

GYPSY GIRL

THE STORY OF AN IMPASSIONED ROMANCE

McDONALD LEADER



A cry of rage fell from Anica's lips.

READ THIS FIRST:

Consuelo, a beautiful gypsy girl, longs to dance with the world at her feet. In love with her are the Dummy, a deaf mute, and Marcu, both members of her tribe. She has only hate for her mother, Anica, but is extremely fond of her father, Girtza. The father reprimands Anica for her treatment of Consuelo.

(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY)

CHAPTER 3

A DILAPIDATED old hamper pushed into one corner out of the way was dragged forth and opened. Consuelo searched through it, pulling forth tawdry clothing, discarded trinkets and scraps of brilliant silk that had been saved for some possible use. In the bottom of the hamper was a package, the paper soiled and old. She picked it out and then tossed the other things back. With eager hands she undid the package and stared at the lovely article it held. For a moment she knelt motionless, then her fingers caressed the folds with tender awe.

A forbidden garment, her mother's wedding skirt, it had been the best silk that money could buy and through the years its brilliant colours had never faded or spoiled. Five yards of loveliness, gathered and caught in by the belt.

She drew the silk thing up in her arms and held it to her and the feel of the silk against her arms was good. She was very beautiful as she knelt there, her long hair falling about her to the floor like folds of ruffled velvet, her eyes closed, the lashes making shadows on her cheeks. The loose blouse she wore slipped from one shoulder exposing the full line of her throat. There was a quietude about her now that brought peace into her face, that stilled the animation but left there a radiant glow of satisfaction. So might she have looked after her lover had kissed her or so might she look when she attained the marble palace on top of the high hill and her ideal had been fulfilled to the very utmost.

But only for a moment did the Madonna-like attitude exist, for in the

next she was on her feet and with nimble fingers tore her own skirt from her and flung it to the floor. Off came the blouse which was replaced by a newer, more gaudy one. Then the beloved skirt was fastened about the slim waist.

More anklets were added; more bracelets; more beads; a gay scarf edged with bangles was knotted about her head leaving the dusty hair free. Into her ears went earrings, great gold loops that drew the lobes of her ears into pearl-like drops. She shook her head and the earrings and bangles and the beads touched and made a tinkling music that joined the chorus of bracelets and anklets.

Digging among her things she produced a small bottle of eau de cologne and poured the liquid down her neck, disregarding the wet splashes that oozed through on the blouse. She closed her eyes in ecstasy and inhaled deep of the heady scent. She hid the bottle again and placed the broken mirror on a box and thoughtfully viewed herself.

She turned this way and that, lips puckered. Her girde of bright stripes was adjusted; the wrinkles of the skirt were flattened out; a curl was dampened and patted on her forehead. Now she turned again and very slowly began to smile and the smile said, "I'm beautiful!" Satisfied, she whirled around on her toes, arms flung out. The jingle of the ornaments was music in her ears.

"I am happy," she murmured to herself. "Oh, but I'm happy!" She laughed aloud and began to half chant, half sing, improvising tune and words as she went along. "Only going to dance at gorgio fair, I am, but that doesn't matter. There will be people and they will clap for me, throw dimes, maybe a half dollar or two and the young white chavs will flirt with me and I will flirt back at them and Marcu will be furious and scowl and threaten and I will laugh in his face and snap my fingers at him and I will pick some nice young man with money to buy me lemonade and ice-cream and he will be afraid of me but afterwards he will boast to his friends that he treated

the gypsy girl, and tell how bad are the gypsies, how they carry knives in their belts and speak a language the gorgios don't understand and so the gorgios hate them—all but the gypsy girls and these they give bold looks and suspect bad things of. I am a bad gypsy girl but I am as beautiful as a spicy red carnation. Men love me but I hate them all. I'm as free as the wind and like the wind I dance! Dance! Dance!"

She whirled on her toes, the wedding skirt flying high about her bare legs. She flung back her head and laughed and laughed, like a drunken person. At that moment Anica drew aside the curtains. Her eyes took in the whirling laughing girl. At first the full significance of the outrage did not penetrate her mind, then she remembered. The silk skirt. Her wedding skirt! A cry of rage fell from her lips.

"What are you doing with that on?" The laughter stopped. The whirl stopped, but the skirt went on merrily winding itself around the legs. "That's my wedding skirt!" Anica shrieked, still not quite comprehending the situation.

"Yes? I thought so, my mother." Bravado. Inwardly she was shaking. "What have you got it on for?" "I'm going to dance in it this afternoon." She moved toward the end of the van.

Anica gasped. "I guess you are not!" She stepped in front of the van's only exit. "Why not?" demanded Consuelo, trying to pass her.

"Because it's mine!" She caught the girl by the shoulders and shoved her against the wall. "You'll not wear it, thief!"

"Oh yes, I will! Let go of me—you're hurting!"

"I won't! Let go of me! What are you trying to do, anyway?"

"I'm not trying to do anything—I'm doing it!" She reached up. Her hand gripped the whip from the rack. She poised over the girl, whip held high, face red and ugly.

"Now take it off!"

"I won't! Get out of my way!" Consuelo shouted.

For answer the whip cracked across the shoulders and back of the girl. Consuelo screamed.

Again she whirled. Beads of sweat dropped from the woman's face.

Again the whip fell. The girl was not screaming now, but lay half stunned from surprise and showing through the skin. Again the whip fell. Then frenzied, senses reeling, she sprang for her mother, grabbing her around the hips and the two rolled to the dusty floor of the van. Like a tigress the girl struggled on top, her slim fingers clutching the oily black hair.

The woman dropped the whip and together they grappled and rolled on the floor.

Anica grabbed the skirt and her fingers tore at the belt until the fastenings gave way. The skirt tangled in the struggling legs. Like animals the two screamed at each other, tussling, rolling, fingernails drawing blood.

There was a shriek from Anica as a stream of blood rolled down her cheek. She loosened her clutch from the skirt, and screaming like a mad woman, she grasped the girl's throat.

"I'll kill you now!" she cried. The curtains of the van were thrust apart and Marcu sprang at the two. He pulled Anica from the girl and flung her against the wall.

"In the name of God what are you doing, old fool?"

"Get out of here!" she gasped. "Let me kill her now!" Again she sprang for the inert girl.

Marcu's foot stopped her and she sank groaning to the floor. He picked Consuelo up in his arms. There was a strange pallor under his tawny skin. He carried her from the van to a nearby bucket of water.

"Come here, some of you!" he shouted, voice unsteady.

He threw water in the girl's face. She groaned and, gasping, began to draw the breath back into her lungs.

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Girtza was the first one of the quiet circle to move. His face was old and grim as he started for the van. A moment later the screams of a woman told that the long neglected whip was being used for the second time that day.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Test Clay Deposits on Mattagami River

Plans of Canadian Company Include Development of Deposits, Manufacture of Various Products.

(By A. E. Hilder)

At the annual general meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, held in Winnipeg last March, A. E. Hilder, managing director of General Refractory Products, Limited, read a paper on the Mattagami River refractory clays. Extracts from this paper, given below, reveal the commercial possibilities of these Ontario deposits.

Having previously made an investigation of the clays adjacent to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and these clays proving unsuitable, I turned my attention to the Mattagami river, first reported by Keele in 1919. This area offered possibilities within the economically permissible distance from rail transportation.

Occurrence and Origin

The geology of the Mattagami area has been dealt with in reports published by the Ontario Department of Mines. The clays under exploration are definitely Cretaceous in age, and were laid down essentially in their present general attitude. Irregularities in the lower horizon of the deposits may be due to subsequent folding, and irregularities in the upper horizon to glacial erosion. The clays are not 're-worked' Cretaceous clays, but occur in bedded series, as is evident from inspection of pits sunk in the deposit.

The materials composing these beds of fire-clay, silica-sand, and kaolin have been derived, it is believed, from the adjacent pre-Cambrian granitoid rocks. This granite is a comparatively coarse-grained type, rich in quartz and feldspar, and low in mica. Numerous dykes of pegmatitic material, high in feldspar, occur locally in the marginal area of the granite. Superficially, at least, the pegmatite is highly kaolinized and crumbles easily. The disintegration of these igneous rocks, yielding quartz grains and kaolin, accounts in all probability, for the adjacent deposits of fire-clay and silica sand. The variegated colours of the clays may be due in part to iron derived from the decomposed granite.

The deposit resembles those of Cornwall and Georgia, in that the material has been derived from decomposition of igneous rocks, but differs from these occurrences in that here the material has been transported by water for variable distances, whereas the Cornish and Georgian deposits occur in situ.

The pre-Cambrian 'rim', characterized by kaolinized pegmatitic feldspar, outcrops at the foot of Long rapids, and, at a point a half-mile northwesterly from the Mattagami river, rises to a height of 120 feet above the river level and can be traced by its upland features westerly towards the Opasatika river. Evidence of feldspathic pegmatites occurring two miles south of the pre-Cambrian margin was noted while surveying right-of-way last fall.

Preliminary Exploration and Tests

A visit was made to Long rapids in the summer of 1932, travelling by rail-truck as far as Smoky Falls. At the time of the visit, the Mattagami river was in flood due to heavy rains, with the water almost as high as in the usual spring flood period. As a consequence, considerable difficulty was experienced in securing samples of the fire-clays, most of the outcrops reported being covered by water.

It required seven months before detailed laboratory tests were complete on these fire-clays to determine their suitability as refractory materials. During this period, a careful survey was made of possible markets in the central part of Canada for a Canadian-made fire-brick.

The preliminary tests and survey of market requirements having proved satisfactory, it was decided to acquire property in the area. Six mining claims were staked, and since then an additional six claims have been staked, recorded and surveyed, making twelve claims in all, totalling approximately 480 acres.

During the summer of 1933, Minefinders Limited became interested in the commercial possibilities of these refractory clays, and arrangements were made to perform the necessary assessment work on the properties.

Commercial Tests

Five tons of fire-clays, silica sand and kaolin from this shaft were taken to railroad and shipped to the clay-testing department of the W. R. Riddell Company, Bucyrus, Ohio.

From the results of this commercial test, complete data were secured on the best methods of grinding, drying, and burning the fire-clays, on the range of burning temperatures, on the admixtures of the various materials that were most satisfactory for the use required, and on the type of machinery

that would be most suitable. The final result of the commercial test proved conclusively that clay fire-brick and clay silica-brick in all standard sizes can be successfully made, as well as silica refractory-brick.

Drilling Campaign

Having secured encouraging results from the commercial test, officials of Minefinders Limited decided to undertake a drilling campaign in the sections of the property adjacent to the Mattagami river. Steam-drilling equipment was taken in to the property in November, 1933, and suitable camps erected for the workmen. An area comprising ten acres was laid out for drilling, right-angle cross-section lines were run, and locations marked at 200-foot intervals. Eighteen holes were drilled with an average depth of 78 feet.

From the results obtained in drill holes Nos. 1, 6, 9 and 11, I am of the opinion that, in the area drilled, the lower deposit of silica-sand and kaolin extends to an average of at least 20 feet below the fire-clays, and that there is evidence of white plastic fire-clays or china clays below the lower beds of silica-sand and kaolin.

1934 Development

On completion of the drilling programme, in February, 1934, it was definitely concluded that a large tonnage of high-quality fire-clay, ball-clay, silica-sand and kaolin, as well as feldspar, were available and could be recovered, at a comparatively low cost per ton, by the open-pit method.

It was decided by Minefinders to form an operating company. This company, General Refractory Products, Limited, was organized in March, 1934, and all subsequent operations at the properties have been carried on under this organization.

The programme was to remove the overburden and open a pit in readiness to develop the fire-clays. A start was made on May 3rd, the shovel operating under its own power. Considerable difficulty was experienced in negotiating ravines and short gullies, as well as muskegs, between the jackpine ridges. It took thirteen days for the shovel to make this trip, over very uncertain ground.

At the property, about 40,000 cubic yards of overburden was removed from an area 150 feet by 350 feet and dumped on the river bank, exposing the fire-clays in readiness for digging. This work was completed by August 16. Borings were then made in the surface of the open pit, using 3-inch augers at 20-foot intersections. These borings disclosed a greater thickness of fire-clays than had been indicated in the logs of drill-holes Nos. 1 and 16. The hole at location No. 35 showed a thickness of fire-clays of 40 feet, and that at No. 55 a thickness of 45 feet. The holes bottomed in fire-clays; contact was not made with the lower deposit of silica-sand and kaolin.

Before cold weather set in, surveys were completed for a roadway line from the terminus at Smoky Falls to the properties, a distance of seven and one-half miles. This line will follow the west bank of the Mattagami along the section known as Long rapids.

A modern plant will be erected in Kapuskasing for processing the clays and for manufacturing a wide range of refractory materials. At the commencement, one kiln will be built of imported bricks. As additional kilns are required, fire-brick and building brick made at the plant will be used in their construction. The equipment will include a dry-mud machine and an auger or stiff-mud machine, together with necessary tunnel dryers, screens and air-separators for handling the clays and sands. The work of processing the clays will be carried on during the entire year, using clays from storage, which will be shipped from the pit during the summer months. It is expected that the railway extension will be completed in time to haul out clay before the end of October of this year.

HOW TO MAKE ICED TEA

Infuse six heaping teaspoons of Salada Black Tea in a pint of fresh boiling water. After six minutes strain liquid into two-quart container. While hot, add 1 1/2 cups of granulated sugar and the juice of 2 lemons. Stir well until sugar is dissolved; fill container with cold water. Do not allow tea to cool before adding the cold water; otherwise liquid will become cloudy. Serve with chipped ice.

"SALADA" ICED TEA

Celebrate Twelfth of July at Kirkland

Buses to go from Timmins for the Event. Big Day Planned at Lake Shore Town.

The Oranagement of the Cochrane District are combining this year with the lodges in Temiskaming to celebrate the Twelfth of July at Kirkland Lake. A programme of much interest is being prepared and a large number of lodges are expected to be present for the event. It is believed that the Twelfth at Kirkland Lake this year will be the biggest event of its kind ever held in the North Land. Timmins L. O. L. and L. O. B. A. expect to be represented by large numbers of members and friends at the event at Kirkland Lake. Buses will run from Timmins to Kirkland Lake for the event, returning here in the evening. All those wishing to go by bus to Kirkland Lake for the Twelfth of July celebration at Kirkland Lake should see J. T. Andrews at Luxton's cigar store not later than July 9th, so that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Suit Over Advertising re Quintuplets Withdrawn

Suit by the Canada Starch Company, Ltd., against the St. Lawrence Starch Company Limited for \$10,000 damages and injunction over the brand of corn syrup fed the Dionne Quintuplets, has been withdrawn from the Superior Court, it has been officially announced.

The Canada Starch Company took suit in protest against the St. Lawrence Starch Company advertising that it was their brand of "Bee Hive Golden Corn Syrup" which Dr. Dafoe fed the famous Callander infants. Instead, the Canada Starch Company said, it was their brand of "Edwardsburg Crown Brand Corn Syrup" which had been used, and besides seeking damages, injunction was sought to restrain further advertising linking the quintus with the Bee Hive brand.

Proceedings in court led to a multiplicity of technical proceedings, with the St. Lawrence Company objecting that the suit could not proceed before the local Superior Court as its domicile is in Ontario, and the Ontario court should therefore be the venue of trial. Desistment from the action was served June 4th upon the solicitors of the defendant company, MacDougall, Macfarlane, Scott and Huggessen. Official notice has now been received by the St. Lawrence Starch Co. Limited to the effect that the case has been withdrawn and that all taxable costs are being paid for by the plaintiff, the Canada Starch Co. Limited.

Making Schumacher School Attractive

Public School Ground Beautified by Lawn, Trees, Shrubs, Flowers. Will be Beauty Spot.

The Schumacher public school trustees have recently made a very decided improvement in the appearance of the school grounds. Not only have they created a beauty spot by the improvements, but they have also tempted others in the area to attempt to secure better lawns, trees, flowers, and shrubs. One Schumacher man claims that the small cost of the work at the Schumacher public school is more than offset by the increased value given directly to all the properties in the neighbourhood, and, indirectly, to all the properties in town.

The Schumacher public school grounds have been neatly fenced in, excellent lawns made close to the school, with trees, shrubs, and flowers planted. The result is a very attractive one with more attraction each year.

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