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**ZIG-ZAG**

**Some Remarks Made by Old-Timers Here**

Interesting Comments on Men and Affairs in the Early Days as Given by Old-Timers of the Porcupine Mining Camp

The banquet on Wednesday evening of last week, the opening of the 25th anniversary of the discovery of the Porcupine gold mines, and the interest aroused by recent articles in The Advance have roused many of the old-timers of the Porcupine camp and on the street, in the shops, homes and other places—wherever old-timers may foregather—there have been interesting comments and remarks. For the benefit of readers of The Advance some of these remarks, comments, questions, etc., are given below:

"In your list of pioneers of the Porcupine, why did you miss the first of all the pioneer residents of this area? Didn't you know that was our old friend, Joe Moore?"

Yes, The Advance knew that. It was just one of those silly oversights! Not being able to see the forest for trees, as it were. But the old-timers will not be too hard on The Advance for that! Too many of them walked past the Dome, the McIntyre, the Hollinger, etc., and did not stake nearby. Everybody misses something important some time.

"Did you know that Wes Gordon (now Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Mines, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Immigration and Colonization) was one of the early ones into the Porcupine camp? He came in here with one prospecting party that he

helped to finance. They took a trip up to Mattagami and when crossing one stream the whiffletrees snapped off on the outfit they were using for transportation purposes. The horses went on while the rig was left with the men in it, sitting at the edge of the stream. There was nothing they could do, except to wade the stream and get to the other side where the horses were. The stream proved deeper than it had looked with the result that some of them were up to their elbows in water before they got across. The water came well up on Wes. Gordon's waist. That waist wasn't as ample as it is to-day, but it was just as high."

"Did you know that Charlie McInnis, B. H. Wilson, Bill Hughes and Bartley McCrea were up in this camp in 1909? Charlie McInnis recorded claims in the Porcupine at Halleybury on Oct. 8th, 1909."

"Did you know that Marty Walsh was the first reeve of Whitney?"

"Rev. Fr. O'Gorman had two brothers among the early prospectors in the Porcupine. George and Thomas O'Gorman were among the nineteen-miners."

Dr. Campbell, of Ottawa, was on the Hollinger property in 1901. He knew he was on a gold mining property then, which was more than many others realized as they walked past it or on it."

"Harry Gibson has the oldest prospector's license in Porcupine."  
"Bob and Bill Bruce were two other old-timers. It is from them that Bruce Avenue in South Porcupine received its name."

Kincardine Review-Reporter:—The sea-serpent reported near Kingston turned out to be a tree trunk. Therefore we would conclude that its "bark" is worse than its bite.

**Kapuskasing Farm Weekly News Letter**

Items This Week Deal With Applying Fertilizer to the Potato Crop and Treatment for Potato Diseases

Below will be found No. 25 of the series of weekly letters from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing Ont. The letter for this week's issue of The Advance deals with the matter of potatoes:—

**How to Apply Fertilizer to the Potato Crop**

The commercial fertilizers have been in better favour every year with the potato growers of Northern Ontario as they have soon realized that of all ordinary farm crops the potato is probably the most probably responsive to liberal feeding, and its use has increased many folds during the last few years.

Of the many questions asked, the methods employed in the application of fertilizers for potatoes is one of the most important. When the rate of application is small, which is usually the case, it is better to apply it along the row at planting time. The potato planter may be equipped with a fertilizer sowing attachment that distributes the fertilizer in the row, either above, below or to one side of the potato sets. When only a small area is to be planted the fertilizer may also be applied by hand in the row before distributing the potato sets, or, either between or above the tubers after they have been distributed in the row. It is important, however, that the fertilizer does not come into direct contact with the sets as injury to germination may result, especially under dry seasonal conditions. To overcome this, it will be better to throw some ground with the foot over the fertilizer before putting in the potato sets, or vice versa if the fertilizer is applied over the potato set.

On sandy soil, some prefer to apply the fertilizer along the row after the potatoes have started to come up. In this case, the fertilizer is applied in two applications; the first when the potatoes appear and the second just before the last cultivation. In order to guard against burning of the foliage, it is desirable that the leaves of the plants be dried.

**Treatment for Potato Diseases**

Black leg is a destructive bacterial disease affecting practically all varieties of potatoes and, in some cases, upwards of 50 per cent. of the plants in a field are destroyed. The disease frequently causes "misses" as the parasite may destroy the seed piece before it germinates. If plants are attacked after their appearance through the ground, the diseased plants are somewhat stunted and quite conspicuous by their pale green or yellow foliage. When the canker has progressed sufficiently, the entire plant becomes brown and ultimately succumbs to the disease. When late infection occurs, or the disease does not advance rapidly, the newly-formed tubers may show no evidence of infection at harvesting time. Nevertheless, they harbour the black leg organism and, when placed in storage, may rapidly decay and, if planted, give rise to diseased plants.

One of the first essentials in the control of black leg is the use of healthy seed, selecting the seed from a field free from the disease, and all tubers showing the least evidence of decay or discoloration should be destroyed. All tubers intended for seed purposes should be disinfected as follows: In a barrel of water (30 gallons) mix 1 pint of formalin and immerse the potatoes in the solution for two hours. If the potatoes are left in the bag for immersion, the bag should be moved up and down two or three times to force the solution through the bag. The same treatment is also effective against ordinary potato scab.

**THIS MAN HONEST WITHOUT CONSIDERATION OF COST**

Believe it or not! And all the rest of it. The story is from The Blairmore Enterprise, which always has something interesting in its columns:—  
"The most conscientious taxpayer has been discovered. Struggling over his income tax returns, he finally found that he owed the Government three cents. He wrote out a cheque for three cents, placed a three-cent excise stamp on it, put it in an envelope with a three-cent stamp and mailed it. The payment was received at the tax office in London, Ontario."

**Some Timely Hints for the Prospector**

Field Method of Prospecting Reviewed by the Prospector's Guide, Issued by the Ontario Department of Mines

In several recent issues The Advance has taken occasion to refer to the recent booklet issued by the Ontario Dept. of Mines—the "Prospector's Guide." The map in this booklet will prove of much value to prospectors and others while the information given on different phases of the prospector's work should prove of great advantage indeed. In recent issues The Advance has given extracts from the "Prospector's Guide" and below will be found the booklet's reference to "Field Methods of Prospecting." This article should prove of general interest, but The Advance at the same time would advise all prospectors and others interested to send to the Ontario Department of Mines, Toronto, Ont., for a copy of the booklet. It is perhaps the best of its kind ever issued by any mining department.

Here is the article from the booklet on "Field Methods of Prospecting":—  
**Field Methods of Prospecting**  
Where contacts or fissures in the rock outcrops are observed, removing the moss or shovelling off the overburden (trenching) may be necessary to expose fractures or veins.

Every vein of quartz should be closely scrutinized. In many cases boulders of float quartz are observed. These floats should be carefully examined and, if possible, traced to their place of origin, which may be a few feet or may be many yards from the final resting place. Occasionally small fragments of quartz are seen in the roots of upturned trees, and such occurrences should hold the prospector's attention closely. As a matter of fact, it was such a clue which led to the discovery of the Kenty mine in Swayze township recently. Panning (described later) should be resorted to, and a closer search made by trenching to bed rock, if this is possible; more serious work, such as drilling and blasting, may be undertaken if any evidence of gold is found by panning.

The secret of success is curiosity, close observation, and steady hard work. The prospector crosses and re-crosses any favourable area, and takes samples from all out-of-the-ordinary occurrences. For those not accustomed to the bush, running out a preliminary blazed line or two a few miles from your camp is a precaution which may save you time, and often considerable mental worry. It is advisable to stay close to favourable formation. If the rocks are of an encouraging type, it is better to prospect patiently there than to keep travelling, forever looking for a better country. Every prospector should be his own authority, that is, he should not depend too much on written reports and books. After all, "gold is where you find it," and reports descriptive of one area will not apply to another.

**The Gold Pan and Panning**

The gold pan is a circular sheet iron dish with sloping sides, 10 to 16 inches in diameter, 2 to 3-8 inches in depth, with the sides sloping at 35 to 40 degrees. The pan weighs 1, 1-2 to 2 pounds.

Operation:—The mortared or finely-crushed rock is placed in the pan, which is held below the water, the material being thoroughly wetted by hand to break up lumps. The pan is then shaken with a gyratory motion, which results in the heavier material sinking to the bottom. At intervals the pan is tilted sharply allowing the lighter surface material to be worked off. These processes are alternately carried on until at the end nothing but the heaviest material remains, which is generally black in colour. If you are lucky specks of gold may be seen in the bottom, and by the number of specks or the length of the gold tailing showing, one can quickly decide whether more intensive work should be done. The experienced prospector in Ontario usually carries a light mortar and pestle, and also a small 15-cent frying pan with the handle cut off. This meagre equipment in the hands of an expert will give astonishing results with gold-bearing material. Wherever rusty oxidized vein matter is found, panning should be made. It is usually very easy to pulverize this oxidized vein matter, and a panning test can be made in a few minutes. Keep steadily at the panning. Do not let your pan become greasy or it will not catch the gold, always pan any iron rust found.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the art of panning. It is quite simple but can be best learned by watching an experienced operator.

**HOW MR. JONES GOT MORE FOR HIS DOLLAR . . . by Cunard**



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**Sail CUNARD ANCHOR-DONALDSON**

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**England Rises Greater than Ever from Each Fall**

For the benefit of good Scottish, Irish, Welsh and other races who make up the Old Land referred to in the article below, the word "England" is put in quotation marks to remind them that it is not forgotten that the "England" referred to is really Britain. How could this be forgotten when a Scot of the Scots heads the British Government to-day and has done his full part to make the name of "England" great throughout the world. With this introduction the following editorial from the Schenectady, N.Y., Union-Star is given:—

"Every once in a while, you have to stop and admire England. In the past thousand years, England has been on the verge of dissolution at least a hundred times. She is always about to fall, or lose her commerce, or become a second-rate power, or something."

Nothing can put your system out of kilter more quickly than your liver. All it has to do is stop pouring its daily two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels—and life certainly gets grey. That sluggish flow of bile slows up digestion and elimination and makes you "feel punk." Your stomach acts up—gas, bloating, sourness, pain. Your breath is bad and the taste in your mouth is nasty. Your head aches. Flu is blithely. All, of course, because your system is full of poisons.

Mere bowel movers like salts, oil, mineral water, roughage, laxative candy or chewing gum are not good enough to correct this condition entirely. You're livery and you must wake up your liver bile to be happy again.

Avoid calomel (mercury). The thing for you is a box of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They never upset you because they're purely vegetable, gentle and safe, but how they do change your view on life!

Don't waste your money on substitutes. Be definite. Ask for Carter's by name—and get them! Look for the name, Carter's, on the red label. 25c. at all druggists.

**That Depressed Feeling is Largely Liver**

Wake Up Your Liver Bile . . . Without Calomel, And Feel Like a Million Dollars.

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**Prove ST. CHARLES Better**

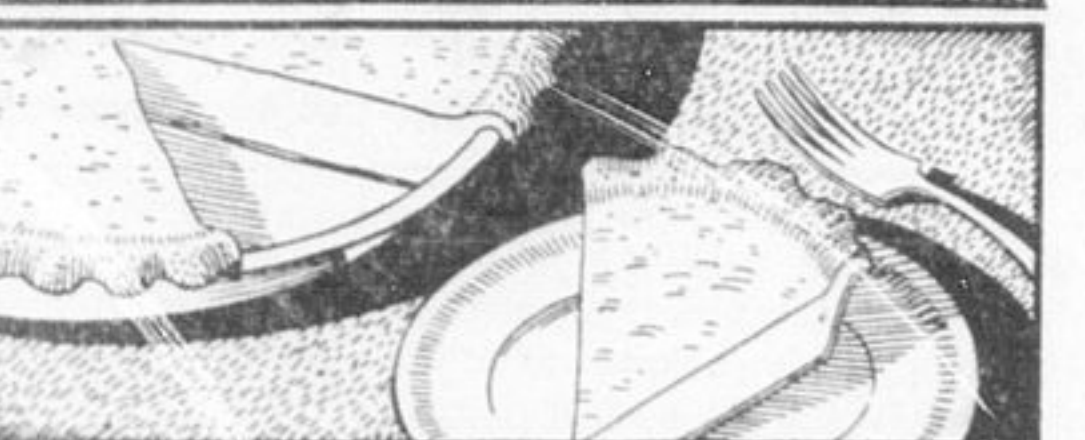
—TRY THESE RECIPES— THEN CLIP THEM FOR YOUR COOKING FILE!



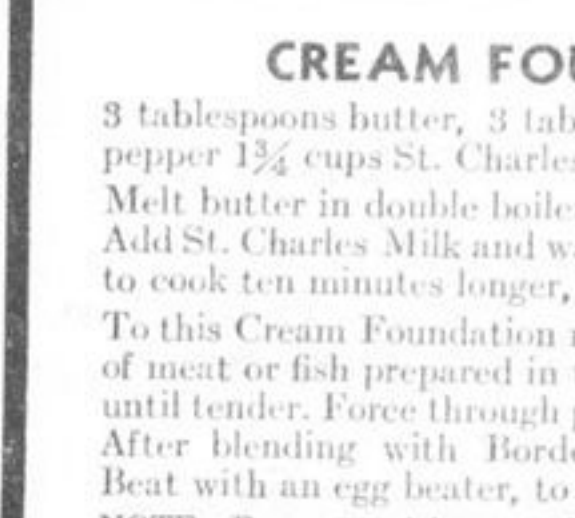
. . . Any one of these dishes is enough to make ANY woman a St. Charles fan—you try it and see! Everything TASTES so much better when built up on the fresh creamy flavor of St. Charles Milk. The soup is so smooth—the vegetables so creamy—the pie so delicious!

But do not risk a disappointment—use St. Charles—the milk with the fresh creamy flavor.

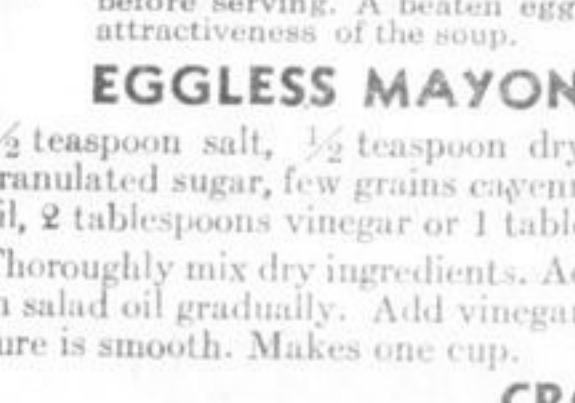
Try these dishes—each one is worth a thousand words of persuasion when you TASTE how good it is.



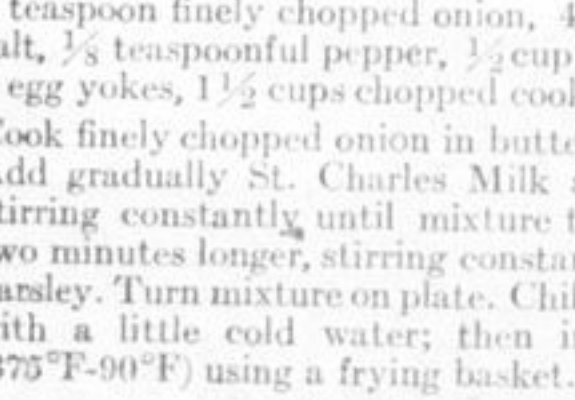
**CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP**  
2 slices onion, 1 stalk celery, 2 cups stewed or canned tomatoes, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon granulated sugar, 1/2 bay leaf, 3/4 cup water, 1 recipe Borden's Cream Foundation. Simmer chopped onion, chopped celery, tomatoes, minced parsley and seasonings with water 20 minutes or until very soft. Force through puree sieve. Blend gradually with Borden's Cream Foundation (see recipe below). Reheat. May be garnished with whipped cream. Serves eight.



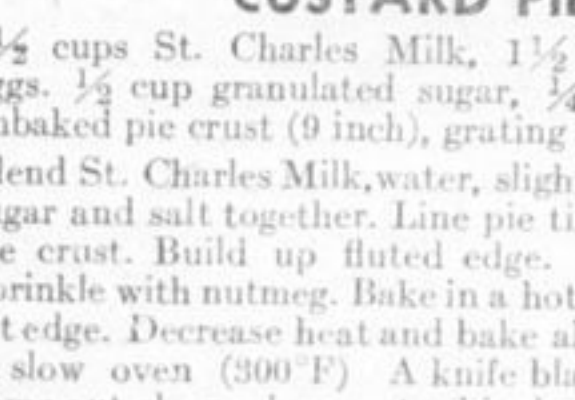
**CREAM FOUNDATION FOR SOUPS**  
3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3/4 teaspoon pepper 1 3/4 cups St. Charles Milk, 2 3/4 cups water or white stock. Melt butter in double boiler. Add flour and seasonings. Blend thoroughly. Add St. Charles Milk and water slowly, stirring until mixture thickens. Allow to cook ten minutes longer, stirring occasionally. To this Cream Foundation may be added two cups vegetable puree or pulp of meat or fish prepared in the following way: Cook vegetables, meat or fish until tender. Force through puree sieve and return to water in which cooked. After blending with Borden's Cream Foundation, bring to boiling point. Beat with an egg beater, to prevent skin forming on top and serve.



**EGGLESS MAYONNAISE SALAD DRESSING**  
1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard, 1/2 teaspoon paprika, 1/2 teaspoon granulated sugar, few grains cayenne, 3 tablespoons St. Charles Milk, 3/4 cup salad oil, 2 tablespoons vinegar or 1 tablespoon vinegar and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Thoroughly mix dry ingredients. Add St. Charles Milk and blend thoroughly. Beat in salad oil gradually. Add vinegar or vinegar and lemon juice, beating until mixture is smooth. Makes one cup.



**CROQUETTES**  
1 teaspoon finely chopped onion, 4 tablespoons butter, 3/4 cup flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1/2 cup St. Charles Milk, 1/2 cup water or white stock, 2 egg yolks, 1 1/2 cups chopped cooked meat, 1 teaspoon minced parsley. Cook finely chopped onion in butter 5 minutes. Add flour and seasonings. Blend, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add slightly-beaten egg yolks. Cook two minutes longer, stirring constantly. Remove from fire. Add chopped meat and parsley. Turn mixture on plate. Chill thoroughly. Shape. Roll in beaten egg, blended with a little cold water; then in sifted dry bread crumbs. Fry in hot fat (375° F-90° F) using a frying basket. Serves six.



**CUSTARD PIE**  
1 1/2 cups St. Charles Milk, 1 1/2 cups water, 4 eggs, 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 1/4 teaspoon salt, unbaked pie crust (9 inch), grating of nutmeg. Blend St. Charles Milk, water, slightly beaten eggs, sugar and salt together. Line pie tin with unbaked pie crust. Build up fluted edge. Pour in filling. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Bake in a hot oven (400° F) to set edge. Decrease heat and bake about 40 minutes in slow oven (300° F). A knife blade inserted will come out clean when custard is done.



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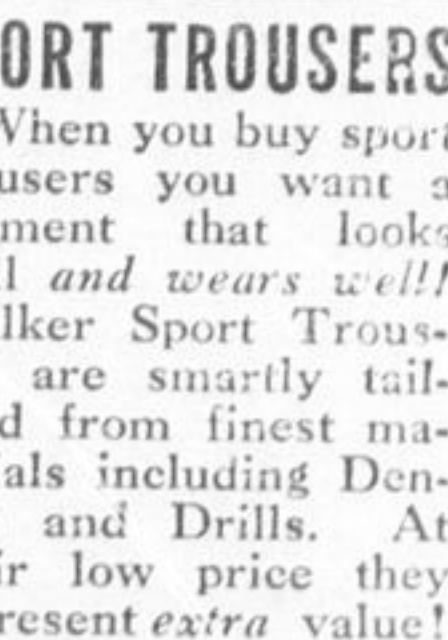
**WORK PANTS**

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**Sport Trousers**

When you buy sport trousers you want a garment that looks well and wears well! Walker Sport Trousers are smartly tailored from finest materials including Denims and Drills. At their low price they represent extra value!



**Zero Shrunken Khaki Trousers**

Quality is very important in Khaki Trousers. Without quality they quickly look old and shabby, go buggy at the knees and shrink when washed. Walker Zero Shrunken Khaki Trousers are low in price but have the necessary quality to insure long months of wear.

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