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is the one grain native to America. One of nature's most healthful cereals. To know how delicious it can be, just sit down to a bowl of crisp Kellogg's Corn Flakes with milk or cream!

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

★ Great for the kiddies—easy to digest.

For Sure Results Try Our Want Ad. Column

SOME DAY!

There is perhaps some much desired thing that you are looking forward to some day. It may be a home, a trip or some cherished dream of your own.

Whatever it is, regular deposits in a Savings Account in this Bank will bring realization.



It is a simple matter to open an Account with us.

Interest compounded half yearly.



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ESTABLISHED 1832
Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000
Total Assets over \$275,000,000

J. A. McLEOD, General Manager, Toronto

IT'S WISE TO  CHOOSE A SIX

From first cost to re-sale value it's wise to choose this Six!

IT'S wise and economical to choose a Chevrolet Six! For the new Chevrolet is a six-cylinder car—with all the advantages of greater smoothness, comfort, speed and hill-climbing power which nothing less than six cylinders can give. Yet, priced as low as \$635 at the factory, Chevrolet Six is actually one of the lowest-priced cars you can buy! And this great Six costs no more for gas—costs no more for oil—costs no more for tires—costs no more for upkeep than any other car on the road today.

In addition to giving you smoother, faster performance now, Chevrolet's modern features—such as low suspension, longer wheelbase, lengthwise-mounted springs, new Fisher Bodies, plush upholstery and smart appointments—assure higher re-sale value for your car when you come to turn it in.

Come in and see us—today—for a road demonstration. Ask about the General Motors Owner Service Policy, the most complete service policy in the industry—and the G.M.C.A., General Motors' own deferred payment plan.

The Sport Roadster - \$715
The Coupe - 740
The Coach - 750
The Super Sport Roadster - 795
(See wire wheels standard)

ROADSTER or PHAETON
\$635

The Club Sedan - \$810
The Sport Coupe - 840
The Sedan - 870
The Super Sedan - 940
(See wire wheels standard)

Prices at factory, Oshawa. Taxes, bumpers and spare tire extra. A complete line of Commercial Cars and Trucks from \$485 up.

CHEVROLET SIX

Timmins Garage Co., Limited
Timmins, Ont.

IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S CANADIAN

LANDS AND FORESTS DEPT. OVER HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Established in 1827 with Hon. Peter Robinson as the first Commissioner. Hon. Wm. Finlayson, Present Head, Writes of Work of the Department

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a reference to the Golden Jubilee Number of The Canada Lumberman. Mention is made of the many interesting articles in the number. There is one on "Lumbering in the Province of Ontario," by Hon. Wm. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests. Hon. Mr. Finlayson touches on the history of his department, the conservation of the forest wealth, of the province and the co-operation being received from the operators and the public in the work of preserving Ontario's timber wealth.

Hon. Mr. Finlayson says—A couple of years ago the Department of Lands and Forests celebrated its one hundredth birthday, the first Commissioner having been appointed in 1827 in the person of the Hon. Peter Robinson thirty-two Commissioners and Ministers have officiated as the chief executive in administration of the forest wealth and crown lands. It is interesting to note the progress by comparison through the century made by the lumber industry. The earliest sale of Crown timber produced a revenue limited to a few pounds and the production value of the timber so sold would be very small as compared with the millions annually produced by the lumber industry in Ontario today. In so far as Ontario is concerned the Ottawa Valley was the first important region wherein lumbering operations were conducted on an extensive scale. Gradually with the clearing of land for the early pioneers the scenes of lumbering activities moved north and west, the Georgian Bay District experiencing intensified bush and saw-mill operations in turn, with a gradual annual increase in production value till the year 1919 when the production in the lumber industry in round figures was sixty million dollars. Subsequent to this the production figures fell off and fluctuated due to economic factors. With the exception of one year—1927—the output since that time has been anywhere between thirty and forty-three million dollars with an average production of thirty-four million dollars.

During all these years, in the process of clearing land and the conduct of lumbering and pulpwood operations, large annual consumption of the raw material has proceeded. The question of the disappearance of the forests by more than a gradual process is no longer a debatable one. The general public, through a continuous educational campaign carried on by the press and the Government, have freely admitted the need of providing and taking every advantage of every means to conserve the forest wealth and at the same time to seek to stabilize this great industry that has, through several generations from small beginnings, grown to such tremendous proportions.

Legislation has been passed from time to time as the need became apparent to meet current demands and to safeguard so far as possible Ontario's heritage of forest wealth. During the last session of the Ontario Legislature an amendment to the Crown Timber Act was passed with a view to suspending the "Manufacturing Clause," in so far as poplar is concerned. In view



WINS FIRST SWIMMING CONTEST IN THE U.S.
Joyce Cooper, the English swimming marvel who won the 223 yard free-style event at the water Derby in New York this week. Miss Cooper is making her first appearance in this country and has greatly impressed those who watched her swim. She hopes to meet the best this continent can offer before she returns to the Motherland.

SUGGESTED REASONS WHY MEN STILL WEAR COLLARS

(Edmonton Bulletin)
Collars are a nuisance. Much has been written about the illogic of man's dress, about trousers that are ugly, coats that are hot, socks that are always slipping down; but of the twenty-odd items of apparel (counting collar buttons) that a man wears at business collars take the palm for inadequacy.

There have been several reasons advanced for the continued use of the collar. Some say that it is a relic of that age when men wore brazen bands on their necks as evidence of their slavery, and that the survival is due to the insistence of the modern woman that her husband put his collar on when company comes, to show that bondage still. There is evidence for this argument in the fact that the man usually puts his collar on. Others say that the collar really began with the male use of ruffs in the Tudor age when men were too busy to wash their necks.

But such arguments stand on more or less flimsy ground. The real source of the collar seems to have been in Adam's attempt to conceal the fact that he could not swallow everything his wife handed him. There was a bit of fruit, you remember, that lodged in his neck.

of the fact that this class of material is so prolific in growth and so widespread throughout the forest areas of Ontario, and unless cut during its early years depreciates in quality, provision should be made for its export in as much as the Canadian market for its use is limited. This, however, effects only the pulp and paper industry as apart from the lumber industry. Advanced legislation was also passed whereunder new areas were specifically designated as Provincial Forests under the control of a technical forester for the purpose of preserving them according to the best forestry practice and to bring them eventually under a sustained yield basis.

Sympathetic co-operation between the government and the operators has been so effective within the last few years that the old barriers of individual prejudice and attempts to bleed the forests, which kept the state and the operator apart, are almost entirely broken down. The old practical idea has given way in part to the technical and the latter in turn to the former, each recognizing that the practical and theoretical can be made to harmonize to the advantage of both.

The impossibility of creating an international or even a dominion wide stabilizing or standardizing force to maintain a proper balance of trade in the lumber and pulp business creates an uncertain situation in the manufacturing field. Price and production with their attendant problems are factors that demand astuteness and acumen in all forest product industries today. Southern and western imports of certain types of lumbering and building supplies, resulting from cheaper labour, compete with and sometimes undersell Ontario products while an over-production and lack of business frankness are reflected in decreased output and instability in the employment field, in so far as the industry is concerned. It is hoped that in due time the situation, gradually improving, will be completely adjusted and the community centres that have developed in the vicinity of and relied upon a full time plant operation, will become more buoyant.

"It is encouraging to note the desire of all concerned to work harmoniously toward a common end of perpetuating, so far as it is humanly possible, our natural forest wealth. Much is being said and written these days of an approaching world shortage of raw material. Ontario, while singularly favoured above most countries, with respect to its forest resources, considers forest areas items that must yield a fair annual return not only for the present but for generations to come. With the co-operation of the public at large and of the operators in particular, a solid foundation is being laid upon which a proper super-structure can be effectively built."

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN ENGLEHART BUSH IN 1906

Thos. S. Woollings Discussed Political Affairs in the Past and Present. Classifies Different Types of Votes. Favors Compulsory Vote.

Last week The Advance published a column or so of political reminiscences dealing chiefly with elections of many years ago and incorporating an article published in the editorial columns of The Ottawa Journal recently. Many readers of The Advance signified their interest in the article published in these columns and these readers and other will no doubt be equally interested in a letter recently written by T. A. Woollings, of Englehart. In his letter Mr. Woolling classifies the different types of voters of the present day as he sees them, and then proceeds to express his favour for compulsory voting. There is much to be said for compulsory voting but there is also something to be said against it. Often a man or woman expresses his or her opinion by absolute refusal to vote. This class of citizen, under compulsory voting, would no doubt accomplish their aim by simply spoiling the ballot. It would seem that it is not so much any form of compulsory voting that is needed to right present undesirable conditions as a more general interest and intelligence in regard to parties and policies. In all the discussions of such matters, however, the tendency always appears to be to contract a theory that is perfect with the practice that almost invariably has too much of the human in it. If it were possible to compel a voter to express his opinion on the men or questions at issue, compulsory voting would be all right. But the human element enters so largely into election matters that people are sure to find a way to show their attitude despite any legislative enactments.

Mr. Woollings' reference to the organization of the first Conservative association in the bush where now stands the bright little town of Englehart will be read with much interest. Mr. Woollings' letter as it appeared in the last issue of The New Liskeard Speaker reads as follows:—

"Now that the political battle smoke has lifted I am beginning to think that I am in the Old Dog Class. After over forty years of political fighting I have always, like the majority of people in our Dominion, voted for the best man as I thought. And it is wonderful how a person can always find the best man in his own party, which in my case always seems to be.

"Being actively engaged in bringing out voters on Monday, 28th, inst., a thought struck me—what a large variety or classes of voters there are in our town, which no doubt applies to every town and village in the Dominion.

"Class A. (1) In both Liberal and Conservative sides are the men and women who are true to type and who are always on deck when duty demands. They are the ones who can look you straight in the eye and are not afraid to tell you how they are going to vote or on what side you will find them working right to the last minute.

"Class (2) is the flag waving voter who trots around making a big fellow of himself or herself until the day of the election, when they suddenly disappear not spending a five cent piece in vehicles or in person to get other voters out.

"Class (3) of which there are quite a number (straddle the fence kind) who when spoken to by a Class A man or woman, they are found to be voting for both parties. In other words the jelly fish variety, which are soon known by both parties.

"In the latter class I would include a variety known as 'The Don't Know How I am Going Class.' The man or woman who thinks that the party who is giving him time and vehicle without recompense whatsoever is duty bound to call three or four times before he can get them out to vote. These are the kind of people after you have called three or four times lock the door and crawl up into the attic and pull the hole in after them. This is the class a real worker despises. I am beginning to be firmly of the opinion and in favour of a fairly heavy fine or imprisonment for the party who does not use his franchise. If this was put into effect millions of dollars would be saved in the getting of the votes polled.

"Little did Joseph Woollings, J.P., Williams Hugh C.L.A., Thomas Dickenson, William Woollings, James Woollings, Hughie Jack and the writer (the four former having passed away) think when they organized the Conservative Association in a tent in the bush of Englehart Townsite in the spring of 1906 that at that meeting they were sowing the seed of the Banner Conservative Community in Northern Ontario. Never once from that date has she broken faith, and on the 28th day of July past gave the largest majority to whom I believe in Wes. Gordon to be a man who is destined to become a tower of strength and who I know has no superior (and a very few equals) that will sit in our next Parliament at Ottawa."

Toronto Mail and Empire:—Workmen breaking up a concrete wall near San Dimas, California, reported they found a live frog imbedded in the hardened mass of cement which had been laid two years ago. The frog hopped away without aid, they said. Its body was somewhat translucent but otherwise, the finders said, the frog was normal.

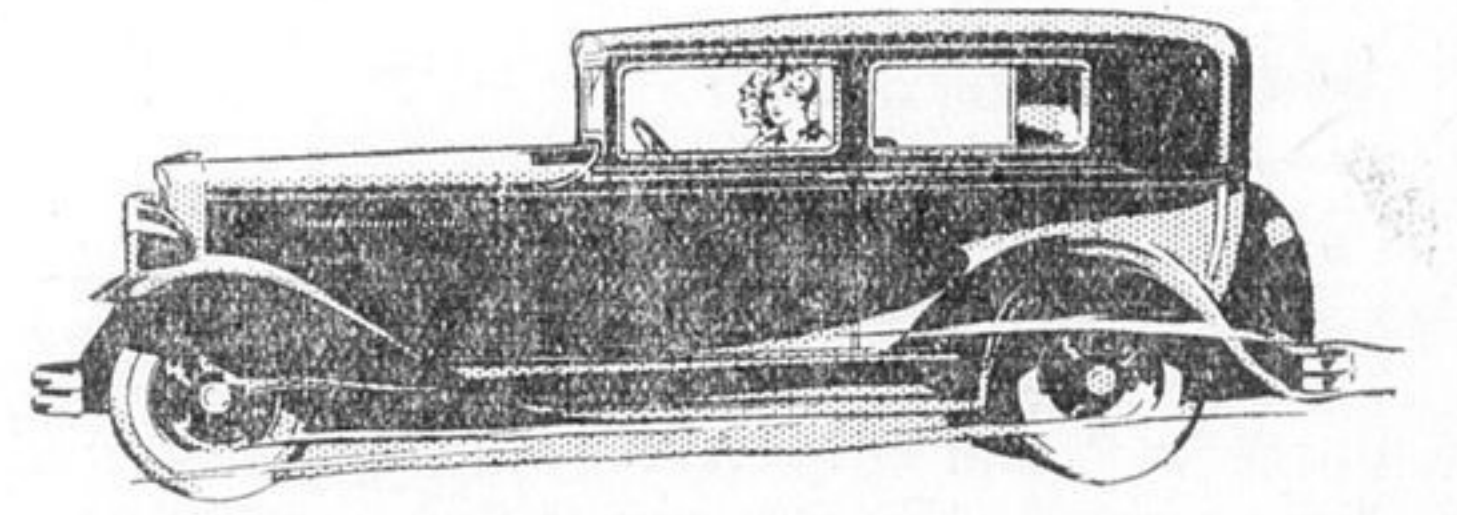
La Patrie:—"There were 35,990 fires in the Dominion of Canada last year, without counting the number that were insignificant from the point of view of material loss. In many instances, the fires would have been prevented if proper care had been exercised. If people would always be prudent and constantly vigilant, the loss suffered annually now from fires in Canada could be reduced by seventy-five per cent., and the cost of insurance would be immediately diminished in the same proportion."

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED
Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited
Common Dividend No. 5
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 15c. per share (being at the rate of 60c. per annum) has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED for the quarter ending September 30th, 1930, payable October 25th, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1930.
By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, July 22nd, 1930.

OPEN SORES
HEAL IN QUICKEST TIME KNOWN
"Sores on legs, ulcers, for months. Doctors failed to heal. Then 'Sootha-Salva' healed them in few days." Jules Simard. "Sootha-Salva" heals sores, ulcers, boils, burns, scalds, eczema, like magic. All druggists.

Health Authorities say the Fly is one of your **WORST ENEMIES**
Get your Flit and the Special Flit Sprayer—Today
Spray clean smelling **FLIT**
The World's Largest Selling Insect Killer
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Moths Bed Bugs Roaches Ants
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Buy with confidence
THE YEAR'S
Greatest Values



ALWAYS FAR IN ADVANCE—The Newest Improvements Now

Check and compare any Graham model against the entire market, and on the score of quality, fine features and price, the Graham will convince you that nothing on the market can surpass its great value.

For example, these quality features in the Graham Town Sedan at \$1235 make this car worth more in its price class than any car without them—

- Four wide doors—115-inch wheelbase—spacious comfort, and riding ease.
- 6-cylinder—66-horsepower motor with 207 cu. in. displacement—power and performance rare and unusual at the price.
- 7-bearing crankshaft—81.4 sq. in. main-bearing area—ample insurance against main-bearing replacement.
- Adjustable foot pedals with rubber pads, treadle-type accelerator and adjustable seats.
- Hydraulic brakes—internal expanding, with big 12-inch drums—dependable braking.
- Cam-and-lever steering—ease and surety in handling.
- Generator and water pump driven by silent-chain.
- Graham-built body—mohair upholstery—comfort, fine appearance, durability.
- Shatter-proof plate glass throughout at the lowest additional cost ever placed on such equipment.

\$1235
Delivered in Windsor, Ont.
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Graham Standard Six Four-door Town Sedan, \$1235; Other Standard Six Models, \$1310 and up. Delivered in Windsor, Ontario. Freight Extra. Standard and Special Eight, \$2185 to \$2395. Delivered in Windsor, Ontario. Freight Extra.

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