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44 BRUCE AVENUE SOUTH PORCUPINE

Want Bear Hunts in North in the Spring

Ontario Tourist Trade Association Endorses Stand in Regard to Injury Done by Bears. Annual Meeting Deals with Many Questions.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Tourist Trade Association was held at North Bay last week, and the association went on record as endorsing the stand of M. U. Bates, of Metagama, F. M. Wallingford, Timmins, and others in urging the destruction of bears in the North as a protection to game here. The association went on record also as favouring the doing away with the use of dogs in deer hunting.

The Ontario Tourist Trade Association is comprised of representatives of camp owners, tourist outfitters, transportation companies, and others interested.

At the annual meeting which was held in the Empire hotel, North Bay, the election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. Pres., Hon. Wm. Finlayson; Pres., L. H. Hughes; Vice-pres., M. U. Bates; Sec., H. Desjardins; Treas., J. E. Kervin; Executive, A. S. Stevens, Temagami; W. H. Sing, Meaford; E. C. Calvert, Rainy River; A. D. Seymour, C.P.R.; C. K. Howard, C.N.R.; H. Elder, French River; J. A. Sheedy, Toronto; H. G. Hutchison, Penage, and J. D. Kenneally, Hudson.

A vote of thanks was passed to the president and the secretary for 1931 for the excellent services rendered by the association and to the country.

M. U. Bates, Metagama, brought up the matter of having bear hunts in the spring, and after the discussion it was the unanimous opinion of the association that such bear hunts would be of great value in attracting tourists from the United States at a time when tourist business is at its slackest. Thus the association endorses the attitude of men like M. U. Bates, of Temagami, F. M. Wallingford, of Timmins, and others, in believing that bears are of injury to the country through their destruction of game and in other ways.

In discussing the question, according to the despatches from North Bay, Mr. Bates claimed that bears were at least partially responsible for depletion of the moose in this district and said he was prepared to produce affidavits that bears do kill moose, particularly calf moose, in spite of Jack Miner to the contrary. He expressed the opinion that the government should authorize these bear hunts, charging say \$10 for non-resident licenses, and he felt sure that these hunts would be the means of attracting a great many U.S. hunters. It might mean that fewer hunters would come in the Fall for deer or moose, but if that did happen the deer and moose would be conserved to that extent. Bears, he said, were of little use and of no value commercially. The permission to hold these hunts in the Spring might be the means of obviating the necessity of paying bounties on these marauders in the future, as it is done now in Quebec. He even went so far as to suggest that a prohibition license fee be placed on moose hunters. Mr. Bates suggested that Spring bear hunts be staged between May 24 and June 30. Bears are looked upon by bush rangers as useless and are killed on sight. At present bear skins are worth only about two dollars. The matter has been brought before the Game and Fisheries department but had met with objections from Hon. Chas. McCrea and his deputy minister on the ground that men with firearms should not be permitted in the woods at that season of the year. Mr. Bates stated that during that part of the year the woods contained many trappers, who are armed. Many of these men are foreigners and are stripping the country of game. He suggested that the government should be educated on conditions as now exist in the Northern woods. Ontario should be educated through the press, and this education should include Northern members of the legislature and the Ontario Hunting and Fishing Association.

There has been a very considerable increase in the bear population of the Northern woods, Mr. Stevens, Temagami, stated, and bounties were subject to possible abuse. The government should not let the matter go to the bounty stage, but rather permit the killing of bears in an organized manner.

C. K. Howard, General Passenger Agent, C.N.R., suggested that a brief be prepared showing the different conditions prevailing in Northern and Southern Ontario and giving reasons why a bear hunt should be permitted. Copies of this brief should be sent to members of the legislature to the press and to game preservation organizations throughout the province. This suggestion was favorably endorsed by resolution.

Mr. Bates drew attention to the fact that small game licenses, costing \$21.00 were not sold by him and he believed the fee to be too high.

Mr. Kervin, Callander, stated this his camp did sell quite a number of these licenses, and he suggested that the small game licenses should be co-ordinated with deer licenses and the combined licenses sold at \$25.00. On motion of Messrs Kervin and Elder this suggestion was incorporated in a resolution.

In its very full and readable report of the proceedings of the association, The North Bay Nugget says that L. H. Hughes, president of the association occupied the chair and after welcoming the members of the association opened the discussion. A synopsis of various matters for discussion had been prepared and this was followed. The

first item was concerned with the manner of taking spawn from lake trout near Meaford, but there was little information available and the matter was left over.

Cat Lake, a small lake south of the French River, is being used for the propagation of bass, but the government has so far not sent on 200 parent fish that were promised. Mr. Elder asked that the association ask that these be placed in the lake. This led to the matter of bass propagation and it was resolved that the association ask the government to investigate the manner in which some private individuals were making a success of this near Cleveland.

It was noted that an employee of the fisheries department had been instructed to remove fish from Cat Lake. A large number of turtle were caught in the nets, along with pike, etc., and in the absence of instructions, and in spite of the fact that these crustaceans are destructive, they were put back into the lake.

Several matters concerning Lake Penage were left over for the incoming executive to deal with. One of the complaints was that Finlanders were destroying game and suggested a game preserve in that district.

A recommendation was made by the association, on the suggestion of Leo Kervin, that the section south of the C.P.R. main line and north of Lake Nipissing and the French River, to the C.P.R. Toronto-Sudbury line be set aside for a longer period for deer hunting in the fall, making the season from October 20 to Nov. 25.

A suggestion that guide licenses be set at \$2.00 each, as at present was adopted.

The question as to whether dogs should be used in hunting deer was discussed at some length, and finally a resolution, sponsored by Messrs Stevens and Bates was adopted asking the government to prohibit the use of dogs anywhere in Ontario.

The question of trying to stop the construction of new roads into tourist districts was dropped. The association also laid aside a suggestion that a fee of one dollar should be charged every adult resident fisherman. But the association did recommend that a license fee of one dollar be collected from anyone using firearms.

Mr. Stevens suggested that the government should greatly enlarge the present Nipissing game preserve with the view of conserving this great national resource.

Following the general meeting a banquet in the Empire hotel was staged at which a score of interested persons were present. There were short addresses by W. N. Duff, on behalf of the North Bay Board of Trade; H. B. Nichols, Motor League president; A. D. Seymour, C. K. Howard, A. Stevens and M. U. Bates. President Hughes occupied the chair.

Island Lake Scene of a New Gold Rush

Copper and Nickel Deposits Also Said to Have Been Discovered. Many Prospectors Going into the Region at Present.

According to despatches from Sioux Lookout last week reports reached there on Thursday last that a gold rush was under way throughout the district surrounding Island Lake, about 300 miles to the northwest of Sioux Lookout.

Several syndicates backed by Winnipeg and Toronto capitalists have sent prospecting parties in to the field around the lake and at Confederation Island, largest of the islands in the lake. Men were travelling into the area by dog-sled and afoot.

Major Cross, head of a geological party said to be prospecting for foreign interests, who returned to Sioux Lookout last Tuesday aboard a giant monoplane, told The Canadian Press his men had discovered gold, copper and nickel deposits in the area.

Ontario and Manitoba miners expressed confidence that the discoveries of ore indicated more than sporadic outcroppings and said they thought samples they had brought out did not represent the best ore to be found around the lake and on the islands.

The return of Major Cross and Pilot Harvey St. Martin, Montreal aviator, after an absence of five days, dissipated anxiety regarding the safety of the party which arose when weather conditions became well nigh impossible for flying. St. Martin said his delayed take-off on the return trip was occasioned by a two-day blizzard which was accompanied by a temperature of 46 below zero.

St. Martin and Major Cross came out to get additional supplies, claim licenses and medicines for members of their party of five geologists, one of whom, they said, had been hurt. They did not explain how the man was injured. They refused to reveal the exact whereabouts of their party which was believed to be about 300 miles northwest of Sioux Lookout, although the monoplane, at the time of her take-off on the inward trip carried gas for 1,200-mile jump.

The appeal of Tim Buck, Amos Tobias Hill, John Boychuk, Thomas Ewen, Malcolm Bruce, Sam Cohen or Carr, Matthew Popovich and Thos. Carle from the sentences imposed on them a couple of months ago when convicted of being members of an unlawful association, namely, the communist party of Canada, and of taking part in seditious conspiracy, are being heard by the court of appeal at Toronto this week. The cases were called for Monday of this week, but were adjourned to Wednesday.

Miss Ann Adam's Recipe for Bran Muffins

3/4 cup bran 1/4 cup sugar
 1 1/4 cups flour 3/4 cup milk
 1/2 teaspoon salt 1 egg
 3 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder 1/4 cup melted shortening

Mix the bran with the sifted fine dry ingredients. Make a well in the centre and pour in the milk and well-beaten egg. With the fewest possible number of strokes, blend these ingredients and stir in the shortening. Half fill greased muffin pans and bake in a hot oven, 400° F., 15 to 20 minutes. A few chopped dates, lightly coated with some of the measured flour, may be added.



Miss Ann Adam bakes her famous Muffins with Magic Baking Powder



"When selecting ingredients for my recipes," says Miss Ann Adam, cookery authority of the Canadian Home Journal, "I consider three points — economy, health value, and successful performance. Magic Baking Powder meets them all. I use and approve Magic, because I know it is pure, and free from harmful ingredients, and because experience has taught me that I can count upon successful results with Magic every time."

Magic Baking Powder is used exclusively by the majority of cookery experts, dietitians, and housewives throughout Canada. In fact, Magic outsells all other baking powders combined!

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Ad No. 7386-A

Mr. Johnson Not Ready to Believe Odd Things

There have been a great many recent references in all the newspapers to odd incidents in connection with the unusual weather in Canada this winter. The Advance has recorded several unusual matters—such as golfing in late December, picking pansies in the garden in January, and so on. These things are unusual enough to be chronicled and as they have occurred before the eyes and senses of all there is no question of their truth, though they may appear ever so odd and unusual. Motoring from Timmins to Cochrane in January is by no means a common idea for the average year, yet a dyeing and cleaning service in Timmins has been maintaining a regular weekly truck service for collection and delivery of goods by motor car travel between Timmins and Cochrane all through December and January.

The famous old Dr. Samuel Johnson did not always believe everything he was told nor did he hesitate to express his opinions on anything called to his attention. Apparently there is another Samuel Johnson to-day, living in Toronto, who has a similar attitude of mind. This Toronto Samuel Johnson is inclined to scoff at stories told about incidents and affairs in connection with the mild weather. In a letter noted in The Mail and Empire last week this Samuel Johnson expresses himself as follows:—

To the Editor of The Mail and Empire Sir:—The extraordinary and beneficent freak of nature which has given us such delightfully mild and salubrious weather in the usually frigid month of January should be conceded sufficiently wonderful without being subjected to the foolish exaggerations of newspaper writers and normal citizens.

We read of such absurdities as lilac leaves six inches long; of lilacs in bloom. A resident of Northern Ontario writes of Mayflowers (presumably Epigea repens) and violets (perhaps viola cucullata) in full bloom on the hill side while at the same time the natives are curling on natural ice, albat in their shirt sleeves. These and similar extravagant statements may be credited by the thoughtless, but everyone above the mental age of ten years will, upon reflection, know them for what they are. It would be extremely impolite on my part to call the authors of them liars, but I might be permitted to suggest that they have, in their enthusiasm drifted away from the exact truth.

I am offering a reward of one thousand dollars for every lilac, mayflower and violet which can be proved to have bloomed in the open in the province of Ontario in the month of January, 1932. A handsome reward, you will admit. But try to collect it!

Samuel Johnson Toronto, Jan. 18th, 1932.

It is to be hoped that this Samuel Johnson does not attempt to read another certain or uncertain Toronto newspaper. There he would find such tall tales as would make even Mr. Ripley gasp. But there is no Samuel Johnson with any right to argue that everything he has not personally encountered is "foolish exaggeration." There is no question of the remarkable mildness of the weather this winter and accordingly no reason why some things should not occur that are usually associated with summer. For instance pansies have bloomed here in outside gardens, golf has been played in the depth of winter time but under summery conditions. It is not well to believe, too readily, yet it does not look like good business to risk a thousand dollars on the weather or the crops these days, unless a man doesn't happen to have the thousand.

The Powassan News:—The mild spell of last week when the temperature was almost like summer, caused the snap to rise in the trees, and instances are reported of budding shrubs and flowers. With the severe weather which may yet be expected this condition is likely to have an injurious effect, especially on fruit trees.

Everywhere!

BRIER

CANADA'S LEADING SMOKE LEADS IN QUALITY—LEADS IN VALUE

The Tobacco with a heart

May Transfer Mill to Matachewan Area

Mining Corporation Likely to Move Mill from Cobalt Property to the Ashley Claims in the Matachewan District.

A despatch last week from Elk Lake says that E. H. Rose, director of Mining Corporation of Canada, is on his way to Toronto from London, Eng. Upon his arrival it is expected that some decision will be arrived at regarding the construction of a mill at the company's subsidiary, the Ashley Gold Mines in the Matachewan district.

In the past weeks, Mining Corporation engineers have been working on the design of a mill and estimating its probable cost. At the present time, it is planned, if favourable consideration is given to the construction of a mill, to remove the present cyanide mill from the company's property in Cobalt. This building is of a steel construction which lends itself to dismantling and transportation. For equipment in the mill a great deal of the machinery used in Cobalt could be employed. The motors alone would have to be purchased, since the power available for Ashley will be 25 cycle and that of Cobalt is 60 cycle. At the present time, one of the compressors at the Frontier Mine is being removed to the Ashley property and a similar compressor is available from the Quemont property in the Rouyn district.

The power line to the Ashley property is now under construction by the Canada Northern Power Corp. and it is expected that power will be available by the end of this month.

Underground work at the Ashley is proceeding on two new levels, 275-ft. and 500-ft., where developments are reported to indicate values somewhat better than encountered on the levels above.

Lindsay Post:—Plowing is still going on in Ingersoll area, and not under any harrowing conditions either.

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1931 — Another London Life Year

INSURANCE IN FORCE A Record of Growth

1916 \$41,715,000
 1921 \$111,113,000
 1926 \$251,256,000
 1931 \$461,207,000

AN exceptionally fine record of growth was reported at the 57th annual meeting of The London Life Insurance Company held on January 18, 1932.

New Insurance Issued - - - \$95,101,910
 Total Assets - - - - - 72,221,417
 (a gain of \$6,874,926)

The London Life's investments contain no speculative securities, and are distributed as follows:—

- 66%—First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate
- 20%—High Grade Bonds and Debentures
- 11 1/2%—Policy Loans and Liens
- 2 1/2%—Stocks, Real Estate, etc.

The mortgage investments have been so carefully selected that the gross amount of interest overdue is only 1/7 of 1% of the principal outstanding.

A valuation of the Company's securities was made at the exceptionally low values prevailing at the end of the year, 1931, and sufficient investment reserves are provided in the statement to take care of all excess book values over market values.

The rate of interest earned was 6.45%.

Policy Reserves—i. e., the funds required to meet all insurance obligations—are greater by \$4,986,000 than required under the Dominion Insurance Act. The London Life reserve standard is higher than that employed by any similar Company in North America—the task of raising it to a 3% basis having been completed this year.

Free Surplus—In addition to maintaining all special funds and making full provision for the profits due and accruing to policyholders, the Free Surplus has been increased to \$2,811,721.

Dividends—The modified 1932 scale provides an increased dividend to the majority of participating policyholders and in no regular case will any policyholder receive less than in 1931.

A copy of our annual statement will be mailed on request.

Established 1874

London Life Insurance Company

"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"

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