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Charlie Hall—Manager

The Canadian Legion in the Porcupine

By One Interested in their Welfare

Smoker on Saturday

Another of those pleasant smokers will be held on Saturday night in the club rooms. Walter Greaves under whose direction the programme is being held promises everyone a real rip-roaring time. Lots of good talent has been secured and all should have a most enjoyable evening. It is not known at the time of going to press whether Walter is going to entertain himself, but all know his capabilities and as the chairman for the evening he will keep things well on the move with no dull moments. In case it's not plain the smoker is to be held on Saturday night at 8.30 p.m. in the club rooms of the Legion hall, Cedar street south. I'll see you there.

The Colonel Gets a Bump

Last week Major Powers, minister of pensions in the King government, made announcement of a change in the Pension Act. All were looking for a very drastic change affecting all pensioners, but such was not the case. The poor old colonel and the sergeant-major are among those due for the cut. Us "buck privates" have waited long for this day, and now can sit down with the "higher-ups" and wear a smile. The cut concerns hospitalization pay, an dto some the cut is not enough even yet and others have voiced surprise that such amounts were being paid. With this step being made pensioners can look forward to the equalization of pensions and the private getting just as much as the colonel for the same disability. This would tend also to do away with much of the present dissatisfaction among ex-servicemen. The following clipping shows clearly how the new rates work:

The hospitalization system by which officers of higher ranks get large sums in pay and allowances as well as hospitalization is to come to an end. The minister of pensions is planning to cut off all pay and allowances to all ranks in hospital and to grant them instead 100 per cent. pension rates less hospitalization.

The new order will not apply to privates who will still go on pay and allowances if they have to go into hospital for treatment; and 90 per cent. of the men who are permanently in hospital or have long periods of hospitalization are privates. Under the new regulations a private with a dependent family may draw as high as \$17 a month.

Lance-corporals and corporals and sergeants will not be greatly affected, but the sergeant-majors and the commissioned ranks will not get the high rates which they have hitherto enjoyed. It has been found that high ranking officers with as low a disability as 5 or 10 per cent. may go into hospital and while there, immediately resume their pay and allowance of rank. Some officers of high rank having militia pensions have been able to draw \$1,000 a month and it is said that most officers make more money by being hospitalized than they can earn.

All this is to be stopped. If any veteran with a war disability goes into hospital after the new regulations have been approved by parliament and promulgated, he will automatically be rated 100 per cent. disability and will draw 100 per cent. pension of his rank less \$30 for hospitalization, a uniform deduction for all ranks. If an officer wants a private ward or any other special concession he must pay for it. This will mean that high ranking officers may draw a fair allowance while in hospital but that they will not draw huge pay of rank. It was possible under the old system for a general to draw \$14,000 a year while in hospital for a

minor ailment, it is stated. In drawing up the new scheme the ministry of pensions has protected the "buck" private and the N.C.O.'s. The new order is aimed at the higher ranks.

The following table shows the reductions: Monthly Reduction

Rank	Monthly Reduction
Lieutenants (single)	\$ 52.00
Lieutenants (married)	51.00
Captains (single)	68.27
Captains (married)	76.00
Majors (single)	77.00
Majors (married)	102.90
Lieut.-Colonels (single)	90.00
Lieut.-Colonels (married)	125.00
Brig.-Generals (single)	235.00
Brig.-Generals (married)	262.00
Major-Generals (single)	475.00
Major-Generals (married)	502.00

Regarding non-commissioned ranks, the tabulation showed the following:

Serjt-Major (single)	\$24.50
Serjt-Major (married)	22.50
Sergeants (single)	7.50
Sergeants (married)	6.00

Officials of the Canadian Legion said that for many years privates going into hospital were paid a hospital allowance of \$45 a month for a single man no matter what his pension and \$86 a month for a married man without children. A private with 100 per cent. pension, married and without children has been drawing \$100 a month pension allowance. The pension is cut off when he enters hospital on a disability for which he is receiving pension, officials explained.

Major-generals going into hospital are paid \$650 a month Legion officials said. They had word in their office yesterday that after March 1 this allowance while in hospital would be cut off. Officials said Dominion headquarters of the Legion had been working on the matter for some time.

Another Matter

It is well for your correspondent that this is Education Week. I thank the powers-that-be for the opportunity of getting this weight off my chest. In one of my articles last week I stated that the Provincial convention of the Canadian Legion would not be held in Timmins this year and then casually mentioned that it may be held here next year, with the following—"D.V., figure that out." It's that which has caused the trouble. Several of my readers have asked me the meaning of that quotation and so just to oblige them I'll tell you all to look at the back of my dictionary, here you will find four or five of these quotations with the letters "D.V." In the case of the one in question and being well versed in southern Ontario hogghishness the meaning implied was "Dum Vivamus" meaning, "while we live," we hope to have the convention here in 1937.

W. A. Devine, Box 1423

say \$35 or \$40 per animal. The number of deer would, therefore, increase by approximately the same proportion over a short period of years. With deer more plentiful, hunters would soon be more plentiful, and as they kill only a fraction of the deer taken each season by wolves, their killing would do little harm. But what would the greater number of hunters mean to Ontario? The spending of many, many times the amount which a larger wolf bounty would cost the province."

Ontario's Drinking More than Doubled

Report of Control Board Shows Great Increase in Quantity of Booze Consumed.

Sales from Ontario liquor stores, breweries and of domestic wines during the five months period ending March 31, 1935, totalled \$17,985,077, according to the report of the Ontario Liquor Control Board tabled in the Legislature on Monday by Provincial Secretary Harry Nixon.

This represented a 43 per cent. increase over sales for the corresponding period of the previous year, totalling \$12,576,117.

The report covered only those five months due to the change of the province's fiscal year end from October 31 to March 31.

Sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores totalled \$8,110,589. In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses totalled \$9,317,288, and sales of domestic wine direct to customers at wineries and branch sales offices amounted to \$557,199.

Liquor Commissioner E. C. Odette reported total profit of \$2,595,064 on the board's operations. Miscellaneous earnings totalled \$2,515,064 after deducting from vendors' sales of \$8,110,589 the value of stock on hand. Expenses totalled \$832,284. To the balance was added other revenue from license fees amounting to \$913,100.

While liquor store receipts showed a decrease the quantity sold increased in every respect except for imported spirits and domestic wines. Decreased prices followed lowering of the federal excise tax on domestic and British spirits. Customs imposts were lowered on French cognacs, wines and liquors.

Sales from liquor stores showed a 3.3 per cent. money decrease from the former figure of \$8,388,332, but quantity sold increased 4.6 per cent., from 1,092,269 to 1,142,460 gallons.

Brewery and brewers' warehouse sales jumped 145 per cent., from \$3,800,178 to \$9,317,288. The quantity increase was 183.6 per cent., from 2,260,315 to 6,410,474 gallons.

Winery sales gained 43.7 per cent., from \$297,605 to \$557,199, and the gallonage increase was 35.1 per cent., from 162,557 to 219,645.

The total gallonage increase was 121 per cent.

Following was the value of sales from liquor stores with the figures for the previous five months in brackets:

Domestic spirits, \$4,338,479 (\$4,252,355); imported spirits, \$1,931,670 (\$2,330,249); domestic wines, \$984,454 (\$826,589); imported wines, \$330,484 (\$492,688); imported beers, \$34,685 (\$31,890).
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Single Permits Up

Following was the sale, in gallons, from liquor stores for the period, with figures for the previous period in brackets:

Domestic spirits, 301,049 (268,811); imported spirits, 90,477 (108,382); domestic wines, 399,984 (409,977); imported wines, 39,836 (34,265); domestic beers, 301,994 (262,238); imported beers, 9120 (8596).
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The number of annual liquor permits issued during the five months was 60,867 resident and 39 non-resident, a total of 60,906 compared with 178,517 resident and 9783 non-resident, a total of 188,429 issued during the previous 12 months. In the five months period 664,394 single purchase permits were sold, compared with 77,602 during the three months period of August 1 to October 31, 1934.

There were 123 liquor stores in operation on March 31, a reduction of one since the close of the last fiscal period because of the destruction of the Lancaster store by fire. It re-opened on June 13.

A table appended showed the total Ontario sales of domestic beer by gallons during the fiscal year from 1931 to 1934 and for the five months ending March 31, 1935.

This was: 1931, 10,402,294; 1932, 8,578,560; 1933, 7,466,670; 1934, 11,891,442; and 6,712,468 for the five months period.

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7-36

Sudbury Youngsters Ask Rat Bounty Under 1913 Law

Recently Alderman Facer, of Sudbury, resurrected an old Sudbury by-law passed in 1913 giving a bounty of five cents per head for all rats captured in the city. It appears that at the time the by-law was passed Sudbury suffered from too many rats, and the by-law was made with the purpose of reducing the number of rodents. The by-law has not been thought of in recent years, but as it has never been repealed, it is considered as still in force. The result has been an interesting situation. Just how interesting it is may be gathered from the following from The Sudbury Star this week:

Sudbury and the Rat Bounty

"The Ontario Government may be asked to authorize the payment of five cents for a dead rat to Roger and Abbe Gagnon, brothers, of 91 Fairview avenue.

"The two youngsters on Saturday demanded the nickel under the terms of a 1913 by-law, which has never been repealed, and which provides for payment of five cents bounty on rats killed in the city.

"Payment of the bounty was not authorized in the 1936 estimates, and orders from Toronto are that not a cent that has not been authorized by the budget is to be paid out by the city treasurer without the approval of the department of municipal affairs.

"The boys on Saturday made the rounds of municipal offices with a captive live rat, seeking the bounty.

Passed the Buck

"They first showed up at the city police station, with Roger swinging the rat by the tail, and demanding the bounty. They were referred to Chief W. L. Andrews of the fire department. He referred them to the office of Alderman E. C. Facer, who caused the trouble when he dug up the ancient by-law.

"Arriving at Alderman Facer's office, with their prize still struggling in the hands of its captor, they were referred to the office of G. E. Buchanan, K.C., city solicitor, since Mr. Facer was not in his office. From there they were referred back to Alderman Facer's office.

"By this time Alderman Facer had returned. He saw the living evidence and heard from the youthful captors that there was a price on the rat's head. If it wasn't paid, the boys threatened to free the animal. The alderman sent them back to the police station, where they were to obtain a certificate, according to the by-law, from the chief of police. Following that they were directed to the city treasurer's office.

Caught in Kitchen

"As a result the city is facing an expenditure of five cents, authorized by-law, but not included in the 1936 estimates. It is expected that it will have to be referred to H. L. Cummings, deputy minister of municipal affairs, for the approval of the department.

"Chief Constable David Louden stated on Saturday that he has had a few

requests for the bounty from Sudbury youths but this is the first which has been authorized for payment.

"The youngsters, who were to be seen carrying their living prize about downtown Sudbury on Saturday morning, caught it earlier in the morning in the kitchen of their home."

Production of Gold Increases in Canada

Output During 1935 Exceeds 3,000,000 Ounces, an Increase of Ten per cent.

Gold production in Canada during December was recorded at 307,326 ounces, according to a statement just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. In November 293,160 ounces were produced while in December, 1934, the output was 261,938 ounces. During the calendar year 1935 Canada produced 3,280,470 ounces; this represented an increase of 10.4 per cent. over the 1934 total of 2,972,074 ounces.

Ontario Rises

Ontario's output in December rose to 205,017 ounces from the preceding month's total of 189,335 ounces. Gold mining companies in Ontario treated 593,614 tons of ore in December as compared with 605,285 tons in November and 558,907 tons in December, 1934. Production from Quebec sources totalled 48,257 ounces in December; the November output was slightly lower at 47,383 ounces.

An increase of nine per cent, was recorded in British Columbia's production of gold in December when 39,394 ounces were extracted as against 36,128 ounces in the previous month. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan output showed little change in December and amounted to 13,613 ounces compared with 13,939 ounces in November. The Yukon production of placer gold in December declined to 53 ounces from the November total of 5,202 ounces and the December, 1934, output of 1,516 ounces.

Gold averaged \$35.33 per ounce on the New York market, in Canadian funds, during December, at which price the Canadian output during the month was worth \$10,857,828. The November average price was \$35.37 and the value of the month's output was \$10,369,069.

The world production of gold in December was estimated at 2,628,000 ounces; in November, 2,534,000 ounces were produced. South Africa's output was recorded at 906,000 ounces as compared with 905,000 ounces in the preceding month. The United States, including the Philippines, produced 382,119 ounces, made up of 193,107 ounces received at the United States Mint, 184,150 ounces received by private smelters and refiners and 4,862 ounces contained in ore or base bullion exported.

Toronto Telegram:—Perhaps the next Olympic games should include an endurance test for taxpayers.

Prospectors' Association Meets at Toronto Mar. 12

Annual Meeting of Ontario Prospectors and Developers Association. Banquet at King Edward Hotel on March 13th. Association had a Successful Year in 1935

Communications this week from Karl Springer, president, show that the annual meeting of the Ontario Prospectors' and Developers' Association will be held in the Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, at 8 p.m. sharp on Thursday, March 12th. The president and committee of management are particularly anxious to have as many as possible of out-of-town members in attendance.

The annual dinner of the association will be held in the Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, March 13th, commencing at 7 p.m. The president will entertain in the Blue Reception Room at 6.30 p.m., before the dinner. Tickets for the dinner are priced at \$1.50 and are on sale at the King Edward Hotel cigar counter. All are advised to secure tickets early and avoid the rush.

The following letter and report cover the work of the Ontario Prospectors' and Developers' Association for the past year and show that 1935 was a successful year, and the association did much helpful work:

67 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ont., February 20th, 1936
Dear Sir:—Attached hereto you will find the Financial Report for the year 1935.

As you will doubtless remember, the Association was created in the first place to guard against legislation proposed by the Professional Engineers' Association which if put on the Statute Books, would have interfered with the business of the prospector and promoter.

During the year 1935, amendments were proposed to the Architects Bill which would have had the same effect, and through the efforts of the association the objectionable features of the bill as far as we were concerned were withdrawn. This new success in stopping legislation which would slow down prospecting for and developing new mines, is a further demonstration of the power of collective action.

The Association officers are watching for any move to amend the Professional Engineers Bill in any way which would prevent the prospector or mine developer from carrying on his business in any legitimate manner.

The Association has constantly kept in touch with the Ontario Securities Commission and advised the Commission of the views of those the Association represents regarding the sale of mining stock and other matters affecting the promotion and financing of prospecting and development.

The Association has petitioned the Ontario Government from time to time that old patented claims on which taxes have not been paid should be thrown open for staking. There are thousands of claims especially in Northwestern Ontario that have been held idle for a great many years on which the taxes have not been paid, and it is almost impossible in a great many cases to get in touch with the owners if one wishes to purchase or option them. This is delaying the development of the country. The Western Boards of Trade and others have asked that these claims be thrown open for staking and the Ontario Government is now taking steps to throw open claims on which taxes have not been paid prior to 1926.

We have also suggested when the Recorder throws claims open for restaking for any cause that the time for restaking should commence at seven o'clock in the morning instead of 12 o'clock midnight. We trust that an amendment to this effect will be passed at the present session.

Our membership has again increased and now numbers fifteen hundred and fifty-five. Every member should endeavour to get a new member this year. Please have someone use the enclosed application for membership. We must continue to grow. Let each one do his part to this end.

As you know, the Association is kept up by voluntary subscriptions. Please use the enclosed subscription blank and envelope and send along your subscription for the year 1936. Anything from One Dollar up, send it along.

Karl Springer, President,
Ontario Prospectors' and Developers' Association
Financial Statement
(Year ending December 31, 1935)

Full particulars from any agent
CANADIAN PACIFIC

Sees Value in Increased Bounty for Killing Wolves

An editorial article in The North Bay Nugget last week says:—

"Ontario's Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries, D. J. Taylor, told a conference of agriculturists that an increase in the present \$15 per head bounty paid for the slaughter of wolves would do nothing to increase the number killed annually, holding that just as many of these forest assassins will be killed for a \$15 bounty as for a \$40 bounty. In this we cannot agree. Winter time is almost the only season in which wolves can be trailed with any degree of success, and winter in the North—where wolves are most plentiful—is not a thing to be faced possibly for a week or more for a paltry \$15. Miles of arduous tramping through the bush is the usual thing in hunting a wolf, unless the hunter is fortunate enough to stumble upon the animal early in the chase, or sets a trap, an uncertain method of catching the marauder at best. With conditions as they are in the North to-day, with thousands on relief, settlers should perhaps be more eager to earn the \$15 bounty paid for killing a wolf, but unfortunately it is human nature not to work for a thing when its equivalent may be secured without labour. Nevertheless, a larger bounty on wolves would be a great incentive to the settler, and would probably result in a material increase in the number of wolves killed. Suppose that the number of wolves roaming Ontario forests was to be cut by one-quarter, due to hunters taking advantage of a bounty of

Receipts	
Bank balance, Dec. 31, 1934	\$235.50
Contributions during 1935	963.21
Bank Interest	2.54
	\$1201.25

Disbursements	
Stationery and Printing	\$ 126.04
Salary Stenographer	310.00
Postage	62.00
Rent	420.00
Business Tax	32.76
Subscriptions to Publications	20.00
Sundries	66.47
Exchange on Cheques	4.43
	\$1041.70
Bank balance, Dec. 31, 1935	159.55
	\$1201.25

W. E. Segsworth,
Secretary-Treasurer.

"WHITE MAN, HE FALL FROM SKY"



The Brazilian jungle native, above, is shown illustrating to a fellow how he saw a "giant bird" fall from the sky. Dr. Morton Kahn (inset), leader of Cornell Medical College expedition, to whom the story was told, believes the native saw Paul Riedern crash somewhere in the dense jungle and that the searching party, headed by James A. Ryan, may find the missing aviator alive. He has been missing seven years.

Indispensable for Soups, Stews Gravies

An Invigorating drink for all the family

The Quick dissolving CUBE

USED THE WORLD OVER

NEW CHEVROLET BRAKES HAVE SIMPLE ADJUSTMENTS

Chevrolet's new perfected hydraulic brakes have but one point of adjustment for each brake shoe. As the brake lining gradually wears down, full braking effect is maintained by turning a notched adjusting wheel, inside the drum, reached through a small opening in the flange plate or in the flange of the drum. The same simplicity is found in many other parts of the car's equipment. The stop-lamp switch is a compact unit with only one moving part, a metal diaphragm, which is depressed by hydraulic pressure when the brakes are applied. The diaphragm closes the circuit and lights the stop-lamp.

Chicago Daily News:—Abolish the city council! It lacks even nuisance value. It is merely a public utility.

Toronto Telegram:—The wages of sin are about the only kind of wages that can't be reduced.