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## Forest Fires in the Dominion for 1930

Large Acreage Burned Over Despite the Good Work Being Carried on for Forest Conservation.

Writing in Forest and Outdoors Roland D. Craig, F.E., Forest Service, Department of the Interior, Canada, has the following article. As a foreword to this article "Forest and Outdoors" says:—

"Editor's Note: Even with improved forest fire protection methods and appliances and steadily increasing public support, forest fires in 1930 swept 3,500 square miles, an area almost equal to the area cut over to supply our wood requirements. Additional expenditures on forest fire protection organizations made in the light of forest fire research in Canada and the United States, together with intensive education of the public, soliciting through understanding their support in preventing all preventable fire outbreaks, must be made if these losses are to be reduced to a reasonable insurance figure."

The article itself is as follows:— "Reports from the various provincial forest services indicates that about 2,667,000 acres were burned over, including 746,000 acres of merchantable timber, 1,003,000 acres of young growth or cut-over land and 918,000 acres of non-merchantable land. The total loss of merchantable timber is estimated to amount to 389,000,000 cubic feet, consisting of 542,000,000 feet board measure of saw material and 2,300,000 cords of pulpwood, cordwood and other wood. The monetary loss is placed at \$4,607,000 for timber; \$1,879,000 for young growth, and \$507,000 for other property a total of \$6,993,000.

"The average annual cut of standing timber now amounts to about 2,800 million cubic feet, or the equivalent of about 24 million cords. The loss from insects and decay, though very difficult to estimate is expected to bring the total annual depletion to 4,000 million cubic feet. In addition to this depletion of the merchantable timber resources, the potential forests on over 1,000,000 acres are being destroyed by fire.

"It is estimated that, under present conditions, about 3,800 square miles are cut over and 3,500 square miles burned over annually. If it were neces-

sary to reforest this area artificially, it would involve the planting of over seven billion seedlings, but fortunately natural reproduction of some kind is usually secured except in the case of repeated fires. Frequently, however, the character of the forest is altered by cutting and to greater extent by fire and the more valuable species are replaced by poplar, white birch or other less desirable trees. In the forests which are being operated the reproduction can be controlled by following silvicultural methods, such as leaving seed trees, protecting advanced growth and removing the less valuable species, but no rule-of-thumb method is applicable to the various conditions found in Canadian forests, and intensive research over a long period of years is required to determine the most efficient and at the same time the most practicable measures to ensure the reproduction of the kinds of timber required to perpetuate the forest industries.

During recent years, over \$500,000,000 has been added annually to the wealth of Canada by the woods operations and the manufacture of lumber, pulp, paper and other products of which wood is the primary raw material. A large proportion of this wealth is distributed among the 200,000 Canadians employed in the conversion of the standing timber into commercial products and most of the balance is used for the purchase of equipment and supplies from other Canadian industries. During the last five years, the value of exports of forest products (exclusive of books and printed matter) has averaged \$278,482,721, and the value of the imports \$37,628,282, providing a favourable trade balance of \$240,854,439, of which \$199,152,558 occurred in our trade with the United States, where, in spite of this large surplus in forest products, there was an average adverse balance of trade in all products of \$261,640,647. Even during 1930, when there has been a general shrinkage in values, the exports of forest products were valued at \$248,403,852 and the balance of trade was \$215,257,800.

"There is practically no industry in the Dominion which is not to some extent dependent on wood or which is not affected by the condition of the forest industries. It is therefore incumbent upon the people of Canada to take every precaution against fire in or near the woods in order to reduce this annual drain on not only

the timber of immediate value but on the supplies for the future. The serious aspect of forest fires is that no matter how much money is available, the forest, unlike a building, cannot be replaced in a lifetime and then it is usually inferior to the original stand."

### HEAVY LOSS ENTAILED BY FIRE IN COBALT RESIDENCE

According to opinions credited to Wm. Stinson, fire chief at Cobalt, defective wiring is believed to have been the cause of the early morning blaze in the residence of Mrs. Thos. Drew, Cobalt on Friday morning of last week. Damage to the extent of several hundred dollars was caused by the fire. The blaze started in the large frame house at the corner of Prospect avenue and Ruby street, the building being owned and occupied by Mrs. Thos. Drew. An attic was seriously affected by the flames, the roof will require extensive repairs and much of the house suffered from water. Insurance of \$3,200, divided equally between building and contents, is carried.

Mrs. Drew was alone in the house at the time. She told Chief Stinson later that she heard the crackling of the flames overhead in the attic, but thought the sound was caused by hailstones pounding on the roof. She did not at first realize her danger, but was able to escape in time. Mrs. Drew had returned from Temagami about nine o'clock the previous night and when she found the electric lights not functioning, went to bed by candle-light. The lights were on again at the time of the fire.

A miner coming off night shift saw flames shooting out of the roof, the time then being about 4.30 a.m., and he pulled box 31, near the high school. Noticing the brigade going up Silver street, he thought they had misunderstood the call, and pulled the box again. Soon after, another citizen gave the same box another ring. It was necessary to lay two lines of hose to check the flames.

Punch, London, Eng.—A well-known sociologist says that the best way to get the most out of life is to fall in love with a beautiful woman or a great problem. Why not choose the former and get both?

### Prize Winners at Church of Nativity Baby Show

The following were the prize winners at the baby show at the recent bazaar given by the ladies of the Church of the Nativity. There was great interest in this feature of the bazaar and there were large numbers of beautiful and healthy babies, all of them prize-winners. This feature of the bazaar was in charge of Mrs. C. M. Roach, and was a very special attraction on the bazaar's fine programme.

One to nine months old—1st prize, Geo. Boyd; 2nd, Frances Smith; 3rd, Bernard Youlton.

Nine to eighteen months—1st prize, Donald Craig, 13 months old; 2nd, Betty Ross, 9 months old; 3rd, Betty Taylor, 16 months old.

Eighteen months to two years—1st prize, Marcel Grandbois, 23 months; 2nd, Ronald Pirie, 23 months; 3rd, Jean McPhail, 19 months.

### Three-Year-Old Chops Part of Baby's Fingers

On Wednesday of last week a three-year-old youngster chopped off part of a younger brother's finger, but it is hoped that the injured finger can be saved. The youngsters, sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cabot, of Cobalt, were playing at the rear of their home on Lang street, the three-year-old boy chopping at some blocks of wood with a hatchet. Evidently the other youngster, a child of eighteen months of age, had put one hand on a block to keep his balance while playing about, and the hatchet caught it a glancing blow across the tips of two fingers. Mrs. Cabot rushed the injured lad to the hospital, where Dr. G. E. Case rendered medical assistance, sewing up the injured finger. At the time, Mr. Cabot was in New Liskeard, where he drives a taxi, and he came home hurriedly and was relieved to find alarming rumours had made the accident out to be much worse than was the case. The Cabots had intended moving to New Liskeard that same day, but had postponed their departure for a day.

### Suggests Petition for the Belt Line of Roads

(From The Northern Tribune)  
The Northern Observer of Sioux Lookout reports that Mayor Curtis of that town interviewed Hon. Mr. Finlayson at Toronto recently on matters of unemployment and public works. He reported to the town council that "Single men will be taken care of by the construction of the Trans-Canada highway, or if sufficient funds are procured by the province from the Dominion government, Hon. Wm. Finlayson stated, according to Mayor Curtis, that he would place camps on the Sioux Lookout-Dinorwic highway."

We do not cavil at Sioux Lookout's proper ambition to have a highway connection with a small hamlet to the south; we merely fail to reconcile Hon. Mr. Finlayson's attitude in this instance (toward an area of diminutive population) with his statements and attitude toward the proposed Sudbury-Smooth Rock Falls highway. Sudbury has a population of near 20,000; Timmins is shown by the census to have 14,142, and perhaps 5,000 more in its environs; more than 20,000 people in addition would be directly inconvenienced by this highway striking Smooth Rock Falls. Yet the proposal to build this road is dubbed "fancy tourist stuff" by the minister! "These camps already built along the right-of-way, ready for immediate occupation by highway builders; and so keen is the desire to have direct road connection between the great gold and nickel camps that traffic would eagerly traverse the most primitive road between them. More than that, the development of very promising intervening mining camps would be greatly stimulated by the road building. On merit, there can be no comparison between the two projects. In the latter case, there are enough unemployed men registered at the two mining cities to staff the whole highway route. Is it proposed to move these men hundreds of miles to work on highway stretches in more favored sections, away from their own homes?"

Hon. Mr. Finlayson has invited comparisons, and the comparisons in this instance could be further elaborated to his disadvantage. While the employment of the actual highway builders—the most necessitous class of all—has been postponed until October 1, a fair number of men are already employed in other parts of preliminary trans-Canada highway work. This section of the North is still left in dubiety as to its position regarding the national highway, and where the rigors of fall weather will first be felt there is yet nothing in sight for our unemployed.

We think that if Timmins and Sudbury would jointly prepare a formal petition asking for immediate construction of the Sudbury-Smooth Rock Falls highway, and circulate it for signature throughout the district and for publication in the press, conviction might be pressed home upon the Minister of Lands and Forests that it is a public work which could be properly assessed against his huge blank cheque.

## MOSS GOLD MINES

Write for our special letter which discusses the outlook minewise and the possibilities of the shares marketwise.

## A. A. AMOS & PARTNERS

Specializing in Canadian Mine Shares  
TIMMINS, ONTARIO  
Branches:—  
COBALT  
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Direct private wire connections to  
Toronto Montreal, New York,  
Chicago and Winnipeg

### IT IS SURELY NEWS WHEN A FISH CHASES A SHEPDOG

There is an old saying that when a dog bites a man that isn't news but when a man bites a dog that is news. The newspapers who have howled so much about this saying got a shock some months ago when a woman bit a dog and the dog turned around and bit the woman. The woman was playing with the dog and jokingly sank her teeth into the dog's ear. The dog got mad at the liberty and took one or two hunks from the woman's arms and legs before he was driven off. The newspapers that depended on the man-bite-dog axiom were greatly puzzled as to whether the incident was news when the dog bit back. That wasn't mentioned in the old axiom for news. Now, there is another puzzle for the newspapers. It is about a fish that bit a dog. The tale is told—believe it or not—by The Huntingdon Gleaner, as follows:—

An English sheepdog swimming in the tumbling Rideau River, near Ottawa, looked like a tasty morsel to a 44-inch maskinonge, and eventually effected the capture of the carnivorous fish. Swimming in hot pursuit of the dog, which did not waste any time in striking for shore once the chase was on, the fish became stranded in shallow water. Alan Campbell, 10, who a few seconds before had been loudly shouting for help because he believed his dog was to be devoured, was assisted by another boy in carrying a large rock out to the shoal, with which the fish was soon killed. The maskinonge tipped the scales at twenty-three pounds."

### History of the Grape in Canada and Elsewhere

At the present time there is a concerted drive to popularize the grape, with the purpose of assisting the grape growers of Canada to market a remarkably fine crop and also to do the people of the country a favour by introducing them to a fruit that they will love. It will be of interest to read the following history of the grape as furnished The Advance by the Dominion Department of Agriculture:—

The grape is one of the oldest fruits known to man, and it is one of the most healthful, wholesome and nutritious. It delights whether used as dessert, or prepared as jam, jelly, conserve or beverage.

Records show that the grape was cultivated by the Ancients over five thousand years ago, and so important was it in national health and national economy that its introduction was ascribed to a god. With the Romans this god was Bacchus, with the Greeks, Dionysus; with the Egyptians it was Osiris; while the Hebrews ascribed its introduction to Noah.

When the Norsemen first visited the North American continent over 1,000 years ago, they found the grape growing wild in "Vineland" as they named what we know as New England, while in more recent times a wide variety of species have been introduced from Europe.

Grape production in Canada is rapidly growing in importance both in Ontario and British Columbia. The varieties produced include the blues, ambers and whites. The 1931 crop has matured with excellent quality, ensuring an ample supply at prices attractive to everyone.

There is a tang to grapes which gives zest to the appetite, and this is the time of the year when they are available in abundance. No fruit is more healthful than the grape, which is rich in both minerals and sugar. Grapes furnish such alkaline salts as potash, lime, magnesia, iron, etc., which have a tonic effect, particularly for anyone subject to acidosis; while the sugar they supply is a special kind so easily assimilated as to involve only a minimum of digestive effort.

Those who suffer from anaemia, rheumatism, or digestive disorders, will find the use of grapes highly beneficial in restoring the system to its normal functioning. The use of grapes as a principal article of diet is recommended by many eminent medical authorities, and what is known as the "grape cure" is frequently prescribed. In this cure monotony is avoided through the use of several varieties of grapes. In both quality and variety Canadian grown grapes are exceptional.

St. Catharines Standard:—To think that in Quebec there are young men and women in their thirties who have never known any other Government but a Liberal one.

### Britain Rich in Wealth of More Than Dollars

If there are any who may be alarmed because of the difficult situation faced by Britain at the present moment they should read the following editorial from the Toronto Mail and Empire:—

While Great Britain is passing through a crisis, it is reassuring to hear from a visitor from England to Canada a statement regarding British affairs. This visitor is Sir Enoch Hill, president of the National Association of Building Societies, with a total membership of more than 2,500,000 and savings aggregating two billion dollars. The ordinary citizens in Britain have to their credit in post office savings banks and building societies in all about ten billion dollars, he says. A basically sound condition, surely.

While Premier Ramsay MacDonald, and his National Government, are preparing their solution to the existing economic problem for parliament, the following facts merit careful consideration:

The total national wealth of Britain is estimated at \$110,000,000,000, which is more than five times the estimated wealth of Canada and equivalent to \$2,500 per head of population.

There is \$13,930,000,000 in cash in British banks and with deposit societies.

British investments abroad total \$22,000,000,000; this as against United States foreign investments of \$15,000,000,000.

Britain owes the world on short term debt \$4,000,000,000 less than in 1928.

One-third of the world's shipping sails under the Union Jack.

Last year British invisible exports of services and of capital represented an income of more than \$2,000,000,000.

The British mercantile marine represents 20,000,000 tons, an increase of 1,302,000 tons over 1914, and 10,000,000 tons in excess of the shipping of the United States.

Britain's annual income from shipping services is over \$500,000,000.

Last year Britain sold more than \$500,000,000 worth of ships and machinery to the world.

The Cunard Company is building the greatest liner in the world, 73,000 tons, at a cost of \$25,000,000.

The greatest asset, however, is the British character, which has ever surmounted obstacles, defeated difficulties and triumphed over situations that would have quenched a spirit less ardent. Chastened by the experience of war and succeeding years, the British people will make the necessary sacrifice to pay their obligations and maintain their integrity.

In this self-denial, the King, as in war years, and the Prince of Wales have offered to participate. The voluntary contribution of the throne will undoubtedly hearten the nation.

Sudbury Star:—Dempsey opened an exhibition tour by knocking out a San Francisco tipover in two rounds. The tipover's name is probably unimportant since it will be something else at the next stop.

Edmonton Journal:—"Senators not to operate under former management" is the heading over a despatch from Ottawa. The item is a sporting one, however, and hasn't anything to do with Beauharnois.

### Timmins Branch 88 Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.

### A General Meeting

of the above branch of the Legion will be held in the

Oddfellows Hall, Timmins

Monday, Sept. 21st

at 8.30 p.m. sharp

BUSINESS:—  
Reports of Delegates at Conventions.

Initiation of New Members.  
Dues and Arrears May be Paid.

NOTE—All New Members must be initiated to get their cards and badges.

The Usual Happy Hour after the Meeting.  
AUSTIN NEAME, President  
A. E. MORTIMER, Sec'y.-Treas.

# DOMINION STORES

LIMITED  
"where Quality Counts"  
CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL GROCERS  
WHERE FINER FOODS COST LESS

<p><b>REGULAR VALUES</b> that emphasize Dominion Stores' lower prices.</p> <p>LUX Toilet Soap... 3 Cakes 21c McLAREN'S Olives... 20-oz. Crackle Jar 23c AUNT JEMIMA Pancake Flour... Pkg. 18c OUR OWN Richmello Tea... 68c DOMINO Peas... No. 2 Tin 2 for 27c CANADA OR DURHAM Corn Starch... Pkg. 10c SHIRIFF'S PURE Extracts... 25c Size 23c BAYSIDE Corn... No. 2 Tin 11c</p>	<p><b>FOR THE KIDDIES</b> A high-grade scribbler Free with every purchase of 2 tins of</p> <p><b>NESTLE'S</b> Evaporated</p> <p><b>MILK</b> 10c at the special price of EACH</p> <p><b>Pineapple</b> 2 TINS 25c SINGAPORE SLICED</p> <p><b>CHIPSO</b> 2 LGE PKGS. 35c SAVES LABOR FOR QUICK SUDS</p> <p><b>Fry's Cocoa</b> 19c MAKES GOOD COOKING—BETTER</p> <p><b>Domestic Shortening</b> 35c 3-LB. PAIL 20-LB. TUBS \$2.09</p> <p><b>Salada Tea</b> 27c 1/2-LB. PKG. BROWN LABEL</p>
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## Meats

PORK ROASTS per lb. ....	14c
CHUCK ROAST BEEF, per lb. ....	6c
SHOULDER ROAST BEEF, per lb. ....	9c
BLADE ROAST BEEF, per lb. ....	12c
RIB STEW BEEF, per lb. ....	5c

## SPECIAL

SHORTENING 3 lb. pails .....	35c
SHORTENING 20 lb. pails .....	\$2.09

## Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

BLUE GRAPES CHOICE ONTARIO 6 QT. BASKET .....	39c
ONIONS ONTARIO COOKING 10 POUNDS FOR .....	23c
ORANGES LARGE SIZE SWEET AND JUICY PER DOZEN .....	39c
POTATOES DRY AND MEALY 15 POUND PECK .....	19c