

TEN YEARS AGO IN TIMMINS

From data in the Porcupine Advance Files

At the meeting of the Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade at Iroquois Falls ten years ago it was decided that the Associated Boards rather than individual boards, would represent the North Bay at the conference to be held at North Bay on July 8th, 1931. The motion to this effect was sponsored by W. O. Langdon, president of the Timmins board of trade, and vice-president of the Associated Boards. In making the motion Mr. Langdon criticized the attitude of the North Bay Board of Trade in calling the conference. He considered such action after the double endorsement by the Associated Boards of the Ferguson highway route to be a regular "slap in the face" for the Associated Boards. Mr. Langdon urged that the Associated Boards had taken one on record as favouring the Ferguson highway route and had presented their arguments to the government. He held that the individual boards were morally bound by the resolutions in this regard of the Associated Boards. He believed that the Associated Board should have a representative or representatives at the conference to watch proceedings and to present the resolutions previously adopted by the Associated Boards.

At North Bay ten years ago the Rev. J. D. Parks, formerly of Timmins, preached his farewell sermons at St. Andrew's United Church, where he had been the minister in charge for the previous two years. Rev. J. D. Parks won a host of friends in Timmins during the eleven years he served here, and at North Bay he was equally popular and esteemed. At the services at North Bay the church was filled to capacity both morning and evening, men, women of all churches being present to take farewell of this talented and public-spirited pastor.

In the Advance ten years ago: "A gruesome discovery was made on Wednesday morning of last week at Schumacher when the dead body of an infant child was found in the burner at the rear of one of the rows of business places on the main street of Schumacher. The discovery was made by the owner of the property, who for reasons of health and fire protection was seeing that all litter and waste was cleared up in the back yard. The burner used for the disposal of garbage and waste seemed to be full and to be in too distant a place for easy access by the scavenger services, so effort was made to move it to a more accessible position. In doing this the burner upset and in upsetting, the body of an infant child was disclosed. The baby had been badly burned about the body but its face was unharmed. The police and doctors were notified at once and investigation commenced. The doctors were of the opinion that the body was that of a normal and healthy child, alive at the time of birth. As the

burner had been emptied on Monday of last week, it would appear that the body of the child had been placed in the burner only a few hours before the discovery of the partly-burned body of the baby. The body was so badly burned that had the face also suffered similarly, it is likely that the body would have been passed by without question as to its being a child. This may have been what was expected by the person responsible but the overturning of the burner and the fact that the child's face was not injured upset the plan. The police are working on the case in effort to learn the identity of the baby."

There were thirteen fire brigades at the annual tournament of the Temiskaming Firemen's Association held at Schumacher on Wednesday, July 1st, 1931. Schumacher brigades were hosts of the association and did not compete in the firemen's events. The twelve teams competing were—Noranda, Cochrane, Ansonville, Hill-Clark-Francis (New Liskeard), Kapuskasing, Covalt, New Liskeard, Iroquois Falls, Swastika, South Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Halleybury.

Local items in The Advance ten years ago included: "Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, of Toronto, were visitors to town last week. Mr. Miller was one of the pioneers in the development of the North Land and still has many interests here." "Mrs. Albert Wright, Kimberley avenue, who has been ill for some weeks, is now making progress to recovery." "Mr. W. Horrester is home on his vacation, with his parents on Elm street south. Mr. Horrester is branch warehouse manager for the Swift Canadian at The Pas, Manitoba." "Mrs. Geo. Wallingford, accompanied by her grandchildren Elsie and Vernier, left last Saturday for an extended visit to her daughter in Cochrane." "Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Pirie and baby son left on Monday morning for a two weeks' holiday in the Ottawa Valley visiting friends and relatives there." "Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Warren returned this week after attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, W. Earl, of Hamilton."

A NEW VERSION

At the close of his talk before a Sunday school the bishop invited questions. A tiny boy with white, eager face on one raised his hand. "Please, sir," said he, "why was Adam never a baby?" The bishop coughed, in doubt as to what answer to give, but a little girl, the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid. "Please, sir," she answered smartly, "there was nobody to nurse him."—Globe and Mail.

When John J. Astor Tried to Rival the Hudson's Bay Co.

Writing last week in The Northern Miner, W. J. Gorman has the following interesting account of how John Jacob Astor dreamed of rivaling the Hudson Bay Co. The article says:

In 1811 John Jacob Astor who was at that time one of the great merchants of the Atlantic Coast, envying the Hudson's Bay Company their rich harvest of furs in the North and West conceived the idea of setting up competition with them in the region which now stretches from California to Alaska. The unsettled west coast, before the discovery of gold, and the regions between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains were rich in fur, particularly beaver. The western plains and the eastern side of the Rockies were not open to white men, except those who could slip through the ferocious Indians. On the western slope the natives were not so dangerous; there was in addition the rich prize of the seal fisheries along the northwest coast and the islands around Alaska. Mr. Astor determined to get his share. So he equipped two ships, laden with trading goods, manned by trappers and traders whom Astor had persuaded to transfer from the Hudson's Bay Company. He gave his captains specific instructions about establishing a fort at the mouth of the Columbia River, which they eventually did. But the venture was destined to failure, mainly because of the character of the traders he had engaged to head the expedition. Likewise, his captains failed to obey orders which naturally covered a period of several years, due to the long and uncertain sailing voyage.

One of the captains, Mr. King, had instructions to deliver cargo to the Russian fort at Sitka in what is now Alaska. He got there and Washington's Irving's book, "Astoria", describes some of the adventures of Mr. King at this fort which was also called New Archangel.

It will be recollected that the destination of the Beaver, when she sailed from Astoria on the Fourth of August in 1812, was to proceed northward along the coast to Sitka, or New Archangel, there to dispose of that part of her cargo intended for the supply of the Russian establishment at that place, and then to return to Astoria where it was expected she would arrive in October.

New Archangel is situated in Norfolk Sound lat. 57 degrees 2 N., long. 135 degrees 50 W. It was the headquarters of the different colonies of the Russian Fur Company, and the common rendezvous of the American vessels trading along the coast.

The Beaver met with nothing worthy of particular mention in her voyage, arrived at New Archangel on the 19th of August. The place at that time was the residence of Count Baranoff, the governor of the different colonies; a rough rugged, hospitable, hard-drinking old Russian; somewhat of a soldier, somewhat of a trader; above all, a boon companion of the old roystering school, with a strong cross of the bear.

Mr. Hunt found this hyperborean veteran ensconced in a fort which crested the whole of a high rocky promontory. It mounted one hundred guns, large and small, and was impregnable to Indian attack, unaided by artillery. Here the old governor lorded it over sixty Russians, who formed the corps of the trading establishment, besides an indefinite number of Indian hunters of the Kodiak tribe, who were continually coming and going, or lounging and loitering about the fort like so many hounds round a sportsman's hunting quarters. Though a loose liver among his guests, the governor was a strict disciplinarian among his men; keeping them in perfect subjection, and having seven on guard night and day.

Besides those immediate serfs and dependants just mentioned, the old Russian potentate exerted a considerable sway over a numerous and irregular class of maritime traders, who looked to him for aid and munitions, and through whom he may be said to have, in some degree, extended his power along the whole northwest coast. These were American captains of vessels engaged in a particular department of trade. One of these captains would come, in a manner, empty handed to New Archangel. Here his ship would be furnished with about fifty canoes and a hundred Kodiak hunters, and fitted out with provisions, and every thing necessary for hunting the sea otter on the coast of California, where the Russians have another establishment. The ship would ply along the Californian coast from place to place, dropping parties of otter hunters in their canoes, furnishing them only with water, and leaving them to depend upon their own dexterity for a maintenance. When a sufficient cargo was collected, she would gather up her canoes and hunters, and return with them to Archangel; where the captain would render in the returns of his voyage, and receive one-half of the skins for his share.

A NICE TRIBUTE

The young man crawled into the august presence. "I—I want to marry your daughter," he said. "What!" The old man's face grew purple. "Marry my daughter! I am astonished! What on earth do you mean? You—" "Now, now," soothed the youth, seeing defeat looming near and wanting to get some sort of satisfaction out of the interview, "don't talk like that. You're prejudiced against the girl. She's all right, really."—Exchange.

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Dmitri Demonstrates His Camera Skill



Ivan Dmitri, one of the world's greatest color photographers, demonstrates his upcanny skill at Mount Edith Cavell. Dmitri has a party of camera enthusiasts at Jasper Park Lodge from various parts of Canada and thirteen states in the United States. In this picture he is seen, crouched in the centre, after he has called the proper timing and exposure to a few of the 34 members of the party and is showing them the correct angle for a picture of Ernie Neiderer, well known Swiss mountain guide of Jasper, and little Dickie Johnston, of Minneapolis, who is with the party. Inset shows Dickie close up, all decked up as a mountain climber. Dickie had a great time on the trip to Mount Edith Cavell and is a great favorite with the party.

Search for War Metals Being Pushed in Canada

(From Financial Post)

Metals badly needed in war are being sought with increasing intensity in Canada this year. The search, in which the Dominion Department of Mines, through its Mines and Geology Branch, is the active force, is to include both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in its scope. The former gets two surveying parties and the latter one.

In New Brunswick, it is manganese for which the search is on, along the northwestern flank of the Caledonia Mountain. The manganese deposits of Nova Brunswick built up a good reputation 50 to 80 years ago when considerable quantities of high grade ore was mined and shipped.

In the past year or two interest has awakened again but investigation has not yet proved a body of ore large enough and of sufficient high grade to guarantee production on a commercial scale. It is admitted, however, that so far no one has conscientiously prospected the extensive belt of the country where geological conditions appear most favourable.

In Nova Scotia the Dominion programme for 1941 includes extensive investigation of the Malagash salt beds. This is the only place in Canada where salt is mined by the quarrying method. Two other parties come to Nova Scotia to aid in mapping the Londonderry and Bass River areas and to conduct field studies of soils.

One case where success appears in sight for a new mining project in Nova Scotia, the result of enterprise of Upper Canadian capital, is the development of the barytes deposit at Walton, Hants county, N.S., by Canadian Industrial Minerals, Ltd. Under the leadership of Karl J. Springer, Toronto mining man, this project has recently opened its mill and shipped its first cargo of barytes to Trinidad.

Barytes are used in the oil well drilling operations in Trinidad where

Gives Up Pension



"By George, blood's thicker than water. I felt I just had to do it." That is why Rex F. Smith, a Ken-tuckian who wears a tiny medalion with an enamelled Union Jack shield circumscribed with "C.E.F. for Service at the Front," recently wrote the governor-general of Canada that he wanted to forego his pension for the duration of the war.

it is mixed with mud to make a more effective seal.

Old Gold Producer

Nova Scotia has had a gold mining industry since 1862 when 7,275 ounces were produced. Each year since then production has continued until to the end of 1940 1,007,505 ounces of fine gold had been produced from 2,996,055 tons of ore.

Production has been stable. Never spectacular in volume or growth, it hit its low point in the 1920's and again in the depression years of 1931 and 1932, going as low as 379 ounces in 1921.

The last few years, however, have seen production stimulated. In 1940, Nova Scotia contributed 21,800 ounces of gold to Canada's total compared with 24,747 ounces in 1939.

Active development work was carried on at numerous gold mining properties in Nova Scotia last year. Some of the leading operations were:

Consolidated Smelters

Successful operations were carried by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. at its Caribou mine. More ore was developed than was mined. A large portion of the stoping during the early part of the year was confined to the flat lead above the 100-ft. level on the eastern end of the mine.

Between the 100 and 200-ft. levels the average horizontal length is about 120 ft. but exploration work on the 40 ft. level indicates a gradual increase in length. Development had extended to the 500-ft. level at the end of 1940. This zone is about 14 ft. wide in the centre and tapers to the east and west, giving an average of about 6 ft.

Guyaboro Mines

Guyaboro Mines Ltd. carried on complete mining and milling operations last year at Goldenville. During 1940 underground development and stoping was confined to the 400, 500 and 600-ft. levels. Approximately 4,180 feet of drifting, 1,700 feet of crosscutting and 700 ft. of raising was carried out. The mill treated 32,172 tons of ore and recovered 7,235 fine ounces of gold. An average of 90 men was employed with \$128,000 paid out in wages and \$75,000 for purchase of supplies during the year. Diamond drilling to the extent of 2,620 ft. was completed.

Victoria Gold

About the middle of August last year, Victoria Gold Mines Ltd. took over the Victoria Mine at Goldboro. Earlier operation of the mine had stopped due to the ore shoot from the 100-ft. level to a point on the surface near the shore line of Isaac's Harbour. This opening was sealed off with a heavy concrete bulkhead to make operations safe. The shaft was unwatered to the 150-ft. level and other rehabilitation work carried out to make the mine easier to work. A new air compressor and diesel engine was installed and new buildings to house the compressor, office and store explosives. The 10-stamp Mulgrave mill owned by Seal Harbor Gold Mines was purchased and ore is to be trucked to that mill for treatment.

Seal Harbor

Seal Harbor Gold Mines Ltd., Guyaboro county, hit a lean streak in its mine at a depth of 400 ft. In striving to pick up better grade of ore, the company ran out of capital. Efforts to interest additional capital were successful, however, and a winze put down from the 400-ft. level struck better ore between the 500 and 600-ft. levels and indicates the best ore in the mines between the 600 and 700-ft. levels. Negotiations for adequate financing are continuing.

Queens Mines

Underground operations were continued last year by Queens Mines Ltd. in Molega district, Queens County. All work was done on the 220-ft. level. The crosscut started north from the shaft in 1939 reached the boundary 250 ft. from the shaft. Several small veins were encountered in this crosscut and one ranging from four to six inches in width showed free gold. This was intersected 185 ft. from the shaft and is to be tested by drifting this year.

Construction of a power line was completed in March, 1940, and electric power replaced the former steam plant in use. The main shaft was retimbered,

heavier rails installed to accommodate a new skip and a new test mill erected.

Avon Gold

At the Dunbrack mine, Halifax county, Avon Gold Mines Ltd. carried on mining and milling operations. Electric power was brought into the district last year and mining and milling plant changed over to this power. In 1940 an additional compressor was installed and some changes and additions made to the buildings and equipment of the mine.

Nova Scotia has important production of gypsum, lime and clay products. For gypsum, Canadian Gypsum Co., Connecticut Adamant Plaster Co., Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine (Canada), National Gypsum Co. and Victoria Gypsum Co. are the major operators. Capital invested in this industry is between \$4 and \$5 millions.

Norway Continues to Fight the Nazis Even in Norway

(From Director of Public Information)

When a British naval force raided the Lofoten Islands, Norway, on March 4, the world was stirred by its daring. But the raid had a wider significance. At the military harbor control post, Svolvær, British forces captured secret German documents which have now been translated and published as a British White Paper. Even in their dry, stilted phraseology, the documents reveal how the Norwegian people have refused to collaborate and how Germany still fears the resentment of a subject people. An annex lays down rules for more rigid control of the Norwegian press.

"The foremost task of the Press," it reads, "is to be an instrument of political leadership. It must consequently publish only such news as is designed to further, or at least not to hinder, the policy of the German Reich and those measures taken by Norwegian authorities instrumental in its execution. Important announcements of German foreign policy must not be suppressed by the Norwegian Press."

These points are to be borne in mind in reporting domestic political events in Norway:

(a) All attacks on the German au-

thorities, either in direct or veiled form, must be suppressed.

(b) Pro-German Norwegian organizations, and above all the Nasjonal-Samlings, must not be attacked.

(c) Personal attacks on pro-German Norwegian individuals must be eliminated.

(d) All measures of domestic policy in Norway are to be so presented to readers that it is impossible to read into the text any attack on the Norwegian organizations and above all on the German authorities.

A memorandum from the Military Commander in Norway admits that with the exception of the Nasjonal-Samlings party organization, all other organizations and particularly the representatives of big business and industrialists remain now as before, pro-English and consequently anti-German. "The Norwegian people and their former leaders," the memo continues, "are at present in no position to adapt themselves to the political situation and to fulfil the demands of the New Era. In spite of repeatedly proffered opportunities of taking over the control of domestic politics in their own country, the Norwegians have continued only to make a pretence of falling in with these offers. At the critical moment, however, they have always refused to shoulder the responsibility, and are consequently pursuing a deliberate policy of hold-back and wait-and-see in order to gain time."

"Appearances would indicate," reads a further document bearing the signature of von Falkenhorst, the German Commander in Chief, "that the temper and attitude of the Norwegian population have recently stiffened against our endeavours. For this reason, it has become necessary, and it is more than ever urged, that restraint and caution be urged." Von Falkenhorst therefore reneges his order that all members of the German army should refrain from all domestic Norwegian political controversy and not mix in discussions which are purely the affair of the Norwegian population. Action is to be taken by units of the Wehrmacht (Army) only where the incident constitutes a threat to troops or Army property or constitutes a demonstration against the Occupying Power and the Fuehrer. In such cases, Military force should be brought into action in its fullest severity. "Intervention by the German Wehrmacht," von Falkenhorst repeats, "must only occur in order to ensure the security of the Occupying Force and its property, but where action is taken it must be ruthless and employ the severest measures."

Young Girls Do Their Bit For Bomb Victims' Fund

Two young girls showed their heart interest in the victims in Britain of the Hun air raids and set an example of effort and initiative on Tuesday when they made lemonade and sold it in town so that they would have something to add to the Bomb Victims' Fund. The youngsters had considerable trouble and work and had only fifty cents profit to turn over to the Bomb Victims' Fund, but that half dollar looms large to the local committee because of the effort and spirit that prompted the gift of these two children. The children who made the lemonade and sold it and turned the proceeds over to the local committee are Margaret Craig, nine years old, and Joan McElwee, also aged nine, both of them living on Laurier avenue.

A NEW ANGLE

"Are you going shopping today?" said a night watchman to his wife. "Yes; do you want anything?" she replied.

"I want an alarm clock." "An alarm clock! Whatever for?" "Well, I've been late coming home from work these last three mornings."—Exchange.

A TECHNICAL POINT

"Ah, look," remarked Lamb, "those women will never get together, for they are arguing with each other from different premises."—Exchange.

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