

### May Grow Plums in Northern Ontario

Experiments at Kapuskasing Farm Show Varieties that may be Successfully Grown in the North. Native Plums the Best

For years past in Timmins and district growers have shown what may be done in the way of producing flowers and vegetables. The Horticultural Society here has been a great help and encouragement in this line. Indeed, it may be said that despite the general appreciation won by the Horticultural Society after all the benefit and advantage of such an organization can only be realized fully when close study is made of conditions and results.

While flowers and vegetables have been given particular attention here, with really remarkable results, there has not been the same attention to fruits. It is true that a few in this town and district have put just as much care and study in the cultivation of apples. In this the Hollinger has won some success as was proven last year at the Horticultural Society show. At the same exhibition there were remarkably fine specimens of apples from the garden of Mrs. Skavlem at the McIntyre. Mrs. Savard, Pine street, north had a display of the latest in crab apples. It may be noted further that for some years past the exhibits have been a feature of the Horticultural show. Apart from the wild fruits, blueberries and raspberries, the fruit activities in this district seem to have stopped with apples. Now, a letter from Smith Ballyntyne, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing suggests that plums may be grown with success in this North. The Dominion Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing proved this fact by actually producing the fruit. That, by the way, is the excellent plan of the Farm at Kapuskasing—to show what may be done by actually doing it. The method of the Farm is not along the line of theory—you should be able to do this or that—but, rather,—"See! This has been done at the Farm at

Kapuskasing! Here are details of the experiment!"

In a note from Smith Ballyntyne, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing, the following reference is made to plums for Northern Ontario:—

"In 1925 and again in 1927, the Dominion Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont., planted a number of varieties of plums which have proven quite hardy and in 1932 some of them produced a fair crop of fruit. It was observed, however, that all the fruits were borne inside the trees and none above the snow line. It would seem that the plum trees, or at least the varieties under test, require a shelter disposed in such a way as to gather snow which would act as protection for the winter. A spruce hedge established at regular distances would answer the purpose well.

"The native plums (Prunus Nigra) has proved the hardiest and best yielder. The plums are red, of medium size and have good flavour. The varieties, Mammoth and Ojibwa are also fairly hardy and produced some fruits. They are both red in colour and of good quality. Mankato, Opata and Altin varieties have also produced and may prove good producers after a few more years of experimentation."

#### PICKED UP RECENTLY ON CHARGE FROM MAY DAY RIOTS

The Northern News last week has the following paragraph about the provincial police picking up a man in connection with the riots in May, 1932, at Rouyn, Quebec. The Northern News says:—"Grank Rubistich, 28, was picked up by provincial police officers of the Kirkland Lake detachment here last Saturday night and turned over to Rouyn police to face an "unlawful assembly" charge arising out of the May Day riots in Rouyn last year. Rubistich was located by the provincial officers in a shack between the end of Main street and the old Kirkland Comfort mine. He is said to have vanished from Rouyn after the disturbance there."

### Canadian Engineer Tells About Russia

Amazed at What Feature Writer Did Not See. Russia on the Move, Starving, Pitiful. Glad When "Visitors" Came and Why

A year or so ago a gentleman from the West spoke in Timmins on what he called "The Truth About Russia." After his address he visited The Advance office and admitted in the course of conversation that "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" had scarcely been told about Russia in that address. He justified his attitude by suggesting that there were enough to emphasize the evils of Russia without those in favour of a Soviet system adding any words. This man seemed like an honest man and he was evidently sincere in his attitude. At the same time he apparently realized that he had not been allowed to see the real Russia during his visit to that country. He admitted at least to himself that he and the other delegates sent from Canada by a communist organization to view the country and bring back a report were in charge every minute of the Soviet secret police and what they saw was only what they were expected to see. It may be interesting to note that this gentleman some months later was found dead in the barn on his property in the West. He was hanged, but whether by his own hand or other agency, who can say?

To return to the idea of "the truth about Russia," that is what most people in Canada would like to know—the truth. They hear the most glowing and enthusiastic stories on occasion, but usually these are patently propaganda and so must be discarded. Then they hear gloomy and depressing tales and these they are immediately told should also be discarded as propaganda. Again supposedly independent newspapers pretend to investigate and present the truth, but the public is doubtful because of the evident streak of deliberate propaganda that seems apparent in the reports. What to believe? Canadian newspapers have been seeking for fair and authentic information that will conform with the known facts. In "Grab Samples," that clever column in "The Northern Miner," there was what bears on its face the stamp of honesty and fairness in regard to Russian conditions. Here is the article:—

"Not long ago the writer had an opportunity of interviewing a Canadian engineer, recently returned from spending nearly two years in Russia. His report on mining affairs in the land of the Soviets will be found in the news columns. In addition to the information obtained on routine subjects a great deal of first-hand observation of conditions and customs in Russia was made available and some of it is treated in the following paragraphs:

"As a line on the mine labour situation the engineer related that the Russian Mining Trust decided to bring in 200 American miners, to teach the natives how to handle machines and to speed up production. Sixty men, mostly of Scandinavian extraction, or birth, all I.W.W.'s were hired in Salt Lake City. They were assured that they needed no passports or contracts, that it was a free country. Being dissatisfied with American institutions they gladly embarked. Reaching Moscow they were herded off into a suburb and eventually shipped in two gangs to the Urals. Later he happened to run into both crowds. He had never in all his life seen such a disillusioned body of men. It was hard, he said, to say which was the more disgusted, the Soviet authorities or the imported Americans. The men absolutely refused to do a tap of work until they were fed on the American plan. Food, they said, was terrible; tobacco was imitation stuff; the housing accommodation not fit for cattle. They swore that they would rather starve in Utah than work for roubles in Russia. But they were trapped; they had no passports, no contract.

"Some time ago a Toronto feature writer spent two months in Russia, reporting voluminously on his findings. In examining one of these articles the engineer was amazed at what this observer did not see. For instance, the Toronto writer had remarked upon the enormous crowds of peasants who jammed the railway stations, the river docks, waiting days and weeks for transportation. Where were all these people going, the Toronto writer wondered? The answer, said the engineer, who had spent two years in close contact with the natives was that there were literally millions of Russians moving from place to place and their impelling motive was—bread. Labour turnover at mines and smelters under his control was 200 to 300 per cent a year. A man would hear that there was four or shoes or clothing to be had at a town or a district miles away; he would migrate with his family. The whole country was on the move, a vast flux of bewildered, half-starved people of low intelligence, inured from childhood to hardships, uncomplaining, pitiful to Western eyes.

"Religion was being rapidly eliminated. The older people, this observer remarked, still had faith; the children were atheists. It was impossible, he said, to judge by looking at a Russian's face to learn what he was thinking of. He was particularly struck, on one occasion, by the inscrutability of the peasant, who may not have given up his God at the behest of the Soviet. The engineer was on his way south to report on a property; it was November 7th, the anniversary of the Revolution and a national holiday. The train stopped at a town in the Ukraine, he got out to look around. A procession was passing a sort of reviewing stand where a Soviet orator held forth. In the procession was a float, on it two caricatures of Russian priests, one with a censer, the other with a crucifix, making a mockery of blessing the people. This travesty was received with



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utter impassivity; not a face changed a muscle, not a smile crinkled the sphinx-like countenances of the Mousjik, not a laugh was heard. "Had I been the Commissar of the Soviet in that town this complete failure to react to the star turn of the day would have given me furiously to think," remarked the Canadian engineer, whose powers of observation are probably as good as those of the crack Toronto reporter who wrote a book.

"Moscow, where the engineer lived in a large hotel, was the Mecca for Communists the world over. Delegations were constantly arriving in the city to make contact with the fountainhead of the cult. Sometimes these foreigners were quartered in his hotel. It was easy to figure out when they were expected. The windows were washed, floors scrubbed, new carpets laid, cigarette counters stocked in the lobby, even candles (the unobtainable delicacy) appeared. Most significant of all, the steam heat which ordinarily was not turned on until four in the afternoon, was on all day and the foreign engineers and their wives rejoiced. "We were glad to see these delegations come and sorry to see them go," he remarked.

"Visitors were handled by the specially trained organization known as "In-tourist" and the guides took the strangers only to the show places. An investigator only saw what was permitted such as the Kremlin, the art galleries, the museums. He travelled first-class, he was given good food, the best hotel accommodation. His dollars, francs or pounds were welcomed, but he was not allowed to delve below the surface. Some few writers had done the situation justice, such men as Will Durant. The local correspondents had learned the lesson of discretion.

"Education was a feature of the Soviet plan. There was still a shortage of teachers and schools and no private schools were permitted. It was planned to "liquidate illiteracy," in the Soviet phrase, and considerable success was being attained in this direction. Yet the teaching was largely one-sided. The schools were also liquidating the Diet; they taught history from the angle of the dictation of the proletariat. The French Revolution was, for instance, good propaganda. Economics were likewise treated from a single viewpoint. There was no attempt to broadly educate the youth, who are growing up without religion, largely without ideals other than those with political applications.

"Moral conditions and customs, said the observer, were not obviously different from those obtaining elsewhere. One reason for this was the laxity of the marriage and divorce laws. Nude mixed bathing, while somewhat startling for the newcomer, one became accustomed to. When he had first gone to Moscow Greek priests were much in evidence; when he left two years later it was a rare sight to see one. Churches were being pulled down all over the place. There was an anti-religious museum in the city and visiting it through curiosity, he was struck by the sight of classes of young children being led around by their teachers, who explained the significance of the exhibits. The youth were being inoculated against the religious virus, a somewhat shocking sight for a man brought up on the tenets of Christianity.

"Strangely enough, the Russian Jews to whom religion has always been a so-

### Suggestions About Helping the North

Another Prospector Writes Calling Attention to Handicaps to Mining Development in Ontario as He Sees It.

A couple of weeks ago H. A. Preston sent The Advance a clipping from The Toronto Star in which a well-known old-time prospector of the North made some suggestion for helping the North. The Advance published the letter in the hopes that some of the points touched upon might be considered by the powers-that-be and so the idea of helping the North might be carried along. Last week, too late for publication in that issue a local prospector handed The Advance the following letter on the same subject from the same paper, with the suggestion that it also be published. Before giving the letter, however, it is well to note and remember that Hon. Chas. McCrea, Minister of Mines, is giving the prospectors, the mining industry and the country alike very helpful service. His whole heart is in his work and The Advance believes that the only considerations that weigh with him are those relating to the benefit and welfare of the country generally. The country can not prosper unless the prospectors and the mining industry are treated well. To use them well is consequently the aim and purpose of the present Minister of Mines. There may be changes necessary in the rules and regulations and if so Hon. Mr. McCrea may be depended upon to make them when their need is shown. In any case, all are desirous of "helping the North." To help the North it is necessary to consider the various views and to weigh the many suggestions that may be made.

The following is the prospector's letter referred to above:—

#### HELPING THE NORTH

To the Editor of The Star.

Sir—Your correspondent has not said one-half of what miners have to put up with? First \$5 for recording each claim, then 200 day's work, \$800, then \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre for patent with explosives, say \$1,000 for 40 acres. Then someone buys the timber from the government, cuts it and leaves the slash for us to clean up. Then taxes up to \$1.25 annually in a registered municipality. Then if we want some jackpine we pay 40 cents per cord to the government.

Australia, with fool laws, killed the prospector, and now has to pay him to go out and gives him a bonus on gold. Swastika, Ont. JACK BAIN

#### New Science Rule Makes Suggestion: "Eat to Sleep"

Since "Sleep that knits the ravel'd sleeve of care" is so essential, the Colgate University Sleep Laboratory's findings offer a boon in depression nights. To begin with, the secret of a good night's rest is not "early to bed with an empty stomach." It seems that if the proper foods are eaten, even a late supper sometimes assists restful sleep. But proper food during the day is required for good sleeping and cheerful awakening. So says "Canadian Food" news.

Women, with their fondness for sweet foods, enjoy better sleep than men because they refuel the system with carbohydrates. Sugars and starches in candies, cakes and desserts give them the energy elements needed to let sleep do its work in replenishing vitality. Women wisely add milk, protein, mineral and vitamins to balance the diet. Men, however, neglect sugar and so their bodies work overtime to get enough heat and energy merely to carry on leaving no extra fuel for restful sleep. So important are energy giving foods to proper sleep that the period of actual sleep may be reduced by eating more chocolate, desserts and other sweet stuffs.

Carbohydrates are sugar and starches, and are very easy to digest. Many popular and flavoured desserts and cakes are rich in carbohydrates. Men's favorite, coconut cream pie, or thick chocolate devil's food provide great quantities of heat and energy. Plain chocolate pudding with cream, chocolate rice or tapioca add both these properties to the value of the meal without infringing on the budget. Light cakes, made with cake flour and simply leavened are sufficiently attractive for desserts these mild days, but in choosing the "sweet" finale to a meal, a thought for the sleep that is to replenish energy will suggest a popular toothsome dessert or piece of cake.

#### CLOTHING NEEDED FOR DOG ON TRANS-CANADA JOURNEY

The Northern News last week says:—"Teck," the German Police pup given to the trans-Canada vaudeville hikers, Bill Cooke and Gerard Von Dochterman, before the travellers left here, wasn't taking very kindly to the extreme cold weather the hikers encountered up around Cochrane a few days ago, according to word forwarded The Northern News from that town. It was about 40 below when Von Dochterman mailed a post card from there, and it was indicated that the travellers were planning to equip their little four-legged pal with a cloth blanket, cut down to "Teck's" size, by way of protecting the canine from the rigours of the trip. "Teck" was named after the Township of Teck in appreciation of the hospitality shown the travellers here on their recent visit.

lace and often a fanatically developed one, have discarded it completely, so far as one can see. Only one synagogue remained in Moscow. Freed from centuries of civic and police oppression placed on an equal citizenship basis, the race is rising rapidly in Soviet ranks and shedding religious impediments on the way."

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Train No. 17—North Bay to Cochrane, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Through Sleeping Car service Ottawa—Timmins.

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Trains Nos. 17 and 18 use Canadian Pacific Railway Station at North Bay. Trains Nos. 46 and 47—Through service daily between Toronto and Cochrane, carrying through sleepers between Toronto and Timmins, Toronto and Rouyn, and between Montreal and Cochrane. Parlor Cafe Car service operating between North Bay and Swastika. These trains use Canadian National Railways Station at North Bay.

Connections at Earlton Jct. for Elk Lake, daily except Sunday. Daily except Sunday service between Englehart and Charlton. Connections at Swastika, daily with Nipissing Central Railway, for Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake, Cheminis, Ont., Aldermac, Rouyn and Noranda, Que.

Connections at Porquis Jct., daily for Connaught, South Porcupine, Schumacher and Timmins. Service Cochrane to Fraserdale and intermediate points, Train No. 101—Monday, Friday and Saturday, leave Cochrane 8.45 a.m., arrive Fraserdale 12.45 p.m.

Train No. 102—Fraserdale to Cochrane, Monday, Friday and Saturday, leave Fraserdale 1.20 p.m., arrive Cochrane 5.15 p.m.

Train No. 103—leave Cochrane 8.45 a.m., Tuesday, arrive Moosonee 5.30 p.m. Train No. 104—leave Moosonee 8.30 a.m., Thursday, arrive Cochrane 5.15 p.m.

Trains Nos. 101, 102, 103 and 104 operate Restaurant Car. See current time table or apply to any T. & N. O. Railway agent for full particulars.

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General Freight and Passenger Agent  
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#### EXPLOSION AT ROUYN MAY CAUSE MINERS TO LOSE SIGHT

Victims of an accidental dynamite explosion in Noranda Mines early on Wednesday last, Andre Robota and Johan Kinetich may lose the sight of one or both eyes if they survive their injuries, attending physicians at Youville hospital said last week.

One of the two struck an unexploded charge of explosive with his pick. The force of the blast hurled the two men against the walls of a shaft in which they were working and other workers rushed to their aid.

After treatment at the mines' first aid station they were removed to hospital, both with face, arms, and body badly torn and burned. They may recover.

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