

Says Germany Plans to Use Microbes in Coming War

High German Military Authority Discusses Matter in Cold-blooded Way.

The British World Digest published at London, England, publishes the following in its current issue (September) as "Condensed from Deutsche Wehr (official organ of the German General Staff), Berlin:—

Germany Plans a Microbe War In preparing for the use of germs in a coming war, we must first concentrate our attention on three principal questions. The first is, what kind of germs produce the strongest and most irresistible effect. The second is, the best way of spreading microbes. And the third is, what conditions are most favourable for spreading disease and bringing about epidemics.

As to the first question, we should not be too particular. It is, of course, rather tempting to speculate on the hope of spreading epidemics of yellow fever, spotted typhus, or smallpox. In order to achieve this it will only be necessary to scatter great swarms of flies or lice contaminated with the virus of yellow fever, spotted typhus, or smallpox, and to keep a large stock of freshly infected vermin always prepared. But, best of all, from every point of view, is the infection of the enemy country by bubonic plague. The plague bacillus is comparatively easy to produce in large quantities; it retains its effectiveness even in moist and cold surroundings; and it never fails to produce infection.

As far as the question how best to spread the microbes is concerned, it must, of course, be assumed that all efforts to infect the enemy will be concentrated against the civil population, and not against the soldiers at the front. Epidemics at the front might easily infect our own soldiers, and there are other reasons which make attack upon the civilian population more advisable. Aeroplanes will prove the best weapons in microbe-warfare because they permit of several ways of spreading germs—namely, by squirting them from specially built apparatus or by raining down bombs or glass containers filled with microbes.

As for the third question, we must study what effect the seasons have on the efficiency of certain epidemics and how the temperature and moisture of the air influence the effectiveness of microbes. During the summer epidemics of the digestive organs, like dysentery, cholera and others, have the best chance, while in the winter-time infections of the respiratory organs are to be preferred. In addition, the nature of the soil, and social conditions also must be taken into consideration when choosing the kind of epidemics to be spread from the air.

Fire from Short Circuit Destroys Big Fruit Truck

The Halleyburian last week says:—"A large fruit truck owned by Gamble-Robinson Limited, and being driven in from Firstbrook township, yesterday morning, caught fire, presumably from a short circuit, and was almost totally destroyed, on the Sharp Lake road two miles from West Cobalt. The fire truck of Cobalt went out to the blaze, but driver Leslie Moor, its only occupant, reported later there was nothing he could do by that time the flames, having a firm hold on the vehicle. The truck was in charge of Milton Dufresne, and was being brought in from the driver's home to start the day's run when the blaze broke out."

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Progress Report of the Broulan Porcupine Mine

Broulan Porcupine Mines, Porcupine district, opened approximately 125 feet of ore in the 102E drift on the first level during July, bringing total length to 200 feet, with grades \$31.12 across full drift width, officials report. Diamond-drilling south of the 201E drift on the second level outlined a zone 215 feet long grading \$11.40, uncut, across average width of 39 feet. To the northwest, a second shoot is indicated by drifting and drilling for 175 feet, grading \$4.70 over 18 feet. A third lense averages \$12.48 over 25 feet, of length of 143 feet. The area covered by these three lenses has an ore content of over 1,000 tons per vertical foot of depth of an average grade of approximately \$10 per ton.

Halleybury Mining Man Prospecting in the Bible

(From "Grab Samples" in Northern Miner)

J. S. Crosscombe of Halleybury has been prospecting in the bible and has emerged with some references to ancient gold mining. King Solomon was apparently the ace prospector of his time, because there are a number of references in the book to his activities. "And King Solomon made a navy of ships in Ezion-Geber, which is beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom. And Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon. And they came to Ophir and fetched from thence gold, four hundred and twenty tales and brought it to King Solomon" (1 Kings, Chapter 9, Verses 26, 27, 28). Four hundred and twenty tales would be over \$20,000,000 by present day valuation, states Crosscombe.

Another reference appears in 1 Kings, Chapter 10, Verse 22. "For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram, once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing gold and silver, ivory and apes, peacocks." There has been a great deal of speculation as to the place where the navy went on a three-year voyage to bring home precious metals, ivory, apes and peacocks. The gold country must have been a long way off. Some, says Crosscombe, suggest it may have been Peru; others believe that India was the source and that seems more likely, for the time element. However, it may have been along the east African coast.

It is well established now that the ancients mined gold on the Sinai peninsula. The Saudi Arabian Synoiccate has just built a mill designed in Canada, by Shoemaker and Burnham on the old deposit which is believed to have been worked on several previous occasions, the last time about 1,400 years ago. Two enormous piles of tailings carry excellent values and rock in situ, diamond drilled, returned satisfactory results. The mystery of how the early miners recovered their values has not been solved but it is assumed that as water is extremely scarce there some method of winnowing by wind was employed. The mine is on an ancient caravan route which may have been there because of the existence of gold or the discovery may have been made because of the caravan route."

\$40,000 Gold Brick from McIntyre at Toronto Exhibition

Toronto, Aug. 19.—A gold brick, with value exceeding \$40,000, will be a feature of the exhibit which the Ontario Department of Mines is now preparing for the Canadian National Exhibition at the request of the Exhibition authorities.

Its display has been promised by J. P. Bickell, president of McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, where it was recently poured. Many other interesting specimens of ore, now in possession of the Mines Department, will round out the exhibit.

A special detail of Provincial Police supplemented by insurance company agents, will stand continuous guard over the showing. It will be held in the General Exhibits Building.

Acting Premier Harry C. Nixon said that this display, and that of the Game Department, in the Ontario Building, would, in his opinion, be heavily patronized attractions. Every effort would be made by the departments concerned to make them as interesting as possible.

Chinese People are Loyal to Leader Chiang Kai-shek

Difficulties to be Coped With in the War

(Condensed from Sincua Rbau, Modern China Daily News, Hong Kong)

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, the peoples of Tibet, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan have furnished numerous proofs of their patriotism. At the various conferences which have been held they have repeatedly expressed their loyalty to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, their sympathy with the soldiers in the fighting line, and their determination to support our resistance against aggression by every possible means. Relief work has been organized on a large scale by the representatives of these great border peoples in the north-west and the south-west of our country, and a patriotic society has been founded by the Mahomedans in China, whose aim is to carry on a propaganda campaign among the Moslems abroad. This attitude of the border peoples deserves our fullest appreciation.

After our retreat from Kwangchow and the evacuation of Wuhan the vast tracts of land in the north-west and the south-west have become a factor of vital importance in our defence policy; these regions now form the basis of our resistance. They are inhabited by the Mongols, the Tibetans, and by thirty million Mahomedans, who occupy the border land of Turkestan (the "Fourteen Tribes") and the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, and Ningxia. In Szechwan, Yunnan, and Kweichow there dwell the Miotzu, the Tzu, and other minorities, which in certain districts constitute the bulk of the population. The problem of these minorities and border peoples urgently requires solution. Unless it is solved now, we shall never succeed in mobilizing the entire population of these territories for joint participation in our present struggle.

In their attempt to dominate China by force, the Japanese aggressors are naturally anxious to destroy the ties which unite the various peoples of our country. Hoping to separate the border peoples from China, they have tried to impress them by the popular catchwords of "home rule" and "self-determination." The nature and aim of these false promises have been clearly defined by the Provisional National Assembly; "Self-determination of the border peoples, as proclaimed by Japan, is a swindle. It would result in the enslavement of these peoples by the aggressor." The lying campaign, however, is likely to be enforced. For the importance of the Japanese troops diminishes in the same measure as they penetrate into China's interior, so that for the success of their military operations Japan will have to rely chiefly on her underground activities, with a view to breaking up the unity of our peoples.

In the past Japan tried to trick the border peoples by such high-sounding slogans as the "Great Mongol Empire" and the "Great Moslem Empire." She made use of the puppet "Federal Government of Autonomous Mongolia," formed by the religious chief of the Mongol tribes, and of the Moslem traitor, Ma Liang, who had made himself chairman of the "Local Council for the Maintenance of Law and Order" at Tsinanfu. An effort was also made to undermine the friendly relations between the Chinese Central Government and Tibet. Now further use is to be made of treachery and intrigue, and with the help of the vile elements among the border peoples, Japan will attempt to weaken our power of resistance.

The difficulties with which we have to cope in this war are overwhelming. On the other hand, we still hold vast territories and our man-power is inexhaustible. The odds are not against us, and difficulties can be overcome. It is merely a question of taking full advantage of our assets and making the right use of our existing strength. This applies in particular to our border peoples. The sacrifices they have made in this war are very great indeed. But though they have done much, they could do more. A general mobilization of our border peoples is, however, impossible without a just solution of their outstanding problems.

The main condition for such a solution is to eradicate what is left of "Chinese Unionism"—a doctrine which teaches us to look upon the border people as an inferior race. We must put into practice the principles proclaimed by our first National Assembly: "Right of self-determination for all peoples within the borders of our country"—"a Federal Chinese Republic on the basis of absolute equality for all the peoples within its borders."

We must, secondly, raise the standard of living of the mass of the population in the north-western and the southwestern territories, further their economic development, elevate their standard of culture, and encourage political propaganda among them. We must establish provincial military councils in Tibet, Mongolia, Turkestan, and other parts—councils whose work should be directed by loyal and experienced individuals—able to protect the interests of the border peoples and to promote the union of all peoples in China.

Hearst Flower Show to be Held Saturday, Sept. 2

Hearst Horticultural Society has decided to hold its annual flower show on Saturday, Sept. 2nd. The floral display will be followed by a musical entertainment in the evening.

Interchange of Ideas on Canadian Milling Practice

Part three of a paper on recent innovations in Canadian milling practice, representing an interchange of ideas among metallurgists and mill operators throughout the Dominion, appears in the July issue of the Bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The interchange was undertaken on the suggestion of the Chief of the Bureau of Mines at Ottawa, who reports that the results to date have been highly encouraging.

The July issue reveals that great advances have been made in rubber-lined pumps for the pumping of mill pulps. One company alone reports that it has supplied more than 300 such pumps to mining companies within the past four years. For the handling of pulps containing comparatively large, sharp-edged particles, Hollinger and Noranda have developed rubber-lined casings with hard iron impellers.

The deep-cell flotation unit, developed at the Britannia mine, is being received with favour in practice. The cell provides a greater depth of froth than do other cells, and therefore effects a higher recovery at a greater saving in power required per ton of ore treated. A new flotation machine is being introduced to the market which aims not only to effect separation according to the fundamental principles of flotation, but to provide a means within a machine to trap and classify certain portions of the ore being treated.

The mineral jig for the gravity concentration of widely varying combinations of metals is now being used in various types of mills. The jig has an important place in most of the flotation plants in British Columbia in particular, where many of the gold ores contain lead and zinc.

Part four of the paper is to appear in the August issue of the Bulletin.

First Gold Brick Poured at Tyrant Mine Recently

The New Liskard Speaker last week had the following paragraph of interest here:—"The first gold brick of the Tyrant Gold Mines was poured last week, with results better than anticipated, according to word received by The Speaker. Tyrant Mines was incorporated in 1935 and their property consists of nine claims in the Townships of Tyrell and McKnight about 17 miles from Gowganda. Tyrant Mines is controlled by Erie Canadian Mines Limited, a subsidiary of Sylvanite Gold Mines Limited at Kirkland Lake. It is understood that the mill is rated at 200 tons daily.

To-day's Stocks

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Aldermac, Ashley, Auror, Base Metals, Beattie, Bidgood, Bobjo, Eplorne, Broulan Porcupine, Buffalo Ankerite, Canadian Malartic, Castle Tretthewey, Central Patricia, Central Porcupine, Coniagas, Coniaurum, Dome, Howey, International Nickel, Kerr Addison, Kirkland Lake, Letich, Lake Shore, Little Long Lac, McLeod Cockshutt, Macassa, McIntyre, McKenzie Red Lake, McWatters, Mining Corporation, Moneta, Naybob, Nipissing, O'Brien, Paimour, Paymaster, Pickle Crow, Preston East Dome, Premier, San Antonio, Sherritt Gordon, St. Anthony, Sullivan Con., Siscoe, Sylvanite, Teck Hughes, Waite Amulte, Wright Hargreaves.

Report Bears Numerous in the North This Year

Reports from different parts of the North suggest that bears are more than usually numerous in the North this year. Several times this year bears have been seen close to South Porcupine. There have also been reports of bears noticed in the vicinity of Connaught, Shillington and Matheon areas have also reported seeing bears this year. From the New Liskard district there were a couple of reports of bears raiding the farms and doing damage. Prospectors have also mentioned harm in these areas from the hunger and curiosity of bears. Dennis Duffy, of Kirkland Lake, is quoted as claiming that there are more bears in the Kirkland Lake area today than at any other time since 1911. Two prospectors at work on some claims some miles from Kirkland found when they returned one evening to the cabin they had built on their property that the place had been just about wrecked. It was evidently the work of a bear or bears and it was surprising the amount of damage done.

Plan Further Test in New Treatment for Silicosis

Well-Known Medical Men to Carry on Experiments in Porcupine Camp.

Toronto, Aug. 19th.—Spurred by the success of laboratory experiments which have been carried on quietly for the past two years, two members of the staff of Queen Alexandra Sanatorium near London will leave shortly for the Porcupine mining area in Northern Ontario to test the effects of a new treatment for silicosis in its application to human beings.

The treatment, which consists of applying metallic aluminium dust to the lungs of persons who have been exposed to quartz dust, was described in the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association last March. At that time it was announced that, in experiments carried out on animals, the metallic aluminium had been found to prevent the development of silicosis. The proposed clinical tests, with human beings instead of animals as the subjects, were considered a logical step in the research program.

Dr. D. W. Crombie and Dr. J. L. Brailsford will visit mining camps in the Porcupine area to take charge of the work. J. J. Denny, chief metallurgist and Dr. W. B. Robson of McIntyre Mine, who collaborated with Dr. Dudley Irwin on the original discovery will also take part in the tests.

Dr. Irwin explained last night that early experiments with metallic aluminium dust had shown favourable results on experimental animals. Animals which were permitted to breathe quartz dust soon developed silicosis, but the inhalation of the fine aluminium powder was found to form a protective coating around the quartz particles, arresting development of the disease.

Quartz dust, it was pointed out, set up a chemical action when it came in contact with the lung, resulting in a fibrous growth which choked up the air cells and produced the condition known as silicosis. When treated with metallic aluminium, the quartz dust no longer produced this growth.

In the clinical tests contemplated, Dr. Crombie will be in charge of the clinical aspects of the work, selecting the men to be treated and following their progress clinically. Dr. Brailsford will be in charge of the accompanying laboratory investigation. Dr. Irwin said it was hoped to begin treatment of men in approximately two months.

Government Says it Cannot Give Silver Bonus to Cobalt

Word Received Last Week at Cobalt in Answer to Delegation.

Despatches at the week-end from Cobalt say that the Dominion Government has been unable, it says, to accede to the request of the recent delegation from Cobalt in reference to bonusing silver in order to keep Cobalt camp alive and active. The recent closing down of the O'Brien Mine, owing to the low price of silver, resulted in the delegation being sent to Ottawa. The O'Brien was the last of the Cobalt mines to continue mining silver. The closing of the O'Brien meant the throwing out of work of some three hundred men. This makes a very serious situation for Cobalt. Walter Little, M.P. for Temiskaming, headed a delegation to see the Government to see what could be done to help Cobalt and keep hundreds of people off relief. It was thought that a bonus on silver would do the trick and that there was precedent for this in the methods used by the Government to help the farmers of the West by fixing the price of wheat.

The statement from Ottawa, however, asserts that the request from Cobalt had to be refused as the Cabinet could find no constitutional authority for allowing such a bonus. Presumably, therefore, the despatches say, nothing could be done without a session of the House of Commons.

Young Engineer Broke Out in Poetic Effusion

(From "Grab Samples") Harry Darling of Kirkland Lake relates that a young engineer friend of his who was in charge of a diamond drilling operation was having some trouble in getting funds through from his principals. Repeated efforts to secure the cash and pay up the company's bills having failed the young man went to the telegraph office and sent the following wire: "Been closed down tight since Tuesday night. No bits, no rods, no larder. If you don't come through we're going to sue. Which will make your job much harder." The official to whom this touching message was addressed happened to have a sense of humor—and more important—some cash on hand and sent it up.

Lions Club Entertained by Dance Team Thursday

Members of the Lions Club were entertained by "Jackson and Jackson," a dance team from South Porcupine, at their regular supper meeting in the Empire Hotel on Thursday evening. The professional entertainers were well applauded at the conclusion of their act.

Plans were discussed for a group of members to visit the Boy Scouts at their summer camp. William King, President, was chairman at a short meeting at which there was only a fair attendance.

WHY HE WAS A GREAT MAN

(From New York Pathfinder) Teacher: "Who was the nation's greatest inventor?" Willie Wise, "Edison. He thought out the phonograph and the radio, so people would sit up all night and use his electric light bulbs."

Kirkland Lake Young Man Jailed for Disorderliness

At Kirkland Lake last week a young man named McKinnon was charged with creating unnecessary noise and disturbance in the Chaput-Hughes area. He was arrested after many complaints have been received by the police from people living in the neighbourhood. In court he pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct, and will spend the next fifteen days at Halleybury jail.

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TOWN OF TIMMINS NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF BY-LAW 626 Notice is hereby given that By-law No. 626 was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Timmins on the 24th day of July 1939, providing for the debentures to the amount of \$41,850.00 for the purpose of constructing lateral watermains, force mains, and the installation of a meter chamber, and that such By-law was registered in the Land Titles Office for the District of Cochrane on the 12th day of August 1939, as No. 659 Cochrane Registry. Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months of the first publication of this notice and cannot be made thereafter. Dated at Timmins, Ontario, this 12th day of August, 1939. P. H. MURPHY, CLERK

TOWN OF TIMMINS NOTICE TAKE NOTICE THAT: 1. The Council of the Corporation of the Town of Timmins intends to construct as a Local Improvement the following pavement of lanes within the Corporation, namely: STREET FROM TO 1st Lane South of Third Avenue Spruce Street Pine Street 1st Lane North of Third Avenue Spruce Street Pine Street 1st Lane North of Second Avenue Pine Street Cedar Street 1st Lane South of Fourth Avenue Pine Street 120' East of Pine St. 1st Lane South of Third Avenue Pine Street Cedar Street 1st Lane North of Third Avenue Pine Street Cedar Street and intends to specially assess a part of the cost upon the land abutting directly on the work. 2. The estimated cost of the work is \$4,000.00 of which \$2,123.67 is to be paid by the Corporation. The estimated cost per foot frontage is \$15.81. The special assessment is to be paid in ten equal annual instalments and the estimated annual rate per foot frontage is 11.69 cents. 3. Application will be made by the Corporation to the Ontario Municipal Board for its approval of the undertaking of the said work and any other matter within twenty-one (21) days after the first publication of this Notice, file with the Board his objection to the said work being undertaken. 4. The said Board may approve of the said work being undertaken, but before doing so, it may appoint a time and place that any objection to the said work will be considered. DATED at Timmins, Ontario, this 17th day of August, A.D. 1939. P. H. MURPHY, Clerk

Christian Science Society, Timmins Cordially Invite You and Your Friends to Attend A FREE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ENTITLED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: IT'S DISCOVERER and FOUNDER BY PAUL A. HARSCH OF TOLEDO, OHIO Members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. AT THE CARTIER THEATRE, TIMMINS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT, 10TH, 1939, AT 3 O'CLOCK

THE LARGEST GOLD CAMP IN CANADA TOWN OF TIMMINS NOTICE Outside Toilets will not be cleaned after August 31st unless proper metal containers with handles attached are installed. P. H. MURPHY, Clerk.