

Hamilton Spectator.—Rin Tin Tin, whose death is announced, not only was one of Hollywood's greatest performers, but one of the few in that colony untouched by the breath of scandal.

Box lacrosse, so popular this year in Timmins and the Porcupine, is shortly to be tried out in Halleybury. A box lacrosse club was recently organized in Halleybury and expects to be in active operation in a few days.

Cobalt Company Makes Move in Property Dispute

Many readers of The Advance have been following the dispute between the tenants and the mines in Cobalt in regard to leases and rentals. The latest feature in the dispute is referred to last week by The Cobalt Weekly Post as follows:—

"The Aladdin-Cobalt Mining Company has made a counter move in its controversy with some of the tenants on its north-end Cobalt property, and tomorrow afternoon in Halleybury will apply to Judge Hartman, in chambers, for a writ of possession against the buildings owned by Ernest Nixon and Joseph Robitaille, Lang street residents. It is claimed these have reverted to the company.

"This action, taken under the Overhauled Tenants Act, is the latest development in a dispute that has been in progress for some months, and is the second time in that period that recourse has been had to the courts in the matter. Recently, Mr. Robitaille issued a writ against the company seeking to restrain the Aladdin from offering for sale by the bluff his store and dwelling, which has been seized under a distress warrant for alleged non-payment of ground rentals due.

"Subsequently this sale was withdrawn, but now the company has taken another step to clear up a situation that has been brewing for some time. Notices were served on Mr. Nixon and on Mr. Robitaille, on being returnable on Friday afternoon, and it is alleged they, with others, had been formally notified to move off the property within 30 days, under a provision contained in the leases. It is claimed they did not comply.

"The dispute has been raging since early in the year. Following several meetings held, a committee of leaseholders on the La Rose and Aladdin-Cobalt properties was formed, with Mayor T. H. Wainwright included, but negotiations entered into brought no definite result. In the interval, many of the leaseholders have been deferring payment of their monthly rents, it is said, but when the Aladdin interests seized the Robitaille building, and also that of Mrs. A. Dorpetti, legal action was started to stop the proceedings."

Barrie Examiner:—Old Dobbin is apparently coming into his own again despite temporary setbacks by the machine age. Horses are replacing tractors on the farms of Western Canada as a means of cutting operating costs according to Dr. A. L. Danard, Owen Sound, who has just returned from an extensive trip to the Pacific Coast.

CHELMSFORD ELECTS ITS COUNCIL BY ACCLAMATION

Previous reference has been made in The Advance to the difficulties encountered in securing a town council for the village of Chelmsford, near Sudbury. First of all, the mayor resigned having decided to take up residence in Timmins. Then a couple of the councillors resigned. When nominations were held for the vacant seats, the town clerk and treasurer pointed out that most of candidates qualifying while they could take their seats could not continue to hold office as they were recipients of relief from the town. An election for mayor resulted in the election of a man who was not on relief or in any other way indebted to the town. The election of the two councillors was not so fortunate, one of them being on relief. Then another councillor resigned because he too was on relief and eventually it was necessary to have an election for four council seats. This election was called for last week. After the nomination proceedings, however, only the required four qualified and they were duly elected by acclamation. They are Wilfred Vaillancourt, foreman; David Ethier, farmer; Fortunat Dumais, labourer; and Edmond Marcotte, liverman. The council is now complete.

CHILDREN BLAMED FOR SETTING FIRE AT COBALT

That well-advertised old combination of children and matches is blamed for the loss by fire of a building at Cobalt last week. The building was a small frame structure used formerly in connection with the old toboggan slide near the Buffalo Mine tank at Cobalt. According to despatches last week from Cobalt some youngsters had been found around the property and had been sent away. Last week some other children are said to have visited the place and apparently forced an entrance as the building recently had been kept locked. It is surmised that the youngsters after gathering inside the building got playing with matches and the eventual result was that the building was set on fire. Someone noticed the smoke coming from the building and sent in an alarm from one of the fire alarm boxes. The brigade responded to the alarm but by the time they arrived the blaze had a good grip on the structure. In view of all the circumstances the firemen did not try particularly to prevent the fire burning up the building but centred their special efforts to prevent any spread of the flames to adjoining buildings. In the latter work they were successful.

Review of Mining in Ontario from 1907

General Resume of the Outstanding Developments in Mining in the Province in the Last Twenty-five Years, as Reviewed by the Dept. of Mines.

With the compliments of Hon. Chas. McCrea, Minister of Mines for Ontario, The Advance has received Bulletin No. 83 of the Dept. of Mines just issued and detailing twenty-five years of the history of mining in the province. The bulletin is most interesting and informative. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the reference made specifically to gold mining in Ontario. Herewith is given the general survey of mining, with which the booklet opens:—

General Survey

The history of Ontario's mining industry for the past twenty-five years, striking as it is with reference to non-metals, is dominated almost to the exclusion of other considerations by the dramatic metal-mining development of Northern Ontario. Sudbury produces 85 to 90 per cent. of the world's nickel. Cobalt, in addition to producing 80 per cent. of the world's supply of that metal, has been exceeded in total silver production by only three other camps. Porcupine and Kirkland Lake have raised Canada to second place in annual production amongst gold-producing countries.

The story of this development is the story of the vast pre-Cambrian shield that stretches in a U-shaped belt around Hudson Bay from Labrador to the Arctic ocean. That shield, scarcely 20 per cent. of which has been geologically explored, has already given the province its distinctive position in metal-mining. Including the nickel and copper of Sudbury, the silver of Cobalt, Gowganda and South Lorrain, the gold of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, the region has provided wealth amounting to over a billion dollars. Much has been written about this immense area in recent years. More and more it has attracted the attention of the mining world, not only for its proved but for its potential riches. It is the firm opinion of most mining men that the wealth it has produced to date is but an indication and a suggestion of the riches that future exploration and discovery may reveal.

Prior to 1900, very little was known of this northern country. Occasional survey and exploration parties traversed the region, but travel was confined to the canoe routes by way of streams, lakes, and portages, while the wide, trackless spruce and jackpine forest areas back from the water routes were seldom visited by any one able to appreciate their mineral possibilities. As the building of the Canadian Pacific railway led to the discovery of the world's greatest nickel deposits in the Sudbury area in 1883, so did the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway lead to the discovery of the famous silver deposits at Cobalt in 1903 and, indirectly, to the great gold deposits at Porcupine in 1909, as well as those at Kirkland Lake in 1912.

The only established centre of mining in Northern Ontario 25 years ago was at Sudbury, which at that time was a small town. Cobalt in the year 1905 was hardly more than a name. The rich gold camps at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake were undreamed of. As a direct result of prospecting and mining development, industrial communities have been harnessed, and large areas have been opened up for settlement. Now Sudbury is an incorporated city; Cobalt is a considerable community. The town of Timmins at Porcupine has a population of 14,000 and can be reached by pullman car in 20 hours from Toronto. Kirkland Lake is a thriving centre, and smaller towns and villages throughout the area mark the progressive advance of the prospector. Not only has he been the forerunner of development in Northern Ontario, but the Province's experienced prospectors have gone farther afield and have pioneered in Northern Manitoba, finding the Flin Flon copper deposit and also in Northwestern Quebec, where they located rich auriferous copper occurrences, of which Noranda is the most famous.

It is the prospector who is the true pioneer as he is the backbone of the mining industry. To him, Ontario owes its place in the metal-mining world and the Provincial Department of Mines has been keenly conscious of his value. At best his life is an arduous one, but the past 25 years have seen a great improvement in his general circumstances. The day when prospectors travelled in pairs by canoes to distant places has almost passed. The paddle has been displaced largely by the "kicker" or outboard motor. Remote and almost inaccessible areas are now readily reached by aeroplane in a fraction of the time formerly required. All these aids have speeded up exploration work, and the Government has been constantly active on the prospector's behalf, as on behalf of the industry.

Following the report and recommendation of the Royal Commission investigating the mineral resources of Ontario, a Bureau of Mines was established in 1891 "to aid in promoting the mining interests of the Province." At first the bureau was under the Crown Lands Departments, and later it became a branch of the Department of Lands, Forests, and Mines. In the year 1920, realizing the industry's growth and importance, the Provincial Government established a separate Department of Mines with a Minister

of Mines in charge, and the title of Bureau was changed to that of Department. It assists the industry in many ways. A Provincial Assay Office is located in Toronto, at which prospectors are entitled to have a certain number of free assays made, and there is a testing laboratory and sampling works at Cobalt. At the latter, ore is sampled and provision is made for the purchase of shipments of gold ore from prospectors and small operators. Where required, tests are made and advice given as to the best method of treatment of particular ores. Blue prints showing the claims in good standing are supplied at nominal cost. Prospectors' classes are held in the mining centres during the winter months. At these instructions is given in "mineral spotting," elementary chemistry, and geology; and popular lectures are delivered, illustrated with slides, on mining and geological topics. Assistance is given by the Government in trail-cutting and road-building in new mining areas and, where possible, branches of the Government railway (T. and N. O.) are built to provide important and permanent camps with transportation facilities.

Developments in the Geological Branch have kept pace with the other progressive activities of the Department. Previous to 1902, all geological work of what was then the Bureau of Mines was performed by university professors who were engaged for the summer season. Geological maps covering Ontario areas were published by the Dominion Geological Survey. It was not until Dr. W. G. Miller was attached to the Bureau in 1902 as provincial geologist that the permanent character of the branch was established. Now it has a permanent staff of four geologists and employs each year a number of temporary men for field work. When new discoveries of importance are reported, the Department where possible, sends a geologist into the field at once to make a preliminary report. Where aeroplanes are available they are used to reach remote areas, and this service has greatly extended the length of the field season. The geologist no longer prepares his own map for the printers as he did in the early days of the survey. The Department to-day has a regular map-making branch, and mapping is done by a staff of expert cartographers for photo-litho reproduction.

The discovery of Cobalt and the mapping of the silver areas was the beginning of a year-to-year campaign of geological exploration of mineralized areas of Northern Ontario. This work has steadily increased until in 1931 eleven geological parties were sent out, and reports, with maps of most of the areas, will be published. Practically the whole of the pre-Cambrian geology of Northeastern Ontario has now been mapped as well as many sections of Northwestern Ontario. This work has been invaluable to the prospector and the mining industry generally. In addition to the mapping of metalliferous areas, the Department has one geologist who has specialized in rock formations later than the pre-Cambrian, so that the geological possibilities of Paleozoic and more recent deposits, as those near James Bay, can be properly studied.

Among mining men Ontario's mining law is considered one of the best in the world. Lands and minerals belong to the Province and are granted in fee simple, or leased for a term of years in the case of Provincial Forests; consequently title is unassailable.

Disputes arising between individuals, or between an individual and the Crown, are adjudicated first, by the local Mining Recorder, or on appeal, by the Judge of the Mining Court of Ontario. The procedure leading to trial is simple and expeditious. This arrangement avoids the cumbersome delays and heavy expenses of the ordinary law courts. Another provision of The Mining Act clothes the Judge of the Mining Court with power to grant rights and easements over other lands required in mining operations, such as the right to construct ditches and flumes, to discharge, drain or divert water and to store and take water, to establish rights of way for roads, tramways, transmission of electricity, and to permit the depositing of tailings and other waste products.

The fairness of its mining laws, as also the regard it has shown for the industry at large and for the man in the field in particular, are characteristic of the Provincial Government's attitude. In all its activities, the Department of Mines has been concerned: first, to protect the man in the field; second, to secure for the people at large some return from mineral discoveries; the first, that human endurance and perseverance and courage might not go unrewarded; the second, that the Province might profit from exploitation of its natural resources. And, as in its regard for the prospector and in its regard for the public treasury, so it has been considerate in its attitude towards private capital and eager to facilitate the profitable development and operation of mining undertakings born of private initiative and developed by private interests.

So, with public and private effort, initiative, and co-operation, the value of Ontario's metallic mineral production has been raised from some \$10,000,000 in 1905 to over \$83,000,000 in 1930. The story of this achievement is the story of the nickel, copper, silver, and gold of the North.

Canadian Labour Defense League Said to be "Red"

On several recent occasions The Advance has referred to the fact that a number of new names have been invented to carry on the work of the foreign agitators since the trial last year of a number of persons charged with belonging to an unlawful assembly, to wit, the Communist Party of Canada. The names adopted nearly always imply either "Labour" or "Workers," though sometimes for variation "Farmers" are mentioned. Another cloak used by these alien agitators is contained in the word, "Unemployed." Among the scores of names used by the alien agitators, it may seem odd that none of these new organizations has used that very popular present word, "Depression." Perhaps, it is an oversight.

In a recent issue The Advance referred to the Canadian Labour Defense League, which this paper claimed as not "Canadian," had no real sympathy with "Labour," was not at all in the nature of "Defence," and could scarcely be termed as a "League." The Toronto Globe goes even further than this and suggests that the Canadian Labour Defense League is simply a design for concealing the "red" element. The Globe in an editorial article says:—

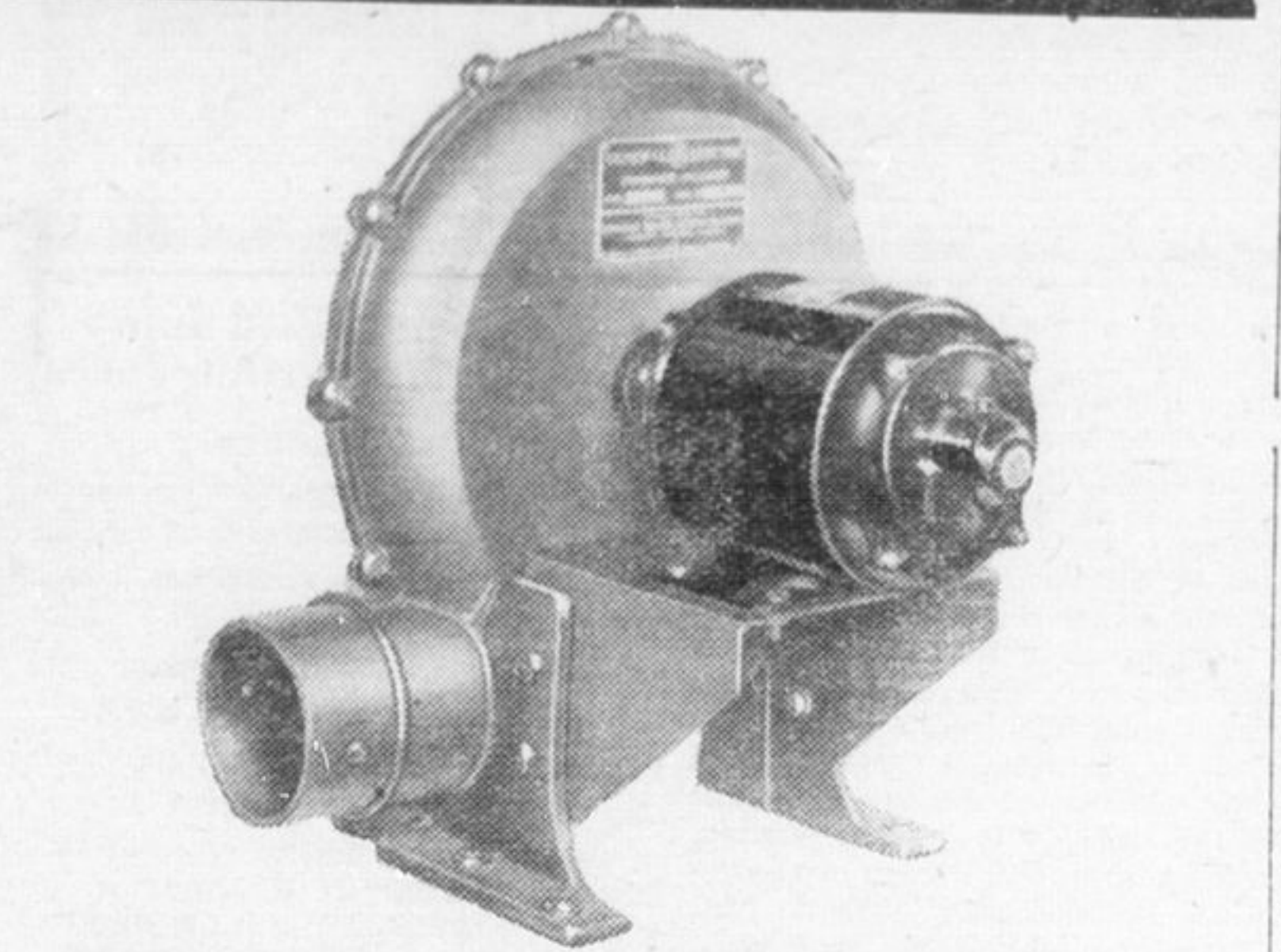
"There seems to be no end to the guises under which the Reds of Russia and their backers can organize and conduct their propaganda. The Oshawa Times cites the case of the Canadian Labour Defense League, whose representatives in Oshawa have steadily denied their relation to the Communists in Russia. Now comes this admission from A. F. Smith, its leader, speaking in Toronto:—'This meeting is under the auspices of the Canadian Labour Defense League. The league is the Canadian division of the International Red Aid. . . It is affiliated with no party, no other group in this country. It is affiliated only with the International Red Aid.'

"The sequel was no less convincing. The meeting then chose five delegates to go to Russia to attend the congress of the parent body, the International Red Aid. The Times adds:—'There can now be no doubt as to the status of the Canadian Labour Defense League. It is the Communist Party of Canada under a new name, Comdemmed as an illegal organization, the Communist Party has simply taken on a new form, but still flourishes. It is the duty of the constituted authorities of this country to deal with it sharply and effectively, so as to place it in exactly the same position as the Communist Party has been placed.'

"Eternal vigilance is the only method by which the authorities can hope to circumvent so resourceful a body as the Reds in their effort to break down the government systems of other nations."

Suggests That Lord's Act be Changed or Scrapped

The following editorial article is from The North Bay Nugget:— "One wonders if it isn't about time something was done about a statute called the 'Lord's Day Act.' It is one of the 'blue' laws and primarily was aimed at making sure the worker did not work on Sunday and that incidentally he stayed home for the very good reason he couldn't go anywhere. In many parts of the country where it was passed, and even now, few if any trains run on Sunday, excursion boats are not allowed to operate, and it is impossible to buy a chocolate bar, an ice cream cone or package of cigarettes. The whole thing is decidedly illogical in this day and age because the act generally is more observed in the breach than in the letter. The automobile has been largely responsible for the change since it has given thousands the opportunity to travel on their day of rest. This travel has built up a big business in the way of service stations and food supply places. Now you have in some parts of our own province the curious anomaly of finding all stores in a town or city closed up tightly and being able to go ten feet outside the city and buy almost anything you want from soft drinks to cigarettes, not to mention caps and souvenirs from a store operating under a provincial license. Then again, you note such things as a recent incident in Goderich where an officer of the Lord's Day Alliance stopped an excursion boat from pulling out on Sunday afternoon. Chances are that of the 150 persons on the boat the majority didn't own a car or boat of their own, and it was their only chance for an outing. At the same time as this excursion was being stopped, private launches, many with hired engineers, were plying in and out of the harbour. In Hamilton at present the police are stopping people coming out of drug stores on Sunday and searching them to see if they have purchased cigarettes, candy or, in fact, anything other than strictly drugs. It is quite within the law but at the same time all these things can be bought along the highways outside of Hamilton if one has a car to get out there. It is the same thing where games are concerned. Golf is permissible and sometimes tennis, but baseball or football is not. There are many angles to this old argument of course, but it is unfortunate that this law should largely work out as favouring the rich and penalizing the poor. In Northern Ontario not much attention is paid to it, which is just as well, but it does seem time that it was overhauled and either scrapped or brought up to date."



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