

May Open New Highway As Labor Day Ceremony

Local Lions Club Making Effort to Secure Prominent Member of Ontario Government to Officiate. Plan to Hold Children's Sports Day on Same Occasion.

Timmins Lions Club at their regular meeting on Thursday advanced a proposal to hold a formal opening of the new paved highway between Timmins and Schumacher on Labour Day, Monday, September 5.

While the proposition is only in a tentative stage, definite efforts are being made to secure a prominent member of the Ontario Government to officiate at the highway opening.

An invitation was received from Schumacher Lions, requesting members of the local club to attend the formal opening of their new swimming pool on Wednesday night.

Last week's meeting was planned with the idea of a welcome to any of the war veteran members of the club who had attended the Corps Reunion in Toronto.

Bill Brown's piano rendition of a group of war time marches lent a distinctly martial air to the proceedings and earned rounds of applause.

Issue Writ Against Cobalt Lawyer in Tax Arrears Case

The town of Cobalt has instructed Jos. A. Legris, K.C., solicitor for the municipality, to issue a writ against Geo. Mitchell, K.C., in Division Court, for the amount of \$164.16, as taxes on the Mitchell property and interest to date.

July Rainfall is High But Below 1937 Record

Total Precipitation for Past Month was 6.12 Inches, According to Report of S. C. Wheeler at Hollinger Observatory. Exceedingly Warm Weather Suggested for the Early Part of August.

While rainfall during the past month was considerably above the average, it failed by exactly one inch to eclipse the all-time record precipitation of July a year ago, according to the monthly weather report of S. C. Wheeler at Hollinger observatory.

The highest temperature during the month was on July 7, the maximum for the day being 88 degrees. The lowest point to which the mercury descended was 42 degrees on July 15.

The lowest maximum reading was on the 14th, when the thermometer registered a temperature of 54 degrees as the highest during the day.

The mean maximum for the month was 75 1/2 degrees. The highest temperature recorded during July was on the 7th, with a maximum for the day of 88 degrees.

The lowest temperature during the month was on the 15th, when the thermometer went down to 42 degrees just 10 degrees above freezing point.

The mean minimum over the month was 53 degrees. The mean temperature over the month was 64 1/2 degrees which is about the average for July.

Rain fell on 17 days during the past month with a total measured rainfall of 6.12 inches, which is considerably above the average.

The heaviest down-pour was on the 7th from 7.30 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. on the 8th—1.30 inches, the lightest on the 14th when light showers accounted for .02 inches.

Review of the Month's Weather July opened nice and fine after a very

Child Is Badly Bitten

Three-Year-Old Peter Carbonneau Attacked by Dog 25 Stitches in Face.

Attacked by a dog tied in a yard at the rear of 36 Bannerman avenue last Thursday afternoon, three-year-old Peter Carbonneau, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Omer Carbonneau, 182 Pine street south, was rushed to hospital suffering from severe lacerations over the left eye.

According to information gained by police the young Carbonneau boy and other children were playing in the yard at the time of the dog's attack.

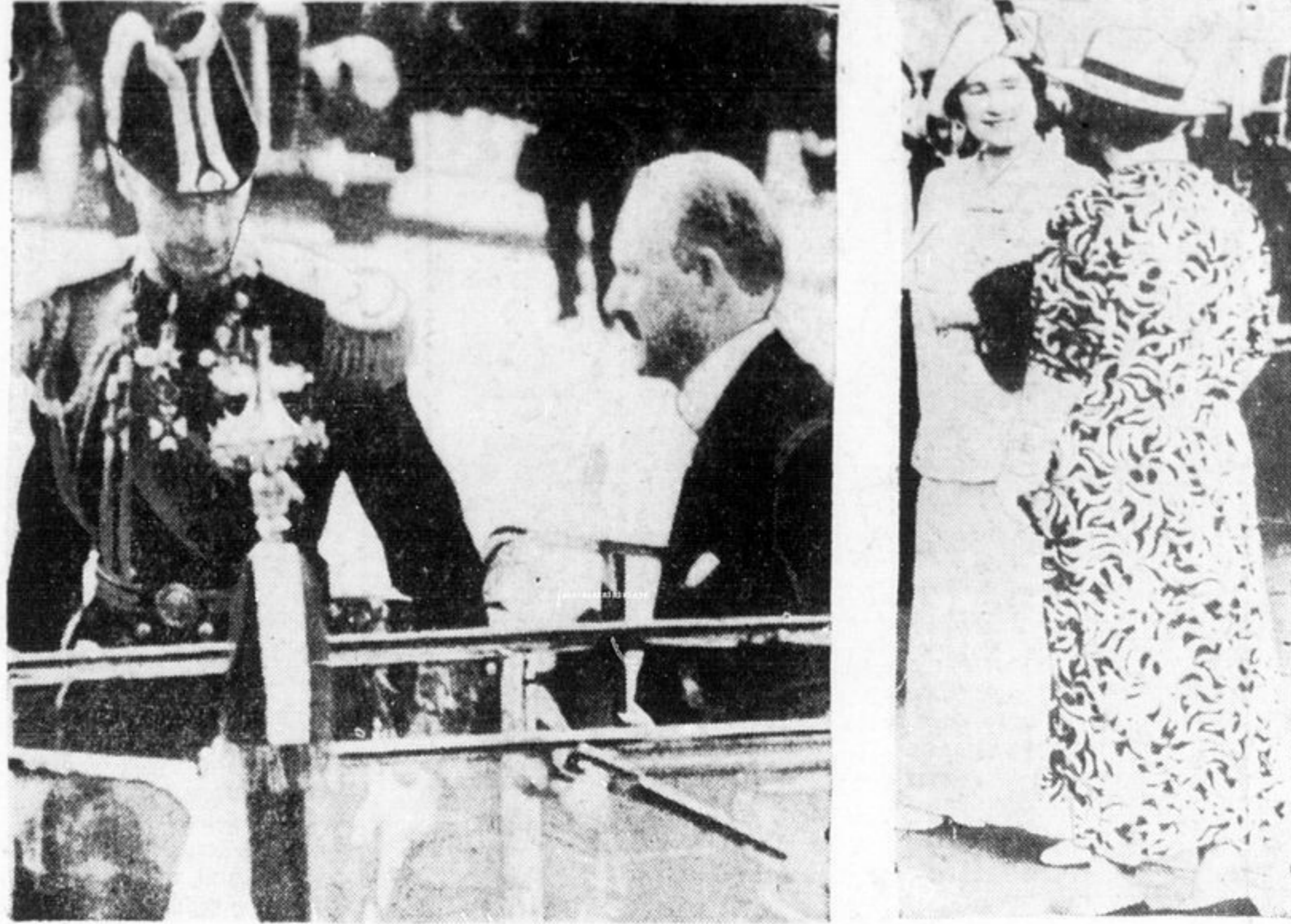
Interesting Collection of Motor Car Name Plates

Bygone days of motoring are recalled by a unique collection which has been made by Frank Walker, head of Pontiac Motors' Courtesy Department in the United States.

Walker's collection grew out of a desire to make an ash tray out of radiator emblems. But after he had obtained a half-dozen nameplates from defunct cars at a junk yard and had cleaned and polished them, the beauty of their enamel work so impressed Walker that he decided to make a permanent collection.

Globe and Mail:—It seems now to be the loyalists' turn in Spain. Thus the ding-dong fighting goes on while men are killed by the thousand and a beautiful country is devastated.

KING AND QUEEN RECEIVE RECEPTION IN PARIS



His Majesty King George VI is shown with President Albert Lebrun, of France, entering their car outside the Bois de Boulogne station in Paris, when the King and Queen Elizabeth, arrived in the French capital for their first state visit to France.

Kapuskasing to Have Jamboree Aug. 26-28

Provincial Commissioner to Attend. Other Notes of Event.

Major Russel P. Locke, K.C., second in command of the Governor-General's Horse Guards and Provincial Commissioner for the Boy Scouts, is to visit Kapuskasing during the Northern Ontario Boy Scout Jamboree and will present badges of merit to two Northern Ontario Boy Scouts.

Major Locke, who has taken an active interest in Scouting for the past ten years, has arranged to make a special trip to the Northern jamboree where he will be the judge in the horse jumping competition which will be for Scout and Cub riders only.

Another outstanding Scout Leader who has promised to attend the jamboree is Arthur Herbert Richardson of the Ontario Forestry Branch, who will give one of his illustrated lectures on conservation and plant life.

Other guests invited for the jamboree are Geo. Lake of The Porcupine Advance and J. P. Johnson of the C.N.R. at North Bay, both commissioners for Northern Ontario.

Death of Former Northern Development Official

Last week the Hearst correspondent of The Northern Tribune, of Kapuskasing, had the following reference to the death of Thomas Ripley, well-known throughout the North:—

"Many citizens of the town of Hearst and the district learned with regret of the death of Mr. Thomas Ripley at his home in Orillia last week.

"Mr. Ripley was for many years in charge of the Highways Department of the Northern Development Branch at Hearst and Kapuskasing, and latterly in the Cochrane district.

"In the passing of Tom Ripley, as he was known to all his wide circle of friends, a colourful personality is gone. His genial nature was hidden under an apparent rough exterior, and his vernacular language of the North which was more expressive than eloquent at times, denoted the true character of a man that everybody loved who really knew him.

being held on August 26th and 27th. The Scout committee hope to share the use of the curling rink with this society and enlarge the attractions with a display of art and hobby craft of Kapuskasing boys and girls.

West Cobalt Public School Sold for \$160

Price Includes 400 Feet of Fencing and 4 Septic Tanks.

Cobalt, Aug. 4.—(Special to The Advance)—The two-roomed frame building formerly used as a public school at West Cobalt, and erected in 1911, was sold by auction held on the school grounds last night for \$160, the price including 400 feet of fencing about the grounds and four septic tanks installed in the school.

Peterborough Examiner:—At the last meeting of the Listowel Town Council there was some discussion regarding where the policemen were to be found in the town. The report says that "Councilor Osler tried to explain that if a policeman had to be in one section of the town he couldn't be in another at the same time."

Golf Week in The Canadian Rockies



The Banff Springs Hotel's annual golf week is set for August 22-27, and the contest for the long list of cups and prizes will be waged in a mountain setting so beautiful as to make the old admonition, keep your eye on the ball, doubly difficult of fulfillment.

Golf week at the Banff Springs course will see many notable U.S. and Canadian amateurs with a sprinkling of British and European entrants, fighting it out for the Edward Prince of Wales trophy, put up by former King Edward VIII, and the Willingdon cup for men, Associated Screen News cup and the Brewster trophy and a host of other coveted awards for women.

As much a social as a golfing event, Banff's golf week is the signal for a round of informal entertainment centred at the baronial Banff Springs hotel, beneath the terrace of which the great golf course winds down over the Spruce River for 6,640 yards of unrivalled fairways and greens.

ballroom Saturday night brings the week to a close with presentation of cups and prizes. The spectacular Banff Springs course has its fairways laid along the valley of the Bow River into which the rushing Spray dumps its green waters beneath the towering first tee. Unmatched for beauty, the course also ranks among the world's best for its length, trickiness and general smartness of design.

New Zealand Has Largest Frame Building in World

Offices of the New Zealand Government at Wellington Housed in Impressive and Attractive Wooden Building Given as the Largest of Its Kind in the World.

The Canada Lumberman publishes in its current issue a half-tone picture of the offices of the New Zealand government at Wellington. The offices are housed in an immense frame structure of very attractive appearance and much dignity.

What is described as the largest wooden building in the world is seen in the accompanying cut, which depicts the office of the New Zealand government at Wellington. All the timbers contained in its structure, with the exception of Tasmanian hardwood and Jarrah, are native New Zealand woods.

The amount of timber used was approximately: Original building 870,000 superficial ft., south wing, 45,000; north wing, 45,000; annex, 104,000; total 1,064,000 superficial feet, exclusive of joinery and partitions in annex.

This building of four storeys was erected in 1876 from plans prepared by Mr. W. H. Clayton, Colonial Architect. The framework was Tasmanian Hardwood (which species were used cannot readily be ascertained, but there are references in the files to Bluegum and Stringybark) in the piles were Totara, all the weatherboards (1 1/4 in. thick), flooring and interior timber generally were Kauri.

The south wing was extended in 1897 and the north wing was added to a like amount in 1907. In these the framework was Rimu and the weatherboards and flooring were Matai; the

plis were Totara and the interior finish Kauri as in the original building. With these extensions the building has a total length of 255 feet and a total depth along the wings of 161 feet, height to the main ridge 63 feet. Both the wings and the central block are 45 feet wide, and with a central corridor 10 feet wide. The walls and ceilings are plastered, and the roof is of corrugated iron. An exhaustive examination was made in 1923 which disclosed no signs of decay, the structure being thoroughly sound.

In 1925 an annex, also four storeys high, was built between the wings at the back of the buildings, having Rimu studs and joists, Jarrah posts and beams, Totara piles, Matai flooring and external facings, was sheathed with asbestos-cement sheets and lined with "Ten-test" fibre-board.

The costs of the various sections can be arrived at only approximately, but following figures are close enough for practical purposes. Original building, \$40,000; south wing, \$3,000; north wing, \$3,650; annex \$7,800; total \$54,450.

In 1932 the chimneys were demolished to the second floor level on account of damage caused to them by earthquake especially the severe shakes of 1929 in the South Island and 1931 in Hawke's Bay. A system of hot-water heating was installed being of the latest design, automatically controlled.

Canada Heads the World In Platinum Production

Gold Production for Year May Reach \$175,000.

The students in the grammar schools of other countries know that Canada contains great mineral resources, but even the business men in other countries have failed to realize the rapidly with which those resources are being developed.

Petroleum production in 1938 has been three times that of the corresponding months of 1937. Since 1934 Canada has been producing about half of all the platinum in the world and Canada is leading the world in the production of nickel and uranium, and is one of the chief sources of radium.

At a time when people have become accustomed to think of Canadian gold production as amounting to about \$100,000,000 a year, the statistics have changed and the present rate of production gives promise of a total for 1938 of \$150,000,000 or \$160,000,000; in fact rate of production in March was so high that if it were continued throughout the year the total would be close to \$175,000,000.

May Reach 400,000 Ounces

It was in 1935 that gold production first amounted to 300,000 ounces a month. In 1938 there has only been one month when gold output has been less than 350,000 ounces and in March it reached the high level of 375,000 ounces. If recent rates of increase are maintained, an output of 400,000 ounces in a month will be achieved before the end of the year.

If well-informed people are asked which country produces the great bulk of the world's platinum, the reply is likely to be "Russia," because prior to the war Russian production amounted to 90 per cent. of the world's output, or "Colombia" because in certain post-war years Colombian production led the world. In 1937 more than half of all the platinum produced came from Canada. Canadian production amounted to 259,000 ounces, that of Russia amounted to about 100,000 ounces and that of South Africa and Colombia amounted to 39,500 ounces and 36,500 ounces respectively.

Over the past 14 years the price of platinum has fallen from six times the price of gold until it is now approximately equal to that of gold. With this fall in price there has been a widespread increase in the industrial

use of the metal. An article in the Economist for June 25, 1938, describes the industrial uses of the metal as follows:

"It is this tremendous fall in the cost of production and the consequent fall in price which have encouraged the use of platinum for entirely new purposes during the last 10 years. The development has been hastened by the policy of the International Nickel Company, who have carried out research on the possibilities of platinum as an industrial metal.

Its high melting point and specific gravity, its freedom from oxidation at high temperatures, and its comparative immunity from acid are all properties whose industrial value has not hitherto been adequately appreciated. In recent years, the electrical industry has greatly increased its purchases of platinum for such purposes as contact points, power switches, thermostats, resistors for high temperatures, electric control apparatus, and clocks, etc., and the chemical industries have found it useful for laboratory equipment, for anodes, and as a catalyst in the production of sulphuric, acetic and nitric acids. Rayon firms now use platinum for spinnerets, glass manufacturers use it as a dye, architects employ it as a plating material. The armament industries have developed a considerable demand for platinum and platinum metals for instruments, for reflectors and lamps for searchlights, and for contact points in airplane engines. As a result of these developments, the world's absorption of platinum increased for the low level of 75,000 ounces in 1932 to 200,000 ounces in 1934 and to approximately 450,000 ounces in 1937."

Mineral Outputs

The following table shows the cumulative production of the more important minerals for the first four months of 1938 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1937. There are only four items in this table in which production is not ahead of that for the corresponding months of the previous year.

Table with 3 columns: Mineral, 1938, 1937. Rows include Asbestos, Cement, Clay products, Coal, Copper, Feldspar, Gold, Gypsum, Lead, Lime, Natural gas, Nickel, Petroleum, Salt, Silver, Zinc.

Exchange:—"So the banker put you on your feet again?" "Yes." "Did he give you another loan?" "No; he foreclosed on my car."