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North Can Take No More Workers or New Stores

For the past year or two the Advance has been emphasizing the fact that there is no work here for the unemployed—that Timmins has already a big list of men unable to secure work. At the present time, for instance, there are a thousand unemployed here without a chance of securing work. Outsiders have been urged to stay away from there is no work for them here. In regard to business and the professions the same applies. Timmins and Kirkland Lake are both towns that have been completely overrun with new stores and businesses and professional men locating. One of the examples that may be quoted is the case of Kirkland Lake in regard to beauty parlours. Kirkland Lake has 23 beauty parlours, and yet last week there was a young lady travelling to the Lake Shore town with the idea of opening a beauty parlour. "Things are good in Kirkland Lake, I am told," this young lady said. The young lady was advised to be sure to keep enough money on hand at all times to pay her fare back to the city.

Good advice has been given by the newspapers and leading men of the North, but what has been needed is a little publicity from outside papers. It would appear that some of this is to be given now. The Northern Miner, which has a large general circulation in Canada, is evidently aware of conditions in the mining towns and the need for a fair deal. An editorial article in The Northern Miner last week makes it very clear that the ordinary man has no chance of finding work in the North. To emphasize this fact is not only a service to the North, but it is also a benefit to those unfortunate who may be tempted by the talk they hear in the South about the prosperity of the North to waste their money and strength to come here in a vain hope for work.

The editorial in question from The Northern Miner reads as follows:—

"No man should go up North seeking a job in the mining fields unless he has unusual qualifications. The average man has absolutely no chance of finding work. The woods and the towns are full of unemployed. The towns have had to advertise to keep people from flocking in. The advertising the North Country has received has caused thousands of people to journey up; many of these are without funds and their condition is pitiable. Men have actually taken their families, including little children, into the gold mining camps, and though without mining experience had hoped to find work. The mines have plenty of skilled miners to draw from and have no work for the inexperienced. In some of the gold mining towns the proportion of unemployed is one for every four working. Naturally it is impossible for the towns to find relief for such high percentages. Noranda has 6,000 applications for jobs. Other companies have equally large figures.

"And what is said about job hunters holds good also for storekeepers. Lured by the stories of great prosperity in some of the mining fields, many merchants have tried to set up businesses. Some of them are without experience in the special needs of mining communities; many are without capital. There are plenty enough merchants and professional men to look after the needs of the Northern communities, and their likely needs for some time to come.

"The North is a great and inspiring place for visitors to see, but it is no place for job hunters; they are likely to starve, for the relief resources of the communities have been taxed to the utmost. This warning is issued now because many people have taken advantage of the summer season to journey north."

Try The Advance Want Advertisements

Purchasing Power of Canada's Mines

Banking Authority who Spent Considerable Time in the North Land, Review: Benefits of the Mining Industry.

The interest which has been taken in mining development, that is to say, the healthy interest, aside from the abnormal speculation in mining stocks of the last few years, has stimulated the growth of the industry to a point where even at the record low price levels prevailing last year its 1931 output amounted to the round sum of \$227,000,000. To this amount, metals alone contributed over \$118,000,000, but were these to be revalued, item by item, on the basis of 1929 prices, they would have been worth \$167,000,000 as against \$154,000,000 in 1929, or nine per cent. more. That is something to bear in mind as a corrective against excessive pessimism, and indicates the resistance which the Canadian industry has exerted against the forces of depression, writes S. H. Logan, general manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, in a special article in the Monetary Times.

Canada's output of gold rose in 1930 and again in 1931, this time to a new record level, partly as a result of development work following new discoveries and partly as a result of lower costs. But the comparative strength of non-ferrous metal mining is shown by the fact that even in 1930 the Canadian copper and zinc output was larger than ever, lead nearly equalled the 1928 high record, silver surpassed every record since 1915, and nickel declined but little below the high of 1929. The pressure put upon all metals other than gold during 1931 affected Canada in common with other countries, but in the case of copper and zinc, not to anything like the same extent; the world output of copper fell 20 per cent., while Canada's fell only three per cent.; world zinc fell nearly 28 per cent., and Canadian 11 per cent.

Nature and the Public.
Nature and the Canadian public have in the past done a great deal for the Canadian mining industry, which had in 1930, at the last official estimate, a capitalization of \$887,000,000 (a figure which must since then have materially increased) which is in brief made up as follows: Metals, 427 millions; non-metals, 329; and clay products and structural materials, 131 millions. As indicated above, the 1931 output amounted to 227 million dollars, made up as follows (in millions of dollars with one decimal place):

Metals—Gold, 55.7; copper, 24.2; nickel, 15.3; lead, 7.3; silver, 6.1; zinc, 6.0; platinum, 1.6; miscellaneous, 2.4; total, 118.6.
Fuels—Coal, 41.2; natural gas, 9.1; crude petroleum, 4.3; total, 54.6.
Other non-metallic—Asbestos, 4.8; gypsum, 2.1; salt, 1.9; miscellaneous, 2.0; total, 10.8.
Clay and structural—Clay products, 7.8; cement, limestone, sand and gravel, 35.6; total, 43.4.

The returns received by the various branches of the mining industry, however, constitute only the obverse side of the medal. On the other side are the benefits that Canada as a whole, and, incidentally, the world, has received from the industry. What are these? The most tangible is, of course, the great quantity of important metals which we have supplied, mainly for use outside Canada, but while the monetary returns therefrom have accrued chiefly to our own benefit, they have contributed to our purchases of foreign products of all kinds and thereby to the welfare of other countries. The following table shows the quantity and value of the important metals mined in Canada during the past 20 years. An interesting sidelight in respect of gold production is that, with the exception of Russia, where the gold mining industry was comparatively neglected 10 years ago, the greatest rate of increase among the major producers during the past decade has occurred in Canada.

Canadian Gold Production, 1902-31		
Quantity	Value	
Copper lb. 2,546,992,000	\$393,613,100	
Lead lb. 2,921,732,000	168,921,000	
Zinc lb. 1,767,349,000	98,312,000	
Nickel lb. 1,283,739,000	382,737,000	
Silver fine oz. 445,212,000	282,304,000	
Gold fine oz. 25,919,000	535,798,000	

It is, however, not the receipts but the expenditures of the industry that count for most in our domestic economy, and these are less manifest. Apart from the reserves built up for future requirements and the dividends disbursed to shareholders, which, in turn, on being expended, increase the general purchasing power of the country, there are the direct expenditures of the companies themselves. Wages and salaries form the largest item, and for the three major divisions of the industry the figures for 1930 were as follows:

	No. Employees	Wages and Salaries
Metals	30,623	\$49,000,000
Non-metallic minerals	38,355	48,000,000
Clay and structural materials	20,222	17,000,000
	89,200	\$114,000,000

Confining ourselves, however, to the non-ferrous metal industry, which has shown the greatest expansion in recent years and upon which the general public interest is concentrated, we may, on the strength of official returns and by computation from official data, estimate roughly these annual expenditures as follows:

	Wages and salaries (1930)	Cost of fuel and electricity (1929)	Purchase of equipment and
	\$49,000,000	\$11,000,000	

supplies (computed)	5,000,000
Transportation and shipping charges (computed)	10,000,000
Taxes (computed)	5,000,000
	\$80,000,000

"Current operations only—does not include expenditures for new plants. Some of these items require explanation. About 55 per cent. of the cost of fuel and electricity is accounted for by the requirements of the smelting and refining branch of the industry, which has made rapid progress in the last few years; in addition to the power purchased (of which electric power cost \$7,000,000 and non-electric \$4,000,000) the metal mining companies as a whole themselves generate about 14 per cent. of the volume of power they purchase. An expansion of metallurgical works and of generating plants, as well as the likely increase in gold mining within the next few years would call for considerably greater expenditure on the purchase of machinery, equipment and other supplies than the modest estimate of \$5,000,000 given above. So the total expenditure of \$80,000,000 may be considered as a conservative estimate. In all probability if the entire industry, including that of non-metals and structural materials, were considered, the amount would equal at least \$160,000,000 annually.

Effect on Purchasing Power.
What is the accumulative effect of this upon the general purchasing power? It has been estimated that about 50 per cent. of wages and salaries are spent in retail trade, the balance going into other channels that in the course of a year the same money normally turns over 25 times in all, of which at least one-fifth enters and re-enters retail trade, the remainder to the other branches of the business system. One dollar handed out in wages therefore brings to retail trade \$2.50 in the course of the year. A similar amount normally passes from retailer to wholesaler, and again from wholesaler to manufacturer, from manufacturer to producer of new materials and from him to labour, thus completing the round, the profits made on each transaction returning into circulation again in some other form. So also the balance of wages not spent on retail purchases eventually again passes into circulation, although perhaps at a slower rate. The payment of wages thus initiates a process which in the course of a year turns over the original money let us say (in order to allow for the slower movement of money not entering directly into retail purchases and for payments abroad on account of imports) 20 times. On the score of wages and salaries, therefore, the general purchasing power is increased annually to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 from metal mining alone and \$2,000,000,000 from the whole industry. Other expenditures, of which perhaps as much as 80 per cent. goes to wages within the course of a year, followed by the remainder after a lag due to use in investments, etc., would increase purchasing power by about \$800,000,000, making a total for the year of \$2,800,000,000.

Builds Up Localities.

The part played by mining in building up the various localities must also not be forgotten. It is impossible to estimate even very roughly to what mining has achieved in this, but it is significant that whereas the total population of Canada increased between 1921 and 1931 just over 18 per cent., the increase in metal mining areas, including that of municipalities dependent directly or indirectly upon the industry, was about 60 per cent. To take a few instances, the population of Sudbury rose from 8,621 to 18,370, Trail from 3,020 to 7,573, and Abitibi and Temiskaming counties in Northern Quebec (including Amos, Noranda and Rouyn), from 25,411 to 42,914.

Although the growth of the population in non-metallic mining areas is not nearly so impressive, the number of persons employed by the mining industry as a whole rose during the period 1921-30 from 51,860 to 89,200, an increase of 75 per cent.

GRAND Z OF ROYAL ARCH HONOURED AT HAILEYBURY

A despatch from Haileybury last week says:—"Dr. C. W. Haentschel, the Haileybury man who recently was elected Grand Z of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Canada, Wednesday evening of last week was the guest of honour of last week's banquet from the six northern chapters, when a complimentary banquet was tendered him in Kirkland Lake. Four toasts were given, that to "The King and the Craft" being proposed by Crown-Attorney F. L. Smiley, K.C., that to "The Grand Z" being proposed by C. P. Ramsay, Timmins, and responded to by Dr. Haentschel, that to "The Temiskaming District" being proposed by F. K. Ebbitt, Iroquois Falls, and responded to by N. J. McAuley, Haileybury district superintendent, while A. V. Waters, M.P.P., Cochrane, proposed that to "Our Visitors."

Ottawa Citizen:—The income tax is still comparatively light. A married man in Canada earning \$2,000 pays nothing. In Britain he pays \$106. In Germany he pays \$218, and in France \$104.

Original Event at Chautauquas Here

Scottish Musical Comedy Company to Present Novel Musical Feature, "The Cottar's Saturday Night," One of the Specials on the Season's Programme

Miss MacLean, field representative of the Canadian Chautauquas, who will be remembered by many here from her stay in town during the 1931 Chautauquas, was in Timmins recently, and was quite emphatic in expressing the opinion that this year's Chautauqua programme would be found even better than last year. Few people would ask any more if they wish to remain reasonable. However, there are many special features about this year's programme that will attract particular attention. One of these will be the part of the Scottish Musical Comedy Company, which will be on the programme in Timmins on the third day, Wednesday, Aug. 13th, afternoon and evening. In the afternoon they will present a programme that is sure to please. In the evening their programme will be along novel lines but according to press reports the novel feature of the event is much appreciated.

The evening programme on Wednesday, August 13th, will open with a notable presentation by the Scottish Musical Comedy Company of a musical dramatization of "The Cottar's Saturday Night," the famous poetical composition that did so much to establish and perpetuate the fame of Robert Burns.

In this musical dramatization, the characters will be:—

Margaret, the Cottar's Wife—Jeanne Hunter Kent

Jeannie, the daughter—Margaret A. Daniels

John Anderson, the Cottar—John E. Daniels

Robert Douglas, the Laid's Son—Victor Gilbert

Jamie, the Cottar's Son—Arthur Gould

Tammas Cuthbertson, a Neighbour—Daniel Ross

Alice Pillsbury Gilbert at the Piano.

Scene—Kitchen in Cottar's home. Period—About 1790.

Time Saturday night.

The sketch will follow the suggestion of the poem. During the play the following songs will be rendered:

"John Anderson, My Jo," "Laddie"

"Hurrah for the Highlands," "Ye Banks and Braes," "Scots Wha Hae,"

"Duncan Gray," "Loch Lomond," "Annie Laurie," "Bonnie Mary," "O a' the Airts," "Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," "A Man's a Man for a That,"

"The Auld Hoose," "The Lord's my Shepherd," "Auld Lang Syne."

This programme is altogether novel in Canada. It has been produced in Scotland where it won instant fame and success.

Simcoe Reformer:—The term "Fergus the Fortunate" might be fittingly applied to the town of that name as a result of a recent gift by one of its most distinguished citizens. Fergus was presented with a fully-equipped hospital by Dr. Abraham Groves, pioneer Western Ontario physician. Dr. Groves is now 85 years of age and has been practising in Fergus for the amazing total of 62 years. Dr. Groves was the first surgeon to perform an appendix operation in Canada, and he has performed many remarkable operations since that time. He founded his hospital about 30 years ago. It will be known as the Groves Memorial Hospital.



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