recently called attention to some cases of rabies in dogs at Ottawa and at Wallaceburg, Ont. The department warns all of the necessity to guard against danger in the matter. It is pointed out that if people know the proper steps to take there is no particular danger to people from rabies. Further, there is no necessity for any spread of the disease, if people will only watch their dogs. Any dog suspected of having rabies should be kept tied up and under observation by a health official. The symptoms are plainly outlined by the authorities and no one should take any chance on any dog suffering from these symptoms. In this North Land where there are so many dogs very special attention should be given to the warning issued by the Health Department.

Rabies, or madness in dogs, is one of the oldest known diseases of animals and man in the world. It is always carried to the human being by who has been bitten, scratched or and through the spittle of the infected animal. Therefore, any person even licked by an animal suspected of being infected should at once report to a physician for Pasteur treatment, which is supplied free by the Ontario Department of Health. The treatment is an absolute cure for the infection in human beings, if proper precautions are taken in time. The period of incubation of the disease is from 14 days to eight months.

Any dog which suddenly develops vicious symptoms should be at once securely tied up, and kept under observation by a health official for 10 days. Other symptoms will develop rapidly if the animal is suffering from rabies and the dog will be dead before the end of the 10-day period. Dogs which suddenly develop vicious symptoms, even against their best friends should not be shot through the head, as examination of the brain of the animal is the best, and at present the most positive way of deciding whether its behavior has been caused by rabies. And the result of such examination provides the authorities with positive evidence upon which to take action. The head should be immediately sent to the Department of Public Health at Toronto for examination.

Rabies, hydrophobia or madness, first indicates its presence in a dog by a change in its habits; it becomes gloomy, restless and vicious; the restlessness increases; the animal snaps at everything and tears up and swallows unusual things; it shows an abnormal desire to drink water, with inability to swallow. The eyes are dull, the mouth continually open, and the animal has a characteristic high-toned bark. It becomes much excited in the presence of another dog and tries to attack it; gradually convulsions, paralysis and coma come on and death ensues.

There is, however, now-a-days no cause for getting excited over rabies for the person who has been bitten, scratched or licked by a dog, or other animal suspected of being mad, undergoes treatment at once. The Pasteur treatment has proved itself and has eliminated all danger of anyone unfortunate enough to be bitten or infected, dying from the dread disease.

HAILEYBURY HOCKEYIST SIGNS UP WITH MAROONS

The Haileyburian last week says:—"Lawrence 'Baldy' Northcott, of the local Senior N.O.H.A. sextette, has signed a contract with the Montreal Maroons, in the National Hockey League, and subbed with the team at Boston on Tuesday evening. He had turned out for practice with the Maple Leafs in Toronto a couple of times last week, and looked mighty good, but Conny Smythe had plenty of forwards and did not sign the local star. He offered Baldy a contract which was not accepted. Northcott was the outstanding player on the local team during the past winter, and it was no secret that he had ambitions to try the pro game. He was aided in his efforts by Coach Jamieson, who accompanied him to Toronto for his debut. 'Baldy' has everything to make him an outstanding star in the moneyed ranks, except experience, and with a season or two under Eddie Gerard, his friends here expect to see him blossom into a star of the first order. 'Baldy' made a real hit with hockey fans here and throughout the district during the winter, and they will all wish him every success in his new venture."

PRESENT AGE TO BE KNOWN AS THE PROSPECTOR'S AGE

The Prospector Will be the Outstanding Figure of This Era in Canadian History, Says Writer

In future years the present era will be looked back upon as the "Prospecting Age" in Canada. The principal figure emerging from the times will be that of the prospector. Actually, he dominates the scene to-day. It is his "hey day." The sun is really shining for him, and he is not missing his harvest.

In the development of Canada's mining drama there are three important actors. These are the prospector, the engineer and the financier. They are co-stars, indispensable to each other and to the successful running of the show. The prospector, by virtue of his role as the initiator of mining movements, is key man. The assistance he receives from science and finance is vital to his success, and it is significant that this is readily—even urgently—preferred in this day.

Canada may take a just pride in its prospectors as a class. The history of mining in any country cannot show a finer group. The territorial features and the climate of Canada offer no attractions to weaklings in any profession. Peculiarly does this apply to the business of finding mineral deposits in our northern latitudes.

Apart from the physical qualities of strength and hardihood essential to prospecting in this country, the moral requisites of courage and perseverance loom large. These our native prospectors possess in large measure. Not only have they skill, but integrity and a fine sense of fair play.

There is a glamour about prospecting and about the men who follow it—and rightly so. These men are not mere artisans, skilled though they be in their profession. They are pre-eminently the pathfinders and leaders of forlorn hopes. They venture into the wilderness to pit their skill, imagination and courage against the silent bush. They search with painstaking care a vast and oftentimes sullen country. They read the rocks on their routes as the city man reads his paper on the way to work. They halt and scrape and dig where nature gives the hint. Here is no prosaic task of putting brick upon brick or filling a barrow with sand, adding a column of figures or punching a machine.

Prospecting and prospectors have their ups and downs. In recent years there has been a notable tendency to call science to the assistance of the searchers for mineral deposits. Casual observers once read into the movement the doom of the old-time prospector. It did not materialize. He is more in demand than ever, and very much alive. The elaborate electrical and other prospecting contrivances were found to have their definite limitations. It remained for the skilled old-timer, pushing off into the bush with a partner, to bring to light finds of importance.

The hum of the aeroplane was heard in the land. The bark of the "kicker" was added to the mechanical racket. The dip needle dipped and the prospector prospected. The sum of it was that the moss-scratching expert came home with the prize. He used the powered transportation to carry it.

A ready acceptance of aid from modern science is characteristic of the prospector of today. He can use it, but not it him. That intangible asset of his, knowledge of formation and economic values, cannot be transmitted to any machine—and he knows it. Many an engineer, scouting with a prospector, has been surprised to learn the degree of geological knowledge possessed by the latter. Technical terminology has no terrors for him, adding little, if at all, to his sixth sense of values. The engineer, called in to render a verdict upon a find and to fulfil his essential function in the scheme of things, has rarely been able to make a find of commercial importance himself. This fact, admitted for years, has been the subject of much speculative comment. There appears little danger of the prospector being ousted by science in any of its branches or its applications. To him is allotted the task of making finds, to others the job of scientific exploitation and financing.

Canadian prospectors today have, without question, the greatest and most promising field in the world to work. They are well equipped and well backed. Truly, a man with a good find on his hands has a path beaten to his door. There is a general and deserved recognition of the prospector's part in the opening up of the pre-Cambrian shield and the plundering of its riches. These pri-

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS FIND NEWS HARD TO GET

Two little items in the correspondence columns of The New Liskeard Speaker suggest how many difficulties country correspondents have in securing a budget of news every week.

The first item is from this correspondent at Uno Park who presents the following apology:—"Enquirers from near and far who have been asking for an explanation of the absence of Uno Park news will please accept our apologies for the long silence. The only reason we have to offer is that nothing very startling outside of sunrise, sunset and change of the moon, has happened in this vicinity of late and we are not clever enough to manufacture news out of nothing."

The Wawbewa correspondent has the same sort of complaint but does not make an excuse of it, but rather turns it into a sort of prose poem of fancy, as follows:—"There is not much news around here except that the pencil has made quite a number of pointed remarks about the sponge being soaked all day and the waste basket being full. The scissors are cutting up and the paper weight is trying to hold them down, while the paste is sticking around to see the stamps get a good licking. The ink's well but appears to be blue, and the calendar is looking fresher after having had a month off. I don't know if the man in the moon got a permit or not, but the moon was full last week."

Throughout all operations head office has kept constantly in touch, by means of airplanes and radio, with its many forces far afield in country where communication hitherto has been unknown.

Its operations are organized into two branches, namely Aerial Operations and Field Exploration, both working directly under the president and managing-director. Aerial operations is divided into four sections comprising the various fronts on which the company is working. Field work is handled by two offices, one at The Pas and the other at Sioux Lookout. Every effort of the company is centrally directed and in this way highest efficiency is possible with little waste effort and remarkable speed in covering ground favourable for prospecting.

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—The Northern News.

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Rheumatism Crippled English Girl

But Gin Pills soon brought relief

A stranger in a strange land, only nine months out from England and six of these a cripple with Rheumatism. No wonder Miss Florence Hallett was despondent. Writing from Ottawa she sums up in a few sentences those dreary, painful months—three doctors, a foot specialist, a month in hospital, then work again when she "should have been in bed."

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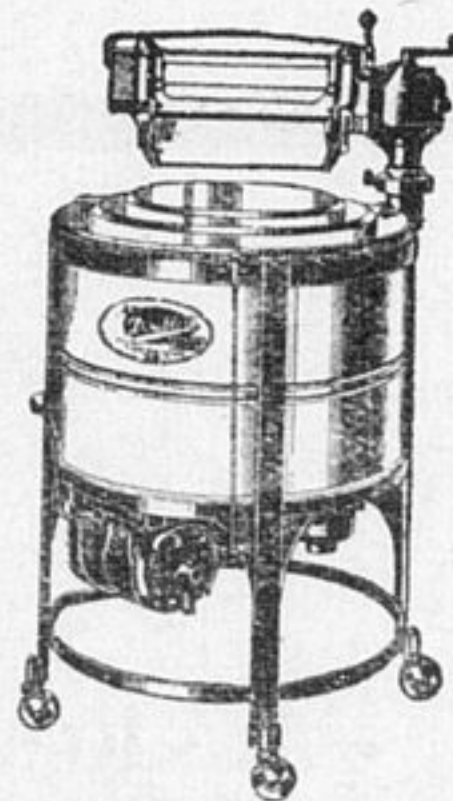
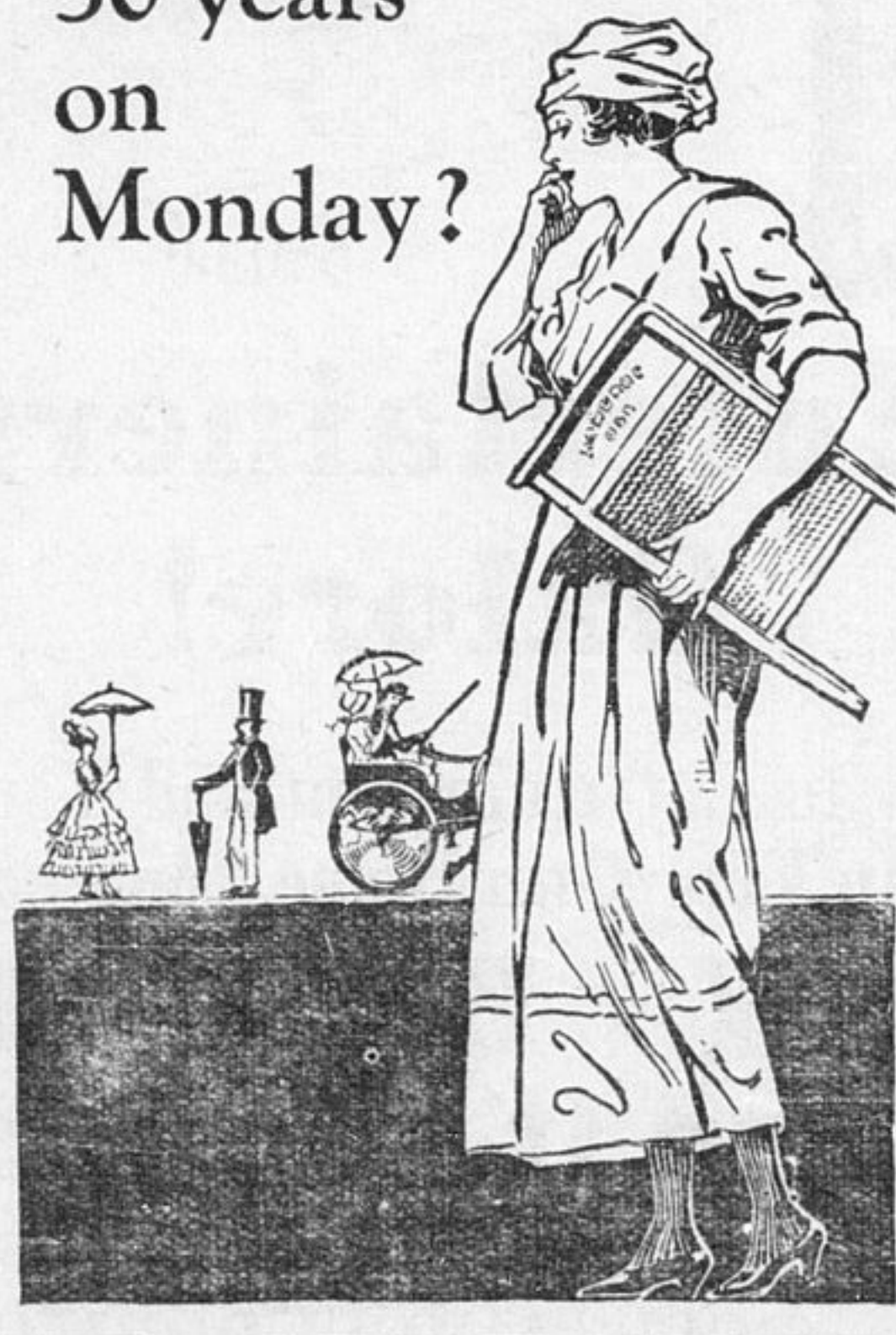
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