

ELECT NEW PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATED BOARDS

(Continued from page 1)

migration problem. In England, he said, less than eight per cent. of the population was engaged in agriculture and less than twenty per cent. of the food required by Great Britain was grown within her boundaries. This eight per cent. engaged in agricultural pursuits meant, roughly, 300,000 people who depended on agriculture for their living, and these 300,000 were by no means all farmers. If you take out those that are satisfied with home conditions and those who are not qualified for the pioneer work of a new country, it left a very small supply of actual trained farmers for the farms here. He figured that married help from Britain was the best hope—"The best wives make the best husbands," he said.

He outlined a scheme of farm cadets which was now being considered by Canada and Great Britain, by which 100,000 youths of sixteen to eighteen would be enrolled as cadets, and be distributed in cadet camps throughout the country, each camp being a comfortable living house with a cadet master in charge. These young boys would then be hired out to the farmers in the district where they would learn farming as it is done in Canada, and within the four years of their course become competent to take over farms of their own. These boys would be drawn from the grammar school classes in England and Scotland. Young boys of that age who had finished school found there was little place for them in the old land, and they required some direction, or they were liable to become drifters. He

thought the farm cadet scheme would be a good thing both for the boys themselves and for Canada.

In speaking of the difficulty of clearing land, as distinct from farming, Mr. Noxon placed the French Canadian first, the English-speaking nations second, then the Icelanders and the Scandinavian races from Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., who has been touring the north with the Associated Boards of Trade of Toronto, was very emphatic in his assertion that Northern Ontario was the best part of Ontario for investment. Mr. Cockshutt drew a distinction between a farmer and an agriculturist. A farmer was a man who made his money in the country and spent it in the city. An agriculturist was a man who made his money in the city and spent it in the country.

A great many people had talked of the cold in Northern Ontario of which they seemed much afraid. If they wanted to be really cold, go to Great Britain.

In referring to the possibility of the North Country, Mr. Cockshutt referred to the visit of the Board of Trade delegates to Iroquois Falls. Iroquois Falls, he said, was one of the model towns of the whole world. He referred also to the addresses of R. A. McInnis and Mayor Vanier, who had pointed out in concise and striking fashion, the real needs of this North Country. The land was the equal of anything in Old Ontario, but roads were badly needed if farms were to succeed. He agreed with Mr. McInnis that capital expenditure in Northern Ontario was the big thing. Put capital into the business of development and it will return the investment in dividends later on. Borrow five or ten millions if necessary. Northern Ontario is the best market that Southern Ontario

has or ever will have. Even for selfish reasons the South of Ontario should see that the development of Northern Ontario was not delayed. That would be a very short-sighted policy.

He painted a very bright future for agriculture in the North. If the farmers of Europe he said could see the farms that we have seen today, they would call this North Country the garden of the Lord. It would be very short-sighted to withhold money for roads. The Toronto Board of Trade and other Boards in the Associated Boards of Ontario, he was sure were absolutely behind the North to a man, and would do all they could to see that the North got the money necessary for its proper development.

A preliminary session of the Associated Boards of Trade was held on Thursday night to clear up some of the smaller matters.

On Friday evening and on Saturday morning the two important sessions were held. The election of officers resulted in D. L. Jemmett, of Cobalt, being chosen President, with authority to name his own secretary. John Clarke, of Englehart, was chosen Vice President.

The chief matters of discussion were—roads, freight rates, mail service, an exhibit at the National Exhibition in Toronto, and gasoline cars on the T. & N. O. for local traffic.

It was decided that as the Associated Boards had done all they could direct with the Government in regard to the building of a trunk road from North Bay to Cochrane, an effort would be made at the Owen Sound meeting of the Ontario Associated Boards on September 21st to get their backing, with a view to having some definite action taken by the Government.

The Exhibition Committee reported that as the Government did not make

any alterations this year from the usual method of handling exhibits, it was impossible to have a special exhibit this year. They suggested, however, that the matter be not dropped but that a new committee be appointed to start work immediately with a whole year ahead to try and get matters properly arranged. A number of delegates who had been in Toronto at the Exhibition, declared that the exhibit of Northern Ontario including the District of Temiskaming, was absolutely a disgrace. Several said that they had taken visitors intending to show them what the North could do, and felt absolutely ashamed of the exhibit from the District of Temiskaming. In view of these facts the meeting asked the committee of last year to continue its efforts, the President to make any necessary alterations in the personnel of the committee.

The gasoline train report was turned in by W. E. Simpson who was asked to continue his work along these lines.

The meeting adjourned on Saturday noon in time to catch the National north and south. Before doing so, however, there were many expressions of thanks to the New Liskeard Board for its courtesy and generosity in entertainment, and special mention was made of the splendid cooking of the ladies of New Liskeard which was evident at the banquet.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST

The following is the official report of the weather for August as given by the Government Observatory at Halleybury:—

The first week was very dry and cool, on the 5th, while there was no frost recorded here, a slight white frost was noticed in the neighborhood. The second week continued dry but was a little warmer with one or two very cool nights. On the 15th, the drought broke with showers on that day and the 17th, with a moderate southwest gale on the 15th, and considerably higher temperatures. A large "low" on the 24th-25th, brought another moderate southwesterly gale, thunder and showers, while another "low" gave more rain on the 28th.

The mean temperature of the month was 63.2, 0.9 above the twenty-five year average. The highest temperature was 92.0 on the 15th, and the lowest 38.0 on the 5th. The extremes in the past twenty-nine years were:—94.0 (1916) and 30.3 in 1897.

The rainfall in August totalled 1.59 inches, which was 1.39 short of the normal; and with the exception of 1899, with 1.14 inches, and 1914, with 1.55 inches, the driest in twenty-nine years. Rain fell on nine days only. Sunshine was 260 hours, 30½ more

than the average, and while the cool weather early in the month retarded growth, the showers and the warmth at the end brought the crops on again. The grain crops appear to be very

good, and harvesting was general by the close of the month. Potatoes and roots will be a fair average.

PAUL A. COBBOLD.

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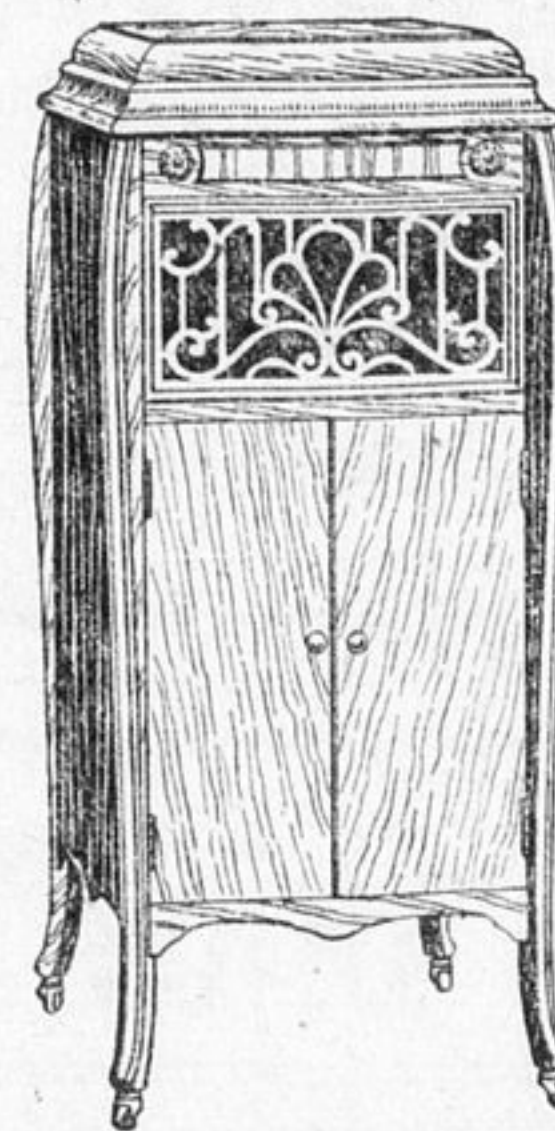
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Auspices of the Porcupine Agricultural Society, at Porcupine,

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Attractive exhibits of Horses, Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, Dairy Products, Home Cooking, Fine Arts, etc. Large Prize List. Five handsome Silver Cups in competition. Races, Sports, Novelties, Etc.

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Come to Old Porcupine (Golden City) for the Fair on Sept. 28th.

GEO. BANNERMAN,
President.

J. W. YOUNG,
Secretary,
Porcupine P.O., Ont.

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmaturing coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

FRANK BYCK

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