

Dogs Running at Large Again Become Nuisance

There have been several recent complaints about large dogs allowed to run at large in the north-eastern section of the town. These dogs upset garbage pails and still worse they are destroying gardens. At this time of year the gardens are even more prized than at other times of the year, so the depredations of the dogs are especially annoying in this particular. One lady referred to the fact that The Advance has mentioned the meanness of people poisoning dogs, but points out that this is not much more objectionable than to allow dogs to run at large and do damage and cause great annoyance. A year or so ago there was so much nuisance caused by dogs running at large that the authorities moved and enforced the law in regard to dogs running at large with the result that there was a great improvement in conditions in this respect. Dog owners in 1928 by their selfish attitude to the public roused so much resentment that strict restrictions were enforced against the dogs. Unless dog owners want a repetition of the campaign against dogs they will have to play the game and see that their dogs are not a nuisance to other people. The Advance has always fought against undue restrictions on dogs, considering the dog a friend of man and a particular friend of the boy. This paper has little sympathy with the idea that there is no room in a town for a few good dogs. At the same time it must be admitted that no dog owner is justified in allowing his dog to be a nuisance to the people in general. No one has a right to allow his dog to destroy gardens or flower beds on which people have spent time and money and in which they take just pride. No dog owner has the right to allow his dog to run at large and upset garbage cans and cause similar annoyance. The practice of allowing dogs to hunt their own feed is wrong. A man who cannot keep a dog should not expect the neighbours to do so, especially in such an annoying way as by allowing the animal to forage the garbage cans. The turning loose of dogs at night is also to be condemned from every standpoint. Unless these practices are stopped, there is no doubt but that there will be another war against the dog in town. Dog owners again have the matter in their own hands and if they do not play the game fairly, with proper consideration for the rights of others, they will have no true grievance if another attempt is made to restrict the dog under serious handicaps and regulations.

Barrie Examiner—Premier Bennett has a real job on his hands to satisfy all the north country concerning the route of the trans-Canada highway.

RADIUM FROM HALIBURTON TO SUPPLY ONTARIO'S NEEDS

Company Formed to Produce Radium from Haliburton Find. Hope to Cut Cost. Government Not Likely to Expropriate.

Despatches from Toronto last week say that immediate development of radium deposits in Haliburton is planned by the Ontario Radium Corporation headed by prominent Toronto doctors. It was stated that the company would proceed at once to block out the ore body which is believed to be the richest in radium content yet uncovered in the world. It was intimated that the Ontario Government would take no steps to act on legislation passed some time ago providing for expropriation of any radium mine in the province.

The directors not only expect to be producing radium sufficient for Ontario needs in less than a year, but hope they state, to reduce greatly the cost and thus remove the present restriction on its use.

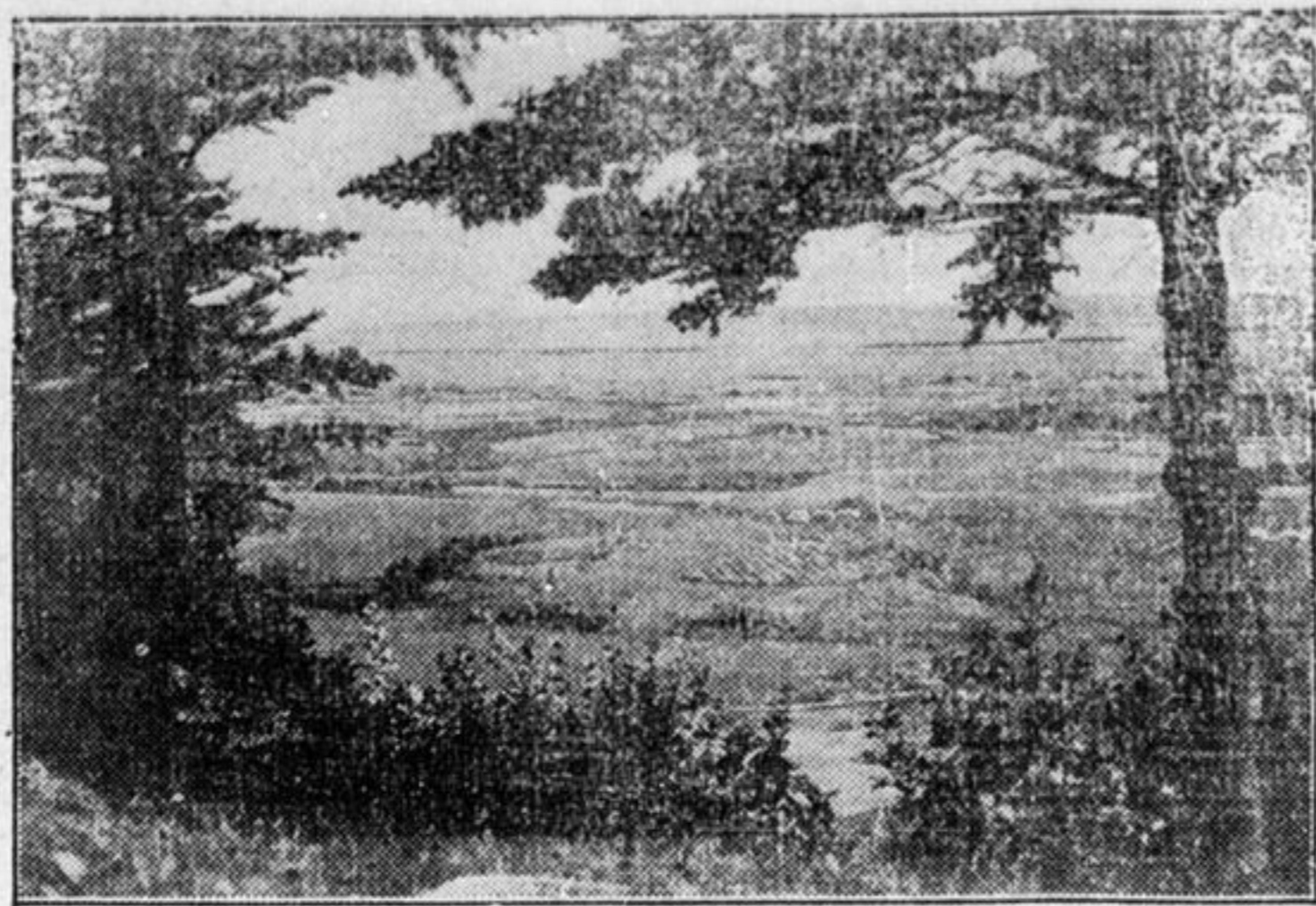
The directors of the Ontario Radium Corporation, Limited, are: Dr. G. W. Ross, president, Dr. G. E. Richards, E. U. Nisbet and J. A. McAndrew, K.C., secretary-treasurer, all of Toronto, and W. M. Richardson of Wilberforce, Ont. Dr. Ross, the president, is a son of Sir George Ross, former premier of Ontario. Dr. Richards is head of the X-ray and Radiology department of the Toronto General hospital. Mr. Richardson is a practical prospector and discoverer of the claims.

In a statement issued last week the directors announce that they have mainly in view "the provision of an adequate supply of radium for therapeutic purposes, more especially for Ontario and other provinces of the Dominion."

"Results obtained from examination and investigations by the province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada departments of mines, the Ontario Research Foundation, the Imperial Institute of London, England, the University of Toronto and others," the statement continues, "justify the directors in their confidence that the company's deposit of uraninite will prove to be an important source of supply of radium and other valuable minerals."

"The directors hope and expect to be in a position at an early date to supply radium at a price considerably lower than now prevails and thus remove a restriction on its use and the present dependence for supply on foreign producers, who, it is thought, are deriving unreasonable profits on the sale of a product, the more extensive use of which promises great benefit to suffering humanity."

'The Apple Orchard of the Empire'



The Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, from Cape Blomidon. From this promontory one is able to look down upon the fertile Annapolis Valley, one of the most prosperous farming sections in Nova Scotia from which area nearly 2,000,000 barrels of apples are exported each year.

FORTY-SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH IN AIRSHIP CRASH

Dirigible R-101 Meets Disaster When Caught in Storm. Crashes into Fields of Allonne, France, on Sunday of This Week.

The people of the whole civilized world were shocked at the tragedy that occurred on Sunday when the British airship R-101 crashed in France with a loss of 47 lives out of a crew and passengers totalling 55. The following are some of the highlights of the tragedy:—

The British dirigible R-101, largest aircraft ever built, plunged its silvery nose into a hillside at the end of a French field early Sunday morning and 47 of its passengers and crew, including a Cabinet Minister, were killed.

There was doubt as to the exact cause of the disaster. A broken rudder fin, ripped off by strong winds, presumably caused the giant ship to lurch earthward. Beaten by rain, it could not rise. There was a terrific explosion of hydrogen gas. Other blasts followed and the ship caught fire. The victims were asphyxiated and charred beyond recognition.

Eight men escaped. Heroes themselves, in that they tried repeatedly, although suffering from burns, to save their less fortunate companions, they ascribed heroism to others. They had high praise for the ship's captain, Flight Lieutenant H. C. Irwin, who remained at his post to the end, attempt-

ing to save the lives of his men.

Sunday night, with the bodies of the dead reposing in such crude caskets as the little French village of Allonne could muster, it could be seen that the R-101, seventh dirigible to be destroyed in ten years, was destined to become the focal point of much aeronautical controversy.

Messages of condolence poured in from all parts of the world; sorrow was particularly intense in the Empire points that were to be linked by the R-101, but there likewise came comments, indicating a critical attitude toward present-day dirigible operation.

Chief among these expressions was the declaration that future airships must be gassed with helium instead of hydrogen, a view put forward by aviation leaders of three nations.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, master of the Graf Zeppelin, and perhaps the foremost dirigible expert, said in Germany that he was at a loss to account for the driving to earth of the R-101 and said that the tragedy had emphasized the necessity for using helium gas in lighter-than-air craft.

Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, said in Washington that he would ask Congress to repeal the present law which forbids the exportation of America's exclusive store of helium. Meanwhile, he added, the catastrophe should not deter the United States in its ambitious dirigible programme.

Sir Dennistoun Burney, promoter of the Empire dirigible route, declared in London he could not yet form an opinion as to the cause of the crash. At all events, he said, the disaster is apt to have a retarding effect on the use of hydrogen.

Meanwhile, the British Air Council has proposed a public inquiry, pursuant to arrangements being made with the French Government.

The tragic story of the sudden ending of the flight of the Great British dirigible R-101 from England to India is graphically told in the log of radio messages kept at France's great airport at De Bourget, France.

Passengers on the R-101 smoked many cigars after an enjoyable meal before going to bed. Soon after the airship was in ruins, smitten by a sudden storm over the forest of Beauvais.

The log as kept here describes the flight:

At 6.30 p.m. the R-101 messaged Le Bourget of her departure from Cardington, which occurred at 6.30.

At 8.20 Greenwich time the R-101 messaged that she was making satisfactory progress.

At 10.25 the ship reported passage over the region of Hastings, the message adding that it was raining hard with a southwest wind of a velocity of over 54 knots per hour.

At 10.40 her position was given as two miles north of Hastings.

At 11.30 the dirigible messaged a point had been reached over the French coast near Cape Saint Quentin.

At midnight, G.M.T. a message gave her position as 15 miles southwest of Abbeville.

The log continues: "The last position received at 1.50 Sunday morning was that she was about half a mile south of Beauvais. The radio indicated at this moment that the passengers had enjoyed an excellent dinner and smoked many cigars and were getting ready to go to bed. At 2.08 a.m. guardian of the Beauvais Airdrome perceived a great illumination in the sky over the forest of Beauvais. It was the dirigible, which had just crashed."

Dr. Mackintosh Bell on Conservation in Canada

In an editorial article this week The Toronto Mail and Empire says: "Now that Canada's new and energetic managing director has taken over the business, and begun to 'make things move,' it were well to survey the material resources upon which we base our hopes. Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell, the well-known consulting mining engineer and geologist, calls upon Canadians to take account of their natural riches and to see that these are no longer frittered away as they have been in the past. Were we 'as poor as Lazarus,' but still possessed our natural wealth unimpaired, we should still be 'as rich as Dives,' potentially. "He urges us to cease the persistent annual cropping which prevails over large tracts of the country, without adequate measures to maintain the fertility of the land. It is fortunate that the production of artificial fer-

ous water power sites, found north of the prairie country, are admirably adapted for the production of nitrate in great volume.

"Ever since the pioneer days there has been a wanton destruction of our forests. There was some excuse for the settlers of Old Ontario, who had to clear the land before they could grow food, but it is a crime that to-day great trees, with stumps three feet in diameter, are still being felled for firewood. The yearly destruction of extensive areas of pulpwood and timber by forest fires in most of the provinces calls for more drastic action on the part of the Governments and timber limit owners.

"Turning to the country's wealth in wild and fur-bearing animals, the writer rejoices that the buffalo has been saved from extinction, but he fears that the great herds of caribou, which roam the barren lands, may disappear unless something radical is done for their protection. When a band of northern Indians encounters a herd of these animals the slaughter does not cease until the ammunition is exhausted. Dr. Bell wonders, too, how long the beaver and other fur-bearing animals will escape the fate of the wild pigeon.

"In thousands of lakes, varying in size from mere ponds to fresh water seas, Canada holds a pasturage for teeming fish life, providing immense stores of food. On both seacoasts we have fisheries which are among the richest in the world. Every support should be given to those departments of the Government which are seeking to conserve these sources of food and wealth.

"Canada is only the third in importance of all British nations in the annual value of its mineral output. Exceeded by Great Britain and South

Africa, it has, in recent years, made greater relative progress than any other country. The annual return from our mines and quarries is so great that the industry threatens the precedence of agriculture. Every year brings fresh extensions of our known mineralized areas, but they are not inexhaustible. The Government will be justified in taking every necessary step to ensure the manufacture of the ores into finished articles of commerce within the confines of our own country.

"All across the country exist water powers which must be conserved as sources of energy for existing and future industries. If Canada possesses a plethora of riches, that fact furnishes only a final reason why we should not be improvident in their use or wasteful in their handling. Those who wish to read Dr. Bell's article will find it in the summer number of Queen's Quarterly."

Barrie Examiner:—A Paris woman refused to marry a man who has a twin brother, on the ground that she wanted a more exclusive model.

Sudbury Star:—A contemporary concludes that the new Belgian prince is in direct line of succession to the throne, because "his older sister is a girl."

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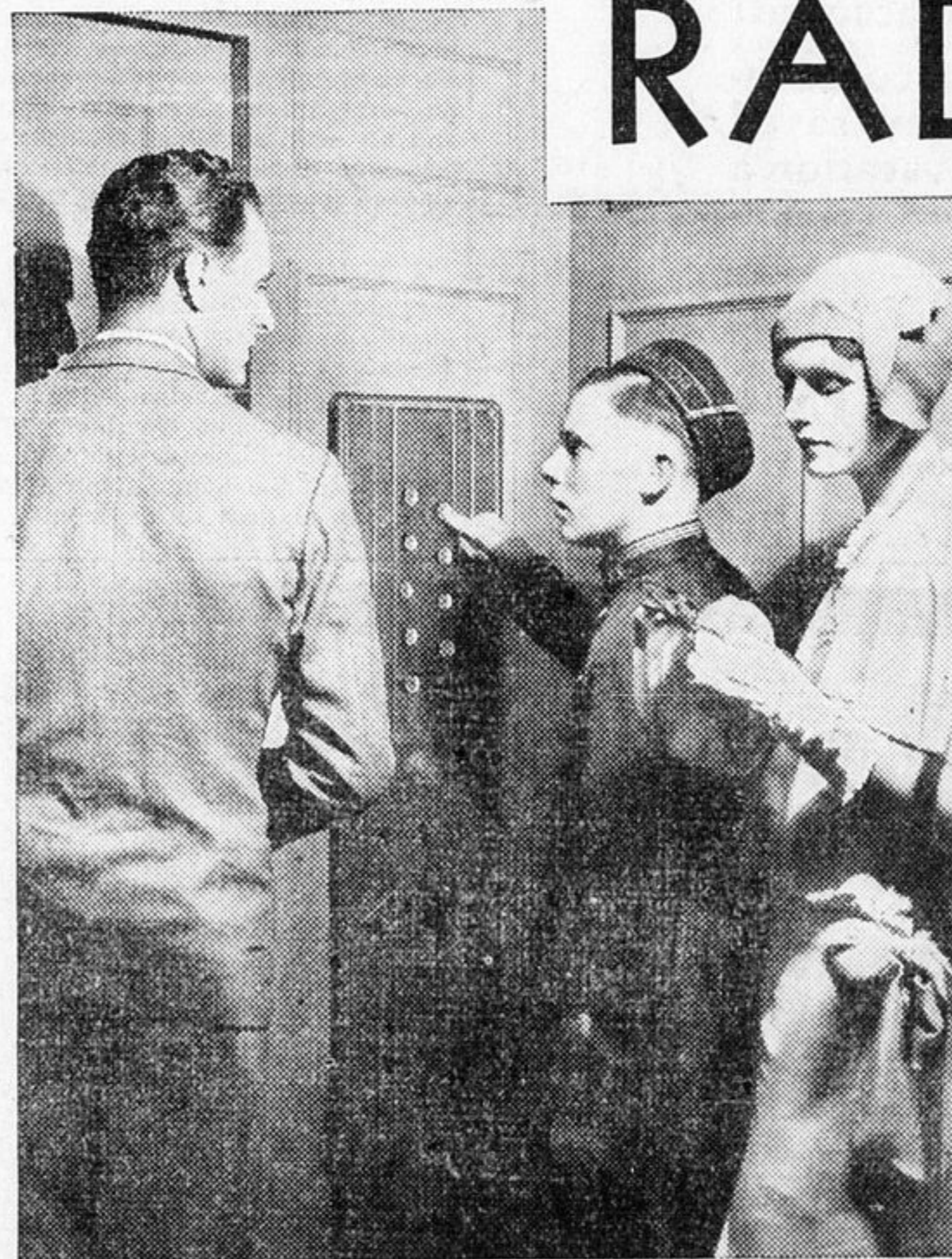
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