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Matachewan Silver was Gold in Reality

John B. Moynour, Pioneer of New Camp, Tells of the Early Days in the District.

In an interview with The Toronto Star recently John B. Moynour, pioneer of the Matachewan area, gave some interesting information about Matachewan to-day and years ago. Mr. Moynour has been a believer in Matachewan for over twenty years. It is all right to speak well of Matachewan at present because its worth has been clearly indicated, but it was different some years ago. It is not so long ago that anyone enthusiastic about Matachewan would be laughed at. To-day Matachewan is recognized as a promising gold camp. Years ago it was not so. Indeed, according to the interview even Mr. Moynour did not recognize it at first as a gold camp. He started

prospecting in Matachewan while the search was for silver. That was in 1907. He soon found, however, that while there might be silver there, Matachewan was a real gold camp. He has believed in Matachewan for 27 years, which is a record of which he may well be proud. Also, it may be noted that Matachewan promises to justify the faith of all.

The following is the article in The Toronto Star in regard to the interview with Mr. Moynour:

His Turn to Laugh Now
 For 20 years and more other prospectors have told John B. Moynour he was a fool to stick to his property on the Matachewan gold field. To-day it is his turn to laugh for the mining business is booming there, and the man who pioneered the spot is seeing his faith in it justified.

"I staked my claim there in 1907," recalls Mr. Moynour, who is in Toronto on business. "We were looking for silver, and I thought it was silver bearing even Mr. Moynour did not recognize it at first as a gold camp. He started

cleaned it off and I saw there was gold, too. So I just stayed there."

"During all these years Mr. Moynour grew vegetables, kept a small store, cut wood, did anything he could to get along. In 1930 his dreams began to come true."

300 People in Settlement
 "Today there are about 300 people living at the settlement. As yet it has no name, but a townsite has been laid out and all will be organized some time this year."

The main street of the town has been named Moynour after the town's earliest resident. Mr. Moynour has a store there. When visitors come they stay at his place. The telephone office is in his home, and besides that he is the unofficial postmaster.

"I guess if I hadn't been married, I wouldn't have stuck it out," he laughed. "I had to look after my wife. I couldn't leave her and go running off over the country looking for gold mines. It's been a long wait, but prospects look all right now."

HARRY W. DARLING MANAGER OF ST. ANTHONY GOLD MINE

Announcement was made last week at Toronto that Harry W. Darling, of Timmins, had been appointed resident manager of the St. Anthony Gold Mine, Limited, at Sturgeon Lake. Mr. Darling has had long experience in mining management in the North and in other parts of the continent.

Toronto Mail and Empire:—The Senate by approving a sweepstakes bill called attention to the fact that it is not as conservative and hide-bound a body as it is supposed to be.

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Schumacher Winner in Intertown League Match

On Friday evening last Schumacher won three points from Timmins in the Intertown Bowling League. In the first frame Timmins won by 36 pins. The second was won by Schumacher with a good margin, but the third stanza was very close with only 4 pins difference between the two teams. The score sheet follows:—

Timmins			
Sauve	170	183	353
Kemball	214	198	412
Studer	243	186	429
Webb	231	183	414
Timkinson	250	209	459
Reid	—	—	185
Totals	1108	959	1093
Schumacher			
Bettiol	119	242	361
Rogers	276	106	382
Chulow	265	216	481
Proulx	231	253	484
Attillio	187	212	399
Totals	1072	1129	1099

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Lignite Deposits in the North Country

Ontario Research Foundation Gives Details of the Results of Diamond Drilling in Northern Ontario Lignite Fields.

The Ontario Research Foundation in a recent bulletin deals with the deposits of Northern Ontario lignite in an informative way.

The area in which the lignite deposit occurs is a part of the low-lying, flat country extending north from Cochrane to James Bay, and is traversed by the recently completed extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The deposit is about 60 miles south of Moosonee, 125 miles north from Cochrane and 300 miles from North Bay. Drainage in this area is very imperfect, the ground between the rivers being covered with wet muskeg or swamp two to six feet deep.

For many years, it was known that lignite occurred in this area, but previous to the present development, it had been found only in fragments or irregular seams in the clay. In 1926, the Ontario Government decided to retain for the Crown a large area comprising about 1,100 square miles along the Abitibi, Mattagami and Moose Rivers, and through its Department of Mines to make a thorough geological survey of the territory. Exploration by survey parties in the summers of 1927 and 1928, showed that the lignite occurred not in thin superficial beds as was thought previously, but in basins with some chance of being thick and extensive.

Exploratory drilling was commenced in June 1929 using steam driven drills capable of going 2,000 feet deep. These drills had to be transported down the river to the drilling site and dragged on sleds over the muskeg from location to location. This was a difficult operation, but during the first year 50 holes were drilled totalling about 6,750 feet. A shaft (11' x 8' in size) was sunk on the east bank of the Onakwana River to a depth of 77 feet and 23 feet of lignite uncovered. By tunnelling into the seam for 125 feet, over 300 tons of lignite were mined.

The results of the early exploratory work were felt to be of such importance to the province that the Foundation was requested by the Minister of Mines, the Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C., to undertake a technical and economic study of the deposit, and work on these lines commenced in June 1930.

Two Shafts Sunk
 Further exploratory drilling was continued, and up to March 1932, when operations ceased, 116 holes, totalling some 17,000 feet, had been drilled and another shaft sunk. This latter was a double compartment shaft, 18' x 20', 136 feet deep, uncovering over 40 feet of lignite in two seams. Over 1,230 feet of tunnelling was carried out from this shaft and a considerable quantity of lignite taken out for examination and testing.

During these operations samples of lignite were systematically taken and sent to the Foundation, where physical and chemical tests were carried out. The information obtained through the drilling and testing made it possible to estimate the amount of lignite in the deposit and the nature of this material.

The lignite occurs in two more or less parallel seams separated by a layer of clay and sand. Variations in slope and thickness are characteristic of the deposit. Generally speaking, the seams dip towards the west and away from the Abitibi River. The upper seam is only found in about 1 1/2 square miles in the centre of the deposit, but where it has an average thickness of about 25 feet its depth from the surface in relation to its thickness makes it possible to mine with large power shovels. The lower seam averages 20 feet in thickness and extends throughout the area, thinning out rapidly at the boundaries of the deposit.

The Properties of the Lignite
 Representative samples of lignite from the deposit can be readily separated into three types to which the names woody, peaty and partly have been given. Woody material, the most important, (formed principally from trunks and roots of trees) is strong and compact, retaining its structure to a marked degree. Peaty lignite is compact and coherent while in the ground. It is suggested that it is derived from the green and more tender portions of the plant material that gave rise to the deposit, and that on this account it is weak and structureless. Peaty lignite is a compressed mass of small particles. It crumbles on exposure to the air.

Broadly speaking, in judging the value of a fuel two of the main points to be considered are: (1) how much moisture and ash it contains, (2) what is its heat value in terms of British thermal units (B.t.u.) per pound, such a unit being the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. For example, in a furnace operating at 70 per cent efficiency, it would require about 16,000 heat units to turn one gallon of tap water into steam at atmospheric pressure. Excessive moisture in a fuel is a disadvantage in that it has to be evaporated in the furnace, and, of course, uses up some of the available heat in the fuel. Ash is a useless constituent. It will not burn itself and it has to be removed from the furnace and disposed of at frequent intervals.

The Northern Ontario lignite as mined from the ground contains about 50 per cent moisture, i.e. half the raw fuel is water. (In comparison with this bituminous coal contains from 5 to 8 per cent moisture, and peat 75 to 90 per cent.)

As mined, the three types of material in the upper and lower seams have ash contents and heat values as shown below (for comparison an average value for bituminous coal is included).

	Ash content	Heat Value B.t.u. per pound
Upper Seam	—	—

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Schumacher School Fair — Hobby Show

Annual Exhibition of School Work at Schumacher on Thursday, March 29th Open to the Public

The pupils of Schumacher public school (S.S. No. 2, Tisdale) this year will again follow their usual custom of having an Easter exhibition of school work. In past years this exhibition of school work has aroused very great interest and has undoubtedly been of value in many ways.

Instead of the display being restricted to the pupils, this year the ex-pupils and parents are invited to bring along anything that they would like to display. This should add still further to the interest and advantage of the exhibition and hobby show.

The exhibition is open to the public and visitors from outside Schumacher are cordially invited to attend. There is no admission charge. Keep the date and hour in mind—March 29th, from 2:30 to 10 p.m.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE CURRENT TOPICS OF THE DAY

"Act your age if over fifty," says Hon. Dr. Robb. Act your age from five to 90 might be even better advice. Anyone over 90 has the privilege of doing what he jolly well pleases.—Meaford Mirror.

Henry Clive, a noted U.K. artist, says that it is necessary to look at a woman's lips and not into her eyes in order to discover her real temperament. In the first named instance the tendency seems to be to get more and more into the red.—Bramford Expositor.

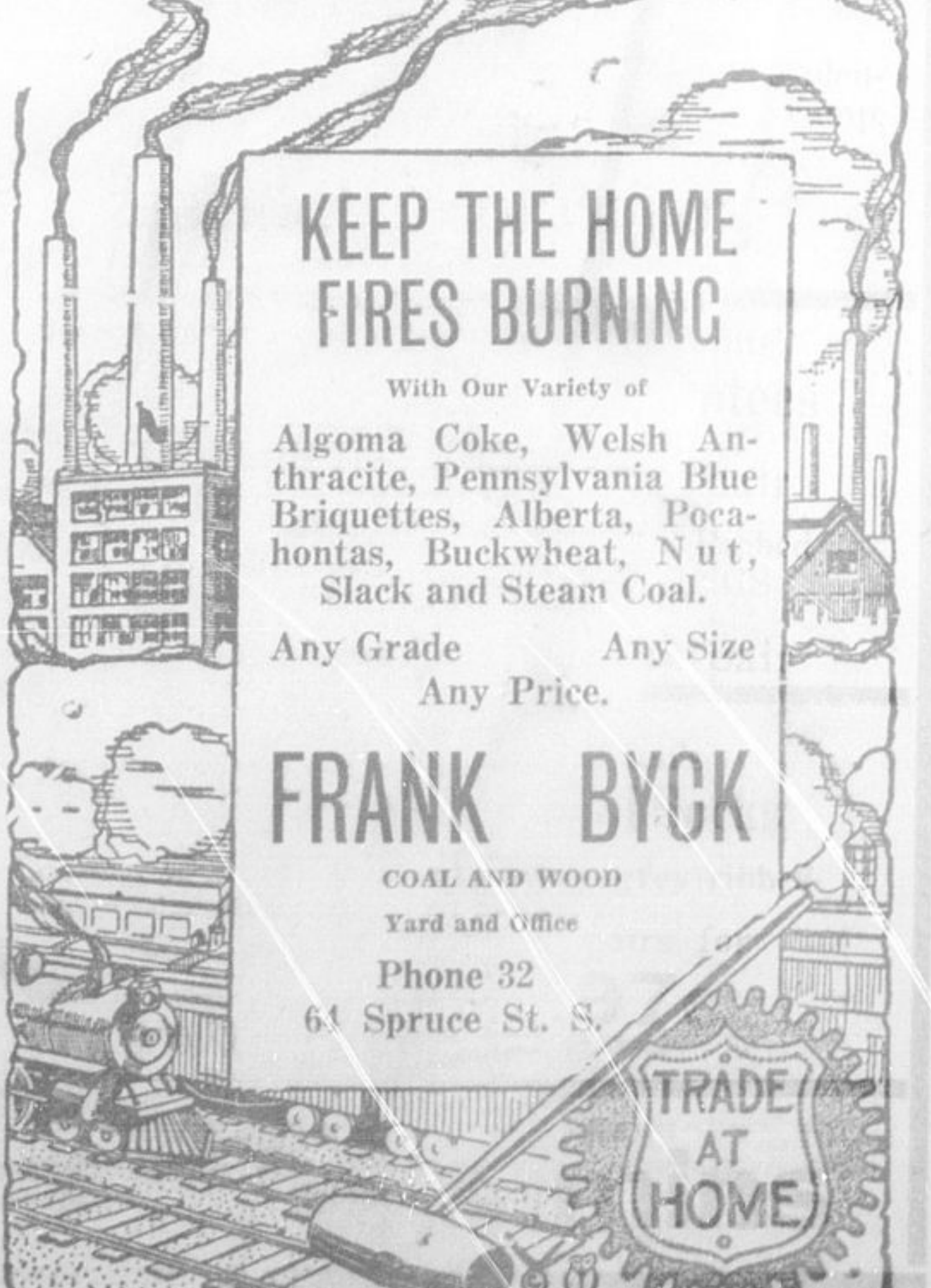
There is little criticism heard over the radio and only limited criticism in the press of the United States of the NRA and its workings. One wonders what people are saying in the privacy of their homes and clubs. To outsiders it sounds almost like a conspiracy of silence. Or is it a muzzle?—God-erich Star.

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