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Removal Notice**J. T. EASTON'S UNDERTAKING PARLOURS**

Have been moved to

Manion Blk. Pine St. south

(Premises recently occupied by the Rex Parlours)

-1-3

For Sure Results Try Our Want Ad Column

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Frank Byck

Corner Third Avenue and Birch Street

Phone 14 * * Timmins, Ont.

EMBARGO WOULD DO MUCH HARM TO THE SETTLERS

MERCHANTS WOULD ALSO BE INJURED INDIRECTLY. THE PULPWOOD WOULD NOT BE SAVED.

Recently reference was made in The Advance to the fact that the New Liskeard Speaker was one of the few newspapers attempting to see that the settlers were given a fair deal in the matter of the proposal for a Pulpwood Embargo. The Speaker has natural great faith in the power of public opinion, and so invited letters on the question. Last week three such letters from readers—all three strongly opposing the proposed Embargo on Pulpwood. Here is one of the letters I received. The Editor of The Speaker, New Liskeard, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—

Re Pulpwood Embargo and "Safety First."

From an Ex-Fire Ranger's point of view an embargo would work an irreparable harm to the Province, and the first thing which should be done by Boards of Trade in this district to offset the efforts of Messrs. Barnum and the Pulp Cos., is to ask two or three representative settlers from bush lots to give them their views on the subject.

In the past eight years I have talked with many settlers on the subject of an embargo, which has been for so long requested by Cos., having big limits of their own, and I have yet to meet with one who was in favour of an embargo. Before the prices went up some years ago, I came into contact with many who wanted to and did set fire to good standing timber, because it did not pay them to cut pulp at the prices paid them, and the same thing would happen again if the prices went down, as they undoubtedly would with an embargo. It is easy to estimate the ensuing loss to the Province indirectly, and to the local storekeepers directly. The store keeper would reduce his orders to the manufacturer, thereby throwing out of employment, men in the higher paid industries.

An embargo would also curtail production in lumber and ties which being burned would be out of the market, and would consequently cut down the income of the railroad.

One point which should be specially noted is that in offering low prices the dealers justify themselves in doing so by saying that the wood would be burned anyway. Let a fair price be paid, and the settler would do his utmost to safeguard the present marketable and growing timber, the menace of fire would be largely done away with, our district would lose its reputation as a dangerous fire district, and strangers would be encouraged to come in and settle.

Yours Truly, Ex-Fire Ranger,

J. ANDERSON.

Another letter published in The Speaker makes this point:—"The pulp is just as much a part of the living of the settler here as the wheat in the West, also the cattle, and imagine what a howl would go up if an embargo were placed on either of these things."

This same writer concludes with these words:—"One improvement should be made in that all wood should be bought at the track, as the wood is often held up after hauling, and in consequence, debts are incurred at the local stores, thus increasing the price of goods, as cash paid is a very potent factor in getting what one wants at reasonable prices. This is from the point of view of a woman, and as the feminine part of the community are generally the greater sufferers in shortage of money to manage the household, owing to poor prices or to markets, I thought my point of view might be of interest."

Another letter to The Speaker is as follows:

Lorraine, Jan. 7th, 1925.
The Editor Speaker,
New Liskeard, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Re the Pulpwood embargo question

and the exception in favor of farmers. To begin with why the embargo at all? If, as we are told, in all Canada the exported pulpwood in the raw state amounts to one fifth only of the annual cut and the annual cut is by one tenth of the quantity of pulpwood annually destroyed (most by fire), how far would the Embargo go toward the betterment of the Forest situation and the paper industry in Canada? One hundred cords of standing pulpwood, or five acres of a good Temiskaming stand, ninety cords or four and a half acres burnt and bug killed; ten cords or half an acre cut and piled; eight cords shipped to a Canadian mill and two shipped to an American. Do we not need first of all an embargo on more of the wood that leaves Canada every summer by way of the air—in smoke?

If, however, the Embargo, surely no class of Canadian citizen needs more encouragement at the present time than the farmer on new land.

What material difference would the output of really bona fide settlers make to the situation to warrant with holding from them the advantage which the wider market most certainly gives them? Certainly the privilege of free wood coming from settlers' lands should not be extended to operators working on Crown Lands open for settlement under cover of the performance of settlement duties. We are too familiar with this sort of thing. A company—an out of work—160 acres of timber—\$20 down—2 acres and a shack—clearance papers. Later—a cancelled claim and a new settler working to make a farm out of the stumps and slash which the timber pirates bequeathed to him. But for these doings of the past—and present—we should have a better Temiskaming to-day. If the exported wood was strictly kept down to the quantity cut by genuine settlers the amount would be no appreciable factor in the situation at all.

In view of the great wastage we allow to go on in other directions, to seek to improve the paper industry and forestry conditions in Canada by the inclusion in an Embargo of the comparatively insignificant cut of pulp wood by settlers would be a rank injustice.

Yours faithfully,
E. Newton White.

The family of F. Harding, a settler living near Charlton, had to walk two miles scantily clad to seek protection at the nearest neighbors. The Northern News says that the Harding home caught fire from an overheated stove during the night and the occupants were compelled to make a hurried escape from the building. The flames did not spread to the stable and from this structure bags were secured, which the members of the family wrapped around their feet before setting out to the home of friends.

Sims: So you cured your wife of the antique craze. How did you do it?

Jones: Gave her a 1914 car for her birthday.

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Hot Milk—Half a cup.
Hot Water—Half a cup.
OXO—One teaspoonful
or an OXO Cube.
Squeeze of Lemon.

This prescription should be taken once or twice a day and always just before going out. It gives warmth and extra nourishment to the system, and is an ideal sale-guard against infection.

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United Provision Company	South Porcupine
Frank Feldman	Timmins
Shankman Bros	Timmins
Frank Byck	Timmins

NOTICE**TAKE NOTICE THAT:**

1. The council of the Corporation of the Town of Timmins has constructed as a local improvement Sanitary Sewers on the following streets, as follows:

STREET	FROM	TO	SIZE
Cedar Street	Fifth Avenue	Fourth Avenue	8"
Cedar Street	Sixth Avenue	North Boundary	8"
Fifth Avenue	Birch Street	Cedar Street	8"
Balsam Street	Lot No. 451	Lane North of Third Avenue	8"
Balsam Street	Sixth Avenue	North Boundary	10"
Birch Street	Fourth Avenue	Sixth Avenue	8"
Birch Street	Sixth Avenue	North Boundary	8"
Maple Street	Third Avenue	North 150'	8"
Elm Street	Sixth Avenue	South 300'	8"
Elm Street	Maple Street	Birch Street	8"
Third Avenue	Balsam Street	Cedar Street	8"
Second Avenue	North Boundary	Sixth Avenue	8"
Hemlock Street	North Boundary	Sixth Avenue	8"
Tamarack Street	Balsam Street	Pine Street	10"
North Boundary	Spruce Street	Hemlock Street	8"
Pine Street	First Avenue	Kimberley Avenue	12"
Kirby Avenue	Pine Street	Spruce Street	12"
Kimberley Avenue	Pine Street	Birch Street	12"
First Avenue	Pine Street	First Avenue	12"
Birch Street	150' north of First Avenue	Kirby Avenue	8"
Balsam Street	150' north of First Avenue	Kirby Avenue	8"
Maple Street	150' north of First Avenue	Kirby Avenue	8"
Elm Street	150' north of First Avenue	Kirby Avenue	8"
Mountjoy Street	Wilson Avenue	Kirby Avenue	8"
Wilson Avenue	Young Street	Preston Street	15"
Wilson Avenue	Preston Street	Mountjoy Street	10"
Preston Street	Wilson Avenue	Main Avenue	12"
Main Avenue	Preston Street	Mountjoy Street	8"

2. The cost of the work is \$72,000.00 of which \$10,845.23 is to be paid by the Corporation. The special rate per foot frontage is 20.7c. The special assessment is to be paid in (15) annual instalments.

3. The estimated life time of the work is (15) years.

4. A Court of Revision will be held on the 6th day of February, 1925 at 3 p.m. at the Council Rooms, Timmins, for the purpose of hearing complaints against the proposed assessments or the accuracy of frontage measurements and any other complaint which persons interested may desire to make and which is by law cognizable by the Court.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1925.

H. E. MONTGOMERY,
Clerk.

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