

## DOMESTIC SCHOOL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

Standing of the Pupils in the Various Classes at the Dome School for the Month of September, 1930.

The following is the Dome school report for September:—

Senior Fourth Class—Marcella J. Lynch, principal—Orry Costain, Annie MacPhail, Joseph Baker, Dick Stone, Catherin MacPhail, Arnold McGinn, Joe Mitchell, Roddy MacPhail.

Junior Fourth Class—Hattie Baker, Viola Dickson, Vivian McCaffrey, Beatrice Spiers, Frank Parson, Edmund Richardson, Elsie Armstrong, Alex McGinn, Stanley Millions, Helen Spjuth, Ruth Doran, Tom Webb, Neil Pirie, Billie Millions.

Room 3—Senior Third Class—M. E. Watson, teacher—Betty Jordan (H), Arthur Moyle (H), Marjorie Costain (H), Mary Shumliak and Joyce Hughes equal; Annie Cartonick and Gordon Lawrie (equal); Donald Pecore.

Junior Third—Louis Actis (H), Buddy Spjuth (H), Buddy Robertson, Mary Curtis, Harry Bonnasuk, Irene Brown, Basil Libby, Betty Mitchell, Lee Lawrie, Jack Burke, Lloyd Doran and Johnnie Shumliak, equal; Albert Keates.

Senior Second—Patsy Uren (H), Jimmie Murphy, Walter Peck, Reggie Libby, Jack Pecore, Richard Christie, Olive Dickson, Kenneth Harvey, Bobbie Rickward.

Second Class—A. M. Pace, teacher—Junior II—Laura Millions, Marjorie Spiers, Tom Brown, Billie Richardson, Elsie Parsons, Ralph Mitchell, Doris Woods, Marion Jordan, June Philbin, Reggie Butler, Kenneth Thomas, Iris Webb, Elizabeth Bonasuk, Teddy Spjuth, Tony Procopio.

Senior I—Thelma Brown, Jean Stringer, Agnes Robertson, Violet Hedges, Mary Donyluk, Stewart McGinn.

Junior I—Jim Curtis, Bobbie Millions, Doris McGinn, Billie Murphy, Donnie Lightbody, Jimmy Procopio, Oelia Donyluk, Ronnie Moyle, Fernleigh Uren, Alice Robertson.

Primary Room—V. Morris, teacher—Sr. Primer—Louise Kellow, Edna Frupp, Robert Richmond, Hubert Butler, Mildred Rickward, Dorothy Andrews, Grace Pirie, Maurice Thomas, June Countryman, Irene Banisuk, Doris Spjuth, Frances Harvey, Clarice Curtis, Carson Chevier.

Jr. Primer—Bobbie Doran, Shirley Burke, Tony Sgro, Nellie Bartasevick, Alga Banisuk, Gracie Richmond, Jackie Hocking, Leontina Didone, Silvanus Chevier.

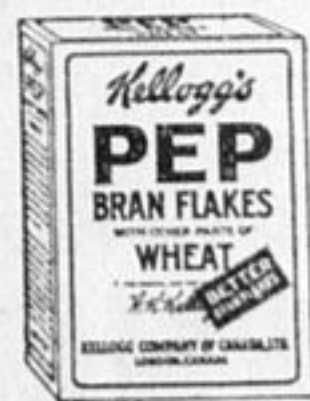
Primer A—Viola Lalonde, Nanette Christie, Elsie McDonald, Mike Baker, Joyce Eames, Billie Farrell, Jimmie Young, Gina Campagnola, Albert Bartasevick, Lawrence McGinn, Nick Reivegan, Benny Curtis, Betty Carbooy, Gladys Kellow, Dina Pellizzari.

### SAFEST FOR CHILDREN

(Bangor, Me., Commercial)  
A survey has proved conclusively that traffic accidents in which children figure decrease as playgrounds and summer camps increase. Communities and neighbourhoods most lacking in playgrounds most frequently witness the tragedy of a child ground to death under the wheels of a motor-truck or injured, often fatally, by a motor car.

Chicago Tribune—Federal government analysis of the bluish Hippocrene which has been puzzling and paralyzing the dry countryside and the fairest villages of the plain discloses that the potent element is one of the constituents of vanilla. Its presence in the fake Jamaica ginger with which the more ardent dries of Kansas, Georgia, Alabama and other tea-total states made merry Saturday nights and on their birthdays accounted for the deleteriousness and possibly for the delights in the drink. It explained why some of the more prominent dry townsmen haven't been able to get about to fetch and carry washings for their wives and why many of the sturdy yeomanry haven't been picking potatoes and cotton. After a few shots of the fake ginger they can't lift their feet.

### Remember



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## AMENDMENTS NECESSARY IN THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

Act Should Treat All Canadians Alike, and Apply to All Provinces. Need for Increase in Amount and, Perhaps, Reduction in Age Limit.

The sooner the Dominion Government assumes the paying of the full amount of Old Age Pensions the better. The present Government is committed to such a policy and it seems to be fair one. While the Government is about it, the act might well be amended to remedy one or two other defects that appear to be inherent in the basis on which the present legislation is founded. For instance, there is a general demand that the pensions be payable before the age of seventy. With present industrial conditions it would appear that sixty-five years is an advanced enough age at which to limit the beginning of pensions. At least it might be possible to provide that in especially needy and worthy cases the pension might commence before seventy years of age. Another important point, of course, is the amount of the pension. There is a general impression that twenty dollars a month is not enough. It is true enough that it is better than nothing as the Liberal party politicians argued on the election platform during the campaign of 1925. It seems equally true as the Conservative party politicians maintained in the same campaign that the amount is inadequate for the needs of the case. Still further it may well be held, without thought of politics that if there are to be old age pensions at all, they should be pensions in fact, as well as in name. The present plan is scarcely deserving of the name of pension. An old man or woman who has saved a little money, though that amount may be inadequate for their needs is deprived in whole or in part of the results of the thrift they have been able to practice. It does seem that it would greatly simplify matters and make for greater justice and helpfulness, if the old age pension were a real pension and accordingly all reaching the age prescribed were entitled to it irrespective of whether they had a little money or not.

For the present it may be said that the most pressing requirement is for the Dominion to assume the paying of the whole amount of the pension. The present system results in great injustice and much hardship. With Ontario paying half of the pensions payable in this province, and Quebec not adopting the pensions plan, scores of cases arise in this district that mean hardship for the applicants. The law requires that the applicant must reside for at least five years in Canada before the pension can be granted, and, in addition, for every year less than twenty spent in Ontario a dollar a month is deducted from the pension. For instance, if the applicant though born in Canada and spending all his or her life here, has resided in Quebec until six or seven years ago, then he or she receives only thirteen or fourteen dollars a month instead of the nominal twenty. And this, despite the fact of the applicant's complete Canadianism, and the further fact that the move to Ontario was made without any thought of securing the pension but simply in the course of affairs.

The Old Age Pension Board for the District of Cochrane has been under the impression that in cases where an applicant had come from a province where the pensions were not in force, the monthly amount would at least increase year after year. The thought was that a man here for five years from Quebec, for instance, would receive this year five dollars per month, but next year he would be paid six dollars per month and the following year seven dollars per month, and so on. It appears now that this seemingly logical deduction is not in accordance with the facts. A communication from the Old Age Pensions Board of Ontario recently referred to an enquiry on this point. The letter says:—"The amount of pension allotted to applicants who have resided a number of years in a non-pensionable province will not be changed as the years pass by and the pension will remain as originally granted until such time as the province from which they came adopts the Old Age Pensions Act. In view of the fact that the policy of the present Dominion Government will be to pay the full amount of the pensions from the Federal treasury, there is no doubt the Act will be brought into force in every part of the Dominion and those pensioners who are now receiving only a portion of the maximum amount will then be eligible for the full pension."

As the regulations of the Old Age Pensions Act in such matters as these are all contingent on Dominion legislation, the sooner the Dominion Old Age Act is amended or re-constructed the better.

### SPECIES OF CROCUS NEEDS NEITHER EARTH OR WATER

S. Lees this week gave The Advance a specimen bulb in bloom of a type of crocus that is somewhat unusual. Mr. Lees has a number of these bulbs, and he says that they need neither earth nor water. Some of the ones he has are simply lying in a saucer. The Advance specimen is in the top off a mullage bottle. The bulbs come out in blossom and then the blossom dies. That, however, is not a good time to throw away the bulb, for the crocus will bloom again and again. The flowers are of a light purple shade, and the oddity of the bulb in growing and blooming with neither earth nor water to feed upon is quite interesting.

### PLANS UNDER WAY FOR NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT ROUYN

It is understood that plans are under way at present for the building of a new Masonic temple to serve the needs of the Order members in Rouyn and Noranda. It is said that the plans are to build the new Masonic temple near the boundary of the two towns so that it will serve both Rouyn and Noranda.

### CROPS AND THE WEATHER IN THE NORTH COUNTRY

In commenting last week on an item appearing in the previous week's issue of The Advance, The New Liskeard speaker last week said:—"Although there may have been slight frosts in Temiskaming since seeding last spring, there certainly have been no frosts to injure grain crops, nor have we heard that any tender vine crops were injured by frost in New Liskeard. At time of writing, September 30, tomatoes are ripening in the gardens, and bean stalks are quite green. All sorts of tender vine crops did well here this season. Now, we do not say such good results need be expected here every year, because we do not always have such good luck. The writer had a fine patch of corn one August which he figured would be fit for use in two days. During the night following his predictions, the corn was destroyed by frost. However, such mishaps are not peculiar to Temiskaming. On one occasion while visiting in Fort William on 30th of September, frost killed all the corn from that city south as far as Toronto. Tender crops ripen as a rule in Temiskaming, but there is more risk here than in Southern Ontario. Local growers commenced selling strawberries here early in July, and are still selling the "ever-bearing" kind."

### WOMAN BADLY INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT NEAR ROUYN

Despatches from Noranda last week said that Mrs. Ed Poirer, of Cobalt is in the Noranda hospital seriously injured as the result of an automobile accident which occurred on the highway between Rouyn and North Temiskaming, about fifty miles south of Rouyn. It is believed that Mrs. Poirer has a fractured skull.

The accident occurred when a Ford touring car, driven by Charles Longevin, of North Temiskaming, the father of the injured woman broke a wheel while rounding a curve hurling the car into the ditch. Rose, the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Poirer, who was the only other occupant was injured about the legs, but was taken home after receiving medical treatment. Mr. Longevin was not injured.

Mrs. Poirer, who had accepted the invitation of her father to visit relatives in Rouyn, has been a resident of Cobalt for a number of years.

The machine was a total wreck. Thrown against an outcropping of rock hardly a part of the car remained intact. No attempt will be made to salvage it.

Huntingdon Gleaner—A boy with a taste for stories assumed responsibility for a note in a tin can found floating in the water at St. Petersburg, Florida, that was believed to have been a distress message from the crew of the mystery ship, Commodore of Philadelphia, that disappeared 30 years ago. Charles M. Raphum, 11 years old, said that on Labor Day he wrote the note purporting to be from the wrecked ship Commodore, and sent it afloat in a can which he found on the shores of Tampa Bay. Charles said he got the name out of a library book.

### T. & N. O. TAKING ACTION AGAINST STEALING RIDES

One hundred and thirty-one arrests were made in the months of July, August and September for stealing rides on the T. & N. O. The T. & N. O. Railway has never been as active in this line as other railroads, but conditions became such this year that action had to be taken, so the railway's police department set out to clean up the situation. The stealing of rides on the railways does not end with the simple matter of defrauding the railway out of fares; the practice is accompanied by damage to railway property in various ways and also by the breaking into of freight cars, stations, etc., by the free travellers. The Canadian National Railway was also easy on the travellers last year but this year were forced to get busy in self-defence. The C.P.R. had about 900 persons arrested this year for stealing rides on trains in the North Bay district. Some years ago the railways in Canada had to combine to eliminate the free traveller, on account of the loss and damage from this source. A number of men were employed steadily at certain strategic points and the free travellers were picked up by the score. Continued action in this line, together with some measure of return to prosperity, resulted in a practically complete discontinuance of this mode of travel without the formality of securing tickets or paying fares. No doubt the present activity to curb stealing rides on the railways will result somewhat similarly. The activity recently on the T. & N. O. has greatly reduced the stealing of rides on this line, though some of it still goes on, especially out of Cochrane, where a number find it necessary to transfer from the C.P.R. "side-door pullmans" to the T. & N. O. "fresh air sleeping cars."

Toronto Globe—An American scientist, returned from South America, believes that he has a clue to the existence of a tribe of white Indians, and intends to return next year to find them. If there is anything that the world is in no pressing need of at the present time it is more Indians, especially white Indians.

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### Announces

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Its low non-productive overhead, its elimination of borrowed capital, and remarkably foresighted manufacturing alone enable Nash to offer so much for so little. The unique example in value-giving thus provided

the industry was planned last November. At that time, C. W. Nash and the strong group of executives surrounding him, clearly foresaw present conditions. They at once began to design cars affording value so great, so unmistakable, as to overcome all buying reluctance.

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Compare what is probably the most remarkable achievement of Nash in greater value-giving—the New Six—with the Single Six it succeeds. The New Six offers a multitude of superiorities—at prices which range from \$205 to \$180 below the prices of the Single Six.			
Body Style	The New Six W. B. 114½"	Last Year's Six W. B. 114½"	Price Difference
Sedan (4-door)	\$1090	\$1295	—\$205
Coupe	\$1025	\$1210	—\$185
Coupe (rumbled seat)	\$1060	\$1260	—\$200
Sedan (2-door)	\$1025	\$1205	—\$180
Compare the New Eight-70 with its two additional cylinders, its longer wheelbase, its larger, more luxurious body, with the six-cylinder car it replaces. Then consider the remarkable fact that there is actually a basic price differential in favor of the new Eight!			
Body Style	The New Eight-70 W. B. 116½"	Last Year's Six W. B. 114½"	Price Difference
Sedan (4-door)	\$1280	\$1295	—\$15
Coupe	\$1215	\$1210	+\$5
Coupe (rumbled seat)	\$1255	\$1260	—\$5
Special Sedan (4-door)	\$1230		
Compare the New Twin-Ignition Eight-80 with the 6-cylinder car it replaces. The Eight-80 is larger, longer. Design, appointments, upholstery are finer—prices are radically lower.			
Body Style	The New Eight-80 Twin-Ignition W. B. 121"	Last Year's Twin-Ignition Six W. B. 118"	Price Difference
Sedan (4-door)	\$1770	\$1940	—\$170
Coupe	\$1700	\$1840	—\$140
Coupe (rumbled seat)	\$1755	\$1910	—\$155
Town Sedan (4-door)	\$1885		
Compare the New Twin-Ignition Eight-90 Series, now with a 115 H. P. Engine, with the last year's 100 H. P. Eight. Body appointments are finer, upholstery more luxurious, and prices are far lower!			
Body Style	The New Eight-90 Twin-Ignition W. B. 124" 135"	Last Year's Twin-Ignition Eight W. B. 124" 135"	Price Difference
Sedan (4-door)	\$2150	\$2480	—\$330
Cabriolet	\$2355	\$2595	—\$240
Coupe	\$2335	\$2650	—\$315
Coupe (rumbled seat)	\$2405	\$2735	—\$330
Sedan (7-pass.)	\$2665	\$3050	—\$385
Limousine (7-pass.)	\$2810	\$3320	—\$510
Ambassador	\$2525	\$2910	—\$385
Victoria	\$2435	\$2835	—\$400

(Above Prices Are Canadian List, F. O. B. Factory and Include All Taxes)

## NORTHLAND MOTOR SALES

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