

## EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



### SAYS THAT CANADA'S BANK ACT DOES NOT ALLOW SCRIP

Port Erie Times-Review.—The Financial Post quotes the Bank Act to the effect that paper designed to circulate as a substitute for money is contrary to law. This suggests that anyone proposing to issue scrip in order to stimulate trade locally needs to step warily. A strict interpretation of the Act would seem to preclude the negotiation of an "I.O.U." in a poker game. Also a negotiable promissory note might be taboo.

It is a nice question as to when an "order for blank dollars" worth of "goods" becomes a substitute for money.

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## Use of Aircraft in Forest Protection

Fire Detection in the Forests and Plans  
for Suppression as Viewed by an  
Expert. Use of Light Planes of  
Value on Occasion

An article by F. T. Jenkins, F. E., of Montreal, on "Employing Aircraft in Forest Protection," is well worthy of consideration. Mr. Jenkins, who is both a civil engineer and a forestry engineer, writes as follows:—

"Aerial Fire Protection involves the use of aircraft as an aid to the existing ground organizations, where distances are too great and means of travel too slow to cope effectively with the problem by ground methods alone. The use of aircraft is limited to territory where reasonably frequent safe landing places are available. Fortunately this includes practically all of Northern Canada, because of the abundance of lakes, where seaplanes or flying boats may be safely landed with in fairly close proximity to a fire. It is particularly helpful in outlying districts not yet organized with tower systems and either telephone or radio communication, where it permits of rapid detection and speedy transit of men and equipment for suppression purposes. Even where towers and telephones are present, aircraft may still be of immense help for suppression purposes.

Possibly one of the greatest assets of Aerial Fire Protection is the moral effect produced upon those within the district covered. It is a constant reminder to all within the district that careful watch is being kept over forest fires.

Aerial Fire Protection may be divided into two sections:—

- (a) Fire Detection
- (b) Fire Suppression

### Fire Detection

Fire Detection may be accomplished either by a tower system, with telephone or radio communication with a district headquarters; or, by a light or medium weight aircraft carrying out regular patrols in such a manner that a district is completely covered by patrol once or twice a day, according to the discretion of the district ranger; or, by a combination of the two systems.

A great deal of constructive experimental work on Aerial Fire Protection has been carried out in the various Provinces. Several systems have been evolved, some with light machines, of the Gypsy Moth type, and others with medium weight machines, such as the Vedette, the Fairchild, and in the early days the redoubtable HS2L. Some outlying territorial districts have been organized for coverage entirely by air, with marked success.

Though there is bound to be some diversity of opinion as to whether aerial fire patrol is more effective than a tower system, and whether a light, inexpensive machine is better than a medium weight machine in detection purposes, an analysis seems to show that foresters in general lean towards the

idea that a tower system is the desirable goal towards which they should aim, and that light aircraft for purely detection purposes are not advisable, except in districts where it has not been possible as yet to develop a tower system, or where a tower system is difficult to install effectively. Even in such a district, the tendency is towards the use of a light medium weight machine, capable of carrying a fire ranger with light equipment, and 48 hours' rations, who can be spotted on a fire immediately it is detected. This might be said to combine detection with preliminary suppression and recommends itself because of the saving in time between actually discovering the fire and taking initial steps to suppress it. The condition of the fire at the time of detection would, of course, determine whether the ranger should be landed or not, but provided the fire is not well away, he generally is landed, inspects the fire on the ground, and then decides whether he should remain with his equipment while the plane reports back to district headquarters for additional men and equipment to the extent recommended by him.

### Fire Suppression

Whatever may be claimed against the use of aircraft for detection, as opposed to other means, there is general agreement that aircraft for suppression purposes are here to stay, in all districts, whether already organized or not, as long as landing places are available in the district. The more landing places (usually lakes) available, the greater the utility of suppression aircraft.

Suppression aircraft, with quick take-off, rapid climb, and payload of 800 lbs. or more, (preferably more), stationed at district headquarters, with suitable equipment and quota of rangers, are of inestimable value, because of the rapidity with which a crew may be transported to a fire. They may support a tower system of detection, or an aerial system of detection. In either case, their function is the suppression of fire, and the equipment attached to each machine is for suppression purposes. The suppression aircraft, stationed at various district headquarters is commonly supported by a roving suppression fleet with main base at general headquarters. This fleet may consist of two or more suppression machines, which are dispatched from general headquarters to the districts where fire hazard is greatest, thus reinforcing the district quota of aircraft, men and equipment, until the special hazard has disappeared, or a greater hazard has arisen elsewhere.

### Use of Light Planes

In times of high hazard, a use has been found for light aircraft of the Gypsy Moth type, in connection with suppression. A chief ranger may have two or three fires on his hands, sixty or so miles apart. By use of a light plane, he might be transported cheaply from one fire to another, the suppression efforts being made by his deputies and rangers. He is not only enabled to land and discuss the fire-fighting plan on the ground, but is able, by reason of a reconnaissance prior to landing, to advise as to the development of the fire and the best means of combatting it. This information is often of very great importance, and results in intelligent concentration of suppression effort at the points, where it can be most effective.

An inspection flight of this kind, taking in several fires in a day, enables the district chief ranger to keep in close direct touch with his problems, administer his ranger force to the greatest advantage, and keep general headquarters fully informed.

In connection with both aerial detection and suppression, radio and wireless telegraphy have been used effectively from aircraft, particularly the latter. Wireless telegraphy has so far proven much more reliable and since reliability is essential, it has been used almost exclusively in actual service practice. The voice to voice system will, no doubt, be developed to a stage when the reception is universally clear.

### Aerial Photography

One of the first requisites for either fire detection or suppression is a map. Since all the fires detected must be plotted on a map, and since the map forms the basis for the suppression plans, a good map is highly desirable. The ideal map is an accurate Forest Type Map, because not only are all the lakes, streams, rivers and muskies shown, but the types and value of the forest stands are delimited as well. The latter information is of great value in aerial fire detection, because the observer can pin-point the exact position of a small fire, which will show the position of the fire in the type in which it is burning, and the surrounding types, lakes, muskies, or other features, all of which are factors which will influence the chief ranger in his plans for suppression. The size of the fire is generally indicated on the map by a simple system of letters, or numbers, which indicate the acreage burning, and wind direction, speed and type of timber are also noted. When all this data is turned in to the chief ranger, he is in a position to make intelligent suppression plans, providing an adequate map is available. A good line map of waterways is an asset, but a forest type map is much more valuable not only to the District Chief Ranger, but provides general headquarters with a map on which progress can be followed, and by means of which general plans can be made.

Unfortunately, the expense of preparing accurate forest type maps, by ground methods has made them impossible to obtain in many districts, where woods operations are not in progress. These are usually extensive, and suppression measures are more difficult to execute. In such districts, aerial photography would remove the handicap and provide the fire protection service with completely adequate maps at low cost.

Regina Leader-Post.—Spring in Saskatchewan is on its way but is handicapped in its progress by having a couple of frozen feet.

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## Tricks in Making-up Prospectors' Packs

How the New Man in the Gang Gets  
the Heavy End of it Sometimes.  
Tricks Played More for Fun  
than Anything Else

Prospectors generally are a humorous lot, fond of fun, appreciating anything in the line of a joke, and always ready to make their own fun. They would have a doubly hard time if they were not. Indeed, were it not for the fun they would make for themselves they would not likely be able to carry through some of the difficult situations they encounter. In reading the following article from "Grab Samples" in The Northern Miner this fact should not be forgotten. If old-time prospectors loaded up a greenhorn they would do it more from the idea of a joke and to teach the new man the tricks of the game than from any purpose of piling work on him for their own benefit. Everybody can depend upon it that they would not carry the joke far enough to let him suffer any real injury. If he were to become sick their attitude would show their kindness of heart. The newcomer would get the benefit all the way along. Rightly they consider that to make him tired would not really hurt him but do him good in every way. If he were really in difficulties he could see the real spirit of the old-time prospectors. This applies to prospectors as a body. There are exceptions, of course, both ways. There are prospectors who wouldn't overload the very greenhorn. There may be some that would. The point that The Advance is trying to make is that generally speaking the overloading would be a matter more of humour than of selfishness. The average old-time prospector hasn't much of selfishness about him. Knowing literally hundreds of prospectors The Advance can say that the vast majority are the best fellows. They would give their lives for partners on the trail. But they do like their fun. And why not?

With this point in view the following from "Grab Samples" makes interesting reading:—

"Prospecting like all other professions, has its technique and it extends considerably beyond mineralogical knowledge. On a special occasion the conductor of this column attempted to enumerate the things that a prospector had to be expert in and it made a long story; the qualifications ranged from cookery to poetry. In somewhere between these extremes there is lodged the ability to pack supplies through the bush—a special art and one in which the adept indulges in strange subterfuges.

"Not long ago the writer listened to a man, now highly successful in the mining industry, describe one of his first prospective trips. Fifteen years ago, with five other men, all wise old-timers, he left the C. N. R. at LaReine, Quebec, went up the river to Lake Abitibi, crossed that large body of water in a gasoline boat, unloaded the supplies into canoes, went up the Mattaweskow river for ten miles or so and then took to a long, nine mile portage, leaving the canoes behind. The supplies were sufficient for three weeks stay for the party and included such articles as blankets, a grindstone, an anvil, a bag of smithing coal, stove pipes and elbows and a crosscut saw, as well as canned goods, flour, bacon, other edibles and utensils. When all the material was laid out on the river bank in the early morning, very little was said by anyone; each man went about assembling a load, adjusting tump lines, arranging things apparently without any concerted plan. The newcomer, quite a greenhorn, was somewhat diffident about butting in on a scheme that seemed to be working without friction and to the satisfaction of all hands. Eventually he found that his load had been selected for him. It looked no larger than the others and a very fair division of labor seemed to have been made.

"The gang started off on the trail, after helping each other load up. The first mile was not so bad for the tenderfoot. He broke out into a profuse sweat at the second mile, at the end of which a halt was made. He looked around to see how the others were making out and found that they had not turned a hair. One oldtimer in particular seemed to be as cool as a cucumber, although he not only had

a large bottom load but foud or five "deckers" and when under way looked like an animated warehouse.

"At the end of the next two miles, another halting spot, the newcomer was nearly all in. He had been sinking up to his knees in the muskeg, the grindstone had worn a hole in his back, the anvil had dislocated his ribs on the right side and the crosscut saw had caught on every tag alder for miles. The saw was a particularly devilish tormenter. The handles had been removed, there was no place he could fasten it on his pack where it would stick, he had tried carrying it in one hand or the other, it had swung crosswise of the trail, upset him, cut him, torn his clothes and generally speaking had him down.

"At the second halt he examined the gang again. They were all fairly cool, making no complaints, smoking peacefully and facing the oncoming miles with equanimity, as far as the tenderfoot could see. He did not like to start grousing; these fellows, he thought, just take this all in their stride. They certainly have terrific looking loads, it's all a matter of getting used to it. As for him he was boiling with the heat, cut and scratched all over and actively aching in many places, particularly where the anvil and grindstone and the saw were working on him.

"It was a long day for the newcomer. He fell behind on the third lap and never did catch up. He came in about two hours late, exhausted, threw down his accursed load and relieved his feelings with a long burst of inspired profanity. He thoroughly canvassed the remotest ancestry of the man who had invented the crosscut saw, he reflected seriously upon the mentality of anyone who would take an anvil and grindstone nine miles into the bush. After he had calmed down he began to notice the delighted grins of the boys. Presently they burst out laughing and wound up the overdue explanation by saying, "Never mind, kid. Next time you're on a long lift you'll know enough to make up your own pack."

"The five men he named as his partners on this trip are now on the directorates of a number of successful mining companies. "They got there," said the narrator, "by letting the other fellow carry the crosscut saw, the anvil and the grindstone in other things. And it was a lesson to me. I found out that they had huge deckloads consisting of bags, empty pails, stove pipe elbows, blankets and such and ever since I have looked at the deckloader either in business or on the trail, with suspicion."

## Hoodlums at Elk Lake Fined for Poor Tricks

That decent people are entitled to protection from hoodlums has always been a principle observed by Magistrate Atkinson, and at Haileybury the other day the magistrate gave proof that he intended to see that law-abiding people are protected from the cowards and disorderly. The Haileyburian last week says:—

"Three young men from Elk Lake were fined \$10 and costs, in all \$28.25 apiece, and heard themselves described by the bench as "common hoodlums" and "miserable cowards" when they appeared before Magistrate Atkinson in police court at Haileybury last Friday and were convicted on charges of creating an unlawful disturbance by shouting and incommencing the peaceful passage of two residents of their home community. The alternative was 30 days in prison. Accused were Gordon McMahon, Merrill Peters and Peter Kelly, and they were represented by J. B. Robinson, New Liskeard barrister. The complaint was made by James McNally, member of James township council and of the welfare committee at Elk Lake, who, the magistrate said, was going to get protection if he wanted it. The

## ORANGE PEKOE BLEND "SALADA" TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

case was the sequel to an incident of the previous Sunday night, when the trio were alleged to have met McNally and a Mrs. White in the road and to have barred their passage, while it was sworn that they had shouted "Old McNally" a number of times at the top of their voices. Mrs. White said she had been disturbed by the three men when they came outside her house and she had gone for Provincial Constable V. T. Reid. That officer not being immediately available, she had got McNally, who took her home, and she alleged the accused had declared that "you didn't get Reid, you've got your old friend McNally." Bad language had been used, it was claimed. The defence alleged the trio had gone to the White place for beer—not "more," but "again," one of them said—and had been refused because they had no money. They denied obstruction of the road, although McNally and Mrs. White contradicted this phase of the testimony. Accused admitted "teasing" complainant, but one of them main-

tained the use of the phrase "Old McNally" was an accepted form of address in Elk Lake for him."

## COBALT SEEKS RECORD FOR ABSENT-MINDED MAN

Cobalt once having the record of being the greatest silver camp in the world, and being famous always in song as "the best old town I know," is now apparently seeking another record—that of once having as a resident the most absent-minded man at large. The man who looks for his glasses while they are on his brow, and the Irishman who cannot look for his glasses until he finds them so that he can see to look, are somewhat outdistanced for absentmindedness by the former resident of Cobalt who is reported as so absentminded that after attending a meeting in the silver town at which he acted as secretary, he carefully put his hat in his pocket and walked off, bidding the others good night, with the minute book perched upon his head.

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