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GOLDEN
CORN SYRUP
A GREAT ENERGY FOOD

Kirkland Liberals Hold Lively Rally

Opening Shot of Provincial Election Campaign Fired in the Riding.
Dean Kester, Timmins, Was Among the Speakers

What will generally be considered as the opening shot in the provincial election campaign in this riding was fired last week at Kirkland Lake when the Twentieth Century Club, the newly-formed organized association of young Liberals, held a rally in the Capitol theatre. The speakers included the Liberal candidate for the riding, John Rowlandson; J. A. Bradette M.P., Dean Kester, of Timmins; Mac Lang, of Haliburton; K. O'Grady, New Liskeard; A. Serre, Kirkland Lake, and others. E. W. M. Paisley, Kirkland Lake barrister, was in the chair. One report of the meeting says that "Bill Burgess, of Timmins, former Kirkland Lake miner, assumed the role of chief cheer leader, and that his exuberant shouts raised the roof."

Mac Lang said the election of the Liberal candidate in Temiskaming was as sure as the election of Mr. Rowlandson in South Cochrane.

Dean Kester delivered what is referred to by one newspaper report as the old-fashioned spell-binder sort. He said that the Henry Government had been weighed and found wanting. He paid his respects to Hon. Wm. Finlayson, claiming that a Simcoe man did not know all the needs of the North.

John Rowlandson, the candidate, condemned the gold tax and questioned the influence of Hon. W. A. Gordon at Ottawa. He also referred to his own part in securing recent wage increases for the paper mill workers at Iroquois Falls. He claimed that the Abitibi had

been exploiting the North for years. He made reference to medical treatment for miners and other questions of the day.

Jos. A. Bradette, after dealing with some Provincial issues, referred to remarks made at Iroquois Falls last year by a C.C.F. representative who insulted both Mr. Bradette and his leader, Hon. Mr. King. Mr. Bradette also addressed the gathering in French. At the conclusion of Mr. Bradette's address, S. W. Parliament, president of the C.C.F. in Kirkland Lake, spoke briefly, explaining that the C.C.F. was opposed to insults or abuse. Further reference to this part of the meeting is made elsewhere in this issue.

One of the speakers at the meeting is quoted in press despatches as referring to the Ferguson highway as "only a cowpath."

Unusual Trade-in Story Comes from Far Alaska

From Lapland comes the latest trade-in story. Up in that semi-Arctic country, where roads are practically non-existent, horses cannot be used in the deep snow, and the favourite form of transport service is by reindeer and pulk, the latter being an amphibian sled found nowhere else in the world. Last year they built a road from Karasjok to the Arctic coast, and many reindeer and pulk owners in Karasjok bought cars, trucks or buses. One reindeer driver bought a bus which was the first General Motors product to be seen in the town. To the dealer it seemed fitting that the discarded outfit of the new bus owner be absorbed in the deal, and that explains why the General Motors Export Museum at New York is clearing a conspicuous place to receive one genuine reindeer and pulk from Santa Claus land.

When the Rush Took Place to Porcupine

Recalling the Days of 1909 When This Part of the North Saw a Real Gold Rush With All Its Excitement

This week with all the excitement of the celebrating of the discovery of the Porcupine gold mines under way it is of special interest to turn back to the days of twenty-five years ago when there was a real gold rush on in the Porcupine. A glimpse of these days is given in "Grab Samples," in The Northern Miner last week.

"When the Wilson party found the Dome Mine in Porcupine and W. S. Edwards, the grubstaker, was notified, he wired Jack Campbell, now of Massey, Ont., but at that time Chief Fire Ranger for Northern Ontario, to arrange as speedy transportation as possible from the steel to the property. Accordingly Jack assembled a prize crew of canoeists and when Edwards arrived at Nellie Lake they started off to break all records. When they reached the Porcupine River they caught up with a big 20-foot freight canoe, manned by Mr. Hunter and young Bruce, of Toronto, with two Swedes as crew. This canoe promptly tailed in behind them, for company, as it were.

"As mile after mile of the 50-mile trip was reeled off the prize Campbell crew expected to see the Hunter canoe left behind. Sometimes a bend in the river would hide the trailer but every time it came up again. Mr. Edwards finally started twitting them about two Swedes, an old man and a boy in a huge canoe keeping up, so the experts almost bent their paddles in two to escape. For hours they kept at it, but each time they took a quick glance over their shoulders, there appeared two lumbering Swedes and their companions, who had no style, but just dug up the water and threw it behind them in a fashion as a woman would chop wood in the back yard. But what they lacked in grace and skill they made up in muscle and determination, with the result that finally the leaders began to take it easier, to save their own backs.

"The river was crowded with canoes coming out. The word of the Dome discovery had struck civilization days before and hundreds of men had rushed in, feverishly staked, and were now streaking it for the rails, to beat out the "freeze-up," which was imminent. It was in October, 1909.

"As each canoe approached the incoming pair Mr. Hunter, who was somewhat elderly and who hoped that they would be able to reach their destination before dark, kept calling out to the departing crew: "How far are we from Porcupine?" And they would yell back, "Oh, about ten miles." This went on for a long time. Finally, after a considerable pause in the hails, three canoes appeared streaking it down the river and Mr. Hunter roared his usual question. The answer was: "Oh, about ten miles." At this Edwards, who had been patiently bearing the distresses of the long voyage, called back to Hunter: "Well, you're not losing any ground, anyhow."

"This trip came near being disastrous, as in the anxiety to reach destination, the heavily-laden Edwards canoe was driven out into Porcupine Lake in a storm and was swamped and Edwards had to walk the remainder of the way through the night. A heavy man, 267 pounds, unused to bush trails in the dark, he twisted an ankle a mile from camp and the whole party had to sleep under the trees through an October night. Before daybreak they started off, carrying the Chicagoan, and made a rough trip. But Edwards had to see the Golden Dome before he had his breakfast.

"These who took part in the Porcupine rush have often said that no other excitement of this kind ever equalled it. It came so suddenly, so late in the year, just at a time when freeze-up was approaching, that to enter the region by canoe—the only method possible at that time—was hazardous. Fortunately, after an early freeze the weather opened and nearly a month of sun and rain beat off the winter, enabling the stakers to tear in, stake, and rush out to record.

"Porcupine is celebrating its 25th year as a mining camp this summer and old-timers are busy stirring up old memories and looking for old photographs. The camp authorities are busy with a program of events which should and probably will sum up to the doings of Cobalt at its Old-timers' Reunion."

Col. T. Herbert Lennox, suddenly in Toronto last week, removes from Canada's political stage one of its most colourful personalities. Col. Lennox was widely known for his outspoken views on many subjects, and particularly as a fearless and effective election campaigner. He did not believe in doing all his electioneering at campaign time. He constantly nursed his constituency.

"SALADA"

Delicious Quality

GREEN TEA

Also in Black and Mixed

Golf Tournament at Kiwanis Convention

Those in the North Who Know They Are Kiwanians and Think They Are Golfers Will Be Interested in This

Toronto Kiwanis are apparently determined to make the Kiwanis International this year one of outstanding interest and attraction. This annual convention of Kiwanis members from all parts of the continent meets this year at Toronto and Toronto evidently is planning to make it a memorable occasion. In other years when the Kiwanis International was held at some distant point only one or two members of clubs in the North could hope to attend, but this year with the event at Toronto the convention will no doubt attract scores of members of the Northern Kiwanis clubs. Toronto is doing its part to attract all sorts of interests. No doubt there will be bridge tournaments for some. At any rate there is a golf tournament announced, and this should catch the attention of those golfers who love Kiwanis so well they do not know whether they like golf better or not, and that is going some. The current issue of The Kiwanis Magazine contains the following details of the Toronto Golf Tournament by R. Angus McTavish, whose name sounds as if he might have some Scottish relations. Mr. McTavish is the chairman of the convention golf committee, and this is what he says:—

Toronto Golf Tournament
"We golfers of the three Toronto clubs in general, and of the Golf Tournament Committee in particular, earnestly invite and urge golfers from the United States and Canada to come to the Toronto Convention and enter what we hope will be the outstanding tournament in the whole history of Kiwanis International contests.

"To our fellow golfers from the United States we want to particularly advise you that there will be no difficulty in getting your clubs across the line. Just tell the customs man they are your personal property and you are going to use them while here and that you will take them back with you when you leave.

"The tournament will be played at the Scarborough Golf and Country Club, which offers golfers a fine opportunity to engage in good, sporty play.

"We ask that you read the rules very carefully and send in your entries to the name and address given in Section 12 of the Rules.

"We know you are going to like Scarborough. It is a beautiful place, with a splendid club house and excellent facilities. It has proven very popular from a tournament standpoint particularly, and the Board, which formerly approved the holding of the Tournament here, combines its invitation with that of the committee.

"This will truly be an International championship and we trust that you golfers will particularly see that any return special train arrangements can be so handled as to permit of your participating in the contest."

Rules for Golf Tournament
The following are the rules for the tournament as given in the article by Mr. McTavish:—

1. All Kiwanis clubs are invited to participate.
2. To compete for the championship, each club must have either a four-man team or a two-man team, with a playing average of 95 or less.
3. Individuals with a playing average of 95 or less will be allowed to play and compete for the individual low gross and low net scores.
4. To be eligible, each player must have a handicap of not over 19, based on a par 72 course; or if he has no handicap, he shall have made five scores, the equivalent of 95 or less on a par 72 course.
5. No club will be allowed to have more than eight players in the tournament, competing in no more than one foursome, one twosome and two individuals.
6. Each player must be a Kiwanian in good standing in the club on whose team he is playing, and must be registered at the Toronto Convention, and wear his official convention badge.
7. There will be no entry fee. Each player will be required to pay only the usual green fee and caddy fee.
8. Tournament play will begin at 1:00 p.m., Thursday, June 14th, at the Scarborough Golf and Country Club.
9. Low medal score of teams, playing 18 holes, will determine the winners.
10. All rules of play will be governed by the St. Andrew rules, (to which the U.S.G.A. rules are similar).
11. Trophies will be awarded as follows:—
(a) Champion four-man team.
(b) Champion two-man team.
(c) Second low four-man team.
(d) Second low two-man team.
(e) Individual low gross.
(f) Individual low net.
12. The names of the entries from your club are to be sent to Kiwanian R. Angus McTavish, Box 39, Terminal A., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

How Ontario Keeps Fires from Forests

Deputy Minister of Forestry Shows What Is Being Done to Protect the Forests of the Province

E. J. Zavitz, of Toronto, deputy minister of Forestry for Ontario, gave a timely and instructive address before the Kiwanis Club and the Y's Men's Club at Orillia, Ont., recently. He dealt with the subject of forest protection in the northern part of the province in an able manner, and in the course of his remarks stated that there were two main detective sources, the watch tower and the plane. The air craft can be used in the western and northern districts where there are plenty of lakes and rivers, but the towers have to be used in other parts. The fire fighting and detection was far from perfect, but it was nevertheless able to do a great deal. One fire costing \$70,000 to put out was instanced. It was west of Port Arthur, and just after it started a fierce gale sprang up, so that in 36 hours the fire had gone 60 miles. It burned for six weeks, but was under control. Photographs taken from the air at the beginning and at the end showed the fire had only gained five per cent. in area in the six weeks.

The Gasoline Pump
In fire fighting the most important unit was the gasoline pump outfit, weighing 120 to 150 pounds. In 1918 the first sample unit of this type was used, but now there were over 500. They carried from 2,000 to 4,000 feet of hose and one would be amazed at the stream delivered at even the end of such a length. With them the men did not hesitate to go into the face of a fire. Another important fire fighting unit was the motor speeder on the railways. In 1916 the forest protection had cost \$400,000, and since that from one to two millions a year had been spent. His experience had shown that cutting down the staff expense increased the hazard and balanced up by costing more in fire fighting.

Although the price of lumber had been low recently, said Mr. Zavitz, the protection of the forests was vital. Not only was there the value of the timber which was going to increase, but apart from the timber was the tourist business, fish and game, and the water powers, all of which were dependent on the forest growth.

Big Area Under Care
The department had under its care an area about 1000 miles long extending six or seven hundred miles north and south. The method of fire fighting had changed. There used to be a patrol system carried out by rangers usually sent out in May from Toronto. It was a temporary organization, which followed the rivers, lakes and railways. In 1916 a disastrous fire swept over 1,200 square miles with a loss of 200 lives. This awakened the authorities to the need for a real forest protection policy.

"Thus the present system of twelve districts was organized, with district offices in the area, and a permanent force of chief fire rangers and mechanics, who by air and watch tower, telephone and wireless, keep a constant guard. In the winter the men are engaged in building towers, cutting trails, and building other equipment. The men are on the ground all the time and are able to check fires that start

in the winter from the railways. These would formerly burn into the muskegs, smoulder and break out months later in the dry spell.

Causes of Forest Fires
The chief causes of forest fires were now the tourist and settler, but last year lightning had been most serious. Lightning frequently struck in inaccessible places and was therefore costly to fight, whereas the fires started from settlers and tourists were easier to get at. The fires caused from railways in 1916 were said to be 50 per cent., but last year they were only 4 per cent. The department was getting splendid co-operation from the railways.

Wireless equipment with 24 stations in regions that could not be reached by telephone was very important. This solved the problem of communication with the air craft.

Mr. Zavitz believed the forest products of Ontario would be in a few years one of the greatest sources of revenue. In comparison with the total acreage of forest only a very small area was being logged. In Northern Ontario the annual increment of the second growth timber area was greater than the annual logging. Then, too, high grade lumber such as Douglas fir from British Columbia would be gone in about 20 years, and this would mean that Ontario's forest products would then be of immense value.

Ottawa Journal.—A farmer's idea of bad weather is the kind that goes against the grain.

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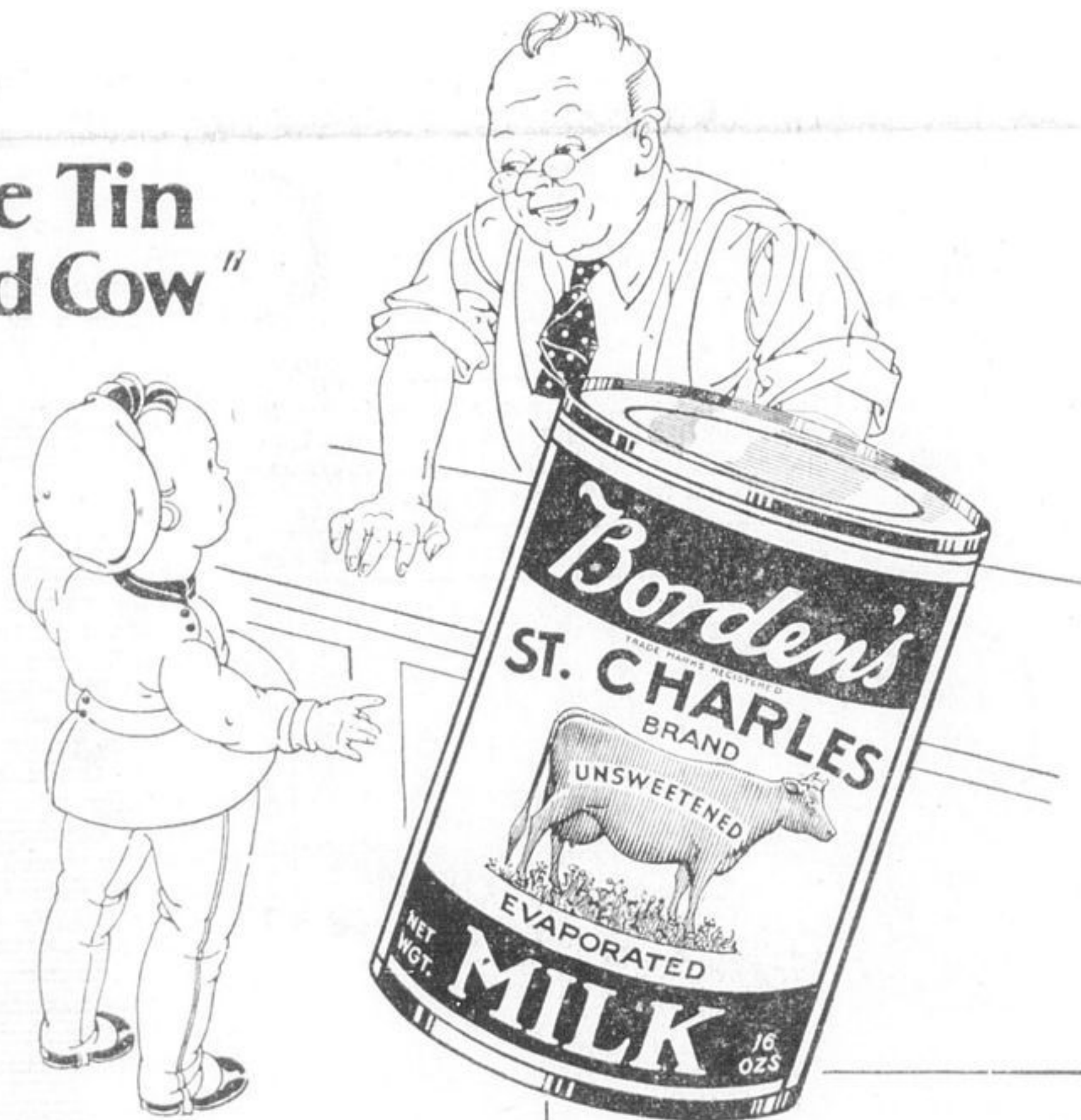
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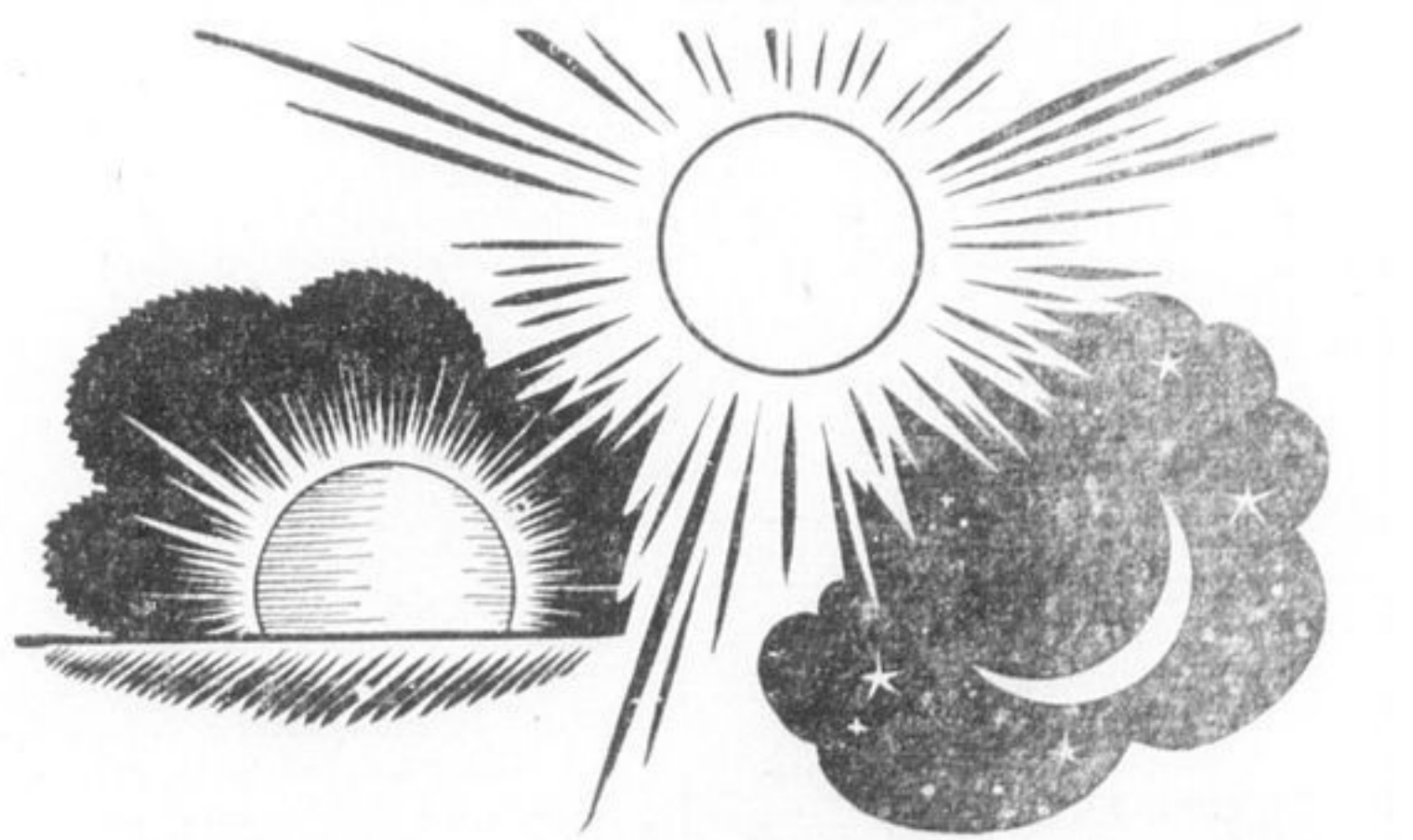
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