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## Some Ask Reduction in Stumpage Rates

Necessity of Raising Revenue, However, Mentioned Against the Proposal. Views of Operators and Others.

Everybody recognizes that there is much wrong with the lumber and pulpwood business, but there is not so general an agreement as to the right remedies that should be applied. Of course, the majority of the operators are inclined to look for relief to the government in the way of reduced stumpage fees and so on, but as at least one operator suggests this would be only a surface remedy, and more than reduced fees will be necessary to restore the lumber and pulpwood business. "Remedy to Revive Lumber business is to Keep Down Production Until General Trade Becomes More Active" is a heading in the current issue of The Canada Lumberman. Some of the lumber companies, like Feldman Bros. of Timmins, are making business in general and the lumber business in particular more active by judicious advertising. That method helps a lot. Hill, Clark, Francis of Timmins and New Liskeard, have also followed this plan for years.

Recently The Canada Lumberman obtained opinions on the matter from a number of leading lumber manufacturers. Among the questions asked in the questionnaire sent out by The Lumberman was this one: "Should the government reduce the stumpage dues; would a material decrease be justified at present and a reduction tend to give more employment to those who need work. It was also asked if lower stumpage rates would result in any present benefit to the lumber industry. The query was also put forth: What can create a greater demand for and consumption of lumber."

Other pertinent questions were as follows: What do you consider the chief contributing factor to the present stagnant situation; what in your opinion would be the most effective expedient to revive the lumber trade, and how does the stock in your yards now compare with that of a year ago? General observations were invited regarding "price, prospects and production."

Among the answers received from representative lumber manufacturers was the following from Hill-Clark-Francis. The Canada Lumberman summarized this reply as follows:—

"Hill, Clark, Francis, Ltd., of New Liskeard, say that it is difficult to answer the question whether the government should reduce stumpage dues as it is necessary to raise revenue to pay for forestry patrol and other expenses. A decreased levy might increase lumber production but this is not what is needed at the present time as there is enough lumber in the country now. One move that might be made to create a greater demand for lumber would probably be advertising to instill in the minds of more people a desire to own their own homes. Overproduction and general depression are the chief causes at the present time for the slackness in the lumber trade. Hill, Clark, Francis assert that the stock in their yard is 25% less than it was a year ago, and that the most practical remedy to revive the forest products business would be to keep down production until general trade becomes more active. Concluding, the firm say: "We do not look for much change in price and no immediate signs of an improvement, so far as lumber sales are concerned. Production will probably be smaller this winter than it has been for some years but even this is hard to predict."

The Fesserton Timber Co. are quoted as stating that a substantial reduction in dues should be made in order to enable Northern Ontario producers to meet competition from outside. At present it is impossible for them to do so. A decrease in dues, the firm argues, would help in holding the Ontario market. World conditions, effects of the war and over-production, the firm suggests as contributing factors to the present situation in the forest products arena. With respect to the most effective way of reviving the lumber business the Fesserton Co. add: "Cheaper lumber produced by reducing dues, charges, manufacturing costs, railroad

## Britain's First Sea Lord



CANCELS VISIT

Sir Austen Chamberlain, famous British Conservative, who is First Lord of the Admiralty in the new National Emergency Cabinet, has cancelled his visit to this country owing to pressure of Cabinet business.

freight rates, etc., more home building; reduced interest on mortgages on homes; lower interest to manufacturers; less sawmills; cut of output controlled; making lumber manufacturing more permanent so that overhead charges can be distributed over a longer period, etc. All this would create confidence and as soon as times change and confidence returns, business will get better."

The Canadian Lumberman also prints the following paragraph:—"A leading northern firm say that by no means should the government reduce stumpage on limits already sold. The breaking of the wheat pool, the combines in abattoirs and steel and the lack of cohesion in the lumber arena are contributing factors to the present situation in forest products. While the price of wheat and grain is 50% of its former value, lumber cannot be 100%."

Continuing Canadian Lumberman says:—"S. McChesney & Son, of Timmins, believe that the Ontario government should reduce stumpage dues in northern Ontario, where unreasonable prices are being paid for spruce, pulp and log lumber. The rate of dues charged in their section of the country is double that in some other portions of the Dominion. "In view of the present unsatisfactory condition of the lumber market, we believe operators and manufacturers are certainly justified in expecting a material decrease in Crown dues. But, on the other hand, unless there is a new and greater demand created for lumber, or a market to take care of the surplus stock now on hand, and that to be taken out this winter, we cannot see how the situation would be improved," the firm declare. A reduction in dues would certainly relieve the unemployment situation—but we imagine a greater relief to the situation would be increased demands for the lumber, the reason for this being that, if the government decreased the dues, there is no doubt but that the majority of the manufacturers would carry on operations on a larger scale. If there is no augmented demand for the extra amount of lumber manufactured, the market will be placed in a still more difficult position than at present. The baffling question of the whole situation is "how to create a greater demand for lumber and encourage the use of it."

Anyone who can answer that successfully and completely will have made a distinct contribution to the welfare of the industry. "We have about double the stock in our yards at the present time to what was there a year ago. The present financial situation is, in a measure, to blame for the existing situation in lumber and one drawback has been that construction as now carried on in the building industry, is making an ever increasing use of fireproof materials of every description," declare S. McChesney & Son.

The Canadian Lumberman concludes its review of the various answers received with the following:—

"Another leading firm say that there should be a reduction of 40 to 50 per cent. on all charges made against standing timber by the Ontario government. The Ontario lumberman is being driven out of his own market in the province by competition from other provinces where the government charges are substantially less. A reduction in dues would tend to give employment to those who need work, if the lumberman could hold his own market in Ontario and a reasonable share of export came to the province. This would make employment for thousands of additional men in the lumber business. As to what can be done to create a better demand for and consumption of lumber they observe that concerted effort on the part of producers with the assistance of wholesalers and retailers would do much to keep wood in its proper place, before the buying public. One chief contributing factor to the present situation in forest products is the loss of the British market for which a definite and concerted effort should be made by Canadian lumbermen as a united body. The general depression has also influenced the lumbering business adversely."

Toronto Mail and Empire:—"Why should not the river be known henceforth as the Kaye Don, when we have already a Wood Street?"

## Figures on Area of Forests in Canada

Estimated in Government Report to be 1,151,454 Square Miles. Most of This Area Essentially Forest Land.

The total forest area of Canada, including the 82,260 square miles of forest on agricultural land, is estimated to be 1,151,454 square miles, and of this about 1,100,000 square miles are essentially forest land which can be utilized to the best advantage under forest. Under present conditions, it is estimated that the forests on 285,574 square miles are inaccessible or unprofitable to operate. With the extension of railways, improvements of waterways, development of new and more efficient methods and equipment for logging, and the ever-increasing demand for wood, the exploitable limits are constantly being extended, and it would be unwise according to a report recently issued by the Dominion Government, to set any definite limitation on the area which will eventually be usable.

On 311,234 square miles the timber is so placed as to be commercially workable and is of sufficient size; and on 554,646 square miles there is accessible growth which, if protected from fire, will produce merchantable timber. The virgin forest on these lands, as well as on part of the land now carrying merchantable timber, has either been destroyed by fire or cut for use, chiefly the former. There are, therefore, 865,880 square miles of productive forest, of which less than 200,000 square miles are mature, and the remainder is in a growing condition. About 78,257 square miles of forest land in Canada has been set aside in reserves or parks or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production.

Estimated Stand For a considerable portion of the present forest area there is little reliable information as many regions have not yet been thoroughly explored. The estimated stand of timber of merchantable size (disregarding present accessibility) is approximately 424,637,000,000 feet board measure for saw timber and 1,121,993,000 cords of pulpwood, cordwood and other merchantable products. Of the total for saw timber 75 per cent. is in British Columbia, 18 per cent. in the eastern provinces and about 6 per cent. in the Prairie Provinces. About 90 per cent. of this is composed of coniferous softwoods, the remaining 10 per cent. of hardwoods being found chiefly in the eastern provinces. The total for merchantable material of all kinds has been estimated at 224,304 million cubic feet.

The total value of the various products of sawmill operations for Canada in 1929, according to the report quoted above, was \$146,989,564 compared with \$139,424,754 in 1928. In the five years ended in 1929 there was an increase of over 20 per cent. in the production of sawn lumber in the Dominion. In 1924 the lumber sawn was 3,878,942 thousand feet board measure, while in 1929 it was 4,741,941 thousand board feet. The production of sawn lumber in Canada reached its maximum in 1911 with a reported cut of 4,918,202 thousand feet. A second record was reached in 1920 with a cut of 4,298,804 thousand feet. This was followed by a decrease in 1921 to 2,869,307 thousand feet, but since that date there has been a steady rise in the cut. The figure for 1929 is the largest of any year since 1911. It represents an increase of 9.3 per cent. in quantity and 9.4 per cent. in value over 1928.

## WRESTLER NOT AMONG THE MEN IN RIOT AT KIRKLAND

In its last issue the Northern News of Kirkland Lake makes the following apology and explanation in regard to mentioning a noted Finnish wrestler as being one of those in the riot at Kirkland Lake:—"A person's good name is a precious thing and for the slur on that of Herman Nykanen in our last issue in connection with the Communist outbreak, the Northern News regrets very much and is pleased to make a correction. It was purely a case of mistaken identity, his person being confused with that of Arni Waarala, one of those arrested. From sources which were considered reliable the Northern News was informed the man was the one who took part in the boxing and wrestling show the previous Saturday evening. As a further check-up, Waarala in a police cell nodded affirmatively to the reporter's query that he had performed at the Arena and in broken English told him he was a wrestler. The mistake was discovered soon after the issue was off the press. Mr. Nykanen is a member of the Loyal Finnish Association, which is decidedly opposed to the Communist movement. He is an ex-service member of the Finnish "White" army, in which he served as a lieutenant. These facts alone point out the unlikelihood of the misunderstanding ever coming true."

Toronto Mail and Empire:—"The warden of the Utah State prison who single-handedly quelled a mutiny, recalls the old story of the riot in the Texas town. A hurly-burly call to the nearest headquarters of the Texas Rangers was sent in, and a few hours later a lone Texas Ranger arrived. "What!" exclaimed the mayor, "Only one Ranger?" "Well," retorted the Ranger, "there's only one riot, ain't there?"

## GOOD RESULTS SHOWN ON PROPERTIES IN RED LAKE

Extensive development and exploration work has been under way for some time on the Nortricia property in the Red Lake district. In addition to development work considerable ore has been prepared for shipment. It is understood that the management has accumulated some 7,000 tons of ore of an average grade of \$24.40 per ton in gold and arrangements are now being made to ship this to a neighboring mill for treatment. It is estimated that it will take about four months to handle the tonnage and that it will return approximately \$100,000 to the company. It is said to be the intention of the officials to continue taking out ore and that by the time the present tonnage has been milled another shipment will be ready.

Nortricia has been meeting with good success in its mining operations. Values on surface and the mineralization opened up underground is said to be of high grade. The rich discovery made a short time ago on the MacKenzie Island by Jack Munroe is said to have been traced both by land and air by A. L. Reading, M.E., who states that he followed the line of strike across the Nortricia property and also across the southern section of the East Bay Mines' claims. Plans are said to be in preparation for extensive work in this area and that by next spring a number of properties will be under intensive exploration and development.

Sault Star—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson is a good politician, which may mean that he is both virtuous and a vote getter, or else a simple gentleman who is a good mixer, according as the jury is made up of loving friends or peevish foes. Anybody can be a good mixer as long as there is something to mix. Mr. Ferguson's peculiar merit is that he can always be depended upon to provide the ingredients.

Sudbury Star:—Senator Robertson, federal Minister of Labor, estimates that Canada will have to spend \$100,000,000 to handle the unemployed situation. Well, this great Dominion made no bones about raising hundreds of millions when it was necessary to wage its part in the Great War, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be able to effectively meet the present emergency without going bankrupt.

for RHEUMATISM  
 Pour Minard's into a warm dish. Rub liniment gently in; then apply it according to directions . . . and soon you'll get relief!

**MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT**

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**The FLAVOUR LINGERS**

The rich, full-bodied taste of Gold Medal makes it Canada's most delicious coffee.

YELLOW LABEL - 50c per lb.  
 RED LABEL - 60c per lb.

TIMMINS BRANCH, CANADIAN LEGION

# Annual Field Day

## ATHLETIC GROUNDS

TIMMINS

# Sat. Sept. 26

Commencing at 10 a.m.

### Senior Programme

- 1.—100 Yards Dash, First and Second Prizes
- 2.—Running High Jump, First and Second Prizes
- 3.—200 Yards Dash, First and Second Prizes
- 4.—Running Broad Jump, First and Second Prizes
- 5.—440 Yards Dash, First and Second Prizes
- 6.—Pole Vault, First and Second Prizes
- 7.—Half Mile Race, First and Second Prizes
- 8.—100 Yards Dash—Returned Men Only, First and Second Prizes
- 9.—Relay Race—Four Men Teams, First and Second Prizes
- 10.—Tug-of-War, No Cleats and No Spikes—Ennis Challenge Trophy, and Prizes to Winning Team. (8 men team)

### Juvenile Programme

#### BOYS' EVENTS

- 1.—50 yards Dash, Boys under 13 years of age.
- 2.—50 Yards Dash, Boys under 14 years of age.
- 3.—75 Yards Dash, Boys under 15 years of age.
- 4.—100 Yards Dash, Boys under 16 years of age.
- 5.—Running Broad Jump, Boys under 13 years of age.
- 6.—Running Broad Jump, Boys under 14 years of age.
- 7.—Running Broad Jump, Boys under 15 years of age.
- 8.—Running Broad Jump, Boys under 16 years of age.
- 9.—Running High Jump, Boys under 16 years of age.
- 10.—Boys' Relay Race—each boy to run 110 yards (four boys to a team), ages under 13, under 14, under 15, under 16.

#### GIRLS' EVENTS

- 11.—50 Yards Dash, Girls under 13 years of age.
- 12.—50 Yards Dash, Girls under 14 years of age.
- 13.—50 Yards Dash, Girls under 15 years of age.
- 14.—75 Yards Dash, Girls under 16 years of age.
- 15.—Girls' Relay Race, 220 yards (four girls to a team), girls under 13 to run 40 yards; girls under 14 to run 50 yards; girls under 15 to run 60 yards; girls under 16 to run 70 yards.

POINTS FOR JUNIOR EVENTS AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:  
 1st—3 Points      2nd—2 Points      3rd—1 Point

#### OFFICIALS

General Manager—Jas. Cowan      Official Timer—J. Brady  
 Junior Starter—F. Gauthier      Senior Starter—A. C. Brown  
 Assistant Starter—Geo. Nippers.  
 Finishing Judges—W. A. Devine and Rev. Father Caulfield  
 Official Scorers—Lt. Col. S. B. Scobell, Dr. Lee Honey and P. Moiseley  
 Clerks of Course—Messrs Keates, Curtis, McMillan and Bellamy.

Proceeds for Relief Fund of Branch

### Admission

Adults—10c      Children—5c

SCHOOLS AND OTHERS HOLDING CUPS AND SHIELDS FROM LAST YEAR'S VICTORIA DAY SPORTS ARE REQUESTED TO RETURN SAME AT ONCE TO JAS. COWAN, 7 TAMARACK ST., TIMMINS

God Save the King

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If you live at a Distance from our Branch .....



Distance need be no hindrance to carrying your account with us. Deposits as well as withdrawals of money may be made by mail. Drafts or notes may be forwarded to us for collection and all details of your account can be taken care of promptly and carefully to meet your requirements. This service is gladly extended whether your account is large or small.

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**THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**  
 ESTABLISHED 1832  
 Capital \$12,000,000; Reserve Fund \$24,000,000; Total Resources \$265,000,000  
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