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## J. A. Bradette, M.P., Urges Harmony Not Bitterness

### In Able Address to House of Commons Deals with Woods-worth Motion. Touches on Power and Radio Question in the North. Shows Socialism Not in Keeping with Canadian Character.

Jos. A. Bradette, M.P. for this riding has won a name for himself as a speaker in the House of Commons, and is always listened to there with keen attention. Some days ago The Advance presented from Hansard a verbatim report of an address in the House by Mr. Bradette. Last week Mr. Bradette was equally effective in replying to a radical resolution fathered by Rev. J. S. Woodsworth M.P. This address by Mr. Bradette is given in full here-with.

It may be explained that J. S. Woodsworth (member for Winnipeg North Centre) moved the following resolution: "Whereas the concentration of economic power in the hands of a comparatively small and irresponsible group has failed to provide security and a decent standard of living for a large number of our people; therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this House, industrial, commercial and financial organizations and undertakings that are failing to function in the general interest should be taken over by the appropriate public authorities and operated as public services or co-operative enterprises."

To the address by Mr. Woodsworth in support of the resolution very capable reply was made to J. R. McNicol M. P. for Davenport, Toronto. Then came Mr. Bradette's address, which is worthy of very careful perusal and consideration. The following is Mr. Bradette's address as it appeared in Hansard, the official report of addresses in the House of Commons.—

Address by Mr. Bradette  
Mr. J. A. BRADETTE (Cochran). Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that this is a thought-provoking resolution, and in some ways it was well presented by the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth). The only feature one might deplore in that presentation is the fact that at times a certain amount of bitterness appeared to be displayed and I do not believe that is conducive to a really national and constructive spirit in dealing with the very important problems which have to be faced at the moment.

I well remember that during the last campaign our good friends of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation had a great big motto. They depicted the fifty big shots of this dominion, and with hatred and bitterness they tried to spread through the north if not through the whole of Canada, the thought that the so-called wealthy men were being absolutely unfair not only to the people but also to the country that had allowed them to amass their wealth. I do not think that sort of thing helps the national situation. I also remember that my Co-operative Commonwealth Federation opponent who by the way was a personal friend of mine, strongly criticized me because I had the audacity to meet and shake hands for the first time with Mr. Noah Timmins, the genial head of the Hollinger mines. That was also the last time, because since then he has gone to his reward. At that time I did not think that criticism was worthy of the Co-operative Commonwealth party.

We should realize that we must be fair not only to all sections of our people but also to the so-called big interests for some of them certainly play the game. Just at this point I should like to allude to a booklet that was issued by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, again dealing with the so-called fifty big shots. I must tell my hon. friend the leader of that party that personally I have never had an opportunity of meeting any of these big shots, but judging by the booklet members of his party must have fraternized with them a good deal for they want to create the impression that they know them. In this booklet, which is entitled Who Owns Canada, at page 12 the fifty big shots are enumerated, with their names, their places of birth, their ages, their professions, their religious denominations, their education, their bank directorships and the total assets of the corporations with which they are connected. If my addition is not in error, according to this statement these fifty big shots control some \$97,000,000,000 of wealth. It seems incredible that

any such statement should be made by a party supposed to be working for universal suffrage and hoping to be given the political leadership of this country.

Everyone who is familiar with the economic affairs of this dominion or who follows the publications of the bureau of statistics realizes that our national wealth does not amount to \$25,000,000,000 but in this booklet just for the sake of exaggeration these fifty big shots are said to command \$97,000,000,000. Such statements are absolutely unfair, and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation has overstepped the mark in bringing out that old war-horse during the last by-election campaign in Assiniboia, accusing the present Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) of being in the pay of the Standard Oil and under the guidance of the so-called big shots when he went to Washington during the great war. That statement is libellous and they know it. A discussion of this nature is bound to do some good as long as we keep within the confines of truth, but wild statements such as these will not bring about a realization of all our dreams and a solution of our deep and multiple problems. Everyone wants prosperity and happiness; we wish to do away with sharp practices, dishonesty and all the other evils that were revealed by the price spread commission, and the present government has fully grasped the situation and is going to take action to correct the shortcomings shown by that commission as far as our commerce, finance and industry are concerned.

It is not my intention to single out any industry, but an allusion was made by the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre to the sorry plight of the retail trade. I can speak of that with knowledge because I happen to belong to that calling. No doubt we have sinned ourselves. Take my own case; when we turned our business into a limited company we had \$65,000 on our own books as credit extended to our customers. Most of them are honest. On the other hand in many cases customers do not want to pay for goods they have received. I must state here that we saw that none of our customers ever went hungry. Sharp practices are not confined to any class of the population. It is an impressive ceremony when we open every sitting of the house with the Lord's Prayer. I believe in the full application of that divine prayer lies the solution of all our problems. In a former session the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) mentioned the great lessons to be learned from the sermon on the mount, and the great fundamental principles that were then enunciated are just as alive to-day as they were then. It is doubtless true that the wealthy people of this country have sinned against the present social order, but it might do some good to look at matters fairly and recognize that the so-called other classes of people have at times sinned also.

I have listened many times to hon. members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation group building up a case on behalf of a cooperative commonwealth federation by singling out a particular case of misery and want, but I also could build up a case, showing that some of the misery is not always caused by the present social order. During last Easter recess I happened to be at my home on Good Friday and a settler whom I have known for a number of years came to me and said, "Joe, I have already received \$30 direct relief in April but it is all gone and I need \$30 more to carry me through the month, because I have a wife and seven children. I telephoned the relief officer and he gave this man another \$30. This was Good Friday. On Saturday night this father of a family was in gaol; every cent of that money given to help his wife and children was spent by himself for liquor. It's all very well to make a case against the so-called big shots and to single them out, but we have to live under the present order. I know I am on dangerous ground when making such a statement, and it might not be very popular, but duty compels me to

tell the truth. All classes of our people have to some extent sinned and in some degree are responsible for the present situation.

My hon. friends want to bring about a new order. During the last election campaign I was interrupted by a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation adherent. I said to him, "What are you going to do while you are building up your new order? You want to destroy the present capitalistic system and put in a better one." He said, "Yes, we are going to have a working man's government." But when a man is elected to parliament, whether he is a minister or a professional man or a farmer or a mechanic, no matter what occupation he may have engaged in, he has to leave it for months if not for a number of years while he occupies his seat in the House of Commons, so surely in this chamber we are all, in the full sense of the term, working men. We all want to see the present anomalies and injustices—and they are very numerous—done away with. I do not hold any brief for the capitalistic system or for any individual capitalists, but this system is not the result of pure hazard; it has not been built up over night; it has developed out of the experience of human beings during the centuries, yes, for thousands of years. It reflects the aspirations, the passions, the vices, the infirmities and, indeed all the qualities of humankind. No one doubts that it needs reform but no one will dare to say that nationalization of all our social and economic and industrial activity is the simple formula that will solve all our problems. These problems are not peculiar to Canada; they affect the whole civilized world.

Let me refer for a moment to one line of activity that is supposed to be nationalized in Ontario. I do not say this in a disparaging way. Is nationalization always fair to the people? I say no. Ontario has had public ownership of hydro for nearly thirty years but in northern Ontario, although we have contributed a large share to the provincial treasury to help the hydro commission in the southern section of the province, we have to depend upon private capital and private enterprise for the development of the great water powers of our northern section, and even to-day new mines do not get their power from the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission but the risk has to be taken by private enterprise. We in northern Ontario have paid to some extent—and we are supposed to be glad to do so—towards the millions of dollars supplied by the provincial treasury to bonus rural lines to the well-to-do farmers and to furnish power to the industries in the southern section of the province. I mention this in order that the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre may see that even nationalization is not always fair to all sections of the population.

The same state of affairs is shown by the present radio situation. When the bill for national control of radio was brought in I voted for it with both hands because I believed then and believe now that great national service should belong to the people. Perhaps I was selfish to some extent, because I realized that in the larger centres of population like Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, et cetera, they were getting good radio service under private ownership, and I am sorry to say now that under nationalization of the radio—and that service will be extended to everywhere—the people of northern Ontario and Quebec, although they have to pay \$2 a year for a license, are even yet not getting the service to which we are absolutely entitled.

Governments have all the infirmities and vices of human beings and very few of their good qualities. History teaches that lesson to whoever wants to read it. Some public services, such as the Department of Justice, are clearly subjects for national control; no one would think of having the administration of justice left to private initiative and enterprise. The same applies to the post office, public health and national defence. But surely it was never intended under British institutions with the mentality of the British nations, that the government should take control of all industrial and economic activity and the supply of all social wants; such a situation would be absolutely impracticable and is foreign to the thought of the Canadian people. We all remember what happened in England, the great revolution brought about following the invention of steam power. Can anyone visualize what would have happened if when the steam engine was invented, the British parliament had nationalized its development and had invested hundreds of millions of pounds so as to develop that new invention? Further, can anyone visualize what would have happened and what attitude the government would have taken when some time later the internal combustion engine and electric motive power were invented? Do hon. members think for one moment that the government would have been elastic enough, after having invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the steam engine, to throw that money away, scrap all its antiquated machinery and take on the development of the later invention, as private enterprise has done? No, because such matters are governmentally and humanly impossible. I suggest these are points worth remembering when we are discussing matters of this kind.

I well remember that during the session of 1934, in a discussion of the bullion tax mentioned in the budget the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre rose in his place and suggested that we should nationalize gold mining in Canada. I asked him some questions when, later on, I spoke on the budget debate. First I asked him what gold mining he was going to nationalize, those on a dividend basis or those not on a dividend basis. What about new ventures? What about prospecting? What about new finds? I remember what that happened in Ontario in the great silver camp at Cobalt years ago when the provincial government decided to try to control one of the silver

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mines. That effort was one of the greatest failures we have known, and I believe the principle applying in that instance would apply to any government going beyond its proper activities. The work of a government is not creative; in my opinion its duties and powers are legislative. Can any hon. member visualize governments, wherever they may be, in the provinces or here at Ottawa, inventing developments of steam engines or radio? Can anyone visualize a government creating and bringing up to its present perfection the great automotive industry in Canada? No; the primary duty of a government is to take accomplished facts, and on these facts to build up and to legislate for the happiness and prosperity of the nation it governs. The minute we establish a bureaucracy—and I am using the word in its full sense—and the moment we have authority in all matters, economic, industrial, social and financial, then what will become of the individualism of the British people? I say that we shall become merely automatons.

The hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre has often pointed to the great prosperity of Russia. He must know the horrible price the Russians have paid for that measure of prosperity. The trouble has been that some of their reforms have been made too quickly; the people of that country have been too impatient, too ruthless. When I hear of a bacteriologist dealing with bacteria and germs in carrying out his experiments and learn that those germs are killed by the millions and billions I do not worry very much and I am inclined to believe they rather like it. When I hear that a biologist is experimenting on dogs and sheep and learn that those animals have lost their lives in the process of experimentation then I begin to worry a great deal. But when I see new experiments on new social systems, when I find that those performing the experiments, those using the knives of vivisection, are using them not on dogs or sheep or germs, but on human beings, and when I see the state of affairs in Spain, Germany and Russia, where hundreds of thousands of human lives have been lost in these new social experiments, I begin to shiver, and highly protest against such experiments.

In beginning my observations to-day I said some good could come from a discussion of this subject. In these times no one is in a position to stand on a pinnacle and say: Because I am wealthy and because this world has been good to me I am away from all the backwaters and the turmoil of the depression. That man must come down into the valley and see what the people are suffering, what are their aspirations, what they expect. The same principle applies to the people living in the valley. To some extent and in some way all of us must realize that we have a duty to perform towards ourselves and towards the state. Unfortunately however those great problems will never be solved by extreme radicalism, advanced socialism or communism, because the previous speaker (Mr. MacNicol) has said, no matter how much the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation tries to divorce itself from the communist party it cannot do so. I watched the operation of that party in the Kirkland lake section during the last campaign, and I came to the one logical conclusion, namely, that socialization has only one result and that result is a state of communism.

As I stated before, the time is not ripe, and I hope never will be, to have socialism in Canada. Some great duties have to be performed. Only a few days ago I listened with a great deal of interest to a good speech delivered by Sir Edward Beatty in which he stated that the business men of Canada must be ready and willing to sacrifice, to realize fully their duty and obligations; they must listen to the murmurs of the people, attempt to cooperate with them to the greatest extent and come down from their high estate.

During the last five years every section of our population has been seriously affected by the depression. During the first two years, however, some people thought they were specially privileged. But the longer the depression lasted the more pronounced was the decrease in the number of privileged ones. The question before us is not so much that of the destruction of personal initiative nor that of the equalization of wealth, but rather one of a better distribution of wealth and application of those economic and Christian principles whereby we may do away with poverty. No one can be spared from the strenuousness

of the present times. There used to be a time when it was considered that poverty was a necessity, but to-day under a capitalistic system and due to human inventiveness poverty could be destroyed throughout the world. What we want to do is to bring it to the point where the so-called common people will have full rights of citizenship and access to the good things in life, with drastic changes in our present distribution system.

I have no time this afternoon to propose certain theories that I have in mind, but again I appeal to the house that in a discussion of a resolution such as this we must try to remain within the truth, and not endeavour to set one section of the country against another. I believe the leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation wants to be fair, but is he acting like a true Canadian when he tries to impute to every wealthy man in Canada an unfair attitude towards those less fortunate? That is not always the case. A few days ago the hon. member for East Kootenay (Mr. Stevens) referred to reforms which had been accomplished by one of the larger corporations of the city of Montreal. He indicated that they had made amendments to their method of procedure with effects beneficial not only to their own customers but to themselves.

I can well remember when three years ago in Northern Ontario we had a lumbermen's and bushmen's strike. On that occasion I went to the manager of a big corporation and said, "You are not playing the game with the men who are working for you; you are not giving them fair wages; you are not giving them decent living quarters; you are selling your goods at too high a price, and I must remind you that you are not in the retail trade, but in the lumber business. You should sell your goods to your working men at least at cost." A year ago last fall we had some trouble again in the Cochrane and Iroquois Falls section. I went to one point at which a strike had been called and to which strike breakers had been sent. Upon that occasion I found that the men had been given a decent living; that they had a reading room; that they were satisfied with the food, and that they had an opportunity at least once a week to state through their own organizations their grievances before the heads of the company. You could not take those men away. Some of them had been working for that company for two years, were absolutely satisfied with their lot and would not go on strike.

This is not the time for those corporations to make enormous profits, but it is time for those men in elevated positions to come down from their high pedestals and attempt to understand the Canadian people and find out what their aspirations may be. I must repeat however that the solution will never be found in rash measures. It will never be found in a policy which makes automatons of the Canadian people. Can we visualize the advancement of the British empire if government had been supreme in matters of private interest? It is true that at the present time we have sufficient machinery to do the work we require to do, and if we apply it properly, do away with all sharp practices. The hon. member for East Kootenay stated that the price spreads inquiry disclosed that some concerns were selling their products on short weights. There are laws as old as the hills on the statute books of Canada and on those of all civilized countries stating that giving short weight is contrary to law. It is a criminal offence, and there is certainly nothing new about it. We are not so much in need of new laws to place on our statute books, so far as that point is concerned, as of the fuller application of the laws we have. Certainly we have sufficient machinery to make these people act fairly, and we must deal with them more drastically and make them more aware of their duty to the public.

Many I repeat that I believe some thanks ought to be given to the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre for affording this opportunity to members of parliament to deal with problems facing us at the present time. Faced with these great problems some people would tell us that we should not even smile, but we must smile, Mr. Speaker, even in times of stress because we are struggling towards something better. These are times to cultivate courage and fortitude. Even during the war humanity found it possible to go forward. There is no doubt that we have been suffering along with the other peoples of the world, but we are seized of the exact situation and are endeavouring to go to the root of the trouble. We must not be impatient, and the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre must remember that if a new socialistic state were erected in Canada tomorrow he would still have our present day problems on his hands and they cannot be solved overnight or by a miracle. Spain became impatient a few years ago and turned to a socialistic experiment. So did France over a century ago when the slogan was equality, liberty and fraternity. What kind of fraternity had they? The fraternity of the guillotine. What kind of equality had they? The equality of the graveyard, and conscription in the army. And so far as freedom is concerned their armies had to face the rest of Europe. About the same thing happened in Russia.

I listened very attentively to the address of the leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. He said that if he were in power he would not socialize the land, but Mr. Speaker, if you socialize industry, the financial institutions and the economic life of the country, there is only one thing that the farmers get, and that is the nationalization of the land; you cannot get away from it. That is what happened in Russia, and that point is worth considering.

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that has been done in the past. I have no advice to give him because he has a larger experience than I have, but I would say that to pit one class against another is not conducive to a healthy national situation in our country. Rather do I believe in the adherence of mutual respect and closer cooperation on the part of all classes and all walks of life, young and old, wealthy and poor, because the goal to reach, although hard, is worthy of attainment.

### Toronto Mining Classes Draw Large Attendance

For years the Ontario Dept. of Mines held classes for prospectors throughout Ontario at various centres. Timmins was used as one of these centres and the classes were considered as valuable. On account of some lack of enthusiasm—not on the part of those in charge of arrangements—and not certainly on the part of those attending—Timmins was dropped as a centre for these mining classes. One of the difficulties here was to secure a suitable meeting place.

In recent years Toronto has proved one of the big centres for these prospectors' classes. Last year Toronto had a large attendance and this year it is so large as to draw very enthusiastic comment from Toronto. One despatch says: "The lure of undiscovered gold mines in the Northern Ontario bush brought 450 prospective prospectors to the prospectors' classes of the Ontario Department of Mines in Toronto recently, overcrowding classrooms and far exceeding the expected attendance."

The same Toronto despatch says: "To partially meet the demand for mining knowledge by the general public because of the gold boom in Ontario and other parts of Canada, the mines department is running a series of classes throughout the province this winter."

Under the guidance of Dr. E. M. Burwash, business men and students, and at Toronto even women, attended the classes, are being told some of the things they should know to recognize pay dirt in the bush and rock of Northern Ontario, where most of Canada's gold now comes from.

The lectures are made as practical as possible, with samples of minerals passed around and results of chemical tests shown.

Because of the short period of the lectures the department of mines does not intend to turn out mining engineers, but endeavours to teach practical geology and mineralogy, as well as some of the don'ts for tenderfeet in the bush of Northern Ontario, where railways are left behind and transportation is largely by canoe or aeroplane, with fur posts and mining camps the only settlements.

That the lectures bear fruit was demonstrated when two prospectors walked into the deputy mine minister's office at Toronto and told of their good luck after taking one of these classes. They had gone out into the Sturgeon River gold area of Northern Ontario, staked some claims, and sold them in Toronto for \$10,000. All their knowledge had been gained in an eight-day course.

Many of the people who attend these classes, which incidentally are advertised and entirely free, do so in the hope that the following summer they will go north to find their gold mine. Others in the mining and allied business world, go to obtain some knowledge of practical problems, while still others attend merely out of curiosity.

The classes this winter are being held in addition to Toronto, at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Marmora, Port Arthur, Fort William, Kenora, Haileybury, Kapuskasing and Kirkland Lake.

### Siscoe "Old Board" to put up Fight for Control of Mine

Under the presidency of J. B. Lynch the Siscoe Gold Mines Limited has seemed to be growing out of its former troubles and establishing itself in public confidence. Half a dozen lawsuits were among the legacies inherited by President Lynch and these probably were the chief detriment to the mine keeping in public favour. Mr. Lynch was able to secure a settlement of these lawsuits without serious loss to the shareholders, thus doing away with doubt, uncertainty and trouble for the company. The mine itself has also seemed to make steady progress and expansion. The annual report issued recently is considered by mining men to show a notable and very creditable situation. But apparently Siscoe has another trouble to face. There is another battle on now to oust the president and change some of the directors. Some newspapers comment on this by saying that this is a matter of concern only for shareholders of Siscoe and the best service that can be done by the newspapers is to leave the shareholders to decide the matter for themselves. Against this very logical and usually proper thought it may be noted that the discontented shareholders have themselves taken the whole question to the newspapers and the public. So far the case of the "old board shareholders' committee," as they refer to themselves do not appear to be presenting a very strong case when contrasted with the remarkably good performance and record made by Siscoe Gold Mines Limited, in winning back public approval in the last couple of years.

### Annual Meeting of the Porcupine Creek

#### Syndicate Grants Advance of Dates of Option Payments. Re-elects Directors

The recent annual meeting of Porcupine Creek Syndicate re-elected its former board of directors as follows:—F. J. Bowley, manager; T. G. Newman, secretary-treasurer; W. G. Timmins, Harry Talbot, directors; all of Toronto.

The Porcupine Creek Syndicate has claims totalling 320 acres about half a mile west of Favour Mines. The railway is close to the property and the power line within a couple of miles.

The shareholders of the syndicate at the annual meeting approved a proposal to advance the date of option payments due from Noranda Mines Ltd. for a period of six months. This was suggested in view of the fact that under the existing agreement Noranda was committed to particularly large expenditures by April 1st and it was considered that sufficient structural information had not yet been obtained to permit an intelligent expenditure of a large sum at the present time.

Under the option taken on the property, by Noranda Mines the company undertakes to provide \$628,000 for a 60 per cent. interest in a new company to be formed. Of the 3,000,000 share capitalization of the new company, 1,000,000 shares would go to the Porcupine Creek Syndicate, 1,800,000 shares to Noranda under option, leaving 200,000 shares in the treasury.

Noranda has completed considerable exploration on the property, including an electrical survey undertaken last summer. Some 2000 feet of diamond drilling was done at that time. Diamond drilling was again started in December and Noranda has since spent approximately \$6000 on this work.

### Re-Opening Planned of the Brown-Munro Mines

It is understood now that the Brown-Munro Gold Mines Limited is arranging for finances to resume work on its property adjoining the Croesus in Munro township near Matheson. The Croesus, which was famous in earlier days for its wonderful high-grade ore, is also planning resumption of work. It is announced that first work on the Brown-Munro will be on surface where a number of veins are to be further investigated, with particular attention paid to one that carries quite interesting gold values associated with arsenopyrite. It is proposed later to do some diamond drilling, to be followed by re-opening of the underground workings of the property. The Brown-Munro has 110 acres in Munro township. In recent years the property has been inactive.

### Preston East Dome Mines Ratifies Re-organization

Shareholders of Preston East Dome Mines Ltd. at a meeting held this week approved a by-law passed by the directors authorizing a reduction of capital on a basis of one new for five old shares and the creation of new shares to retain the authorized capital of the company at 3,000,000 shares, \$1 par. The meeting was adjourned till later in the day when the supplementary letters patent had been obtained and reconvened to ratify a discount by-law authorizing 98 per cent. discount on the sale of shares and approving of the purchase of two adjoining claims for 400,000 shares of the new company. Approval was also granted to the sale of 250,000 shares at a price of 10 cents per share, payment for which had previously been deposited with a trustee. Option agreements were also granted on shares at prices ranging from 15 to 50 cents.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A brief financial statement was presented showing cash of \$3487 as against current liabilities of \$1126. Directors elected were as follows: Col. D. M. Robertson, W. H. Couck, Stewart Playfair, W. G. Armstrong and H. Preston Coursant.

## Sand River Gold

We have prepared a folder containing latest information on this interesting development.

*A copy will be mailed on request.*

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