

PULPWOOD EMBARGO IDEA GIVEN FURTHER TOUCH

Reply to Mr. Barnjum's Suggestion for Price Control.

During the past few months The Advance has published several letters written by an Eastern reader on the pulpwood embargo question. Writing under the pen name of "Economist," this gentleman has proven that a pulpwood embargo would be injurious to the settlers in this country, and that is all The Advance needs to know to be sure of its position. Nothing that is of disadvantage to the settlers can be of true advantage to the country at large. The discussion of the Pulpwood Embargo has developed more or less into an argument between Mr. Frank Barnjum and "Economist." Here is the latest letter from "Economist," touching on a new suggestion by Mr. Barnjum: To the Editor of The Advance.

Sir:—Mr. Barnjum's demands grow apace. A mere pulpwood embargo will not satisfy him now. His patriotism demands, besides, that there shall be a government regulation of prices. From his last reply to me published in The Labor Leader, I observe that he wants to have the cut of timber and pulpwood restricted by statute "to a point where the home demand would equal the supply." And for what purpose? "So that prices might be advanced, both for lumber and pulpwood, to a level where the lumbermen and pulpwood operators could make a profit instead of suffering a loss as they are doing to-day."

As Dominic Sampson would have said "Tremendous." In these days, when others cry out against excessive prices, this philanthropist wants to see prices artificially forced upward by government action. He has improved on his first idea of raiding the woodlot owners in the interest of those mills for which, naturally, he is so concerned. What he now suggests is that woodlot owner and mill owner should make common cause against those who have to buy the ultimate products of the forests, and that governments should help them.

Here is a hint for other concerns. Why not restrict the amount of coal that may be hewn in the mines, so that there may be an assured profit for the miner and operator alike, thus getting rid of the tiresome coal question? Or what about restricting the amount of grain that may be harvested on the prairies? Force up the price in each case. Are not coal and grain "natural resources" which we should conserve? If in the process of conserving, we make their products dearer, what of that? It will hurt only the consumer. Let him either borrow the money for fuel and food, or be content with a cold house and less nourishment. There is, in truth, no limit to the vista of assured "profit" that is here opened up. It should make the very heart of a profiteer rejoice.

I like Mr. Barnjum's conclusion—"Canada needs a Mussolini." Many, many acts of coercion over the individual are indeed done by the Italian Dictator. But it is not Canada that needs him. It is men like Mr. Barnjum and his associates who need such a chieftain if they are to have their way. And whether our personal rights would all collapse before a Mussolini or not, we are still courageous enough for a fight against Mussolini's local understudy.

Yours,
Economist.

MEAN TYPE OF BURGLARS OPERATE AT MATHESON.

A mean type of sneak-thief is reported as operating recently at Matheson. During the past week or two a number of houses at Matheson have been broken into and guns, traps and ammunition stolen. The total loss will run into several hundreds of dollars. In each case the owner of the house was absent at the time of the burglary and the house all locked up. Apparently the burglar or burglars had full knowledge of the whereabouts of the owners of the places entered. If the burglar happens to make a mistake before the police get him and enter a house where the owner happens to be at home, he will likely get a good supply of ammunition presented to him in the legs.

NEW JAIL AT HAILEYBURY READY AT EARLY DATE.

The new district jail at Haileybury is practically completed and ready for use, only a few of the furnishings being required to allow of its formal opening. The Province in this case has done itself proud, the new building being of the most modern type and equipped in the best fashion. Mr. W. A. Gordon, on a recent visit to Timmins when asked about the type of the new jail, replied that it was certainly a well-equipped and attractive building. "I have booked my own room there for the winter," he said laughingly, adding that it promised to be hard on the lawyers, as with so fine and well-equipped a building, accused men might not want to pay for counsel to keep them out of so comfortable a jail.

The thing to do is hope, not mope. The thing to do is work, not shirk.

Very Rich Vein on Grimston Property in Garrison Tp.

Vein Only Three Inches at Surface Increases to Five Feet at Depth and Carries Spectacular Gold Values. Two other Leads with High Values Encountered.

For some time past there have been very encouraging reports made by those in a position to know, in regard to properties in Garrison Township. Last week reports came to town in reference to the excellent results from work on claims of Mr. Digby Grimston in Garrison Township. A vein that was only three inches wide at surface was found to be three feet wide some feet below and this width was increased to five feet at further depth, apparently the vein being wider as it went down. The ore in this vein shows spectacular gold values and promises to be one of the outstanding finds of recent years.

Two more leads have also been uncovered on the property carrying high values. This whole section of Garrison Township seems to be rich and gives promise of more than one high-grade mine. Work has been carried along quietly but effectively and the results to date have been unusually encouraging. Mr. Digby Grimston and others in town are heavily interested in Garrison and present indications suggest that they have picked a winner. Mr. Grimston is one of the pioneer prospectors of this part of the North and all will be interested and pleased to see him succeed in securing a big mine in Garrison Township.

"THE MORNING AFTER PAPER ISSUED, STOVE WAS SOLD."

Last week a Timmins lady used an Advance Want Advt. to sell a stove no longer needed on account of the installation of a furnace. This week the lady admitted the value of Advance Want advts. "The morning after the paper was issued," she said, "the stove was sold." The paper was published Thursday evening and the stove was sold before nine o'clock on Friday morning.

Advance Want Adverts. are noted now for getting swift and sure results.

If you have a house to rent, or wish to rent a house, or some article for sale, or wish to buy some article, or if you need a job or some one to fill a position, Advance Want Adverts. are the certain and easy way to fill your wants.

Back of every business that keeps up with the times is an individual who keeps ahead of them.

Pleasure comes through toil, when one gets to love work his life will be happy.

A number of the merchants of the Kirkland Lake Camp have recently adopted a strictly cash basis of doing business. They figure this is really an advantage to the customers who are practically all on a payroll, and on a cash basis they avoid the cost of paying for bad debts. The advantage to the merchants is equally apparent.

Steamship Tickets All Lines
Round Trip Third Cabin fares at a Reduced Rate.
If you are taking a trip to the Old Country or wish to send for friends. Write, Phone or Call
TICKET OFFICE
T. & N. O. Station.
Phone 200 Box 68
R. RICHARDSON, Agent.

HELPERIN BOTTLING WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF SOFT DRINKS

Wholesale Dealers in
FIVE ROSES FLOUR AND FEED
Agents for John Labatt Brewery and Hamilton Brewing Ass'n.

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THE FARMER'S HOME MARKET

Low Tariff Politicians belittle its importance. Are they right? What are the Facts?

PROBABLY no part of the business of farming is less understood and less appreciated than the value of the home market to the average Canadian farmer of to-day.

First and foremost, given a Government that is sympathetic with you, the home market is one that you can absolutely control, at all times, at least against the foreign farmer who would invade it. On the other hand, the foreign market is one that you may be legislated out of at any moment by the vote of a foreign government that has decided that it wants to give its own farmers an advantage over you!

Next, the market that is best worth cultivating is always the market that absorbs the largest part of your production. The fellow who year after year buys more than half your crop is worth more to you than the fellow who only buys 25% of it. That's fundamental! There's no getting away from it!

From the figures below we prove absolutely that the home market absorbs at the very least 63 1/2% of the produce—not of the Ontario farmer—but of the average Canadian farmer, including the wheat farmer of the West. If we were to leave the

Western wheat farmer out of it, it could be proved that over 80% of what the Ontario farmer produces is consumed by this home market.

The reason some people have an exaggerated idea of the importance of the export market for farm produce is that they have looked at it solely from the standpoint of wheat! It is true that we export in one form or another about 75 per cent of our entire wheat crop. But the wheat crop, important and all as it is, represents only about one-fourth of our total annual agricultural production, and it is only when we take into account what becomes of the other three-fourths that we can arrive at a true estimate of the value of the home market to the average Canadian farmer!

Here is our calculation. Check up our figures from the Canada Year Book, the official statistical publication issued by the Government. Subject our deductions to the most searching investigation and you will find that if we have erred at all, we have under-estimated, rather than over-estimated the importance of the farmer's home market.

TOTAL EXPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1924, OF

Agricultural and Vegetable Products. including fresh dried and preserved fruits, grains, flour and milled products, bakery products and prepared foods, vegetable oils, tobacco, fresh and prepared vegetables, maple syrup, maple sugar and miscellaneous, but excluding rubber, sugar (other than maple), molasses and confectionery as products not of Canadian agricultural origin; also excluding alcoholic beverages whose export value is out of all relation to the value of the agricultural products used in their production.	\$394,407,246
Animals and Animal Products. including live animals, hides and skins, leather, fresh meats, cured and canned meats, milk and its products, oils, fats, greases, eggs, honey and miscellaneous, but excluding fish oils, seal and whale oils, and furs other than black and silver fox skins, as products not of agricultural origin.	91,939,305
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products. including all wool and woolsens, also flax, jute and hemp products, but excluding binder twine, manufacturers of cotton and silk, manufacturers of mixed textiles, and certain kinds of wearing apparel, as products not of Canadian agricultural origin.	2,747,573
Grand total exports, all kinds of farm produce	\$489,094,124

Now the gross agricultural revenue of Canada for crop year 1923 is given as \$1,342,132,000. Deducting the grand total exports, as above of \$489,094,124, leaves a balance of \$853,037,876 to represent what must have been consumed by the home market. In other words, the export market took only 36 1/2% of our farm production. The balance, 63 1/2%, was consumed in Canada!

TWO THIRDS OF WHAT THE CANADIAN FARMER RAISES, HE SELLS IN CANADA

Export Prices that Fail to Govern Home Prices.

In attempts to belittle the home market, the argument has been used over and over again that the prices obtainable in the export market always govern the prices obtainable in the domestic market.

Statements of that kind constitute one of the meanest forms of dishonesty. It is probably true that, in the absence of an effective wheat pool, the Liverpool price pretty nearly fixes the domestic price of wheat. But the Liverpool price of hay, or of potatoes, is almost negligible in its effect upon the local prices obtainable for those commodities in Canada. And the reason for the difference is that wheat, besides being a commodity that can be stored indefinitely, has been provided with terminal facilities that enable it to be handled at a minimum of expense, and is carried at the lowest of all freight rates, whereas transportation costs on hay and potatoes substantially protect the producer against surpluses only a hundred miles away!

Hay and Potatoes for Instance.

In 1923, for instance, farmers in Norfolk County received an average of only 81 1/3 cents a bushel for their potatoes, while farmers in Welland County, less

than fifty miles away, received \$1.00 for theirs. In that same year farmers in Perth County received an average of only \$9.28 a ton for their hay, while farmers in the adjoining County of Middlesex received \$11.05 for theirs.

Discount these illustrations as much as you like on the ground that differences of quality had something to do with the differences in price, yet do they not serve to shake your faith in the man who would have you believe that Liverpool prices always govern domestic prices? Did Thunder Bay farmers, for instance, get \$19.64 for their hay in 1923 because it was of such superior quality, or did they get it because of the high cost of bringing \$8.98 hay from Huron County, or \$10.11 hay from Lambton County? If Liverpool prices governed hay in the way and for the same reasons that they do wheat, Ontario farmers would have to pay shippers a premium to take their hay away!

What's Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

Belittlers of the home market assert that a tariff on farm products is of no benefit to our farmers. Is the United States tariff on farm products of no benefit to United States farmers? Is it no detriment to Canadian farmers? If a foreign tariff is a detriment to Canadian farmers, why should

not a Canadian tariff be a detriment to foreign farmers and consequently a benefit to our own?

What a New Industry, in your Market Town, Means to You!

It increases the prosperity of the town, gives work to the unemployed, adds to the population, gets the empty houses rented and starts the building of new ones. The town immediately has more money to spend on the butter and eggs, the vegetables, fruit, milk and grain your farm produces.

The foreign market is admittedly an important market, but after all what does it consist of? Isn't it made up entirely of town and city dwellers—wage-earners—who cannot obtain from their own farmers as much food as they require so they must buy from you? Is the city dweller an asset to the Canadian farmer only when he happens to dwell in a foreign city? If we persuaded him, by the offer of a better job than he now has, to come and live in Canada, would he not be a bigger asset to our farmer than he is at present?

Those who scoff at the home market would encourage those dwellers in a foreign city to stay where they are, thus leaving our farmers in the position where they must take a chance on shipping their products long distances, and then selling them in competition with other producers from all over the world! Isn't the plan of those who would build up the home market a vastly better one?

A higher tariff will give more workers good jobs in this country. Canadian workmen with good jobs are the best customers the Canadian farmer will ever have.

VOTE CONSERVATIVE

FOR HIGHER TARIFF AND FOR LOWER TAXATION