

Lowest Temperature in Camp in 1939, 38 Below

Summary of Weather for Year Shows Highest Temperature Was 92 Degrees, Total of 21.90 Inches of Rain Fell, and Snow, 158 Inches. Average Mean Temperature Throughout the Year Was 33 Degrees. Only Two Months Without Snow.

Lowest temperature recorded in the Porcupine during 1939 by Sydney Wheeler, Hollinger weather observer, was 30 degrees below zero on January 24. The highest temperature was 92 degrees, on July 6 and on September 15.

In his summary of the weather for the year, Mr. Wheeler says that there was a total of 21.90 inches of rain and a total snowfall of 158 inches. Total precipitation was 13 feet, 2 inches and the amount of water which fell was 37 inches.

Average sunshine throughout the year was six and three-quarter hours a day.

January, snowfall, 24 inches; rainfall, 62 inches; total precipitation, 3.02 inches; average high temperature 12.3 degrees; average low temperature, 9 below zero; mean temperature, 1.6 degrees; hours of sunshine, 125.

February, snowfall, 30 inches; rainfall, none; total precipitation, 3 inches water; average high temperature, 11 degrees; average low temperature, 11 below zero; mean, zero; hours of sunshine, 150.

March, snowfall, 27 inches; rainfall, none; total, 2.70 inches water; average high temperature, 21 degrees; average low temperature, 5 degrees; mean, 8 degrees; hours sunshine, 220.

April, snowfall, 20 inches; rainfall, 1 inch; total precipitation, 2.10 inches; average high temperature, 38.7 degrees; average low temperature, 19 degrees; mean temperature for the month, 29 degrees; hours of sunshine, 185.

May, snowfall, 3 inches; rainfall, 3.25 inches; total precipitation, 3.55 inches; average high temperature, 60 degrees; average low temperature, 35.6 degrees; mean temperature for the month, 47.0 degrees; hours of sunshine, 300.

June, snowfall, none; rainfall, 2.60 inches; total precipitation, 69.7 degrees; average high temperature, 47.8 degrees; mean temperature for the month, 58.7 degrees; hours sunshine, 310.

July, snowfall, a trace; rainfall, 3.33; total precipitation, 3.34 inches; average high temperature, 76.1 degrees; average low temperature 53 degrees; mean, 64.5; hours sunshine, 335.

August, rainfall, 3.00 inches; total, 3.00 inches; average high temperature, 71.3 degrees; average low temperature, 52.7 degrees; mean, 62 degrees; hours sunshine, 260.

September, snowfall, 1 inch; rainfall, 4.74 inches; total, 4.85 inches; average high temperature, 58.7 degrees; average low, 39.7; mean, 49.3; hours sunshine, 175.

October, snowfall, 12 inches; rainfall, 2.84 inches; total, 4.04 inches; average high temperature, 44.2; average low temperature, 27.3; mean, 35.7; hours sunshine, 120.

November, snowfall, 5 inches; rainfall, 28 inches; total, 78 inches; average high, 31.2; average low, 16.4; mean, 23.8; hours sunshine, 142.

December, snowfall, 36 inches; rainfall, 22 inches; total precipitation, 3.82 inches; average high temperature, 21.6; average low, 8.4; mean, 15 degrees; hours sunshine, 60.

Average high temperature for the year was 43 degrees. Average low temperature was 23 degrees and the mean temperature for the year was 33 degrees.

Paggleham in England Does Some Pitching In

(From Judith Robinson's column in The Globe and Mail)

Paggleham is some comfort, too. Paggleham is symbolic England and Paggleham, Dorothy L. Sayers writes in the London Spectator, is Pitching In: Paggleham continues to adapt itself to war conditions. On Wednesday we had a fire-practice, with Mr. Puffett in charge. (His all-round experience in the building and chimney-sweeping way is held to qualify him to take the lead in emergencies of this sort.) I said they might hold their demonstrations here.

We arranged a very fine performance—an incendiary bomb was to be deemed to have come through your bedroom ceiling, with accompaniment of high explosive in the scullery, the maids playing parts as casualties, and the children and I as victims of the fire. We thought it better not to sound the siren and whistles for fear of misunderstanding, but Mr. Goodacre kindly gave the signal for the attack by having the church bells rung. Everything went off beautifully.

We evacuated Polly and Bredon from the bedroom window and the other two from the attic in a sheet, and had just got to the piece of resistance—my own rescue from the roof with a dummy baby under one arm and the family plate under the other—when Mr. Goodacre's maid arrived panting to say that the Vicarage chimney was afire and would Mr. Puffett please come quick. Our gallant fire-captain immediately snatched away the ladder, leaving me marooned on the roof, and pelted up the lane, still in his gas mask, and followed by the A.R.P. Warden crying that it would be blackout time in half an hour, and Hitler was to catch light of that there chimney ablaze there wouldn't half be trouble with the police. So I retired gracefully through the skylight, and we transferred the venue to the Vicarage, getting the fire extinguished in nineteen and a half minutes by the warden's watch—after which, the fire-fighters adjourned to the Crown for beer.

Two-thirds of Output of Porcupine from Three Big Mines

Porcupine Camp Has Produced \$566,371,642 in Gold to Date.

Out of the total of 4,789,094 tons of ore milled during 1939 in the Porcupine area, Hollinger treated 1,734,647 tons, or 36 per cent of the whole; McIntyre 872,740 tons, or 18 per cent, and Dome, 601,700 tons, or 12 per cent, the three big producers thus accounting for 66 per cent of the whole, and leaving 33.3 per cent for the eight other mines operating plants that year.

Total production of Porcupine camp from start of milling to Sept. 30, 1939, according to Ontario Government figures, is as follows, with dividends paid or declared to date:

Hollinger	\$283,879,957
McIntyre	112,175,631
Dome	104,084,408
Buffalo-Ankerite	14,598,104
Vipond-Mace	12,647,502
Coniarium	12,412,051
Pamour	8,041,943
Ray-naster	6,910,131
Hallnor	3,269,644
Moneta	1,807,320
Dehnte	1,506,293
Preston	1,133,130
Gillies	462,482
Naybob	229,792
DeSantis	137,775
Miscellaneous	1,666,625
Total	\$566,371,642

Total dividends of Porcupine camp to end of 1939: Hollinger \$99,066,000; Dome 42,146,297; McIntyre 22,126,517; Buffalo-Ankerite 2,125,164; Coniarium 1,208,082; Hallnor 1,200,000; Pamour 1,200,000; Moneta 381,579; Paymaster 258,870; Preston 150,000. Total \$169,862,455. This dividend is payable in 1940.

Suggests Extension of Munro Doctrine for World Peace

Marquess of Lothian Would Have Britain and United States Co-operate.

The following was the leading editorial article in The Globe and Mail on Friday last:

Roosevelt Faces Reality President Roosevelt's message to Congress will be viewed with intense satisfaction by the Canadian people as confirmation of the Washington Administration's policy of realism. Mr. Roosevelt has earned enduring gratitude by his peace efforts. Since peace proved impossible he has taken the wise alternative of preparing for possible eventualities, asking, in addition to the heavy expenditures of 1939, a record-breaking defense fund of \$1,839,000,000 for 1940. While this is less than one-sixth of Great Britain's proposed expenditure, it is an indication of the responsibility a neutral nation 3,000 miles from the scene of conflict considers it necessary to assume. Like Britain's program, it is a challenge to our own country.

The policy of realism is based on the sound conception that isolation from world affairs is no longer tenable. The first President did not warn against "entangling alliances" without modification. To the present President trade is essential to peace, but not trade controlled by any nation or group of nations which sets up that control through military force. "We must look ahead," he said, "and see the possibilities for our children if the rest of the world comes to be dominated by concentrated force alone. . . . The effect on our own future if all the small nations throughout the world have their independence snatched from them or become mere appendages to relatively vast and powerful military systems. . . . See the kind of lives our children would have to lead if a large part of the rest of the world were compelled to worship a god imposed by a military ruler, or were forbidden to worship God at all; if the rest of the world were forbidden to read and hear the facts—the daily news of their own and other nations—if they were deprived of the truth that makes them free."

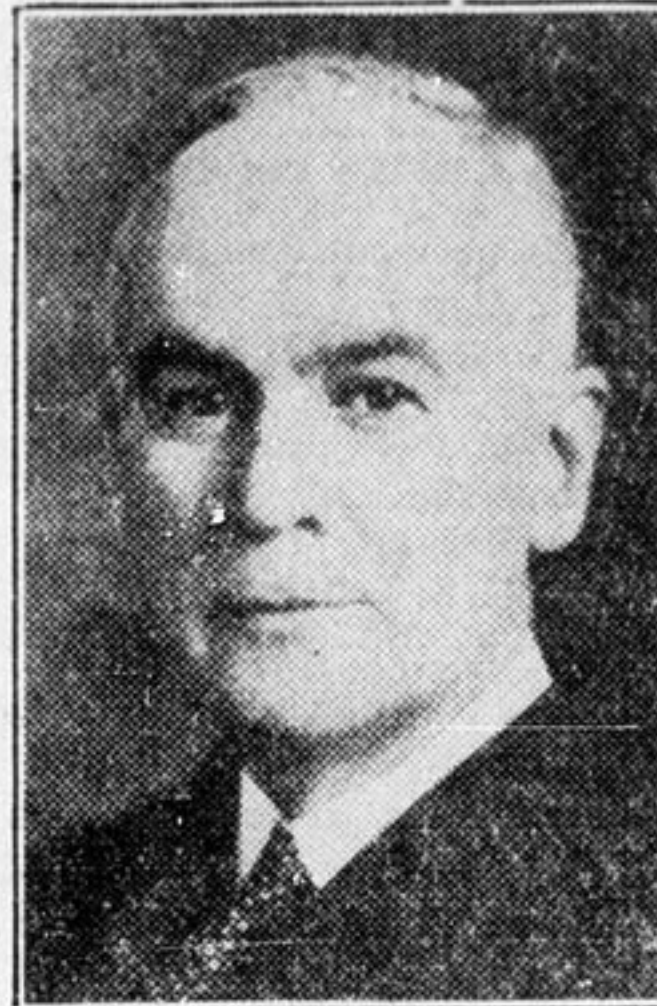
The United States, no more than Canada, Britain or France, could enjoy the benefits of freedom under these conditions. Leadership such as President Roosevelt is giving his people underlines so clearly the principles for which the democracies are struggling that there can be no doubt in the minds of thoughtful citizens of the common interests involved. We are in the same boat even though the ideas of navigation may differ, and we are aiming for the same port. Considering this, it was especially appropriate that a speech by the Marquess of Lothian before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations came on the heels of the President's message.



D. E. KILGOUR



F. A. ROLPH



A. J. MITCHELL



C. L. BURTON



W. M. ANDERSON

David E. Kilgour, M.A., A.I.A., F.A.S., whose appointment as President and General Manager of North American Life Assurance Company was announced by newly-elected Chairman of the Board, Frank A. Rolph, President, Rolph-Clark-Stone Limited and Chairman of the Board of the Imperial Bank of Canada. C. L. Burton, President, Robert Simpson Company Limited, was elected a Vice-President along with A. J. Mitchell, President, A. J. Mitchell and Company Limited. W. M. Anderson, F.A.S., A.A.I.A., was appointed Assistant General Manager.

The British Ambassador talked frankly about the war and its causes, and especially of British aims. By statements of facts his address, designedly or not, combated much of the anti-British propaganda heard through the Middle West, showing at the same time how British and United States ideals run parallel.

One or two things in this enlightening speech may be selected for special reference. The Ambassador recalled that the policy of protecting the Western Hemisphere against political European penetration originated with Lord Cranoe, who proposed to President Monroe a joint Anglo-American doctrine. In this form it was rejected; so we hear today only of the Monroe Doctrine, although Britain did her part by controlling the entrance from Europe to the Atlantic, through the North Sea and the English Channel, past Gibraltar, and around the Cape of Good Hope. It is not fully appreciated even in Canada that the British Navy through the years has stood guard over this continent.

There is a kernel for postwar thought in this. The British Empire and the United States want peace. Doubtless they will work together after the war for a peaceful settlement, but we cannot abide under the illusion that peace will be ensured by signing a scrap of paper. Britain cannot play the dominant sea role of the past century alone, but Britain and the States together can, the one controlling the Atlantic and the other the Pacific. This is the Marquess of Lothian's proposal. It will not be adequate without a police force on land, but would go far toward preventing a world war, and assuredly would render the Western Hemisphere free from undue alarm.

As the traditions of the British Empire and the United States have the same root, both believe in the good neighborliness of President Roosevelt's message and hope for the security envisaged by the British Ambassador, not only for themselves, but for small nations everywhere. The world's peace depends upon the friendly collaboration of the English-speaking peoples.

Diocese Porcupine Signs New Drilling Contract

Last week the directors of the Diocese Porcupine Gold Mines paid a visit to the property and the camp. Among the highlights of the visit was the signing of a contract for another 8,000 feet of diamond drilling on the property. Recently some 1,500 feet of diamond drilling was completed with encouraging results and it is believed that the additional 8,000 feet will allow a good picture to be made of the probabilities of the property. The property is very favourably located from the geological viewpoint and the formation impresses all who have a knowledge of geology and who have inspected the property.

The Diocese Porcupine Gold Mines owns fifteen claims between the Ridge-dome and the Dayton in Deloro. One of the claims was originally staked by Father Paradis and the creek that runs through part of the property is named Paradis Creek. Father Paradis put down a shaft on his claim and it is said that there are good showings of free gold in that shaft. The present company, however, has not dewatered the old shaft, but work has been largely confined to diamond drill work and other exploratory effort.

WANT TO KNOW TOO MUCH

Christian Science Monitor—Junior wants to know why they dig gold out of the ground in Georgia and bury it again in Kentucky. That's the trouble with the younger generation. They want to know more than their elders.

Twenty Years Ago

From The Porcupine Advance Files

Twenty years ago Iroquois Falls elected its municipal officers by acclamation. The mayor for 1920, S. G. McCoubrey, had been re-elected each year since the organization of the town: The councillors were Thos. Mills, W. H. Potter, W. J. Tierney, Geo. Wilson, H. J. Chapman and James Charron. Messrs. Chapman and Charron were the new members of council, the others having served in 1919.

In Tisdale township twenty years ago there was a lively municipal election battle. There were six nominated for reeve of Tisdale, these being: J. E. Cook, C. V. Gallagher, J. B. Hutchison, J. E. Boyle, C. B. Morgan, and B. M. Walton. Only the first three decided to stand. There were fifteen nominated for councillors, the first ten of the following list deciding to stand: F. Herne, Jas. Alexander, D. R. Lloyd, Chas. Goodheart, Jas. Monagan, J. S. Muskett, E. Kimberley, Fred LaForest, R. Caverley, Jules St. Paul, S. Kennedy, B. M. Walton, C. B. Morgan, T. A. Strain, John Murtagh. Only two of the 1919 council stood for election for 1920, J. B. Hutchison contesting the reeveship and J. S. Muskett standing for the council.

The Advance twenty years ago gave considerable space to publicity for the evening vocational classes to be opened Jan. 5th in the public school for the betterment of the education and improvement of the chances of any in town who cared to take advantage of these helpful classes.

At the police court here twenty years ago there were several cases of men charged with the illicit making of booze. It developed at the trials that the homebrew liquor was none too good and so the offence of selling such stuff appeared to be a double one. Magistrate Atkinson pointed out that there were altogether too many breaches of the Ontario Temperance Act and that hereafter he intended to impose jail terms on those who sold illicit liquor.

Twenty years ago a young man, Clemmie Therrien, met death at the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co. camp about twelve miles up the river. He was with a gang of men engaged in cutting trees. One tree was cut through and fell resting on another. When this second tree was cut, the two trees fell on a third and before the third tree was completely cut, it too fell, the three trees each going separate ways. Therrien was struck by one of the falling trees, death resulting from the injuries received. Therrien was only about 19 or 20 years of age. His home was in Quebec. A coroner's jury considered the evidence in the case, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. It was stated at the time that while due care had been exercised by all concerned, including the young man himself, the peculiar way in which the three trees fell caused the tragedy.

At the municipal nominations in Timmins in 1919 there was a very quiet time. For mayor for 1920 only one name, that of Dr. J. A. McInnis may for 1919, was submitted, and accordingly Dr. McInnis was duly declared re-elected as mayor by acclamation. There were ten nominated for seats on the council. These were E. L. Longmore, L. S. Newton, J. W. Fogg, D. Laprairie, W. DeFou and J. Moore, Studor, and A. Brazeau, J. K. Moore, J. E. Sullivan and R. Vollet. Only the first six qualified and were accordingly elected by acclamation. R. D. Robertson, Dayton Ostrander and W. G. Smith were elected as school trustees by the public school board were E. S. Noble, M. B. Scott, and B. E. Martin.

The Advance twenty years ago said: "Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Evans, of South Porcupine, were called to Cobalt last week owing to the sad death of Miss

Mary Evelyn Donaldson, sister of Mrs. Evans. Miss Donaldson was well known in Timmins having visited here on several occasions and also being for some time on the Timmins freight office staff. The news of the death was received here with sincere regret and sorrow, and much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family and near friends in their loss. Miss Molly Donaldson was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Donaldson, of Glen Almon, Que., and at the time of death she was in her twenty-fifth year. Her death is the first break in the family circle, there being eleven other children in the family. Miss Donaldson had been in poor health for some time. A few months ago she went to Rochester, Minnesota, for medical treatment, and later consulted specialists in Philadelphia. A few days before her death she underwent an operation at Philadelphia, but despite the skill and attention given her she passed away on Christmas Day. The remains were brought to Cobalt on Monday of this week and the funeral took place from the residence of her brother, W. J. Donaldson, on Tuesday afternoon. Service was held in the Presbyterian church and interment was made at Halleybury. The large attendance at the funeral and the number of beautiful floral tributes were evidences of the popularity and esteem in which the late Miss Donaldson was held and the sincere sympathy felt for those bereaved by her death.

Another sad death that had to be chronicled in the same issue of The Advance twenty years ago was that of the bright little five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robitaille, Fourth avenue. This youngster, Valda, was ill only a week. At first it was thought the child was suffering only from the then prevalent mumps, but later the doctor found that the child was a victim of influenza. The body was taken to Cobalt for interment.

One of the largest crowds ever at a dance in the Porcupine camp up to that time, turned out for the G.W.V.A. dance in the theatre basement on Christmas night, 1919. The attendance was estimated at about 400. All present had a delightful time, despite the fact that everything was naturally very crowded. The dance was one of the series planned by the G.W.V.A. to be held every two weeks during the winter. The Empire theatre orchestra supplied the music for the occasion. The dance programmes, bearing the crest of King Christmas, were in the form of a pass, granting all attending "leave" from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. for a good time. The dances were all given military terms, the effects thus being most amusing as the terms had been very cleverly selected.

Paymaster Consolidated Mines, Porcupine district, established new monthly production record in December by recovering \$144,675 from 17,586 tons for an average of \$8.23 per ton, compared with previous record of \$139,872 in November when 17,104 tons were milled and average recovery was \$8.18. Gross production for the twelve months of 1939 amounts to \$1,544,441 from 201,774 tons for an average of \$7.65 per ton, against \$1,401,148 from 190,097 tons and average of \$7.37 in the previous year. Grand total since milling started in September, 1934, approximately \$6,575,967.

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BARITONE LIMERICK

(From Blairmore Enterprise) Now, Tessie McKittrick, of Yarow. She strayed from the path that was narrow; And the wine that was red Went right to her head, So they brought her home on a barrow.

Building Values Here Exceed Million Dollar Mark During Past Year

Estimated Value of Building Here in 1939 Was \$1,060,352. Increase Over 1938 by Over \$250,000. Total Building of \$260,165 in Business Section and \$795,832 in Residential Section of Town.

Official Weekly News Letter from the Canadian Legion

Special Notes About the War Services of the Legion.

(By F. H. Wooding) Officers of the British Legion, sister organization of the Canadian Legion, are most enthusiastic about the auxiliary work being carried out on behalf of Canada's fighting men by The Canadian Legion War Services and are anxious to lend all possible assistance.

This information is conveyed in a cablegram received by Lieut.-Col. Ralph H. Webb, Ottawa, general manager of the wartime organization, from Lieut.-Col. C. F. Ritchie, of Montreal, who is presently in England arranging for the overseas establishment of the C.L.W.S. The British Legion, which has branches in practically every community in the United Kingdom, is utilizing its vast organization for the benefit of the B.E.F. and for this purpose has set up special wartime establishments. The Canadian forces are now invited also to make use of these facilities.

Its first gesture of co-operation was to grant to Canada's fighting men full use of its club houses. This privilege will mean that our men, whether on leave or at training centres in England, Scotland and Wales, will be able to mingle with their older British comrades of the first Great War and to enjoy the comfort of well equipped reading and recreation rooms.

In peace time the great cities of the United Kingdom offered many attractions and the theatres, music halls, cafes and night clubs held sway with traditional gaiety. The danger of enemy aircraft, however, has caused the imposition of unheard-of restrictions and A.R.P. authorities consider it a serious offence if bright lights burn after twilight. The nightly blackouts, therefore, have caused many of these entertainment centres virtually to go out of business for the duration.

It isn't much fun stumbling about in the dark, especially when there is really no place to go, so it is quite likely that comrades associations will be available, where hospitable surroundings and the club houses of the British Legion, will be used extensively by the young fighters from this country.

Mr. J. R. Bowler, M.B.E., who is general secretary of the Canadian Legion and who has undertaken to act as honorary secretary of the C.L.W.S., has announced that all members of Canada's naval, land and air forces have been made associate members of the Canadian Legion itself. Membership cards are now being issued.

This means that all men under arms whether on defence duty at home or on active service overseas, are entitled to receive the same benefits of the Legion as do veterans of the last war. This, of course, is in addition to the services being rendered by the C.L.W.S., and embraces assistance in all problems arising from war duty.

The Canadian Legion War Services' national appeal for \$500,000 with which to carry on in Canada and overseas its welfare work for the Canadian forces will be inaugurated on February 12.

Brigadier-General Alex Ross, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., of Yorkton, Sask., acting Dominion chairman of the Legion, is honorary national director of the campaign and is expected to make a coast-to-coast tour at an early date for organization purposes. He will speak in many cities. The campaign manager is Lieut.-Col. E. A. Oliver, D.S.O., of Toronto.

The appeal, which is being made under authority of the War Charities Act, will be the first to be made in the history of the Legion and will be supported by the 1,400 branches throughout the Dominion.

A generous response is anticipated from the general public inasmuch as The Canadian Legion War Services is operating on a non-profit making basis and is not, in any sense, a commercial undertaking. The work it is doing for the young soldiers is being performed voluntarily by veterans of the last conflict who know better than anyone else the hardships and sufferings which our young men soon will be facing.

All money received will be used exclusively for the well-being of the new forces and any revenue on hand at the close of the war will be placed in a fund

Growth of Timmins may be seen reflected in the figure indicating the total amount of building during the year 1939. The estimated value of construction here was \$1,060,352. The total for 1938 was \$803,536.

In the business section of the town new buildings to the approximate value of \$220,271, and additions and alterations to the value of \$39,894, accounted for a total of \$260,165.

New buildings in the residential section were valued at \$347,725 and additions and alterations at \$448,107 for a total expenditure of \$795,832. New garages and sheds were valued at \$4,310 and additions and alterations to present structures, \$45. Total was \$4,355.

The summary of building values, provided by the Board of Works Committee at the Town Hall, divided the year into four sections. The sections with the building values in each were as follows:

January 1 to March 31—No new buildings were erected in the business section but alterations and additions amounted to \$3,935. In the residential section of the town new buildings to the estimated value of \$8,700 were put up and additions and alterations, \$22,980. New garages and shed were valued at \$340.

April 1 to June 30—New buildings in the business section, \$69,500. Alterations and additions, \$7,648. New buildings in the residential section, \$148,350. Alterations and additions, \$226,872. Garages and sheds, \$1,830.

July 1 to September 30—Business section: New buildings \$138,571. Alterations and additions, \$14,800. Residential section: New buildings, \$146,750. Alterations and additions, \$185,810.

October 1 to December 31—Business section: New buildings, \$21,100. Alterations and additions, \$13,475. Residential section: New buildings, \$43,925. Alterations and additions, \$12,445. Garages and sheds: New buildings, \$2,140. Alterations and additions, \$45.

Finance Chairman of Teck Township Council

Councillor Tommy Church, of Kirkland Lake, and formerly of Timmins, was appointed chairman of the finance committee at the inaugural meeting of Teck township council at Kirkland Lake last week. The other member of the finance committee is Reeve R. J. Carter. Councillor Hugh Kinniburgh was selected as chairman of the public works committee, all the members of council to act with him on the committee. Councillor M. T. Maguire was named chairman of the fire and light committee with Councillor Norman Evey as the other member.

Toronto Telegram—An old-timer is the one who can recall when the railroads were making money.

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