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If you want to be free of the intolerable itching and burning pain—if you want your skin clear of unsightly inflammation—use "Sootha-Salva". This prescription of a famous physician soothes the irritated surfaces—destroys the germs which are causing the disease—and quickly clears the skin of every trace of Eczema. 50¢ at all druggists. It costs you nothing if you do not benefit. After using two boxes of "Sootha-Salva", if you are not satisfied, just return the empty tins to Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont., and we will refund your money.

BABIES NEED DIFFERENT SCALES TO WHAT FISH DO

The following little story, "believe it or not," is from the front page of that truth-telling Toronto newspaper, The Mail and Empire:—

A visitor at an hotel in a fishing village gave birth to a baby. The proud mother was anxious to have it weighed. The only scales available were those used by the proprietor to weigh the fishing catches of his guests. When the infant was weighed the scales registered 48 lbs.

Victoria Times: The reason some men disappear is that there's no place like home.

SAWDUST BECOMING LESS OF WASTE MATERIAL NOW

Sawdust Burner Being Used With Increasing Success in Many Households Near Sawmills

Anything that eliminates waste material in any industry is of importance and deserves every encouragement. It is in brief a fine form of the creation of new wealth. On more than one occasion the late John Vanier, of Iroquois Falls, urged further study and investigation to reduce to the minimum the wastage, so called, from all forest products industries. In this line there should be very general interest in what The Timberman, a trade paper, has to say in regard to the growing use of sawdust. The Timberman in a recent issue had the following:—

"From rather humble beginnings a few years ago, the sawdust burner has emerged as a full-fledged and perfected house-heating unit, with a permanent place in the field of heating and ventilating. At the same time it has created a profitable sideline for the sawmill owner, willing to make the relatively small investment required to salvage a goodly portion on the waste which formerly found its way into the burner.

"The business of sawdust collection and distribution to household users is still in its infancy and still involves a number of problems which will have to be solved. Sawdust burning must be confined, of course to the immediate environs of a sawmill community, or at least not to exceed 100 miles from source of supply, which is about the maximum shipping limit of any wood fuel.

"The market for sawdust, thus far, is seasonal with a heavy peak demand in the winter months and a light demand during spring and summer months. The problem of storage is involved in any business of this type, but in many cases it should be possible to save accumulations of sawdust by bulk piling and to store up slabs for rehogging during the winter season. The material is best stored in the form of slabs, since sawdust in pile loses its thermal efficiency rapidly after six months.

"The sawdust and hog fuel burner is here to stay. There are now more than 4,000 burners in Portland and 3,000 in Seattle with the number increasing steadily each month. More than 275 units 200 feet each, of sawdust and hog fuel are burned daily in Portland dur-

Temiskaming Scene of First Prospecting in the Dominion

Coignac Took French Explorer to Wright Lead Mines, Now Owned by Timmins-McMartin Interests. First Recorded Prospecting Expedition in Canada was in 1686. Some Interesting Sidelights.

No one to-day questions the importance of mining in Canada, but it is not so many years ago since the mining industry was of little interest in Canada. Prospecting, of course, has to precede mining, and while facts and figures as to the first mining work in this or that line are quite frequent, the history of prospecting is by no means so accurately detailed. Accordingly among all interested in mining there will be general gratitude felt for the work of The Northern Miner in a recent issue in giving a detailed sketch of much interest and value in regard to what is believed to be the first prospecting expedition duly recorded in reference to the Dominion of Canada. The article should interest a wider circle even than those concerned with mining. Prospectors, and those interested in prospectors, should be interested especially, and all who have interest in the history and progress of their country should find the article of value and well worth attention.

As a matter well worth record, The Advance gives herewith in full the article from The Northern Miner in reference to the first-recorded prospecting expedition in Canada:—

"It was snowing on the morning of May 12th, 1686, at Mattawa, but the evening was fine. It seems a long way to go back for a weather report but the fact is of historical interest at least, for the reason that Sieur de Troyes reported the conditions at the point and time noted, whilst on his way to visit the Wright Mine, in Duhamel township, Quebec, across the lake from

the winter months. At an average delivered price of \$4.50 a unit, the people of Portland are spending more than \$1,200 a day for sawdust and hog fuel during the winter months. These figures represent only a small percentage of the total figures for sawdust and hog fuel consumed in the Pacific Northwest.

"Few people realize the heat value of sawdust and hog fuel. A unit of this fuel, at an average delivered cost of \$4.50, is equal to a ton of coal at \$8 to \$14 a ton."

Halleybury. "As the first recorded prospecting expedition, de Troyes' search contrasts so strongly with present day scope of effort and method of attack that details of his trip up from the Ottawa and his subsequent experiences in Lake Temiskaming are worth repeating.

"Sieur de Troyes' journey, beginning in the month of March, 1686, and lasting until the latter part of May, in which period he voyaged the Ottawa River from Montreal to the east shore of Lake Temiskaming, would take about three hours by modern methods of travel. He could not have taken his 100 men, but he would not have needed such a crew.

"The French explorer had other objects besides that of finding the Wright lead mine, but prospecting was in his programme. One Coignac, a native of the big lake, claimed to know of the existence of the mine. He was the first man to attempt to interest outside capital in the mineral exploitation of Temiskaming district. He took de Troyes in his canoe and after some difficulty led him to the mine.

"Here is the explorer's description of the location. It may interest present day prospectors to note the vagueness of his directions and to speculate upon the difficulty anyone would have had in trying to follow his trail. He says: "May 24—A very heavy wind all day, accompanied by rain; but Coignac, who had revived his memories of the area, assured me that he now knew where he was and that the mine was very close. I embarked in a canoe with him, I taking bow and he steering. We did not quit our search, although the weather was very bad. We found the mine; actually it is situated to the east and west on the borders of the lake, west of the rock in the form of a half circle that is 50 feet from the water's edge, about ten feet above water level and 100 feet deep, having no earth on it and losing itself under a mountain covered with rock. We extracted a few small pieces with great difficulty and returned to camp." Grab samples!

"Coignac, the prospector and de Troyes the consulting engineer, had they decided to go up what is now Mill Creek which debouches on the west side of the big lake a mile south of Halleybury town limits, would have had three miles to go to reach the greatest concentration of native silver ever found in the world. They would not have had to sink any test pits; the white metal was all but exposed to the sun in a dozen places. It was not until 319 years later that McKinley, Darragh and Larose uncovered the great riches ground around a little lake which was part of a route the Indians used for centuries in passing from Temagami to Temiskaming Lake.

"Details of the French explorer's trip include his arrival at Mattawa and the difficulty of forcing his way up the rapids and falls of the Ottawa to the big lake, he says:

"May 12th—We reached 'Mattawan' which signifies in Indian 'Fork of the Rivers' one being to the southwest (now the Mattawa River) and the other the Ottawa, to the north. It had snowed in the morning but the evening was fine.

"May 13th—It snowed and rained all day. Monsieur d'Hyberville arrived and told me he had waited uselessly for two days for the canoes I had sent him. I was very suspicious of the Indians. I got a cross erected on the point of the Fork."

"May 15th—We could not get started before sunrise owing to the amount of portaging we had to do in cold water. Having made three portages we camped one league higher than the first. One of our canoes was broken in pieces. I got into the canoe of the captain of guides and Indian who knew the way perfectly. I hired him at Mattawan.

"May 16th—We were camped eight leagues from Mattawan. The way is very bad.

"May 17th—We went on again and passed the 'Long Sault' which is two leagues long and is very difficult on account of heavy current. We had to pole it all the way and dragged the canoes five or six times. Some canoes were damaged.

"May 18th—Arrived at the post of La Compagnie du Nord which is located on an island in Lake Temiskaming, lying between two rapids proceeding from a little river called 'Matabec Chouan' (Matabitchouan of present day).

"May 19th—This day was spent in transacting the business of the fur trading with the Indians, exchanging the heavy canoes for lighter ones.

"May 22nd It rained a part of the day; this did not stop up from going to visit a mine six leagues from the post. I gave orders to Sieur de Ste. Helene whom I left to settle the business affairs to join me the next day with the balance of the staff. Two leagues from the post I met a party of Indians and traded a small canoe which I made use of the balance of the journey and for my trip to Quebec.

"May 24th—This was the day of the discovery of the mine under the guidance of Coignac."

The Wright lead mine got its name from one E. V. Wright, of Ottawa, who had a timber concession covering part of what is now Duhamel township about the year 1850. He accidentally chipped off a bit of the ore with his boot calks and took it to Ottawa, where it lay on his desk for 20 years. One

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day it occurred to him to have the sample assayed; the result was interesting. About 1870 Mr. Wright interested two other men and they came to the site of the discovery, sunk a pit and removed about ten tons of ore. A second shipment was later put on a raft which was broken up in Deux Rivières Rapids.

Fifteen years elapsed without action. In 1885 George Goodwin and G. P. Brophy financed the sinking of a shaft to 60 feet and the installation of some machinery, including a small mill. This plant was burned. In 1890 Robert Chapin, of the Ingersoll Rock Drill Company, bought the property and made an option payment. He deepened the shaft, did considerable lateral work and accumulated quite a tonnage of concentrates from a 50-ton mill.

The property later reverted to Wright who sold it to Petroleum Oil Trust of London in 1895. The shaft was again deepened and lateral work removed a considerable tonnage of ore, which was put through the mill and concentrates shipped to Wales. The buildings erected by this company still stand.

"A few years ago the property was

bought by the Timmins-McMartin interest and they still own it. In 1925 the underground workings were de-watered and a thorough examination was made. H. C. Cook of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa, examined the property in the same year and reported on its main features. It is deduced from his report that the deposit has little economic importance.

"As the first recorded prospecting in Canada Sieur de Troyes' visit lends a romantic interest to the Wright Mine. It may be just possible that his brief examination and terse description were all the property deserved; it would appear so, in the light of history. It would be interesting, just the same, to have Coignac's comments on the subject."

PROBLEM IN ADDITION

Hard-Boiled Little Girl: Gimme one ticket, an' make it snappy. Ticket Girl: But, honey, there are two of you; how about the other little girl with you? H. B. L. G.: Aw, ain't we half sisters? Add dat up.—W. Va. Moonshine

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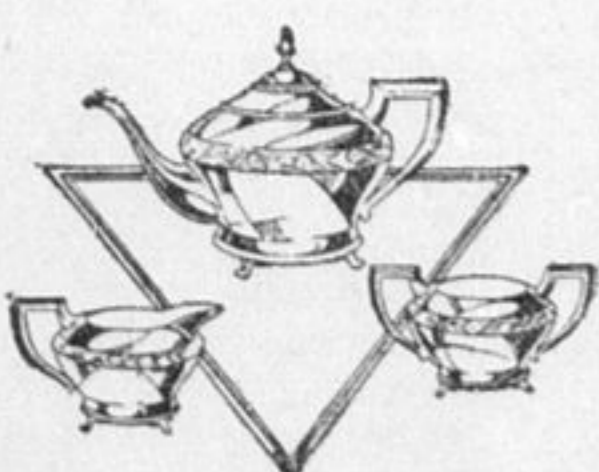
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