

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE TIMMINS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD in the CENTRAL SCHOOL On FRIDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1938 at 8.00 p.m. GEO. HOGG, Secretary

Economic Situation Shows Improvement

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Sees Notable Betterment in Canada.

The economic situation of Canada during the first half of the year just ended showed unmistakable improvement over 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in a review of business conditions during the first 11 months of 1937.

Despite the deflation in speculative factors toward the close of the year, 1937 will rank high in the records of Canadian economic activity. Productive operations as measured by the index of the physical volume of business were ten per cent. greater than in the first 11 months of 1936.

Record of Mineral Production Mineral production was much greater than in 1936, which up to that time was a record year. Production of gold, silver, copper, lead and nickel all showed gains. The industry employed more men, paid more in salaries and wages and dividends, spent more for supplies and equipment and used more electric power than in any previous year.

Operating in the forestry group were greatly expanded in the year just ended. Production of newsprint reached a new high point in history, having been not far from the practical limit of capacity. Production in the first 11 months was a gain of nearly six per cent. over the same period of 1936. The forestry industry is one of the largest employers of labour, and logging recorded a gain of 36.5 per cent., while saw milling and paper industries showed advances of 11 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively.

Manufacturing operations gathered momentum during the year, the output having been practically equivalent to that of 1929. The gain over the preceding year was 9.6 per cent. Iron and steel industries reflecting revival in the domestic demand for industrial equipment and durable goods showed further gains over the first 11 months of 1936. Recovery of the steel industry from the low level of the early part of 1933 was one of the striking features of the last five years.

Gain in Purchasing Power Automobile and allied industries were favoured by the marked gain in purchasing power of the public during

1937. Output of motor cars in the first 11 months at 180,348 recorded a gain of 31 per cent. Imports of crude rubber showed an increase of 26 per cent. Imports of crude petroleum were 9.5 per cent. greater while the domestic production was tripled in 1937.

New business obtained by the construction industry was more than 36 per cent. greater than in the preceding year. The use of Hydro-Electric power has grown rapidly in Canada playing a prominent part in the industrial development. The year 1937 recorded a maximum of production, the output showing a gain of nearly nine per cent. over the preceding year.

Substantial gain in external trade was one of the chief constructive developments of the year. Total exports of merchandise were \$1,036,000,000 in the first 11 months against \$928,000,000 last year, an increase of 11.6 per cent. A gain of 29.8 per cent. was shown in imports, the total in the 11 months having been \$756,000,000.

Railway Traffic Higher Owing to the marked degree of mutual dependence existing between industry and the railways, the operating and financial records of the latter present a measure of industrial activity. Railway traffic showed a modest increase of 6.2 per cent. The figures for the first 11 months indicate a gain of 8.1 per cent. for the internal lines of the Canadian National and of 5.2 per cent. for the Canadian Pacific.

In industries other than agriculture, during the last quarter of 1937, there were more people at work in Canada than at any other time during the period of observation from 1921 to the present except for two or three months in 1929.

Despite the bright picture presented by the records of production, external trade and employment, the reaction in speculative factors during 1937 should not be overlooked when appraising business prospects for the new year. High-grade bond prices declined steadily during the first quarter of the year from the high level reached at the end of 1936. A part of the decline was erased in later months.

The reaction in common stock prices commenced in the second quarter and marked deflation occurred after the middle of August. The standing at the end of 1937 was about 20 per cent. below that of one year ago.

Sherbrooke Telegram:—Football Coach to players:—"And remember that football develops individuality, initiative and leadership. Now get onto the field and do exactly as I tell you."

Globe and Mail:—Of course, it was a Republican who said the special session of Congress was notable for the President's fishing trip, the Vice-President's adventures as a nimrod, and an interstate potato-eating contest.

Timmins Stamp Club Column

Sugar Comemoratives from Cuba Cuba has recently issued a series of three attractive pictorial stamps commemorating the 400th anniversary of the establishment of the sugar industry. The stamps are divided diagonally into two sections, the upper half of each design showing a picture of Columbus' fleet. The 1c green picture a sugar cane plant, the 2c red a primitive sugar mill operated by ox power, and the 5c blue a modern mill.

Italian Tripoli! The ostrich is the largest and most powerful bird in existence. The ancient Egyptians called them "camel birds", because their long legs and neck, their arched back and rolling gait give them something of the appearance of a camel. There are no features on the legs and neck and the ridiculously small head and big button-like eyes of the ostrich give him an extremely stupid appearance.



The sugar cane, which is sometimes called "The White Gold of Cuba," is not a native American plant, but originated in India. Early traders brought it to Europe, where it received the name of "Indian Salt," and it was introduced to the New World by Columbus on one of his epoch-making voyages. The first Cuban sugar mill was built in 1535, but the industry did not really flourish until after the Spanish-American War of 1898. The tremendous demand for sugar created by the World War boosted the annual production to a record figure of over 5,000,000 tons, but after a short-lived prosperity the market collapsed in 1925 with disastrous results to Cuba's economic life.



During the last few years the situation has greatly improved and today Cuba is producing about 5% of the world's supply of sugar. The "Pearl of the Antilles" will probably always be a leader in the sugar industry owing to her remarkably fertile soil, which will continue to bring forth bumper sugar crops for over ten years after a single planting of the cane!

The Ostrich A bird eight feet tall, weighing three hundred pounds, with a kick powerful enough to kill a horse, and an indiscriminate appetite that is equally satisfied by the consumption of live kittens, tennis balls, and wire fencing—these are some of the leading characteristics of the stately ostrich that is pictured on the above postage stamp from

Several varieties of these remarkable birds are found throughout the deserts of Africa and Arabia. Despite their huge size and voracious appetites, they commonly live to be eighty years old. They feed on leaves, grass, seeds, fruit and insects, and it is easy to understand why the ancient Hebrews called them "daughters of greediness," and where we get the expression "a digestion like an ostrich."

Although men have always poked fun at this ungainly creature they do not scorn its beautiful wing and tail feathers, which have been valued at as much as \$2500.00 a pound! Ostrich feathers have been prized from the days of Solomon and Cleopatra to the modern fan dancer. In attempting to protect its precious feathers from a hunter, the ostrich can run forty miles an hour taking twenty-five foot strides, but with its customary stupidity, it always runs in circles and can easily be headed off and lassoed by its pursuers!

Man is not the only enemy of the ostrich. Monkeys and jackals are very fond of its large eggs, and on returning to her nest and finding some of her eggs eaten, the foolish mother ostrich will stamp around in a rage, breaking all that are left! Ostrich eggs are said to be very good eating for humans too, and each one will make about as much scrambled egg as two dozen domestic hen's eggs. Chicken farmers will be relieved to learn that their own product is not endangered by ostrich competition, however, inasmuch as an ostrich egg has to be cooked all day long and then broken open with a hammer!

The Flamingo One of the chief attractions of the beautiful palm-fringed Bahamas Islands is the flamingo, a vermilion-coloured stork-like bird which is shown on the 8p stamp of 1935.

Flamingoes live and migrate in large colonies, consisting of as many as 1500 to 2000 adult birds, and are to be found along the shallow coastal waters of the Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Yucatan, Guiana and Peru. Occasionally flamingoes are to be seen along the southern coast of Florida, and the colony of these strange birds in the lagoon at Haleah Park is one of the famous sights at that famed racing establishment.

The flamingo has a small goose-like body, but its unusually long legs and neck give it a height of from four to six feet. Its most extraordinary feature is its large and swollen bill, which is abruptly bent downwards at the middle. The bird feeds on mollusks, which it obtains from the bottoms of shallow lagoons. In digging for these, the flamingo uses his bill, holding his head upside down so that he can sift out the mud between his bills. It is probably this unusual procedure which inspired the use of flamingoes as croquet rackets in the well-known scene in "Alice in Wonderland."

The bird is held in high esteem by the inhabitants of the Bahamas, who value it for the interest which it arouses among tourists. Legal protection has been extended to it by the Bahamas Parliament, and the bird colonies are carefully guarded by government agents. And little wonder that all this attention is paid them, for those who have observed the symmetrical triangular formation of great flocks of these birds in flight, such as we see portrayed on this stamp, say that it is a sight not soon to be forgotten.

Suggests Alberta Should Unite With British Columbia (From Windsor Star) Mr. S. L. Gray, Liberal leader in Alberta, throws out the hint that his province might find it advantageous to unite with British Columbia.

It isn't a bad idea at that. There have been frequent suggestions for a merger of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with a similar union of the three Maritime Provinces, thus reducing the total number from nine to five. A compromise plan would be to have the Maritimes unite, as mentioned, bring Saskatchewan and Manitoba together and then have Alberta hook up with British Columbia.

An important reform along these lines can be accomplished. It has been in the air for a long time. In recent months the plan has received approval

Remarkable Journey Successfully Made

College Students have Adventurous Motor Trip from Canton, China

Across the mountains of Asia, the searing sands of the Syrian desert, through the lofty Himalayas by way of the Khaibar Pass into Afghanistan, through Switzerland's sub-freezing temperatures and across the highways of Europe and Great Britain. This was the route followed by four adventurous American students in returning to the States after completing a year's study at Lignan University, Canton, China. Exchange students from American universities, their party included John Fuller of San Mateo, California; Emmett Durrum, of Harvard, and Richard Lacey and Clayton Zahn, of Penn State. Fuller, who is known as a navigator of some accomplishment in the water off San Mateo, chartered the homeward course. The fifth member of the party was a 1933 Chevrolet coupe which had already seen more than 42,000 miles of service in the United States when the trip started. The car was shipped from Hongkong to Calcutta, and from there the adventurers commenced the thrilling journey home.

Fight Way Across Muddy Rivers The first leg of the journey led 840 miles over winding, primitive roads to Allahabad, India, after several days and nights of driving. Leaving Kabul, they found that the bad roads of India had been excellent highways compared to what they had in front of them. The car was forced to carry gasoline supply sufficient to take the party over 1000 miles at a stretch where there were no repair stops and no supply depots. "If the car had needed repairs, we would have been out of luck," Fuller admitted. "We had to trust to the dependability of the Chevrolet. Throughout the entire 12,000 miles of hard, rough treatment, the car never gave us a minute's trouble. We had a little trouble with some Arabs once or twice, and we had a little difficulty getting the High Mayor of Baghdad to let us cross the Syrian desert unescorted, and in Turkey a mehani took our carburetor apart to clean it and couldn't get it together again—but aside from that there wasn't anything to complain about." The route took them through the deserts of Persia, over the old silk route that great merchants of the dim past once used between Rome and the Far East. Fighting their way across muddy rivers, over roads that were no more than jagged, jutting rocks, across swirling sands, the party came to Baghdad—and faced a 600-mile stretch over the Syrian desert to Damascus.

Reach Oasis in Desert Leaving Baghdad at 6 p.m., the party navigated by the light of the North Star, setting their course for an oasis half way across the desert. The floor of the desert, related Fuller, was like a billiard table, and for the first time since leaving Calcutta, they drove at 60 and 70 miles an hour. "We made the oasis about 6 a.m.," he continued. "It was only a few deep wells in the middle of a lot of sand, and we left after getting a supply of water. We got to Damascus at noon, after averaging about 40 miles an hour driving time for the 600 miles. Just outside Baghdad we encountered a temperature of 130 degrees in the shade, although in Baghdad itself it had been only 119 degrees. On the desert, the thermometer went above 100 degrees every day, while at night it dropped to around 50 degrees. Going across the desert, the water boiled a little, but we didn't have to add any until we reached Damascus." Describing the roads at one point, Fuller stated that it would up a steep mountainside at the rate of 270 feet per mile, while the road leading into Constantinople was nothing more than an unused cart track. The last leg of the journey through Turkey was made at an average speed of about two miles per hour. Young men walked alongside of the car helping to lift it over almost impossible barriers.

Reservation Difficulties In Switzerland, they were glad to sleep under blankets and quilts in sub-freezing temperatures, the mercury hanging around 20 degrees. Swinging through France, they stopped for a time at Paris, crossed the English channel and headed for Southampton and the liner which was to bring them back to the United States. "There was some difficulty about reservations for the car coming back," stated Fuller, "and by the time we got that settled we found that we had only ten minutes in which to catch the last tender to get aboard before sailing. After more than 12,000 miles across Asia and Europe, we just about made the boat by the skin of our teeth." Throughout the trip, Fuller reported the car consumed only 14.2 quarts of oil, and 750 gallons of gasoline—an average of 16 miles to the gallon over the roughest country in the world.

Huntingdon Gleaner:—Entering the office door of the Kahn Silk Corporation, of Pawtucket, R.I., Leo Blais, carrying a small satchel, felt a gun in his ribs and heard a gruff voice say, "Drop that pay roll!" Blais complied. The bandit grabbed the bag and was soon out of sight. Blais did not give chase or even spread an alarm but started laughing. The little satchel was filled with bolts and nuts.

In some important quarters. All it needs is the right kind of support from provincial leaders. We have no doubt that the great majority of Canadians would give their personal approval. People are sick and tired of paying out hard-earned tax money to support a silly duplication of services.

ARE YOU WASTING MONEY ON INSIPID TEA? Then change to LIPTON'S Full-Flavoured TEA. FREE! Save the coupons in Lipton's packages. They'll bring you exquisite Wm. Rogers & Son Silverplate Gifts. Write now for Premium List, to Thos. J. Lipton Limited, 43 Front St. East, Toronto. RED LABEL... 33c 1/2 lb. ORANGE... 35c 1/2 lb. YELLOW... 40c 1/2 lb. Lipton's is more economical—goes farther. It's the largest selling tea in the world.

LIPTON'S Full-Flavoured TEA. Listen to radio's most powerful drama, "The House of Peter MacGregor," every Mon., Wed. and Friday, 2:15 p.m. C.B.L., Toronto. Also "Lipton's Melody Hour," Sunday, 4:15 to 4:45 p.m., C.B.L., Toronto.

Progress Reflected by Power Co. Report

Earnings Continue to Show Increase. Due Mainly to Mine Activity.

The report of the Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited, for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1937, shows the company's earnings continue to show an increase, reflecting the growth of the gold production of the area served. In other words, the company is helping the mine production with its service to the mines and the mines are helping the company in the way of continued success. The report signed by B. V. Harrison, vice-president and general manager, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 12 Months Ending, 12 Months Ending. Rows include Gross Earnings, Operating & Maintenance, Net Earnings.

The greater portion of the increase in the company's load has come from enlargements of operations at the established mines in each of the camps served.

In the Kirkland Lake area operations have been re-opened at the Goodfish property, while in the Rouyn-Noranda district a Roasting Plant has been placed in service at Beattie Gold Mines.

During the past quarter power was turned on at the properties of Pandora Cadillac Gold Mines in the Cadillac region and at the workings of Quebec Manitou Mines in the Bourlamaque area.

A distribution system has been installed at Arntfield Townsite, and the residents and business establishments of that place are now receiving service from our system.

On November 2nd, a franchise was secured from the municipal council of Lorraineville, an agricultural centre in the Lake Temiskaming area and an extension from Ville Marie to that place will be constructed as soon as preliminary arrangements are completed.

Renewal franchises covering service for the ensuing ten years have been approved by the electors of the towns of Cobalt, Haileybury, New Liskeard and Englehart at the municipal elections at these places.

Regardless of Where You Bought Your Radio, If You Need Repairs CALL BILL RAHAM REAL RADIO SERVICE Phone - 1670

Thought the Encyclopedia Britannica the Very Best (From The Commentator) The Encyclopedia Britannica has some 24 volumes in its latest edition. The New York Public Library has 65 neighbourhood branches. It is the policy of the library to shift its assistants around to different branches in order to give them variety in their training. Recently a newly-shifted assistant in an East Side branch noticed that a volume of the Britannica was missing from the shelves. This interested her because a volume had recently been stolen from the branch in which she had been working. She called up another branch. Yes, they had had a volume stolen. She called up twenty other branches. Sure enough all of them reported a missing volume of the Britannica, each volume a different one. Someone had gone leisurely from branch to branch until he had assembled a complete set!

Brantford Expositor:—A jury at an inquest in Tilbury exonerated a truck driver who had struck and killed a bicycle rider who was riding without lights and in the verdict it was affirmed that all wheels, after dark, should be illuminated both back and front or else be confiscated. This recommendation is fully warranted as far too many bicyclists are at present continually inviting disaster.

LOANS on First Mortgages Available in TIMMINS SCHUMACHER SOUTH PORCUPINE Paid Back Monthly over 3 to 5 Years. APPLY TO J.J. McKAY REAL ESTATE INSURANCE STEAMSHIP OFFICE 20 Pine North Timmins Phones 1135 & 1380

"MOVERS OF FINE FURNITURE" VANSICKLE the MOVER Packing Crating Storing Dustproof Moving Vans Modern Storage Warehouses Local & Long Distance Moving Fumigating Demolishing Deodorizing Call us for FREE ESTIMATES on your next moving PHONES: 510, 1733, 435, 240 EVERY LOAD INSURED COR. KIRBY & SPRUCE TIMMINS, ONTARIO

AT THE Timmins Theatres MATINEE DAILY AT 2.30 p.m. EVENING 7.00 and 8.50 p.m. Special Matinee at Goldfields Theatre—Every Saturday at 11.15 a.m. ADMISSION—All Children 10c Palace MIDNIGHT SHOWS EVERY FRIDAY AND SUNDAY FRIDAY, FRIDAY MIDNIGHT and SATURDAY, JAN. 14—15 Edward Arnold and Shirley Ross in "Blossoms on Broadway" SUNDAY MIDNIGHT, MONDAY and TUESDAY, JAN. 16-17-18 Alice Faye in "You're a Sweetheart" (A Super-Musical Production) Co-starring George Murphy and Ken Murray WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JANUARY 19-20 "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back" With John Barrymore, John Howard ALSO "Turn Off the Moon" With Chas. Ruggles, Eleanore Witney FRIDAY, FRIDAY MIDNIGHT AND SATURDAY, JAN. 21-22 Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "Saratoga" Goldfields MIDNIGHT SHOW Every Sunday at 12.01 (midnight) Special Matinee Every Saturday at 11.15 a.m. THURSDAY & FRIDAY, JAN. 13—14 Ricardo Cortez and Gail Patrick in "Her Husband Lies" SATURDAY, SUNDAY MIDNIGHT and MONDAY, JANUARY 15—16—17 Robert Livingston and Ray Corrigan in "Riders of Whistling Skull" TUESDAY & WEDNES., JAN. 18—19 Double Feature Programme Warren William and Mady Correll in "Midnight Madonna" ALSO Ralph Bellamy and Ida Lupino in "Let's Get Married" THURSDAY & FRIDAY, JAN. 20—21 Wallace Ford and June Travis in "Exiled in Shanghai" Notice—On double feature programmes coming to our theatres, we request our patrons to attend the theatre not later than 8.00 p.m. for the Second Show if they desire to see the full show.