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RELIEVE THE CONDITION
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SENCE OF WORMS AND HELP
TO RESTORE THE CHILD TO
NORMAL HEALTH.

M7

Blairmore Enterprise:—We are told that the new 1932 school board has already promised to place a full supply of matches and cigarettes at the Baird corner, leading from the central school, for the benefit of high school pupils.

Chatham News:—M. F. Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader, advocated a shorter day to cure depression. The St. Catharines Standard, no doubt looking forward to the sessions of the various parliaments, adds that a cure or the political depression would be shorter speeches and fewer of them.

BOVRIL

when you feel tired
PREVENTS
THAT SINKING FEELING

Ontario Gold Output Dropped in January

Total Output was \$3,682,708.00, a Decline of \$223,759. Porcupine Production Down in Comparison to December.

The official monthly bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Mines shows that in January the output of gold in the Porcupine was down while that of Kirkland Lake showed an increase over the preceding month.

For the month of January gold mines of Ontario produced bullion to the value of \$3,682,708, which is a decline of \$223,759 from the high record of \$3,906,467 reported for December, but \$393,676 greater than the output of \$3,289,032 reported for January, 1931. Ore milled in January, however, rose 8,325 tons to 149,257 tons, against 441,032 tons in the month immediately preceding, indicating the treatment of a lower grade of material.

The decline in production was entirely due to reduced output in the Porcupine camp, where the mines showed bullion output valued at \$1,571,771, or \$280,650 under the record of \$1,852,421 in December. The Kirkland Lake camp produced \$1,991,936 in gold, or a gain of \$56,716 over the figures reported for December. The improvement in the latter camp, however, was not sufficient to offset the big drop from the Porcupine producers.

A sharp falling off in recovery per ton also featured production in the Porcupine area, where 274,095 tons of ore were treated, as against 265,585 tons in the previous month. Kirkland Lake producers again showed improvement in per ton recovery, treating 148,793 tons of ore in January, against 149,482 tons in December, and at the same time increasing bullion output by \$56,716.

During January the receipts of crude gold bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint from Ontario gold mines were 207,629 ounces containing 171,045 fine ounces of gold and 19,283 fine ounces of silver, according to report issued by the Ontario Department of Mines.

Individual mines in order of output for January were:—Lake Shore, Hollinger, Teck-Hughes, McIntyre, Dome, Wright-Hargreaves, Howe, Conlaunur, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lake Gold, Vipond, Barry-Hollinger, March, Minto and Parkhill.

Monthly Output of Ontario Gold Mines

Source and Period	Total Value	Crude Bullion
Porcupine—		
1929 average per month	\$ 1,614,436	
1930 average per month	1,485,207	
1931 average per month (preliminary)	1,657,795	
1931 total for the year (preliminary)	19,895,544	
January, 1931	1,572,678	
January, 1932	1,571,971	
Kirkland Lake—		
1929 average per month	1,174,102	
1930 average per month	1,434,665	
1931 average per month (preliminary)	1,815,813	
1931 total for the year (preliminary)	21,789,767	
January, 1931	1,649,436	
January, 1932	1,991,936	
Ontario's total (gold mines only)—		
1929 average per month	2,790,410	
1930 average per month	2,958,604	
1931 average per month	3,558,038	
January, 1931	3,289,032	
January, 1932	3,682,708	
1931 total (preliminary)	42,696,453	

*Includes Northwestern Ontario for last nine months of 1930 and 12 months of 1931.

Work of Forest Protection in Province of Quebec

The province of Ontario, and particularly this section of the North, is vitally interested in forest protection and conservation. Ontario has built up an excellent forest protection service, with the airplane as a chief factor in the work. There is little fault to find now with Ontario's forest protection service, except that it might be extended and perhaps there would be advantage to the country as well as better treatment to the men engaged if they were employed the whole year round. While there is little criticism recently of the Ontario service, it is well to note what is being done elsewhere. In Quebec the forest protection service has also been very successful. Some statistics recently published in regard to the Quebec service may be of interest.

The Quebec Provincial Forest Protection Service divides the forests into twelve districts, all of which are equipped with headquarters, staffs, branch stations, lookout towers, airplane service, and radio and telegraph and, of course, fire fighting apparatus of a portable nature. It is a rather amusing but also instructive sight to watch a lanky sinewy looking chap in khaki and a sam brown, darning hither and yon with a large rubber bag full of chemical which he squirts at burning brush through a short hose and nozzle; the result is quite satisfactory. The service consists of 2,291 men, composed of 127 inspectors and assistant inspectors; 573 regular fire rangers; 1,329 assistant fire rangers; 67 auxiliary inspectors; 195 auxiliary rangers. In addition there are 2,245 forest protection lists of different grades employed by different associations and limit holders, so that the number of men, who are engaged in protecting the lumber supply of the province of Quebec, is within striking distance of 5,000. There are fifty-five wood and steel watch-towers or look-outs and a total of 1,002 miles of telephone lines.

The work, which is done by the associations protective staffs, can be gleaned by the fact that their employees patrolled 76,432 square miles last season and handled 165 fires.

The Provincial Protection Service handled 591 fires which burned over an acreage of 44,034, between the first of April to November 30th.

Of the total number of fires, 59 of them were attributable to railroads, and most of them were discovered in the ties, and the total damage was only \$299 spread over 1,754 acres.

The Quebec Forest Commission has secured quarters and opened an office at 47 Grande' Alle, where all information relative to the commission can be secured. G. C. Piche, chief forester in the Forests and Lands Department, who is also secretary of the commission, states that the work of making an inventory of the forests and classifying the timber is making rapid progress.

A government measure of importance to lumber companies among other industries was adopted by the Quebec Provincial Legislature lately, in a bill which permits joint stock companies the franchise in municipalities on all matters other than commutation of taxes. A further requirement is that the company representative must be a British subject.

TO MAKE PAPER NOW FROM SLASH PINE IN GEORGIA

A paper and pulp laboratory is being established at Savannah, Ga., for experiments in making paper from Georgia slash pine, the State of Georgia, the Chemical Foundation (Inc.), of New York, and the Savannah Industrial Committee co-operating in the enterprise. The Chemical Foundation is equipping the plant at a cost of \$50,000, the State providing \$20,000 a year for two years for its operation and the industrial committee provided the site at the foot of West Broad street, Savannah, which was donated by the Savannah Electric & Power Co. Howard C. Foss, chairman of the industrial committee, is president of the power company.

A carload of machinery has arrived for the plant and it is now being set up preparatory to beginning the work of making slash pine into paper.

INTERESTING EXPORT FROM CANADA TO CONNECTICUT

Here is a curious and interesting export from Canada to the United States. A solid block of blue granite, hewn from the side of Mount Sir Donald in the Canadian Rockies, was shipped recently from Glacier National Park, British Columbia, to New Haven, Connecticut, to be incorporated as a corner stone in the Strathcona Memorial building now in the course of erection at Yale University. Forming part of the Scientific School at Yale, this building is intended as a memorial to the late Lord Strathcona, one of the pioneer railway builders of Canada. The task of getting the rock from the foot of the mountain to the railway, a distance of four miles, proved difficult. A small caterpillar tractor was taken in from the station of Glacier up the trail towards the mountain. Constructed for saddle pony traffic only, the width of the trail proved inadequate to accommodate the tractor. The trail was therefore widened, and finally the two-ton rock was loaded. The trip back to the railway siding was slow and tedious, but not quite so difficult as the initial run in. The rock was safely loaded on a railway car and sent on its 3,000-mile trip across the continent to its destination.

DETONATOR CAPS FOUND AT KIRKLAND HELP GOOD CAUSES

The Northern News last week says:—"A story of an interesting discovery in Kirkland Lake, made six months ago, has been released with the sale of a box of detonator caps. Last August local police found a box, covered over with tar paper and brush at the rear of the partially completed building at the corner of Kirkland street and Government road. It was found to contain several packages of these explosives, each one containing 500 caps. Failing to locate any clue as to the owner, the police turned the box and contents over to the local branch of Canadian Industries Ltd. for disposal. Recently cheques of \$22.50 have been received by the local hospital board and the Red Cross Society from the sale and each body has acknowledged their appreciation of the efforts of Mr. G. G. Bowser, local manager of the above firm, in the matter."

St. Mary's Journal-Argus:—You should be the last person to complain about there being no work in town, if you buy from pedlars or patronize mail order houses.

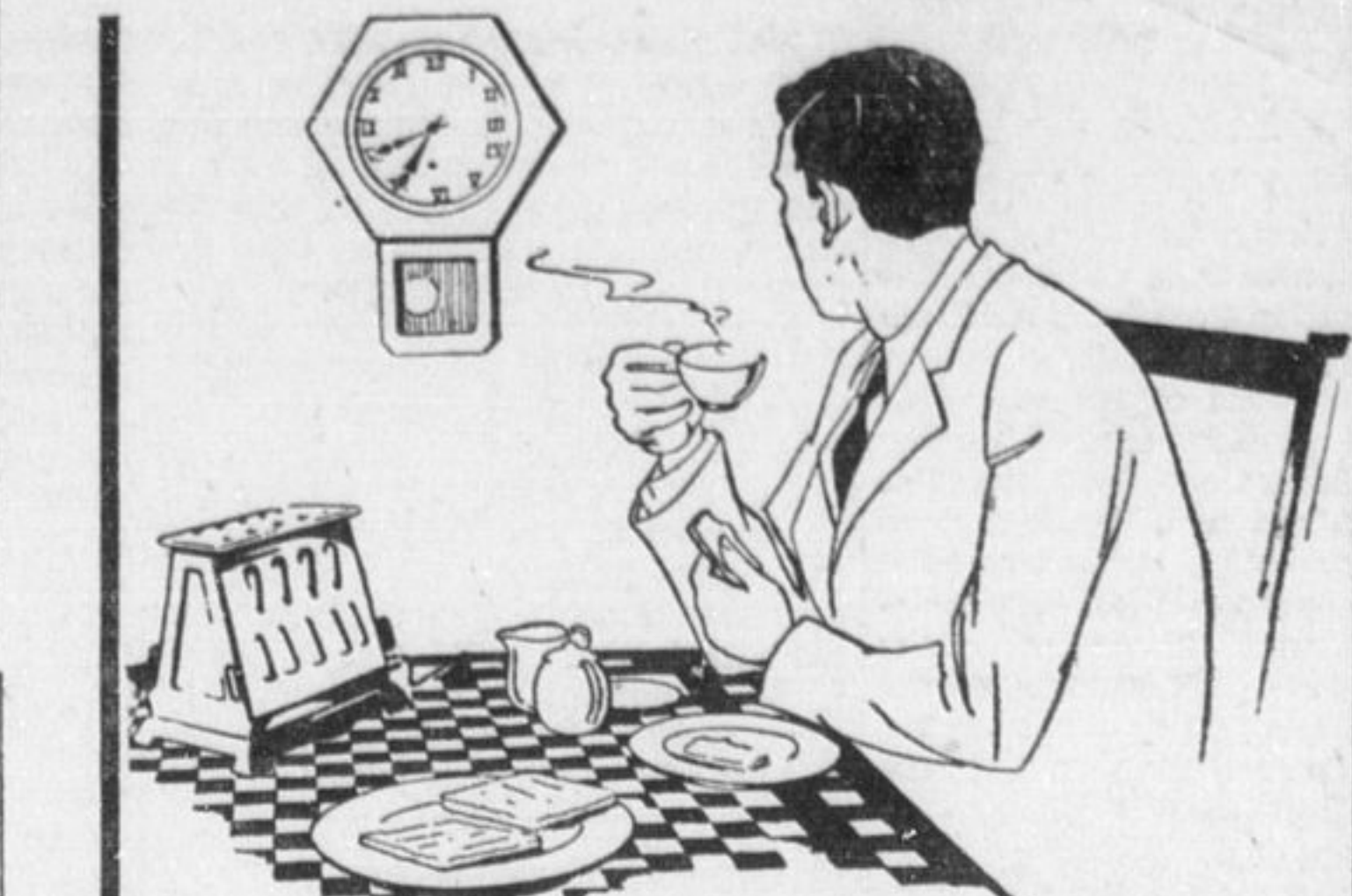
FISH AT SAULT STE MARIE HAVE GOITRE AT PRESENT

Reports from Sault Ste. Marie last week say that fish in the hatchery there have contracted goitre. A. W. McLeod, of the provincial hatcheries, says that this is not an unusual condition and that no damage results. Steps have been taken to meet the situation and there is no cause for alarm, the inspector says. The cause of the trouble is lack of iodine in the water. A new and larger pond is to be constructed below the present pond, he announced, work to start about April 1st. There should be no surprise that the fish at Sault Ste. Marie have trouble with their necks. Of course that last statement is not made by the inspector though no doubt he would like to say something like that.

North Bay Aldermen Now Favour Dropping Own Pay

At North Bay city council meeting last week Aldermen Thomson and Rutledge sponsored a resolution to the effect that in the cause of economy they should drop their own pay for the year. The two aldermen mentioned seemed to be the only ones in favour of the resolution. The mayor joined the six other aldermen present in opposing the resolution, though the mayor himself is pledged by election promises not to take the salary for the mayor's position this year. In view of the action of the former premier of Ontario, Hon. E. C. Drury, in collecting back pay after passing it up while in office on the plea of economy for the country, the public are not liable to be too much impressed by this type of promised economy. It may be remembered also that Mayor Wemp, of Toronto, also made some capital of the fact that he did not accept an addition made to his salary during his term as Mayor of Toronto, but after he had left the position, he, too, collected the amount due.

There was one particularly interesting thing about the discussion in the North Bay council and that was that the arguments advanced by the aldermen who were not in favour of cutting off their own pay all applied with equal force to the matter of the pay of the civic officials. In speaking to the motion, Alderman Thomson said that salary cuts had been considered by the council in regard to town officials and he felt that if such cuts were made, the aldermen should also cut their own salaries. He suggested that the aldermen should be as ready as the town officials or the unemployed to make sacrifices. Another alderman said he was not in favour of salaries being cut, that it was only a false economy, and that by salary cuts a vicious circle was established and things were made worse instead of better. Still another alderman pointed to the great amount of work done by the chairman of the various committees. The chairman gave more time and effort to the work than most men could afford without some recompense. Alderman Casselman said he did not want any person to tell him what he was to do with the remuneration he received from the council, which was what the resolution amounted to. He added that while the resolution pretended to advance economy, there would not be need for any such economy if previous councils had been economical. He went on to state that recently governments and large industrial concerns had been cutting wages without regard for those who were not able to defend themselves, and he felt the principle was far from a good one. He was definitely against the resolution. So was Alderman Bullbrook who said that last he had disbursed a great deal more in the way of help-outs than his council remuneration amounted to. "That is the only way I have of keeping anywhere near even in the thing," he added.



No Waste No Lost Time with an ELECTRIC TOASTER

Make toast right on the table, as you need it... with every slice crisp, brown and piping hot. None burnt. None underdone. This is toast at its easiest and most convenient best. Choose your electric toaster today. We have models for every purse at remarkably low prices... including the wonderful new Automatic.

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tion should be made of this case. If the facts are as stated in that paragraph there is something very radically wrong. That men who were in need of a meal should be refused a place on the work and opportunity given for a man who needed the work so little that he could save all his cheques for the four months and "go back to the farm," with the blushing admission that he "might get married this spring," suggests a state of affairs that certainly needs investigation. It would make a good subject for questions to be asked in the legislature. "What was the purpose of the work on the Trans-Canada highway?" "Was it to provide opportunity for saving, or for living?" "Why were men who were actually on the point of starving who needed clothing and other things, refused a chance on the work, while another man, with a farm to go back to, could use it for nothing more than a help along?"

KEEPING "BELT LINE" IDEA CONSTANTLY BEFORE PUBLIC

An editorial note in The Sudbury Star last week says:—"The Timmins town council has endorsed the Sudbury movement for a connecting road between the nickel district and the Porcupine gold camp. In fairness to everybody, it may as well be pointed out that the demand for this road first came from Timmins, where it has been kept alive by the Board of Trade for the past five years. Another untiring champion of the cause has been Harry Preston, of Matheson, whose idea of a "belt line" system of highways for the North has been kept persistently before the public through the columns of The Porcupine Advance."

TROUBLED ALL LIFE WITH CONSTIPATION

But Kellogg's ALL-BRAN Brought Real Relief

If you are subject to headaches, loss of appetite and energy, sleeplessness and other effects that so often result from constipation, read Mrs. Turner's voluntary letter:

"For the past six months I have been eating Kellogg's ALL-BRAN, and cannot praise it too highly.

"Am fifty years of age. All my life have been troubled with constipation. Kellogg's ALL-BRAN has not only helped me, but has cured me.

"I thought I couldn't like the taste of bran, but Kellogg's ALL-BRAN is delicious."—Mrs. C. J. Turner (address upon request).

Tests show ALL-BRAN contains two things which overcome constipation: "Bulk" to exercise the intestines; Vitamin B to help tone the intestinal tract. ALL-BRAN also supplies iron for the blood.

The "bulk" in ALL-BRAN is much like that of lettuce. Inside the body, it forms a soft mass, which gently clears the intestines of wastes.

Certainly this is more natural than taking pills and drugs—so often harmful. ALL-BRAN is not habit-forming. Two tablespoons daily will correct most types of constipation. If you have intestinal trouble not relieved this way, see your doctor.

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