

# BEE HIVE

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#### Dates of Discovery Ontario Mine Areas

Chronological Review of the Mining History of the Province of Ontario as Given by the Department of Mines.

Recently the Ontario Department of Mines issued a chronological review of the mining history of the province. This is very interesting and to many will be considered worthy of preserving for reference. To any who keep a scrapbook, The Advance would suggest the clipping out of this chronological review as given below and pasting it in the scrapbook for the days to come. On several occasions The Advance has published similar lists, though not always so complete. The present list, however, has the added advantage of being official.

Also, it may be noted that the chronological review just prepared by the Dept. of Mines is more up-to-date than previous lists in the newspapers, including as it does the Sturgeon River field and Little Long Lac gold fields. These new gold areas have certainly been given lots of notice in the newspapers, but the newspapers have not yet added them to chronologies.

The Dept. of Mines review does not attempt to list all of the smaller finds in the province, but contents itself with a survey of the finds of major importance which have been made since copper ore was first discovered on the shores of Lake Superior by Jesuit missionaries in 1773.

It may be noted that there is no reference to the lignite discoveries in the Blacksmith Rapids area, nor to the oil shales believed to exist in the same and adjacent areas. Whether this is due to doubt as to the ultimate value of these deposits is not apparent. The same may be said in reference to the omission of mention of the china clay in the Smoky Falls section.

Graphite discoveries in Renfrew County, asbestos found in the Porcupine area, barite finds in this camp, nickel produced at Alexo in the Porcupine, iron deposits in Renfrew County, the working during the great war of molybdenum deposits, the finds at Favourite Lake, at Boston Creek and Bourke's where gold is still being recovered, the Ramore finds, and many other smaller fields might be added to the Dept. of Mines review. Taking it as it is, however, the Department of Mines chronological history of mining in the province gives a comprehensive and valuable review of major finds.

The following is the chronological review of mining history as recently arranged:

#### Chronological Story of Mining in Ontario

1773—Attempt of Jesuit missionaries to smelt copper ores at Mica Bay, on the east shore of Lake Superior.

1797—A lease of salt springs granted by Upper Canada Government in Lincoln County.

1800—An unsuccessful attempt to produce iron at Furnace Falls, now called Lyndhurst, in Leeds County.

1820-75—(Intermittent) — Marmora iron furnaces, built 1820 by Chas. Hayes, Blairton mine.

1822—Iron first produced economically near Normandale, in Norfolk County. This was carried on for twenty-five years, ceasing in 1847.

1822—First production of gypsum for fertilizing, one mile below Paris on Grand River.

1837—Successful smelting of magnetic iron ore at Madoc in Hastings County.

1847—Bruce mines acquired by Montreal Mining Company. Concentrating and smelting unsatisfactory. Concentrates 15 p.c. copper were shipped to England in 1853-54 at a profit. Closed down 1865.

1861—First oil well drilled at Oil Springs, Lamberton County. As early as 1858 oil was recovered from wells 40 to 60 feet deep.

1866—Gold in Madoc Township, Hastings County, on the farm of J. Richardson.

#### Giving Over North to Alien Gangsters

Government Should Wake up Before it is Too Late to Prevent Serious Consequences. Aliens Enjoy Freedom for Thuggery.

Only those who know the true situation in the North and are not illogically and unreasonably prejudiced can view the situation at present in the North without the gravest fear for the future. Hon. Mr. Roebuck still maintains his god-bless-you attitude towards the alien thugs creating trouble in the North and has the temerity to say that there is nothing serious happening in the North. On the other hand, however, Inspector Creasy, of the provincial police, says that the situation is "certainly serious." The provincial police are in position to know just how serious the situation is. It is a disturbing commentary on how politics can bedevil the fount of law and justice in Ontario when the Attorney-General can say "God bless you" to a group of atheists and bolsheviks, and suggest that driving peaceful men from honest work by the use of clubs and with threats of violence and actual violence itself, and the wholesale looting of camps by organized gangs of hoodlums is nothing serious. There is no question at all but that the alien thugs have received much encouragement from the Attorney-General and his silly attitude, while decent, loyal, lawabiding people have been refused protection. A situation like that is "certainly serious." It can not continue. There are three alternatives. The Ontario Government can make a complete right about face in its attitude towards the alien communists and so give decent work-

ers a chance. Or failing this, the people of the North may apply to the Dominion Government for the protection that is the right of British people living in this country. The third alternative is one that most people hope will not be necessary to consider. It would almost inevitably lead to serious trouble. Such trouble would be the whole fault of the Attorney-General in refusing to give decent workers protection. The patience of the people has already been proven, but it is criminal to trespass further upon that patience. If Attorney-General Roebuck believes that the people will calmly submit for long to being driven around by an organized group of alien mischievous-makers, there is a sad awakening for all concerned.

In the press of the North there is practically unanimous demand for firm action to support law and order and decency. In an editorial article last week The Sudbury Star sums up the matter as follows:— "The men would have gone to work. The pulpwood strike, which for several days has threatened sections of Northern Ontario, has definitely developed in Abitibi Power and Paper Company camps north of Sault Ste. Marie, and at the same time reports of renewed violence by strikers against men who are willing to remain at work make it appear as if Attorney-General A. W. Roebuck would be obliged to revise his assertion that the situation in the north was exaggerated and that no more police are needed to maintain law and order.

"At Pullen, in the Cochrane district, there existed yesterday an air of expectancy following a raid on a timber camp by 50 club-wielding strikers, and fearing further violence, it is stated, every provincial constable was concentrated in the area, Inspector F. B. Creasy terming the situation as "cer-

tainly serious." "With regard to the walk-out in the area north of Sault Ste. Marie, the strike could have been prevented, according to bushmen, who blamed agitators, and said that if sufficient police protection had been provided many of the men would have gone to work. Scores of workers say they feared physical injury at the hands of the agitators. More courageous ones at Pullen on two occasions stuck to their posts despite efforts of angry strikers to beat them off.

"Workers in the camps all along the Algoma Central Railway are credited with the statement that they had been told by agitators who are members of the Workers' Unity League and the I.W.O., that if they stayed on the job an organized group would come in and drive them out.

"These are serious times, despite the seeming inclination of the Attorney-General of the province to belittle the situation. A big industry affording a livelihood to hundreds of men throughout the north is threatened with a complete tie-up because a few radicals are permitted to go about the country wielding clubs and forcing law-abiding men to quit work against their will.

"It would seem to be the duty of the provincial government to step into the situation in an aggressive way and protect the rights of the workers. If the men actually desire to strike, then that is their business, but if workers are to be driven out by force by alien disturbers and industry disorganized at a time when the country is making a valiant effort towards economic recovery, then there is a grave duty obviously facing the authorities."



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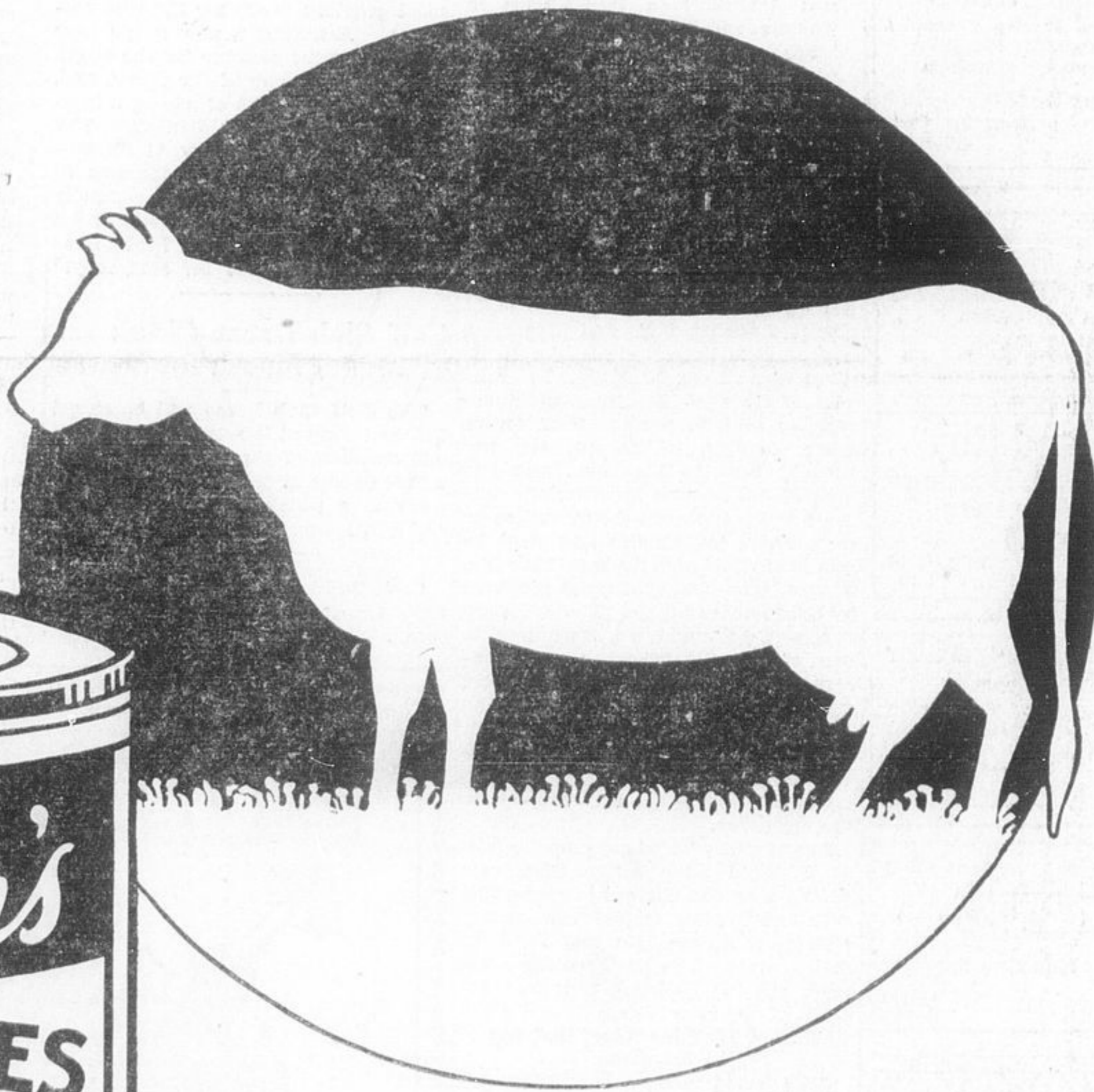
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#### About Assessment Work on Mine Claims

Word from Toronto is to the effect that there will be no appointment of a large force of inspectors to check-up on the assessment work done on mining claims. Announcement to this effect was made by an official of the Dept. of Mines, it is said.

There has been quite a demand for a check-up on assessment work on mining claims, though it is claimed that at least some of this demand comes from party workers who would like to see the new jobs created.

There is no doubt but that in many cases assessment work is not done as it should be. There have been complaints from absentee owners of mining claims that work paid for had not been done and that they were unaware that there had been failure to have the work done until there was trouble with the Dept. in the matter. Since the election several influential Liberals in the mining areas of the North are said to have urged upon the government the necessity for appointing a large staff of inspectors to be constantly engaged in the work of seeing that the assessment work on mining claims is done as reported. In view of the fact that between 3,000 and 4,000 claims have been staked in the Port Arthur district in the course of a few weeks shows how impractical the inspection plan would be. The Dept. of Mines is known to be considering amendments to the mining act with the idea of preventing wholesale blanketing of claims in active fields. This wholesale plan of staking has the effect of tying up large areas that would be more vigorously developed if they were staked in the ordinary way by a larger number of prospectors in their own interests or in the interests of others sending them out. It is thought that amendments made to the act may curb what may be termed improper staking and holding, but in this the proposed inspection plan is not considered either practical or economical. It is admitted that there are cases where work is falsely recorded, but it is held that the cases of this are not so numerous as some suggest, the majority of prospectors being honest and fair. In commenting on the plan of having a large number of prospectors checking-up on assessment work, an official of the Dept. of Mines says:—"A whole army would be needed to check the assessment work and even then it would be most difficult, because it is very hard to estimate fairly what constitutes 200 days' work."