



Remarkable Salvage Job by the Central Patricia

Details of the successful salvaging job undertaken by Central Patricia Mines engineer, Allan Anderson, have come to hand and they indicate that an excellent result was achieved under difficult conditions, says The Northern Miner last week. It will be recalled that the company lost considerable part of its mill equipment last winter when a tractor and three sleigh loads of machinery went through the ice of White-throat Lake. It was decided to attempt recovery of the equipment this summer, a diver was engaged and the work was undertaken. It was quickly discovered that there was about eight or nine feet of mud on the bottom of the lake, rendering the task of spotting the machinery difficult and the job of the diver almost impracticable. However, all of the lost machinery except one piece, the tractor itself and the sleighs were located and brought to shore. How this result was achieved is told in the words of Mr. Anderson.

"All pieces had to be located from the surface of the water by means of 30-foot poles. It was impossible for the diver to probe through 8 and 9 feet of mud, so with the poles we kept poking around until something was felt at

the lower end. More times than not what we felt was a boulder but in one case a line would be strung from shore to the suspicious place and the diver would follow the line from shore to the spot. He would then wash away the mud with a jet and work himself down in the mud until he got to the end of the pole. If it was a rock he would start prospecting again. If it was a piece of machinery the diver would call for a chain or a cable-sling and work the piece around until he could get a hold on it. After a strain was taken on the load the diver would be pulled out of the mud and the tussle with the piece would start and eventually it would be landed on shore. We spent two extra days looking for the last piece, the diver went down time after time to investigate what proved to be boulders and we had to close the job without recovering it."

The salvaged material included one caterpillar tractor, three sets of sleighs, four pumps, 45 ball mill liners, crusher jaw plates, crusher frame, pulleys, bearings, ball mill gear and shells, etc. The value of the missing part is estimated at about \$150, a trifling loss under the circumstances.

MINING MEN SOMETIMES MAKE EXCELLENT LAWYERS

This paragraph is from last week's column of "Grab Samples" in The Northern Miner:—

"Horace Strong, developing the Hal-crow-Swayze Gold Mine, having decided to utilize a small falls on his property for power, built a log dam and flooded a small area of country. His friend "Buck" Buchanan, prospecting farther up the creek, came down in a simulated rage, complaining bitterly that Horace had flooded out his camp and threatening legal proceedings. The engineer, undismayed, announced that he would enter a counter suit for the cost of delivering fish to "Buck" Buchanan's tent door. Stalemate."

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited
Common Dividend No. 17

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 20c per share being at the rate of 80c per annum has been declared on the first value Common Stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED for the quarter ending September 30th, 1933, payable October 25th, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1933.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary,
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Recipes Given for Milk-Rich Desserts

Peach Blanc Mange, Peach Junket, Cream Rice Pudding, Custard Souffle and Spanish Cream.

Ann Adams, noted as a culinary expert, offers the following in a recent issue of The Mail and Empire:—

There are few times when we can use milk desserts of various sorts more happily than when our fresh fruits are in season—for the plainest of milk puddings can indeed be transformed into something exceptionally gorgeous when there are peaches, apricots, pears and other luscious fruits to combine with them.

Peach Blanc Mange

You may feel a little diffident about offering the family your plain corn-starch pudding that is perhaps over-familiar. But make that same pudding in a fancy mould or group of small moulds, surround with peaches cut in eighths and sprinkle well with fruit sugar—and you'll have a dessert that is polished off with quite a new fervor. If you like to whip a quarter-pint of cream to go with it, beat a little of fine fruit sugar into it and a few drops of almond extract. You will find the three-fold combination very, very telling.

Peach Junket

Then there is junket—another favourite which offers milk in perhaps its most easily digested and delicate form. You know what happens when lukewarm milk is combined with a crushed dissolved junket tablet, or with a package of junket powder, (which has the sugar, flavouring and even an attractive colour added, ready for combining with the milk to absolutely complete a dessert). When the warm milk and junket is stirred together for less than a minute, the mixture must be poured swiftly into dessert glasses. In ten minutes, standing at room temperature, it will have set, just like a most delicately-textured custard. You can then put it in the refrigerator for deep chilling—the colder, the more delicious.

Now suppose you use a package of lemon or vanilla-flavoured junket powder. It will be sufficient to "set" one pint of milk. Heat milk to luke-warm—no more. Add the junket powder, stir quickly, and as soon as dissolved, pour into dessert glasses, filling them only two-thirds of the way. Leave undisturbed until "set"—then chill, and just before serving, heap lightly with finely-cut peach, nicely sweetened. A spoonful of whipped cream then if you like—or serve pouring cream—or you need have no cream at all; just a matter of choice.

Cream Rice Pudding

3 tablespoons rice
1 tablespoon sugar
1 quart milk
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon or nutmeg.

Wash rice thoroughly, add other ingredients and pour into a greased baking dish. Bake for 3 hours in a slow oven, stirring several times during the first hour. The mixture should not boil. Serve either hot or cold. One-half cup raisins may be added, if desired.

Custard Souffle

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
4 egg yolks
4 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
4 egg whites

Melt butter, add flour, and mix until smooth. Add milk gradually and bring to boiling point. Stir constantly. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon-colored. Add sugar and salt. Add slowly to hot mixture, stirring until blended. Cool slightly. Add vanilla and fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Turn into greased pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., about 50 minutes.

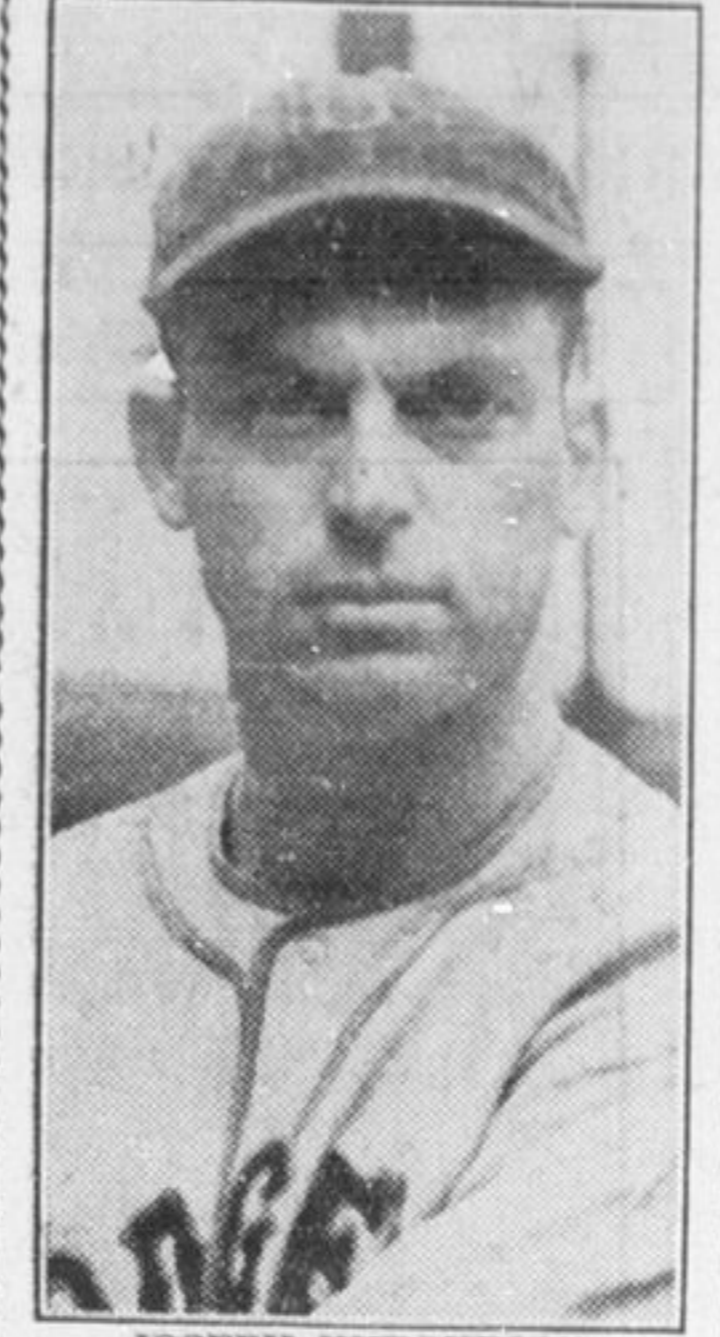
Spanish Cream

1 tablespoon granulated gelatine
3 cups milk
1 cup sugar
3 egg whites
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon vanilla
2 egg yolks

Soak milk with gelatine in double boiler. When the gelatine is dissolved add sugar and pour slowly over the beaten egg yolks, stirring constantly. Return to the double boiler, cook until thickened, stirring. Remove, add salt and vanilla and fold in the egg whites beaten stiff. Pour into a cold wet mould and chill. Servings, 6.

Sudbury Star.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told a western audience that because the C.C.F. and Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett had cornered the market for promises there was nothing left for him to pledge on behalf of the Liberal party. Mr. King might communicate with one Mitchell Hepburn, footloose in Ontario, who may have a few promises still to spare.

Joseph Hutcheson



JOSEPH HUTCHESON
Brooklyn's big right fielder was one of the leading batters in the Southern League and he is shaping up for hitting honours in the National. He is a Texan and has been only six weeks under the big top, having been purchased from Memphis.

Appreciation for the Work of Dr. Burrows

His Life Interest was in Geology and Mineralogy. Notable Work by Him in the Porcupine and Other North Land Areas.

Last week The Advance published a reference to the death of Dr. A. G. Burrows, provincial geologist, whose passing is a distinct loss to Ontario and especially to the North Land's mining interests. Dr. Burrows died at Toronto General Hospital on Sept. 2nd, and was buried on Sept. 5th from his home, 46 Hewitt avenue, interment being made at Park Lawn cemetery. He had been ill for two months, and never recovered from an operation performed early in August of this year.

From one close to Dr. Burrows in the Dept. of Mines at Toronto The Advance has received the following brief sketch of his life, with an appreciation of his services to the North and to mining:—

"Alfred Granville Burrows, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.C., LL.D., was born at Nanpance, his father, a man of literary tastes and attainments being Inspector of Public Schools for the County of Lennox and Addington. Dr. Burrows took an honour arts course in mineralogy and geology at Queen's University, Kingston, and was a gold medalist on graduation in 1900 with the degree of M.A. He then took a supplementary course in the School of Mining and received his B.Sc. degree in 1902. His first connection with the mining department of Ontario was in 1900, when he acted as geologist on party No. 4 in the extensive exploration and survey of Northern Ontario by ten separate groups, which brought back a fund of information respecting the natural resources of what had previously been a largely unknown territory. In 1901, he was assistant assayer at the provincial assay office, then located in Belleville, and from 1902 to 1907 he was in full charge of the office. In the latter year, he was appointed on the geological staff of the department under the late Dr. W. C. Miller, and on the latter's death in 1925 succeeded to the position of provincial geologist, occupying the same until his untimely death at the age of fifty-five.

"In May, 1931, Queen's University honoured its brilliant graduate with the degree of LL.D. He was also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Geological Society of America. In 1923 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and was president of the geological section of the society in 1929-30.

"Dr. Burrows' life interest was in geology and mineralogy, and he worthily sustained the traditions in this field of his eminent predecessor. The greater part of his geological work was done in the pre-Cambrian shield, that fecund source of the province's mineral wealth. He examined and reported upon the Gowganda and South Lorrain silver areas and many of the outlying gold fields, such as Abitibi-Night Hawk, Boston Creek, Goudreau and Matachewan, and also did considerable work on Kirkland Lake. He was early on the scene at Porcupine and published three successive reports on that field. For two years before his death, he along with H. C. Rickaby, was engaged in an intensive study of the Sudbury nickel-copper basin, which had attained greatly enhanced importance through the development of the Frood ore body. The results of these observations are in manuscript and it is expected will shortly be published.

"By his amiable, social qualities, Dr. Burrows endeared himself to all who made his acquaintance. He exercised good judgment in summing up the mineral possibilities of new areas and was highly regarded by the mining fraternity in general. He is survived by his widow, formerly Ethel Armstrong, of Kingston, a married daughter, Mrs. Carl Boehm, of Faldenburg, Ontario, a brother and sister in British Columbia, and his elder brother Dr. George Burrows of Marlborough, Ontario."

Toronto Mail and Empire.—We observe that there are to be honorary referees in the Phelps-Pearce sculling match, but what the function of such curious officials is we have no idea. Perhaps the next innovation will be honorary competitors.

See Mining Industry of Great Importance

Shows that Dominion is Unique in Resistance to the Depression. Low Grade Ore Now Treated Because of High Prices for Gold.

The mining industry is now the second largest primary producer in Canada, superseding forestry, which had held this place for many years, states the monthly commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The premier position of agriculture is still firmly entrenched, despite the disastrous decline in prices and the low average crops of recent years, but it was apparent as early as 1929 that the position so long held by forestry was in jeopardy, owing to the outstanding record of the mining industry, not only in comparison with other Canadian industries, but also with world mining, of which it had become an important unit.

The net value of its primary production does not, however, begin to cover the contribution of the mining industry to the national income. The most important of contingent items are the value by manufacture in the fabrication of Canadian mineral products, including several subsidiary processes ordinarily attributed to the chemical industry, and the wages and dividends paid in connection therewith. In 1931, the last year for which complete statistics are available, more than 92 million dollars was paid in wages and salaries and about 34 million in dividends from the primary industry alone, and nearly 150 million dollars was added by manufacture to the value of the primary products.

Foreign Capital

Another item is the foreign capital invested in the mining and metal industries, amounting to between 700 and 800 millions. It is estimated also that about one-third of the freight tonnage carried by Canadian railways originates in our mines. As a colonizing factor, too, the mining industry has made a contribution not measurable in terms of money. A great part of the mineralized area of this country, particularly the pre-Cambrian shield, lies north of the fringe of settlement, and the opening up of a mining property has almost invariably meant an influx of population to a hitherto unsettled area. Many of these mining communities are of mushroom growth and are not permanent settlements, but in cases where the mine has not fulfilled expectations, or has become exhausted, a residue of the population, probably representing numerically the colonizing effort of years, remains to exploit the other natural resources of the region.

Mineral production is unique in the resistance which it has offered to the inroads of the depression, production in 1932 having receded less than 25 per cent. from that of 1929, the highest level that it ever attained. It is evident, too, that a larger than normal proportion of mineral output had to find a foreign market during a period of very severe competition, as the domestic market, represented for the most part by the manufacturing and construction industries, activity in which had declined 37.1 and 74.7 per cent. respectively, was absorbing only a fraction of what it had taken hitherto.

Value of Production

In 1932 the value of gold produced in Canada was over a third of that of all mineral production. Special circumstances have, of course, worked toward this end. Gold mining the world over has received a tremendous impetus from the monetary conditions of the past few years. The world output rose from 19,584,821 fine ounces in 1929 to 24,014,307 ounces in 1932, an increase of 22 per cent., following a six-year period of very slowly rising production. During the same period Canadian production rose from 1,928,208 ounces to 3,050,600 ounces, an increase of 58 per cent., and that of the Rand, the world's largest producer, rose from 10,412,326 ounces to 11,558,317 ounces, an increase of 11 per cent.

It was anticipated that, owing to the excellent physical condition of the major producers and the fact that new mines were coming into production, the 1933 output would continue to increase, but several producers have taken advantage of the present high price of gold to utilize ore of a lower gold content, with the result that, while the tonnage of ore raised is actually higher production for the first five months of the year shows a decline of 2.7 per cent. under that of the corresponding period in 1932.

It is not to be expected, however, that gold will retain its present abnormal ascendancy over other minerals when economic conditions improve. Without detracting from the important part which gold has played in recent years in bolstering the total value of mineral production in Canada, we would point out that the base metals, for instance, while less valuable at the mine, make a greater contribution to the national income under normal conditions in that the initial operations are on a larger scale, and the greater measure of fabrication furnishes employment to a much larger number of people.

In the recent band competition at the Toronto National Exhibition, Kirkland Lake band won fourth place in Class A. There were five bands entered, one of them, the Brampton band fifth this year. First prize in a contest for cornets, trombones, etc., was won by a quartette from Kirkland Lake band this quartette including—J. Mulvaney, first cornet; W. Mulholland, second cornet; J. Bland and R. Bland, trombones.

Mrs. H. Perreault, Sr., and the Misses Rose, Annette and Fleur-Ange Perreault have returned from Buffalo, Rochester, New York City, Montreal and Toronto, where they have been spending the past few weeks.

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Canadian Boy of Three Does Remarkable Feats

Billy, the three-year-old son of Hector McNeill, a civil engineer in the employ of the Canadian National Railways in Montreal, is surprising all he comes in contact with by his feats in reading, spelling and arithmetic, in all of which he is self-taught.

Before his first birthday, he began to pick out letters from newspapers; at eighteen months knew the alphabet; at twenty months could dial any telephone number without help and was able to read words of ten letters.

At two and a half years Billy—or William Donald, to give him his proper names—read with ease the usual nursery books; at three years began to read newspapers and by the questions he asked proved to his astonished parents that he understood what he was reading.

How he learned to understand first letters, then figures and finally words is a mystery to his father and mother for the boy has had no schooling and no help in the home, and in all other respects is a normal child. He is now interesting himself in a script type of shorthand and reads whole passages without difficulty.

Chatham News.—Trains are now being built to go 110 miles an hour. But automobiles can go still faster than that, and if the railways wish to win out in the race to the grade crossings they will still have to go some.

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HERE is a simple recipe for a delicious custard pie. Serve it to your family for dinner to-night and watch them come back for more!

CUSTARD PIE

1 1/2 cups St. Charles Milk
1 1/2 cups water
4 eggs, well beaten

1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
Unbaked pastry

Few Gratings Nutmeg

Dilute the milk with water and bring just to scalding in a double boiler. (Do not boil). Add sugar and salt to eggs, blend well. Pour the hot milk slowly over the egg mixture, stirring constantly. Cool. Pour into pastry, sprinkled with gratings of nutmeg and place in a rather hot oven to set rim and bake sides and bottom of crust. Then DECREASE the heat and cook at a low temperature until a silver knife inserted in centre comes out clean. The custard must not boil at any time or it will be watery.

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