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Values Reported From the Central Matachewan

A series of five channel samples over widths of 12 to 15 inches within a length of 12 feet, taken on the Baden township property of Central Matachewan Mining Company, are reported to give the following assays at the \$35 gold price: \$109.20, \$21.35, \$52.15, \$12.25 and \$4.20. The information comes from J. Craig of Craig, Crawford & Company, underwriters of the stock, following a visit to this property and the area in general. The samples come from No. 1 vein which has been previously reported as yielding interesting assays; work is under the direction of W. J. Shields of Elk Lake.

A number of veins have been picked up in the adjacent ground. No. 1 vein has been traced for 3000 feet clear across the property and in places the mineralization is reported over widths of from four to 40 feet. The locale of present work is near the adjoining property of Baden Syndicate to the west.

St. Thomas Times-Journal—Now we understand Mr. Henry's hesitancy in announcing the date of the Ontario election.

Frood Won on Round from Dome Mines

Dome Won Second Match 4 to 3 in Dominion Cup Series, But Lost on the Round. Frood Blanked Dome in First Game

As a matter of record reference is made herewith to the two games in the Dominion Football Cup series, in which the Frood eliminated the Dome Mines football team with a score of 7 to 4 on the round.

First of the Series
The first of the two-game playdowns was played at Sudbury on June 30th. In regard to this game some comments from The Sudbury Star should be of interest. The Star says, in part:—

"And, boys, there was some real football, with Frood blanking the visitors 4-0. It was a far better exhibition than the final tally would indicate and the Dome footballers, notwithstanding their decisive defeat, served up a high grade of soccer. Again and again the visiting crew invaded Frood's stamping grounds, slamming the pellet dangerously close to the net on several occasions. But they were never able to carry their determined rushes through to a logical conclusion. And there were a number of reasons for their lack of production of the finished article. For instance, there was Jimmy France, poised four-square between Frood's goal posts, and there was Rayne, Frood's scrappy half-back on the left. The Star gives great praise to Rayne as one of the best backs ever in Sudbury.

"Dome made a flashy debut," says the Star, "launching a terrific attack on the Frood goal, and for the first two minutes of play it looked as though the visitors were going to score, but Frood recovered its equilibrium after this false start and Simpson, assisted by Young, took the ball straight down the line and Gray, neatly handling Simpson's final cross-over, contrived to head it through Dome's goal posts. The ball rolled nicely from Gray's head. It was a brilliant combination, which provoked delirious applause from the home folks. And all in less than three minutes of play. Dome made another dangerous onslaught in Frood's territory, but Rayne was on the job. Early bolted into the limelight, took the ball from far back, evaded interference, outprinted his

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In hot weather, stomach disorders and indigestion occur more frequently. Also children may play too hard. Mrs. Mary Mason, 53 Atlantic St., Halifax, N.S., says: "When the children are overtired and restless in warm weather I give them Baby's Own Tablets before retiring and in the morning they are happy, contented children." Safe even for the tiniest baby, these sweet little tablets effectively relieve colic, summer complaint, simple fever and all minor disorders. Price 25c package, 21c Dr. Williams.

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pursuers half the length of the field and shot the second goal into the Dome net. This within ten minutes of play.

"The Star proceeds to tell how the Dome was forced on the defensive, but stiffened its defence line and eventually took the offensive again but found the Frood defence about impregnable.

"Rain drenched the field an hour before play, and the teams were at great handicap as they slipped and slobbered about on the baseball infield," says the Star.

Frood—France, goal; C. Meadows, rb; A. Rayne, lb; W. Campbell, rfb; R. Waide, chb; W. Grassam, lhb; W. Young, or; A. Early, ir; G. Simpson, cf; T. Morrison, il; A. Gray, ol.

Dome—D. Rowe, goal; H. Barnes, rb; J. Foster, lb; G. Munro, rfb; J. Crawford, chb; D. Cockburn, lhb; W. Whyte, or; A. Early, ir; T. Chambers, cf; T. Galbraith, il. W. Rogers, ol.

Second Game Won by Dome

In the second game of the series Frood saw its four-goal lead in the first game whittled down to nothing by an inspired Dome attack. The Star notes, but adds that a crushing offensive netted Frood three goals and gave them the lead on the round.

"The Dome started out playing absolutely unbeatable football," says The Sudbury Star's report of the second game on Tuesday, July 2nd. "and early in the second half they had tied the round and seemed certain to go on and win. It soon became apparent, however, that they had shot their bolt in a gallant early offensive, and then the Frood began an unrelenting drive goalwards that netted them three counters. Early breaking the deadlock on a beautiful play and then Grey putting the Frood one up. Early made it safe with another counter just before the end, and as the whistle blew the Frood were still pressing the tired Dome team back toward their own net. Dome were showing a baffling style of combination play that had the Miners badly tied up in the early stages, and it seemed sure that they would take the game by a good margin even if they did not tie it up on the round. They got their chance soon after the start, and White, their star centre forward, who accounted for three goals, got his first of the evening on a smart play. The Dome had been

working the ball into Frood territory with passing plays that were running the local players ragged. Dome got their second goal on a lucky break, as Grassam put it in his own net when he tried to clear. It was a heart-breaking accident for Grassam, who was trying desperately to clear the ball. The third came right after the start of the second half as the ball was touched in the penalty area by one of the Frood men. White made the shot count and then tied it up later on a clever combination effort. Then the Frood opened up and sank their three counters before the dazed Dome players could get set to withstand the withering attack. Early's tying goal was a masterly piece of work, as was Grey's counter, and Early's second. The game was good the whole way, though Dome had a great edge in the early part of the play. Tying the score it looked as though they were sure to win as Frood seemed unable to cope with their clever combination play, but showing a great fighting spirit the Frood snapped out of their lethargy within an ace of defeat and kept their victorious streak untarnished."

Dome—Goal, Rowe; backs, Barnes and McWhinney; halves, Munro, Crawford, Cockburn; forwards, Chambers, Galbraith, White, Rogers, Foster.

Frood—Goal, France; backs, Rayne, Meadows; halves, Waide, Campbell, Grassam; forwards, Grey, Simpson, Early, Morrison, Young.

Referee—J. Joyce, Garson.

First game, Frood 4; Dome 0. Second game, Dome 4, Frood 3. Round, Frood, 7; Dome, 4.

Who is at the Back of the Anti-War Association?

At Noranda recently there was a meeting called for the avowed purpose of helping the anti-war and anti-fascism movement. The despatches say that the speaker was a lady from Timmins. The lady is not known in most circles in Timmins, though she may live here. A year or two ago there was a lady at Rouyn and Noranda who claimed to be a school teacher from Timmins. The lady turned out to be only another of those communists. Noranda might do well to find out the bona fides of any of these people starting anti-war movements. It may seem overly suspicious to bring this up, but it should be remembered that the communists are always trying to hide behind some other movement. The gang has over 20 names now, and only one of the names suggests any connection with communism. So far the workers have been used as the cloak for most of the communist movement, but the anti-war and anti-fascism cries have also been used. In view of the fact that Canada has not the slightest tendency to warlike aims or militarism and has shown itself against fascism, any campaign in the supposed interests of peace may be looked upon with some suspicion.

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Algonquin Park's Extent and Beauty

Park Has an Area of Nearly 3000 Square Miles, Public Park and Fish and Game Preserve

Those who have visited Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario, return with a treasure house of memories, for in their minds are pictured its clear water lakes, its islands, and its streams which wind untroubled through the forest or tumble down the rocky rapids. There are deer and other animals of the wild living in free and protected life, beaver dams, pleasant canoe trips, enchanting campsites, thrilling episodes with rod and line to think about after holidaying in this reserve in the heart of the province. There is accommodation for those who would achieve the life under canvas but it is in keeping with a wilderness where no motor horns disturb the quiet; no firearms, only the click of cameras, startle wild life to action.

There are still to be found in sections fine stands of the far-famed white pine, "the king of the softwoods" of Eastern America. Indeed this area contains quite a wide variety of tree species, both evergreen and deciduous. This rich arboreal flora completes the scenic beauty of the park in all seasons of the year.

A new map covering a large part of Algonquin Park has just been published by the Topographical and Air Survey Bureau of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. It may be obtained for a nominal sum. This map has been prepared from vertical air photographs, the necessary control for plotting them being applied by the Ontario Department of Surveys.

The park has an area of nearly 3000 square miles, is 70 miles from east to west and 54 miles from north to south. It is now much larger than the original area appropriated in 1893 and "reserved and set apart as a public park and forest reservation, fish and game preserve, health and pleasure ground, for the benefit, advantage, and enjoyment of the people." Its altitude varies from 600 to 2000 feet, and in these healthful surroundings hay fever is unknown. Two lines of railway traverse the park, one crossing the southern part, and the other the northern section. There are numerous suitable landing places for seaplanes, and a land aerodrome on the Trans-Canada air route is being prepared, so that aeroplane travel is provided for.

The Petawawa and Madawaska rivers cross the area, linking up a number of lakes which contribute natural storage for the maintenance of flow and contribute thereby to the water power resources of both rivers, particularly those lying beyond the boundaries of the park.

There are over 1500 lakes in the park, some of which send their waters by brook and stream to the Petawawa, Madawaska and Amable du Fond rivers where they eventually reach the Ottawa river. Others send their waters down the Oxtongue river through the Muskoka region to Georgian bay. In these waters throughout the park are game fish of varied species. Brook trout thrive in cold, unpolluted waters, and wonderful sport can be had with the grey lake or salmon trout and black bass of the small-mouthed variety. No hunting is permitted in the park and fishing only under special license, a conservation measure which also ensures sport in large areas immediately outside the boundaries of the reserve.

The trip by canoe from Cache lake to Clear lake through a score of attractive lakes is but one of the many charming cruises open to the canoeist. Experienced guides are available, and complete supervision of the park by a superintendent and staff of rangers with aeroplane equipment makes it one of the most modern yet picturesque playgrounds of the province.

For forty years the park has lived up to its designation as a pleasure ground, and thousands have fished its lakes, followed its canoe trails, camped, bathed and rested within its borders. Each year that passes adds to its attractiveness, and Algonquin Park may well look forward with assurance to its future, giving health and pleasure to all who enter its portals in search of Nature's gifts.

PRODUCTION AT ASHLEY DURING THE MONTH OF MAY

Ashley Gold Mining Corporation, Limited, maintained its production at practically the same level during the month of May as in the preceding month. During the period the company treated 3,650 tons of ore and produced 1,070.6 ozs. of gold and 159.6 ozs. silver, valued at \$37,466. In April, 3,601 tons were milled and output was 1,029 ounces gold and 142 ozs. silver, gross value of which was stated to be \$36,477.

In the first three months of the current year the company treated 10,610 tons of ore and produced 3,134 ozs. gold and 584 ozs. silver.

About the Gold-Handling Charges Made at Ottawa

During the discussion of new legislation in the House of Commons recently some interesting questions were asked and answered which clearly set out the conditions under which gold bought from miners is handled by Ottawa and the charges made for the service.

The discussion follows:
Mr. FRASER (Cariboo): I received a wire this morning stating that there had been certain increases in the mint charges in regard to placer gold. Could the minister tell me what those charges are, or how they have been increased?

Mr. RHODES: The cost of handling of small parcels of gold is much greater per ounce than the cost of handling gold in large quantities at the mint. It is therefore provided that a service charge of one dollar per ounce shall obtain in the shipments of gold of fifteen ounces or less, but where shipments are fifty ounces or more the service charge is 25 cents.

Mr. FRASER (Cariboo): Might I ask further if the charge in the imposition of this charge is as a result of the tax that was levied on gold, or was it imposed before?

Mr. RHODES: No, Mr. Chairman. There has been a service charge since March 19. It does not arise of necessity out of or have any relation to the tax on gold as introduced in the budget, but it is felt to be a fair service charge having regard to the disproportion as between the revenue derived from the shipments of gold which are not subject to the gold tax so called.

Mr. FRASER (Cariboo): I know I am not exactly in order, Mr. Chairman, but there is one other question I want cleared up. Last year we had a good deal of congestion and delay in getting returns for our gold when it was shipped to the assay office at Vancouver. It has been alleged that there

were certain reductions made in the staff of that office about the time of the peak of the production, and I would like to know from the minister if there is anything in that charge.

Mr. RHODES: The difficulty does not arise, nor has it arisen, because of any action or lack of action on the part of the department in Canada, but delay very frequently arises through our having to await the assay returns when the gold is sold in the United States. In this connection may I also point out that the service charge of which I spoke a moment ago covers not only the cost of handling so far as the royal mint in Ottawa is concerned but the costs to which we are put on account of shipment charges, insurance and an assay charge in the United States where the gold must again be assayed before payment is finally made.

Residents of the Chaput-Hughes section are making plans now for secession from the township of Teck. The Chaput-Hughes ratepayers claim that while they have been paying taxes to the township of Teck they have not been receiving the returns they desire and that they want waterworks, sewers, etc., that can best be secured by starting a municipality of their own.

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