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"No more stomach trouble. Can eat anything," writes Mrs. E. White. Thousands say indigestion, heartburn, gas vanish like magic with "Fruit-a-tives". Constipation, ick headaches end overnight. Nerves, heart quiet, sound sleep at once. Rheumatism flies away. Complexion clears quick. Get "Fruit-a-tives" from drugstore today.

Necessity for Disposal of Slash in Operations

The question of slash disposal is one of vital importance to this North Land. People living along the Transcontinental frequently call attention to the danger there must be from slash at

various points. It is not necessary to go as far from Timmins as the places referred to along the Transcontinental to encounter slash that appears to hold a menace. The matter of the disposal of slash is one that requires some attention.

In a recent issue The Canadian Forest and Outdoors took up this question editorially. In this connection The Canadian Forest and Outdoors says:—

"For several years in Canada great emphasis has been placed and much has been written regarding the establishment of great wood using industries. A great deal has been accomplished in the perfecting of mill machinery for the utilization of wood that reaches the mill with the minimum amount of waste. In other words, concentrated applied effort will bring about the desired results.

"Unfortunately, too little attention has been given in the past to the actual perpetuation of the wood supply itself, without which the mills would cease to function. Today, however, there is a growing realization on the part of the industry and the public (the owners of forest land in Canada) that forests, to remain productive, must be managed. This idea has a distinct bearing on the question of slash disposal because any scheme of forest management must take care of slash disposal in its ordinary plan of silvicultural treatment of the forest. Dr. Swaine, Dominion Entomologist, calls slash the garbage of the forest. We well know that to permit household garbage to accumulate is a public menace not to be tolerated in any well regulated community which has the health of the community at heart. The same idea should be applied in preserving the health of the forest. Slash or forest "garbage" could be disposed of in the normal plan of management. It becomes then a matter of definitely placing responsibility. The plan of disposing of our timber holdings may contain some provisions for the proper disposal of slash but seldom have these provisions been insisted upon. The limit holder having no very definite guarantee that he can operate a given area for sufficient time

LITTLE BOY DIES FROM BURNS FROM CAMP FIRE

The New Liskeard Speaker last week says:—"Mr. and Mrs. Sam Korman, Jr., of Englehart, have suffered severe loss in the death of their little son, who died Friday morning from burns sustained the day before. A camp fire had been started near Swastika and in some way the little chap's clothes caught fire. The father was badly burned in his frantic efforts to save the life of his son. The little boy was taken to the home in Englehart on the Friday market train. The family will indeed have the sympathy of all in this tragedy."

to reap more than the initial harvest does not feel called upon to sacrifice possible profits—in the disposal of slash—for the benefit of "the other fellow," and the governments who own the forest lands. The result is slash strewn areas of cut-over lands where regeneration of tree growth is throttled by unhealthy conditions resulting from this forest garbage.

"Whose responsibility is it? The owner of the land, the public or the operator who holds the privilege of cutting on a given area for a problematical period? If forest garbage or slash is to be disposed of in the ordinary process of sane management and the raw wood product to be stabilized it is imperative that governments make the responsibility clear and then see to it that slash disposal provisions are carried out to the letter by proper inspection of operations whether they be handled by the jobber or by the company itself."

Toronto Mail and Empire:—The inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon, French islands near Newfoundland, have protested against the French Government interfering with their exports of liquor to the United States. Some irritation may be expected, but the islanders should fix their eyes on the more precious privilege of helping the United States enforce prohibition. Sooner or later that larger duty promises to be a world problem.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO RID THE PROVINCE OF WEEDS

Weeds are Being Recognized as Both Destructive and Unsightly. General Co-operation Will Mean the Elimination of Weeds.

Last week in referring to the visit to Timmins and other parts of the North Land by the district weed inspector, Hugh Cook, of Thornloe, and the district representative of the Ontario department of agriculture, D. J. Pommerlau, of Cochrane, The Advance made extended reference to the battle being waged in this province against noxious weeds.

Ontario people, both rural and urban, are appreciating the fact more and more, that weeds are destructive and unsightly and have no place in the Ontario landscape.

Never before have farmers in general been so careful in keeping down noxious weeds on their farms. During the month of June, it was a common sight to see men, women and children out in the fields, hoeing, cutting, spudding and pulling weeds, state officials of the Crops Co-operation and Markets Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Hundreds of country cemeteries have been cleaned up, properly sodded, planted with shrubs and otherwise put in a condition more fitting the last resting place of our esteemed and honoured forefathers. More attention is being paid to school yards, church yards, highways, township roads, railroads and public property of all kinds.

The successful control of the weed situation is very largely due to the united and co-operated effort of farmers, weed inspectors, road and railway officials, trustees of public property, Women's Institutes and Service Organizations all over the province.

Weed Control is more apparent in some sections than others but for the most part, real progress is being made in the Weed War of 1930. In spite of success so far, the battle has only be-



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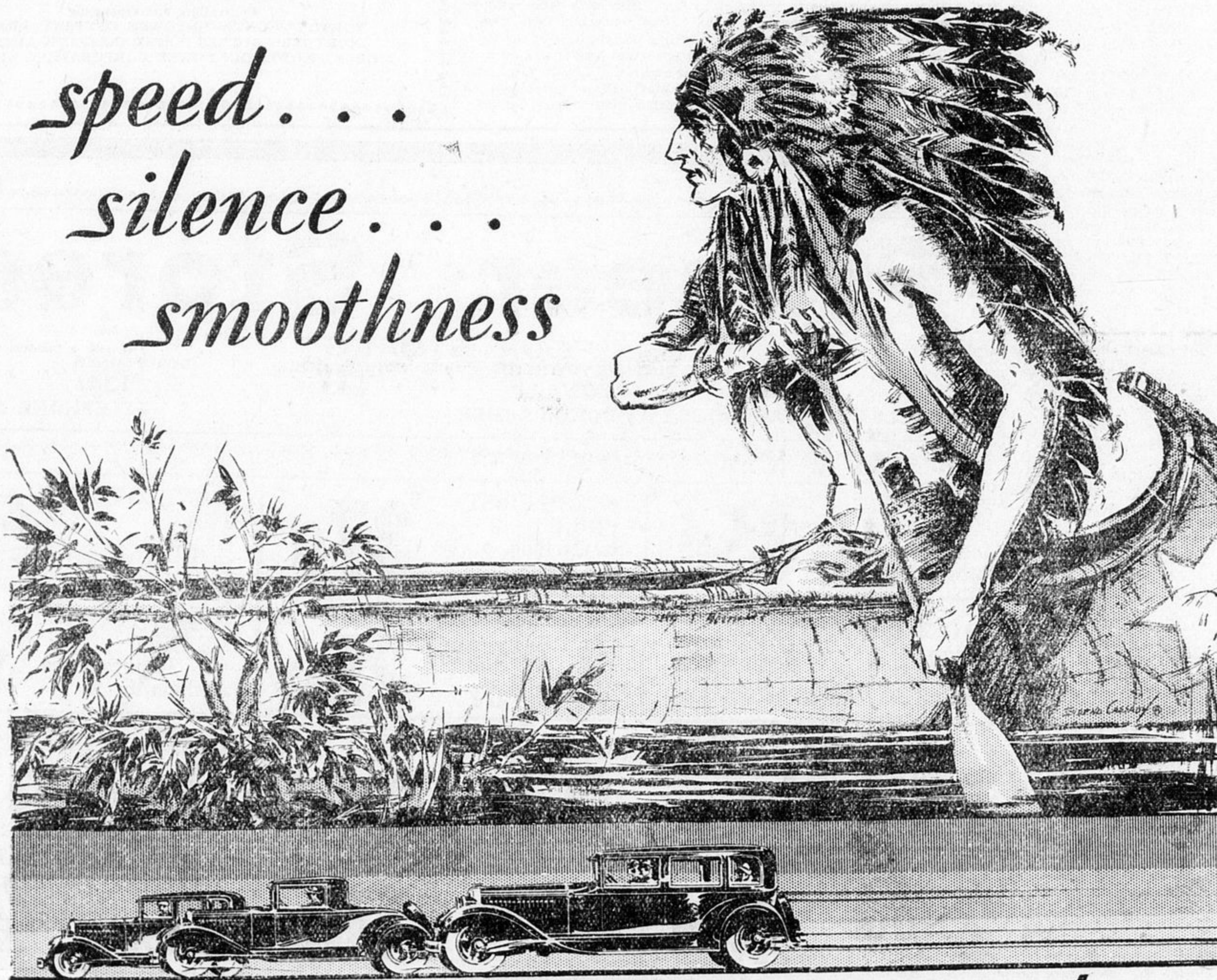
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TIMMINS, ONT.

gun. Citizens, communities and organizations will have to continue to give their co-operation and support before the weed menace is finally under control.

Every municipality in the province, including towns, cities and villages, now has a weed inspector. The weed inspector's duties are to inspect all property in the municipality, discuss with farmers the best methods of control of noxious weeds and assist the farmer in every way possible in his fight against the weed menace. In extreme cases where weeds in crops are so bad that they are providing a menace to neighbouring farms, the weed inspector may advise the cutting of the crop. If this is neglected or refused, the inspector may order the crop cut and charge cost of same to the occupant of the land in his taxes.

All occupants of land are expected to prevent the ripening of all noxious weeds in such a manner that seeds will not blow over neighbouring property.

Municipal councils are expected to give the local weed inspector every assistance and support in his work. Although there are 17 weeds deemed noxious under the Weed Control Act, Sow thistle, which is considered the "world's worst weed" is given by far, the most attention. Weed inspectors are determined to keep this weed in control in such a manner that it will not blow from farm to farm as it has done in the past. Ontario people have become "weed conscious" and as a result, will not rest content until the weed problem is fully solved and under control.

PROSPECTS GOOD IN MINING CAMPS, REPORT SUGGESTS

In the regular statement sent out by the Canada Northern Power Co. this week to accompany the quarterly dividend on preferred stock, the following pleasing references are made to the business and conditions in the mining camps and other centres in this North: "It gives us much pleasure to forward to you herewith, the enclosed check for the dividend earned on the preferred stock you hold in our company, during the quarter ending June 30th, 1930.

"Although business conditions in other parts of both Canada and other countries have been dull, the industries served by your company have continued in full operation, in some cases increasing their power demands.

"The gross earnings of the company continue to be quite satisfactory, the total amount for the twelve months ending May 31st, 1930, being \$3,143,780.70, as compared with \$3,130,843.99 during the corresponding period last year.

"Prospects for the future are most encouraging, as directors of several mines have announced their decision to increase the capacity of their mills.

"Construction work on the new mill to replace the one destroyed by fire last fall at the Dome Mines, Limited, is proceeding rapidly, while the directors of McIntyre Porcupine Mines have announced their intention to build a new 2000-ton mill. These developments will increase the power load of the properties concerned, by about 3,800 h.p.

"In Kirkland Lake a similar condition prevails. The expansion programme inaugurated at the Lake Shore Mines is well under way, and the announcement was made recently that the directors of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines will increase the capacity of their mill from 900 to 1250 tons per day.

"New contracts on a basis satisfactory to both the mines and your company have been signed by Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves and Kirkland Lake Gold Mines.

"The construction of our new plant at the Upper Notch is rapidly approaching completion and, it is expected that power from this source will be available before the end of the present year.

"The physical equipment at all our plants and the numerous transmission lines in connection therewith are

all in splendid condition. "Operations at the pulp mill operated by the company, and our merchandise department are in a healthy condition, in fact, shareholders have every reason to be pleased with the satisfactory manner in which our business is progressing."

CROSSCUTS INTO ORE AT THE CENTRAL PATRICIA

The following official statement of the Central Patricia Mines Limited operations was issued last week at Toronto:—

Cross cut on the 125-foot level cut six feet of ore assaying \$18 per ton.

Cross cut on the 250-foot level cut four and a half feet of ore assaying \$5.20 per ton.

Cross cut on the 375-foot level cut twelve feet of ore assaying \$26 per ton.

The cross cut on the 500-foot level has entered the vein, but no data is available as to width and value.

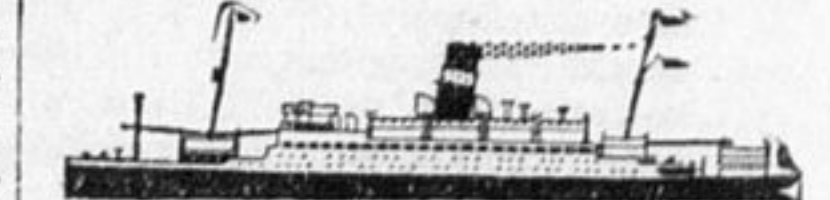
Drifting on all four levels will be proceeded with immediately.

The reports that Central Patricia has cut ore will be received with unusual interest by the gold-mining fraternity. Central Patricia the president of which is F. M. Connell, Toronto, was the pioneer enterprise in the new Crow River field in the district of Patricia, 95 miles due north of Allenwater on the C.N.R. The original discovery created a great deal of interest late in 1928. The average grade and dimensions of the vein on surfaces showed a length of 557 feet and a width of 17.45 feet, averaging \$12.57 per ton in gold.

Sudbury Star:—Posing as a doctor, an Indiana man fooled 25 women. The average man would be satisfied if he could only fool one.



You might be in a great Scottish country house—so spacious and luxurious is the Letitia's Tourist Third Cabin dining-room, with its panels and rafters in quarter-cut oak! It is typical of Anchor-Donaldson Tourist Third Cabin accommodation... comfortable, home-like, luxurious. The service matches the setting.



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