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A SINGLE SIP PROVES IT

Northern News, Kirkland Lake:—"A dead Board of Trade is a millstone round the neck of a community," said G. T. Smith, in a talk at the Kiwanis Club last week. Reports of the Associated Boards of Trade meeting at Ansonville last week appear to give force to the remark. Kirkland Lake had no representative there and as a result its name was detrimentally banded about in connection with efforts of representatives of the Canadian Fire Underwriters to justify high fire insurance rates demanded of municipalities in Greater Ontario.



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EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE CENTRAL PATRICIA

Deliveries of machinery and supplies to the Central Patricia mines, owing to several accidents due to unfavourable weather conditions, have been held up. It is now reported, however, that better time is being made and supplies are beginning to reach the property. Development work has also been retarded but workmen are preparing the way for the erection of a plant, which will be ready some time next summer. Included in the proposed work will be the sinking of a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 525 feet, with four levels at intervals of 125 feet. Approximately 3,000 feet of drifting, crosscutting and raising will be undertaken on the various levels. The aggressive development programme is the result of careful surface sampling and diamond drilling undertaken last year. According to the field engineer's report to F. M. Conneil, president of the company, surface sample averages showed a length of 557 feet with a width of 17.45 feet, with gold values of \$12.57 to the ton. The average of the diamond drill holes at the 250-foot level shows length of 680 feet and width of 6.83 feet, with gold values up to \$15.27 to the ton.

STRONG ALL-STEEL BODY IN THE NEW DURANT 6-14

During the past few years the aim of automobile body designers has been to combine maximum strength and rigidity with generous roominess inside. That this has been successfully accomplished by Durant engineers in designing the new Durant 6-14 is the belief of those who have had an opportunity to closely inspect this new car.

The railway mail car is recognized as a substantial well-built unit. The Durant 6-14 embodies the same principle of construction. The strength of all steel has been combined with certain advantages of wood frame construction. There are all-steel doors built to form individual "box trusses." Double "channel" section fabricated steel lock pillars are bolted at top and bottom. Front cowl assembly and pillars are all steel securely welded and riveted into one unit. At every point where strains are concentrated, reinforcement is exceptionally strong and rigid.

With this new type of construction every provision is made for the comfort of drivers and passengers. Doors are wider, seats are deeper and more restful. There is more leg room, head room and elbow room. The bodies are larger with long flowing lines, pleasing contours and stylish appearance.

Sudbury Star—The British Empire will be represented when Belgium celebrates her centenary. It will ought to be, since the British Empire is about all that stood between Belgium and oblivion some few years back.



ARTHUR B. WOOD
Vice-President, Sun Life of Canada

IMPORTATION OF COACHES CRITICIZED IN THE EAST

"Observer" writing in the column, "Sportology" in The North Bay Nugget last week says:—"Reports from the Maritime provinces state that Stan. Burgoyne, late of South Porcupine, is proving to be the most successful of the imported coaches "down east."

Stan's team, the Truro Bearcats, are leading the Eastern Nova Scotia group with nine wins and three losses, while Steve Vair's Halifax Wolverines are in third place with six victories and six reverses. Criticism has been rampant in the Maritimes about the wholesale importation of coaches. This originated with the home-coaching talent, who have had to take a back seat this season. The Maritime groups are this year striving to produce a team that will be capable of making a strong bid for amateur senior honours. This endeavour has been the means of exciting unusual interest in the game and the imported coaches have instilled into the contending teams a fighting spirit that has enlivened matters to a degree never before experienced by the Atlantic Coast fans. Their champions will pair off with the Quebec champions in the spring playdowns. Formerly the Easterners have rarely succeeded in getting as far west as Montreal, but this year expect to make the deciding fight between themselves and whatever the remainder of the Dominion can produce.

The Ontario and Western Canada coaches who are working with the Maritime teams have been tutoring them along the methods used by the associations that have been in the forefront in the annual playdowns."

JACK MINER'S PLANS FOR CURBING THE WOLF MENACE

Would Gradually Increase the Bounty as Wolves are Killed Off, so as to Assure Their Total Extinction

All interested in the preservation of game and in wild life in general will be pleased to read the following thoughtful letter from Manly Forest Miner, son of Jack Miner, the noted Canadian nature lover. The Advance has published many helpful letters from the father, and is equally glad to print this one from the son. This letter tells its own story in effective way—

Kingsville, Ontario, February 7th, 1930
Dear Provincial M. P.—Since father sent you a letter at Christmas holidays re the wolf menace in Ontario, he has received many replies, all of which agreed with him, and in several letters various questions have been raised. Owing to father attending and being speaker at several sportsmen's conventions in Chicago, New York, Boston, and other large United States centres, he has been unable personally to answer your letters, and I am taking it upon myself to make a wholesale reply.

The question has been raised, "if Ontario raised the bounty there would be many wolves smuggled in from Quebec." In answer to this, I would say, it is of as much importance to Quebec to reduce the wolves as it is to Ontario, and I feel if a delegation of Government authorities or a commission appointed by the Government were to interview Quebec officials on this wolf question, that they would gladly cooperate with us. I think as a citizen of Ontario it would be quite in order for such a conference, as no doubt this province is often interviewed on other questions such as water power, etc.

The question has been raised, "that there are more wolves being killed now under the fifteen dollar bounty system, than there were when the Drury Government paid forty dollars." Our opinion of this is: First, there are more wolves now to kill, as wolves increase like dogs; because back in the time of the Drury Government, the price of fur was so high, the trappers paid very little attention to killing wolves. Then again, one thing I think should be made clear is that when the Drury Government paid forty dollars bounty the Government took the whole pelt, thus the total revenue to the trapper per wolf was forty dollars. Now, with the Government paying fifteen dollars bounty and allowing the trapper to keep pelt and sell it to fur buyer, for from fifteen dollars to twenty-five dollars, more or less, his total revenue for one wolf under present system is practically the same as during the Drury administration. In other words, the point I want to bring out is, there was no more inducement for the trapper to kill a wolf under the Drury system of paying forty dollars and taking the whole pelt than under present system of fifteen dollars bounty and trapper selling hide elsewhere. In comparing the grand total of wolf bounty paid under the Drury system, and total of late years one wants to deduct from the Drury bounty the revenue the Government received from pelts that it sold.

Another question has been raised, "that when the Drury Government paid forty dollars bounty, no doubt Ontario paid for a lot of Quebec wolves that were smuggled in for high bounty." Personally, I cannot see it that way, because as I have outlined above, at that time I believe Quebec paid fifteen dollars bounty and trapper sold hide elsewhere, for which he could get at that time from fifteen dollars to twenty-five dollars, and perhaps more. Why would the trappers go to all the trouble of smuggling them into Ontario when they were receiving practically as much or more at home?

Some men have advocated that bounty be raised to forty dollars or fifty dollars at once and trapper retain hide, as he does at present time; but I have never heard father even hint this. Not that he would oppose it if the Government felt they could afford this, but as wolves are so thick at present time he has always said to me he thought if bounty was raised for first year to twenty-five dollars or thirty dollars, and wolves gradually decreased in numbers, raise bounty each year, and when they became quite scarce, say in five years time, the province could afford to pay one hundred dollars bounty; and when speaking on this subject, he would always add, raise the deer hunter's license to help pay extra bounty. To use his exact words, he would say, "Let one hand help wash the other."

Different men have written in wanting more light on what he means by Game Commission. In brief I would say that every state that has made a success with their game conditions has been under the management of a non-political-non-denominational game commission who had charge of game conditions, the same as we have various commissions in our province in charge of other matters, such as Hydro Commission.

Different men have approached father asking him to advocate salaried paid wolf killers. Not that he is opposed to this, as he is certainly in favor of anything that will help reduce the number of wolves, but the failure of salaried paid game wardens to control wolf situation in Algonquin park makes him more in favor of bounty system to make sure of reducing wolves.

Other men have approached him on the question of hounding deer, also re killing of does, and I have spoken to him about both. They are big questions, and every state or province where deer have increased in great numbers,

the does are not allowed to be killed. Father, commenting on this, would always say, "Although I am in favor of a buck law and stopping the hounding of deer, this would automatically take care of itself if wolves were taken out of province and deer allowed to increase; why? because no one would need dogs to get deer, and deer would be plentiful enough that no man would shoot a doe or fawn when he knew if he only waited his chance, that he would take home a ten point buck."

Before I close, to prove to you men it is the wolves and not the hunters that have killed the deer, I will say, moose are as plentiful as ever in northern Ontario, and had it been the hunters who were responsible for deer decrease, the moose would have been decreased to same extent. For your information, I am informed from reliable sources that in some places in the North where deer are cleaned out, the wolves have turned on the moose, and are killing calf moose.

As I said in the beginning, father is away and not here to sanction this letter, but as I act as his secretary, I feel it my duty to give you members who have written him, the above wholesale reply, and I will bear correcting on any of the above statements. I assure you of father's whole-hearted support in any action you officials take. He has said time and again publicly, he is devoting the balance of his life to constructive conservation, endeavoring to leave this world better for the generation following him.

Yours very truly,
Manly F. Miner,
Secretary and oldest son of Jack Miner.

Blairmore (Alberta) Enterprise:—"The man who is unable to work and smoke at the same time usually smokes."

Victoria Daily Colonist—There is something radically wrong with government in a country of such undeveloped resources as this Dominion when the spectre of unemployment can rear its head to the extent it has during the present winter. Fiscal statesmanship at Ottawa could have made such a condition impossible. The unemployment menace of Mr. Mackenzie King's regime will be remembered against the administration the next time it appeals to the people.

CHICKEN STEALING IN THE EARLY DAYS IN TEMISKAMING

Last week in re-printing an item from the previous week's Advance in regard to the thefts of poultry recently in this town and district, The New Liskeard Speaker says:—

"Although in the early days in Temiskaming there were those in the settlements who would steal chickens, it is quite a long time since we have heard of many depredations of this kind in the New Liskeard neighborhood.

"In the 'early days' to which we have referred, the thieves were 'The Boys' who must have bouillon before going home at the close of a night's jollification. We understand the custom was for them to draw lots concerning the preparation of this bouillon. Some were to prepare the chickens, and others were sent to capture the chickens. And woe betide them should they come back without the poultry. And hence these predatory thieves were no respectors of persons. The man who had the best poultry was generally the owner of the first coop to visit. The purer the breed the finer the flavour of the bouillon. If the chickens belonged to 'Dad' all the better. The only thing which mattered was that those who were sent for the chickens must get them.

"But the days when the taking of a chicken for the purpose to which we have referred have gone. Now chicken stealing is regarded not only as a criminal offence, but as a low-down sort of offence. And every decent citizen so considers this offence. Last fall we heard of a farmer living near town having had some fine show birds stolen. The thief ought to have made restitution ere this."

Winnipeg Tribune:—"The vast possibilities of Canada as a copper-producer may be gauged by the fact that over seventy-five years ago the Yellowknife Indians on the Coppermine River, away up on the Arctic Circle, were making their knives and utensils out of pure copper, picked up in drift along the shores of the stream. There may be immensely rich deposits in this area and once more the Government engineer has shown his value to the country by starting on an intensive investigation of the district."

**How to make . . .
Brown Betty
Pudding**

INTO a buttered dish put a layer of sliced apples. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and cover with soft bread crumbs. Continue this process until the dish is filled, having bread crumbs as top layer. Dot all over with small pieces of butter. Add a few spoonfuls of hot water. Bake in moderate oven until apples are tender. Serve hot with vanilla sauce or cream.



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