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Mining Industry Helps in Creating Employment

Fifth of Series of Addresses on Canada's Mining Industry.
Value of the Industry in Creating New and Profitable Employment in Recent Times.

The Advance has published each of the series of excellent addresses given by the Dominion Department of Mining. Below will be found the fifth in the series—a talk on the role of the mining industry in creating employment—by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines. This address should be given very special attention and publicity.

Hon. Mr. Crerar's Address

"In choosing to speak to you on the part played by the mining and mineral industry in creating new avenues of employment, I do so with a keen realization that the subject of providing men with work occupies the centre of most discussions at the present time. I should like to tell you briefly how the activities of the mining industry in Canada have been responsible for the maintenance and support of many thousands of workers during the past five years and in order that I may show how the influence of the mining industry is felt throughout the country, allow me to explain to you the three great fields of human endeavour that provide employment during normal times.

"First: There are the primary industries such as farming, fishing, and others, and the associated manufacturing activities that seek to provide mankind with foodstuffs and the other necessities of our daily life as well as

the so-called luxuries and comforts that make for added happiness. These activities have been called the 'consumer goods industry.'

Second is the 'capital goods industry,' which comprises those industries that manufacture or produce goods such as electrical motors, locomotives, heavy machinery, and structural steel, in fact all machinery that is used to equip an enterprise for productive purposes. With this group of industries there should be included as well the construction and building industry. Finally we have the 'service industries' which comprise our railway systems and all those industries that employ people who administer to our personal needs.

"Now with respect to the consumer goods industry, although there has been a general falling-off in the number employed, the decrease is much less marked than it has been in the capital goods and service industries. The reason for this is quite evident when we consider that the people must be fed, clothed, and housed, regardless of whether they work or not. The capital goods industry and, in part, the transportation or services industry have no such permanent market. Their condition is, to a large extent, dependent on domestic and world trade and any decrease here is immediately reflected in the number of men employed.

Mining Industry Provides Employment

"Now let us see how the mining industry is providing direct employment and also providing indirect employment in the three fields of industry I have just mentioned.

"In the previous broadcasts you have been given a picture of the development in the mining industry during the past five years. You have been told that Canada possesses large deposits of metals, particularly gold, copper, nickel, lead and zinc, and that because of her large areas favourable to the occurrence of minerals, the possibilities of her adding to this already known storehouse of wealth are very great indeed. Moreover, she possesses abundant hydro electric power and skilled men where-with to develop the mines and produce metals for world markets. Foreign countries less fortunate in this respect must come to Canada for a large share of their requirements. In consequence, at least 85 per cent. of Canada's metal production is exported. To produce this vast amount of new wealth requires the services of many men; specific figures in a talk of this kind are not entirely entertaining and I would much prefer to give you a general impression of the vast army of workers required to produce, refine, and market this wealth. Nevertheless, in order to give you a concrete example of how the mining industry directly provides employment I am going to quote the figures of employment at the mines during 1934, the latest year for which accurate figures are available. In 1934, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 11,632 mines and plants, including gas and oil wells, and sand and gravel pits, provided 73,000 workers with \$88,000,000 in salaries and wages. If we take the metal mining industry alone we find that in the same year 34,000 workers received a total of nearly \$51,000,000 in salaries and wages, or an average annual wage of approximately \$1500. According to figures shown by the Workmen's Compensation Board, this average annual wage is considerably higher than the average wages paid to employees in any other industry. Moreover, the work is steady and continuous, representing as it does an average daily wage of \$5 for the 300 working days of the year.

Value of New Mines

"Let us now turn to what the opening up of a new mine means to the capital or durable goods industry. It has been estimated that to bring a gold prospect to the producing stage requires the expenditure of at least \$1,000,000. Of course this amount will vary considerably, and in many cases may be assumed to be much more. In the case of base metal mines this estimate is much larger—more than \$30,000,000 was expended in bringing Flin Flon into production.

"We are, I think, quite safe in assuming that 50 per cent. of the expenditure is required for direct labour, the remainder is required for the purchase of mill building and equipment, and in this all members of the capital goods industry share. Lumber, structural steel, and Portland cement must be purchased for the mine buildings; explosives, drill steel, and hoisting equipment for the actual mining operations; heavy machinery in the shape of crushers, motors; and other equipment, including chemicals for the extraction of the metal; and the supplying of these demands in turn provides employment for thousands of people.

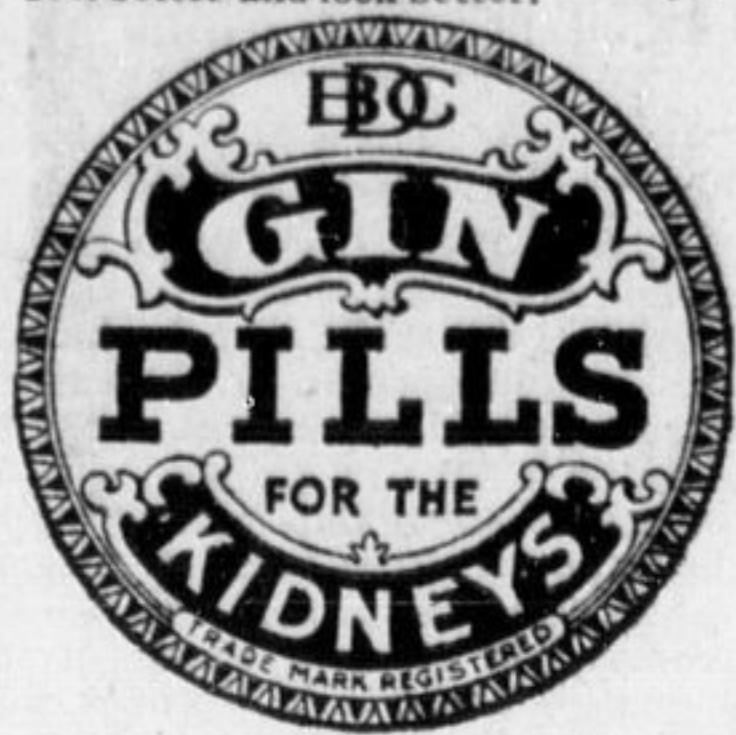
"The latest figures obtainable show that during 1935 twenty new gold mines having mills capable of treating more than 100 tons a day were brought into production. In addition many of the larger mines have made substantial additions and extensions to their existing plants. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Canadian mining and metal industry purchased \$76,000,000 worth of stores and equipment in 1934. This amount also includes expenditures for electrical power, freight, and insurance which total approximately \$21,000,000. These figures do not include the expenditure of prospectors or syndicates whose operations were being conducted in remote regions, or the vast sums of money spent in other ways in the search for new mines, all of which goes either into payrolls or the purchase of equipment and supplies. One eminent Canadian mining authority has estimated the cost of finding a dividend-producing gold mine to be at least \$1,000,000. I include this last statement as a hint that mines are not easy to find, that all prospects do not necessarily become mines, and that the finding and developing of them requires capital, skilled efficient labour, and perseverance.

"In order that you may understand more clearly just how the requirements of the mining industry create employment, let us briefly outline the record of one or two of the more important mining camps.

"Let us look at the record of Noranda. Ten years ago it was but a prospect, in the middle of a wilderness. It required something like the expenditure of \$25,000,000 to bring it into production, but since that time it has paid out almost \$21,000,000 in wages and salaries. In 1935 it paid almost \$1,000,000 in freight and express and purchased over \$3,000,000 worth of supplies, of which amount almost \$400,000 went to buy oak and coal. Eighteen years ago last summer, I stood where the town of Flin Flon now stands. There was nothing there but barren rock and a diamond drill. It required over \$30,000,000 to bring the mine into production, including the development of hydro-electric power at Island Falls on the Churchill river and the building of a power line 58 miles in length. But last year they produced over \$8,000,000 in new wealth. Think of the vast expenditures for capital goods such an undertaking calls for and you will realize how mining creates employment indirectly. I have cited the case of Noranda and Flin Flon. I should like to go on for a few minutes longer to tell you how International Nickel Company's payroll for the 8,000 odd employees is over \$1,000,000 a month, how during the past ten years Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in British Columbia has paid out over \$76,000,000 in wages, and how Hollinger since 1911 has paid out over \$79,000,000 in wages, purchased over \$50,000,000 worth of supplies, and paid in dividends over \$77,000,000. This company has produced over \$212,000,000 of new wealth, over 92 per cent. of which has been shared by the labourer, farm-

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dents means to the consumer goods industry, particularly the farmer who supplies the mining community with most of its foodstuffs. It has been estimated that in 1934, \$30,000,000 of the total payroll of the mining industry went to purchase foodstuffs, another \$10,000,000 to purchase clothing, and an additional \$13,000,000 in household equipment. What this means to Canada is all the more apparent when I tell you that less than 25 years ago the thriving communities of Timmins with a population of 20,000 and Kirkland Lake with another 15,000 were a wilderness whose only population consisted of a few prospectors and trappers. It is entirely due to the purchasing power of the workers supported by these mines that the agricultural products of the great clay belt of that region are so easily marketed.

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er, manufacturer, railroader and investor.

"What I have just said will, I hope, provide you with a glimpse of what the development of these newer mining areas, such as Flin Flon, Noranda, Pickle Lake, and Bridge River, and the opening up of other new mining areas will mean to Canada in the way of providing employment during the years to come.

Huge Amount of Materials Used

"I think I have given you a sufficiently detailed picture of the requirements of mining enterprise for you to gain an impression of the huge amounts of material that must be handled to supply the needs of the mine and miner. You begin to see now why I regard the possibility of the mining industry being a powerful agent of stability in the field of employment. Aside from the number it employs directly, it requires many thousands more to supply its wants. Because its products, especially gold, are in demand in the world markets the industry is in a healthy condition. Prospects for its further expansion are bright because nature has richly endowed our country. Let us regard every new gold mine discovered and brought into production as another great industrial factory whose products are readily salable. Why should we not aim at doubling our gold production within a limited period of years. On the basis of our past record of development, I do not regard this as impossible of achievement. In 1910 Canada produced slightly more than \$10,000,000 worth of gold, 25 years later she produced \$116,000,000. Think what the doubling of our present production would mean in the way of providing employment for many of the young men who have been spending the last few years in our relief camps! Think of the gain in independence of action and spirit that would be achieved by these young men if they could be provided with gainful occupation! Let our motto for the next five years be 'mining camps instead of relief camps.'

"Every increase made in the production of our mineral wealth assists in the solution of our railway and employment problems and will do much to bring back to this country the prosperity we are all looking for. I have an abiding faith in the future of Canada and think Canadians are sensible and capable of forming means to develop the immense storehouse of natural mineral wealth we possess."



By James W. Barton, M.D., Toronto

That Body of Yours

I often speak about the liver—the king of the organs—because of the great amount and the importance of its daily work. It does more different jobs than any other organ and has to do them in such a big or wholesale manner. Of course the heart which is only a few ounces compared to the liver's six pounds in weight has the important job of pumping blood but that is its whole job. The little glands pituitary as base of brain, thyroid in the neck, adrenal situated one on top of each kidney, have most important jobs yet weigh scarcely anything, but the liver carries on despite the various forms of damage that occur to it. In fact, as mentioned before, practically two of every three persons have some irritation or inflammation of liver and gall bladder and yet perhaps only one in a hundred has real trouble.

Recent investigation would seem to show that the liver has a regular routine or system of performing two of its important jobs, that is the storing away of glycogen (sugar) for future use, and the manufacture of bile to assist digestion and stimulate bowel action.

"It appears that in man there is probably in the liver the greatest amount of bile being manufactured when the least amount of glycogen is being stored, and the greatest amount of glycogen is being stored when least bile is being manufactured. According to research workers the least glycogen is being manufactured at noon and the most after midnight. While taking food may affect this routine to some extent, nevertheless this general rule is maintained."

These facts are of interest to physicians treating diabetic patients as it has been found that insulin is more effective at certain times than others. This fact of the daily routine of the liver in storing its largest amount of glycogen at night—about eight hours after the evening meal—is thought to be the cause of sleeplessness or wakefulness about two o'clock in the morning in certain individuals. Eating their large meal of starchy and fat foods—potatoes, bread, sugar, sweets, puddings, cream—at the noon hour instead of at six o'clock, might be of some help, but would certainly not tend to keep them alert for mental work in the afternoon. (Registered in accordance with the copyright act).

Dallas, Texas, News:—It seems that the least the League of Nations could do would be to return their initiation fees to China and Ethiopia.

Brampton Conservator:—Betting on race tracks has for years been condemned by clergymen and others because of its demoralizing effect upon younger people. But the practice continues and increases. In Ontario last year \$13,424,000 was wagered on the tracks of the province, as against \$13,148,000 in 1934. The revenue in 1934 was \$733,640 and in 1935, \$781,749. There was an increase in attendance at the different meets from 517,455 in 1934 to 625,931 in 1935. Sport takes a lot of money even in these days of depression.

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The most recent shipment of non-fiction books to the public library contains many volumes that will take their places as texts to be used for many years, although there are a few of definitely current interest since they tell of present-day conditions or achievements.

"England Speaks," by Philip Gibbs, is one of the latter sort. The author's own description suits it best: "Being talks with road sweepers, barbers, statesmen, lords and ladies, beggars, farming folk, actors, artists, literary gentlemen, tramps, down-and-outs, miners, steel workers, blacksmiths, the man in the street, highbrows, lowbrows, and all manner of folk of humble and exalted rank, with a panorama of the English scene in this year of grace 1935." It is more than a cross-section of English life and thought.

"The Legacy of England," is a volume of contributions of many well-known British authors. England has guarded the treasures of their native land so well that a tangible legacy has been passed down through the ages. Here is fine description and history of English building, country, life and custom.

"Shrubs for Amateurs," by W. J. Bean, should be of value to Timmins gardeners, now that spring is nearly here. This excellent shrub book, which covers from "Abelia to Wistaria and Zenobia," will no doubt help in many planned garden improvements.

"The Rock Garden," by E. H. Jenkins is another work that will help the amateur gardener. All about the rock garden business, how to build, what to use in it and how to look after it.

"Perspective as Applied to Pictures, Etc.," by Rex Vicat Cole is a textbook involving theory and practice as applied to drawing, painting and architecture. Well illustrated and written in easily understood language, it will be acceptable both to the student of art and the general reader.

"Building Construction," by Charles F. Mitchell, is an elementary course written by a late lecturer of the Polytechnic, London, designed to meet the needs of students entering architecture. It contains much valuable information.

"Art in Daily Life for Young and Old," by D. D. Sawyer, contains a wealth of material and suggestion that should encourage every reader in his love of art. In addition to this, there is much valuable instruction in the arts.

"A Hundred Years of Anthropology," by T. K. Penniman, tells of the changes forced in the conception of the whole Science of Man during the past 100 years. In addition to describing the main variations in anthropology, the author outlines some of the blank spaces on which science is still at work.

"A Natural History of the Seas," by E. G. Boulenger, is a book that releases to the public the results of years of research and the content of many scientific treatises on the underworld of the sea. Even the Loch Ness monster appears in this remarkable book.

"Rudyard Kipling's Verse, 1885-1932," includes all the fine poetry of Kipling except that written in the last four years of his life.

"Collected Verse of Edgar A. Guest," is a 900-page de luxe edition of the American poet's works.

A series of "Great Lives" is now available including: "Shakespeare," by John Drinkwater; "George Eliot," by Anne Fremantle; "Keir Hardie," by Hamilton Fyfe; "The Brontës," by Iren Cooper Willis. The volumes are small but contain the more important dates and happenings in each subject's life.

"Old and Young Ahead, a Millionaire in Seals, Being the Life History of Captain Abram Kean, O. B. E.," makes a real Northern sea story read like a thriller. Captain Kean tells his own story of how he landed 1,008,100 seals from ships under his command. Sir Wilfred Grenfell writes the foreword for his friend.

"Sky Gypsy," by Claudia Cranston, tells of 25,000 miles of modern travel by America's flying clipper ships, by the ordinary schedules of the operating airways. Excellently illustrated with photographs.

"The Admirable Crichton," by J. M.



CANADIANS AND THEIR INDUSTRIES—AND THEIR BANK

FISHERIES

JIM: "Bill, do you ever get tired of handling fish, fish, fish, all the time?"

BILL: "Yes, Jim, but it helps me to keep going when I think of the thousands of folks we're helpin' to feed!"

JIM: "That's right—fish is important and we're in a fine big business."

BILL: "Wasn't always big, though. The Chief was tellin' me the other day about how this company started. It seems funny, now. He and his partner figured they would do a whole lot better if they could keep their bait fresh for all-year fishin'. They went to the Bank of Montreal and borrowed on their personal securities to build a cold storage plant. Of course, they soon paid back the loan, because a lot of folks saw what a good thing this business was goin' to be and bought stock in the company. Now look at the business!"

But the Chief admitted to me, confidentially, of course, that if it hadn't been for the Bank of Montreal, they couldn't have succeeded, and he said it was the same way with a lot of the other fishery concerns."

JIM: "A good story, Bill, and I know it's true, because the Chief told me, too. I reckon he tells 'most everybody, because he likes to talk about his Bank. It's my Bank, too. I have a savings account there."

BILL: "Have you, Jim? So have I."

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