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### Cobalt Man Thought Car that Hit Him was a Moose

The victim of a motor car accident at Cobalt recently gave some odd evidence when the driver of the car was being tried for reckless driving. This witness said that he had lost a bolt on the road and was looking for it when he was struck. He had appealed to a road gang for some hay wire to mend his car, because as he told the court he never saw a gang of men at work in the North without them having some haywire. Apparently this was one gang that didn't have haywire, and the man was still hunting for the bolt on the road when he was struck by the car. When Geo. Mitchell, K.C., counsel for the accused, asked the witness if he saw the car that hit him, he replied: "I really thought it was a moose, George." The man was rather badly cut around the face in the accident, but was not seriously injured. The charge against the driver of the car was dismissed.

Kitchener Record:—How time does fly! Only a week or so ago Hon. Mr. Henry said in a speech here that if he lived to be a hundred, he wouldn't see Mr. Hepburn premier.

### The Flies Are Here: Get "BEAT IT"

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### Kapuskasing Farm Weekly News Letter

Article This Week From Kapuskasing Experimental Farm Deals With "Range for Growing Chicks," "Cutting and Curing Hay."

The weekly news letter this week from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing, Ontario, deals with two distinct subjects. First, the topic of one paragraph is: "Range for Growing Chicks." There is much helpful information in this paragraph, and it is founded on experience. Following the reference to the growing chicks there are two other headings: "When to Cut Hay," and "Curing Hay." All three articles should be of value to settlers and others. Here they are:

**Range for Growing Chicks**  
Experience at the Kapuskasing Experimental station has shown that there is no more important factor in the successful development of growing chicks than to have them supplied with ample sanitary range.

The brooder houses are on skids, so that they are easily moved to a clover or alfalfa field just as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm, and the growth far enough advanced. Care is taken that no fowl have been on the range for a number of years, thereby eliminating any danger of the birds contracting disease or internal parasites from previous infestations.

If a river, or creek, is used as a natural water supply it is usually necessary to try to drain the chicks to take advantage of this. Drinking fountains are used, and each day these are moved a few feet nearer the water until at last the chicks find the stream and turn to it as their permanent source.

The cockerels and pullets are always separated previous to being put on the range. Field feed hoppers are used and these are moved frequently to a new location in order not to entirely kill the grass in any one place, and also to accomplish greater sanitation.

The brooder houses are also moved occasionally.

With a clean brooder house, equipped with proper roosting facilities, also providing shelter and protection, as required, plus running water, grain and mash in field hoppers, and nice green alfalfa or clover for shade and feed, it is possible to grow and develop large numbers of big, strong, vigorous and healthy potential winter layers, with a maximum of success and a minimum of cost.

#### When to Cut Hay

It is generally admitted that the majority of the farmers throughout Northern Ontario and Quebec are cutting their hay much too late. Experience has demonstrated that when hay has passed a certain stage of maturity, a large proportion of the leaves wither and drop off from the stems, and the fibre or woody matter increases up to the time heads are dead.

Since fibre has no feeding value, it will be best to cut it when the maximum protein, fat and nitrogen-free extracts are available. Thus, the following time is recommended:

**Alfalfa:** The alfalfa has obtained its best feeding value when about 10 per cent of the plants reach the blossom stage, since after that time there is little increase of nutrients, and early cutting materially aids the next crop.

**Clover:** The experiments have clearly pointed out that full bloom is the best time to cut clover hay. Delaying until all the heads are dead makes haying easier, but means poor, woody unpalatable hay.

**Mixed hay:** Mixed hay should be cut when the clover heads have attained full bloom. Generally this stage happens between the first and the second blossoming of the timothy hay.

#### Cutting Hay

In producing hay, quality is the prime object and this is largely determined by the methods of curing. The ends sought are to secure bright green colour, good aroma, retention of the leaves and other fine parts, and freedom from dust and molds. This is better obtained by cocking the hay in order to retain the stems of leaves.

With the atmospheric conditions generally prevailing in the North, it was found at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ontario, that the following method is very satisfactory. The hay should be mown as soon as the dew is off in the morning, allowed to lie in the swath until dry on the surface, then turned, if heavy, by hand or hay tedder or raked into loose windrows. Before the dew falls, it is bunched into well-made cocks and, if sufficiently cured so that it will not mold in cocks, is allowed to remain until it has passed through a sweating process. The cocks should be made in such a way that they will shed water well. After sweating has taken place, it is generally necessary to open the cocks carefully and in large flakes to avoid shattering the leaves.

Hay, when put into the barn should be dry, and yet contain just enough moisture to allow it to settle compactly when treated. About a gallon of salt per ton spread over the mow will prevent any fermentation and will check the growth of molds, besides rendering it more palatable.

### Kirkland Lake Miners Fear Politics in Board

Kirkland Lake miners are said to be somewhat anxious because of the apparent danger of politics being introduced into the workings of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The following is, from last week's issue of The Northern News:

#### Keep Workmen's Compensation Board Out of Politics

"Reports that the new provincial government contemplates changing the Workmen's Compensation Board to a one-man commission directly responsible to a cabinet minister, are disquieting to say the least to Kirkland Lake miners.

"To attempt to operate the Workmen's Compensation Board directly under a minister is liable to undermine the whole system that has worked out so well in Ontario," was an opinion expressed to The News this week. "In 1933, which was the low figure for some years, the board dealt with 38,000 cases. In 1929 this figure was 87,000 cases.

**Has \$24,000,000 Invested**  
"I am told that the board has \$24,000,000 of money invested to meet pension claims and also that in Ontario as compared with Compensation Boards elsewhere in America, the largest percentage of the money paid in by employees is paid out to workers and their dependents."

"To allow such an organization, which was designed to protect the workman and his dependents, to become subject to political control might be very dangerous."

#### "Honesty and Good Faith"

"Of course where so many thousands of cases are dealt with everyone is not going to be satisfied but I have never heard questioned the honesty and good faith of the board in dealing with workers' claims. To put such a commission on a basis where one man subject to political control would have such arbitrary powers, does not appeal to me as a sound move. Suspicion would develop no matter how careful the suggested one man commissioner might be and the result would unquestionably be disastrous to the government in the long run, no matter how blameless it may be. Politics have never entered into the present board and it doesn't cost the government a cent and seems to function efficiently and satisfactorily. It seems a pity to make any change."

St. Thomas Times-Journal:—Perhaps the saxophone isn't so bad after all. An electrical engineer has invented a musical instrument that is played by pointing flashlights at 68 electric eyes and amplifying tubes.

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### Gold Mines Use Zinc Dust as Precipitant

Commercial Production of Zinc Dust in Canada Increased in Last Few Years. Used by Mines in the Porcupine

Zinc dust consumption in Canadian gold mines is the subject of a special report in a bulletin just issued by the Department of Mines, Ottawa. The report is by A. Buisson, mining engineer division of mineral resources.

The commercial production of zinc dust in Canada began only a few years ago, says the bulletin, and has already increased to about 100 tons a year, which quantity represents about 40 per cent of the present consumption in the gold treatment plants.

About 98 per cent of the Canadian production is consumed as a precipitant of gold in the cyanide process, the other two per cent being used in the dyeing and the chemical industries and in the sharding process and the total amount used would probably not exceed 50,000 pounds per year.

**48,000 Pounds Used Monthly**  
The consumption of zinc dust at the Canadian gold treatment plants amounted in 1933 to approximately 556,600 pounds as against 530,000 pounds in 1932. The present monthly consumption is at the rate of 48,000 pounds.

The commercial production in the United States began in 1910 and is now about 18,000,000 pounds a year.

The imports of zinc dust, as given by the department of trade and commerce, amounted in 1933 to 841,341 pounds valued at \$47,826 or 5.684 cents per pound, as against 530,628 pounds valued at \$40,623 or 7.642 cents per pound in 1932.

The cost of zinc dust at the mine as reported by the operators varied from a minimum of 7.5 cents to a maximum of 14.5 cents per pound, the average cost being approximately 10.5 cents per pound.

#### Three Methods at Cobalt

Three distinct methods of precipitating silver have been used in the cyanidation of the silver ore at Cobalt: (a) precipitation with zinc; (b) precipitation with aluminum; (c) precipitation with sodium sulphide. The use of zinc as a precipitant, in a solution containing appreciable amounts of arsenic and antimony, was found to be very unsatisfactory and was discontinued. In addition to causing a heavy consumption of cyanide, the zinc fouled the solution, resulting in a marked decrease in dissolving efficiency.

Precipitation with aluminum dust was first developed by the O'Brien Company at the Deloro smelter, and later introduced at their Cobalt mill. This method has three advantages in that there is no fouling of the solution, a regeneration of cyanide and the recovery of silver as a clean high-grade precipitate.

Zinc dust is being consumed at the following gold mines: Ontario—Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Coniarius, Vipond, Ankerite, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lake, Macassa, Toburn, Barry-Hollinger, Ashley, Howey, Moss, Minto and Parkhill. Quebec—Granada and Siscoe. Manitoba—Flin Flon, Central Manitoba and San Antonio. British Columbia—Pioneer and Reno.

### Big Issue of a Paper in a Town of Small Size

The Advance has received a special 24-page issue of the Creemore Star, the number being issued in observance of the centennial of Nottawasaga township, the township of which Creemore forms a part. Creemore is a town of less than 600 population so the issue of a 24-page paper is an achievement that reflects credit not only on The Star but also on the people whose support makes enterprise of this sort possible. The special issue of The Creemore Star gives an interesting review of the Township of Nottawasaga with references to many of the township's pioneers, with special reference to Creemore and its people. It is interesting to note that in its century of existence the Township of Nottawasaga has had 22 Reeves but only three clerks and three treasurers. The present clerk has held the office since 1916. The present treasurer has only been in the office for three years, but the previous treasurer held office for 30 years and the one before that (the first) was on the job for approximately half a century. The first clerk of Nottawasaga was in that position for 47 years and the second clerk held office for 19 years. Illustrations in the special issue of The Creemore Star, especially those of old-time pioneers of the township, will be of interest to all. The issue shows that 45 years ago Creemore had a larger population than it has to-day. Without any larger industries, Creemore is content to be a centre for the people of its immediate vicinity. The centennial issue of The Star, however, shows that Creemore still has enterprise and ability.

Sudbury Star:—The air is a fine servant but a jealous master. If you make a mistake in broadcasting you can't go back and rub it out.

### Conservation of Forests Classed Patriotic Duty

The conservation of the forests of Ontario—of Canada—is a patriotic duty, according to an editorial in The Toronto Mail and Empire last week. It may be added that caring for the forests is also a mighty good business. The Mail and Empire devotes an editorial to the subject, saying:—

"The cause of forest fires has long since been identified with human recklessness. For years past, the ascertained source of 91 per cent of air outbreaks has been the great procession of people who use the forest for their work or recreation. Lookout towers have been erected, pumps telephone lines, and ranger systems have been installed, all with excellent effects, in quelling conflagrations, but human heads and human hands still retain their capacity for unleashing the fire fiend and causing dreadful losses of property and lives.

"Through long years of experience in combating the forest fire evil at the human source, the Canadian Forestry Association has proved that, apart from incendiary causes, a real and lasting remedy can be worked by education. Already there has come about a vast improvement in the attitude of the public in many districts, with consequent lowering of forest fire damage. A statement just issued by the association declares that 'fully four-fifths of the Canadian people already are working co-operatively with the fire ranging systems and the job now to be done is to win over the remaining fraction. In the belief of the association, a township of settlers, for example, can be persuaded without undue difficulty to burn their brush piles under ranger supervision and without menace to the surrounding timber; tourists, anglers, and forest workers can be converted to a high degree of vigilance and caution. Not content with the mere theory of how to achieve such results, the Forestry Association for years past has sent its educational workers to the frontier communities where fire trouble usually commences, and has presented the case for fire prevention by lectures, motion pictures and by local organizations. Good work has been done through thousands of schools where the association's programme is taught, and through the agency of 5000 Junior Forest Wardens, alert young men who serve the national interests in this respect.

# ZIG-ZAG

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#### NEW VEIN DISCOVERED ON WOMAN RIVER CO. PROPERTY

Frank Farrow, who has returned from an inspection visit to the property of Woman River Gold Syndicate in the Matachewan area, states that a vein of red porphyry has just been discovered a little below the water level of the Montreal River. The red porphyry has been picked up in several other spots on the property, but so far sufficient work has not been done to determine its possibilities. Samples have been shipped to Toronto for assay. Shripping and trenching is proceeding on other veins, and nine test pits have been put down, all showing favourable mineral indications.

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