

Our Collection Service



WITH branches and correspondents throughout Canada and strong financial affiliations abroad, we are in a position to make prompt collections in all parts of the world. Acceptances are quickly obtained, payments promptly transmitted—details are carefully and accurately handled.

Ask our local manager for complete information.

THE DOMINION BANK

TIMMINS BRANCH,

JOHN L. HUNT,

Acting Manager.

S. FINKELMAN

— Dealer in —

New and Second Hand Furniture, Hardware, Clothing of all kinds

91 THIRD AVENUE PHONE 207
DON'T BUY OR SELL BEFORE YOU SEE ME.

SIMMS, HOOKER & DREW

INSURANCE IN ALL BRANCHES
(Agents for Confederation Life Association).

REAL ESTATE

Houses and Lots for Sale on Terms.

DOMINION BANK BUILDING

Opposite Goldfields Hotel
TIMMINS

PHONE 112
Residence PHONE 135

LEO MASCIOLI

CONTRACTOR

Excavations for cellars, Sewers etc. Contracts of all kinds taken

EMPIRE BUILDING

P.O. Box 62

Phone No. 321

ARTHUR E. MOYSEY & CO. LTD.

Specialists in high-grade Canadian Mining Issues.

Enquiries regarding listed mining stock invited. Orders executed in Toronto, Montreal, New York and London.

Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Day Phone 100-101

Night Phone 165

Our Direct Private Wire connecting all our offices is at your service.

Arthur E. Moysey & Co.

FOUNDED 1904

LIMITED

TIMMINS PHONES 100 & 101

ONTARIO

REAL SERVICE IN THE MINING MARKET

A service based on seventeen years of direct connection WITH NORTHERN ONTARIO'S MINES.

A service fortified by the knowledge this long experience has given us.

A service that hundreds of clients have tried and found satisfactory in every particular.

IF YOUR NAME IS NOT NOW ON OUR MAILING LIST, WRITE FOR GIBSON'S FORTNIGHTLY MINING REVIEW AND OUR FREE MAPS OF PORCUPINE AND KIRKLAND LAKE.

Homer L. Gibson & Co.

703-4-5 Bank of Hamilton Building
TORONTO, ONT.

The Economic Importance of This Great North Land

Prize Winning Essay by Miss Kathleen Dobie, of Thessalon High School, in the Contest Under the Auspices of the Ontario Mining Association.

Some weeks ago reference was made in The Advance to the prize-winners in the Essay Contest conducted by the Ontario Mining Association. The first prize was won by Miss Kathleen Dobie, a 15 year-old young lady attending the High School at Thessalon, Ont. It is interesting to note that Miss Dobie is the fourth generation of a family of miners, her great-grandfather, Samuel Lobb, coming from Cornwall, England, in 1845 and settling at Bruce Mines, Ontario. Miss Dobie's father is a well-known civil engineer employed in the Land Survey Dept. of the Ontario Government. Below will be found Miss Dobie's very clever essay which gives much interesting and suggestive information relative to the great North Land.

THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF NORTHERN ONTARIO.

(By Kathleen Dobie).

For many years following Confederation, Northern Ontario occupied a very unimportant position in the public estimation, due, largely, to ignorance of its tremendous possibilities.

Here was an area of 330,000 square miles, stretching from Quebec to Manitoba, far larger than Great Britain, right in the heart of Canada, which was looked upon almost as a liability rather than an asset.

The economic development of this vast area really commenced with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was completed from coast to coast in 1885. Since then, there has been a steadily increasing development, depending upon mines, forests, soil, waterpowers, etc., that read like a fairy tale.

The story of the development of the nickel industry is too long to be told here, but it is an intensely interesting story of difficulties overcome, and it is particularly interesting to us to-day because it was the first big success in the development of the mineral resources of Northern Ontario. It was the first real tangible step in the establishing of that vast ever-growing series of mining enterprises, which bids fair to become the very foundation of the economic structure, not only of Northern Ontario, but of the Dominion of Canada.

As a result of the optimistic reports brought back by exploring parties, which the Ontario Government had sent into Northern Ontario in 1900, the government decided that a railway, to be known as the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, should be built from North Bay to reach the farming settlement which was struggling to establish itself on the fertile lands north of Lake Temiskaming.

During the construction of this railway in 1903, a spectacular discovery of silver was made. This developed into the world-famous Cobalt camp which has produced an average amount of two tons of pure silver every working day since shipping first started.

The immediate success of the silver mines at Cobalt, coupled, as it was, with a veritable outpouring of wealth, appealed to the imagination of the adventurous, and the result was the development of a race of hardy, intelligent prospectors, familiar with Northern Ontario conditions, who penetrated farther and farther into the pathless wilderness, discovered the immensely important gold deposits at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, the silver deposits at Gowganda and South Lorrain, as well as innumerable discoveries in other localities, where the possibilities of further development are as yet uncertain, but where the chances of success are very great.

Some idea of the phenomenal growth of the mining industry may be obtained by reading the report of production recently issued by the Ontario Department of Mines for 1924. In 1924 the total gold production was \$25,669,262.

In 1923 the total gold production was \$20,136,287.

In 1911 the total gold production was \$42,627.

The total value of all metals produced in Ontario up to the end of 1924 was \$770,505,000. Dividends and bonuses to the end of 1924 are as follows:

Cobalt and South Lorrain, \$97,983,820.

Porcupine, \$40,177,830.

Kirkland Lake, \$2,312,375.

Total, \$140,468,025.

These figures are stupendous in themselves, but they take on an added importance when we realize that the development of new properties, and increasing production of the older ones, indicate that substantial yearly increases will occur for many years to come. It becomes increasingly evident that the gold deposits of Ontario will continue to be great a depth as it is physically possible to work them.

The silver production for Northern Ontario reached its maximum in 1911 with 31,507,791 ounces. This decreased to 8,261,931 ounces in 1921 on account of the working out of the rich deposits so easily reached at first. The production for 1923 and 1924

was 10,753,413 ounces and 9,922,332 ounces respectively, showing that industry is again on the up-grade.

Not only have rich silver deposits been opened up in South Lorrain and at Gowganda, but increased knowledge of the geology of the Cobalt deposits has resulted in the discovery of large quantities of silver remaining in mines which were once thought to be worked out.

The nickel mines in the Sudbury District are again working at greater than pre-war capacity, following a period of depression, after the war. Over-production, owing to war requirements, resulted in the industry being in a bad way for several years, following the end of the war, and the consequent loss of markets for war purposes, but persistent efforts and research have resulted in the discovery of new uses for nickel, the result being such a stimulation of the demand that the mines are again working full blast, and the probability is that they will continue to do so, as the market is more stable than when it depended largely upon armor plate and war material of various kinds.

The nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury district had a total production last year of over seventeen million dollars, so that the establishment of this industry on a basis, not only of stability, but of annual increase, means much to the whole of Canada. The Sudbury nickel belt produces over eighty per cent. of the world's nickel supply, and Mr. A. G. Burrows, Geologist for the Department of Mines Ontario, and one of the greatest authorities on Ontario Mining, stated recently that, "The nickel deposits of Sudbury are so large that, so far as succeeding generations are concerned, they may be considered to be inexhaustible."

Now what does all this mean? Are these developments making for a general prosperity or is this vast wealth merely going into the hands of a favored few?

Of the total production of the gold and silver mines for 1924, the amount of \$8,489,043 was paid in dividends. It is estimated that approximately \$24,000,000 was paid out for wages, \$15,000,000 for mining supplies and improvements of various kinds, and \$4,000,000 for sundry other expenses. These figures are approximate, as complete records are difficult to obtain but they are believed to be substantially correct. The City of Timmins has a population of about 15,000 inhabitants entirely dependent on the mining industry, and all through the North there are prosperous modern towns and villages growing up around the various mining camps. The results, in better markets for agricultural products, bigger business for wholesale houses and manufacturers, more traffic for railways and so on, are too obvious to require going into in detail.

There are other mining possibilities of greater importance. The broad belt of rocks, to which the name pre-Cambrian has been applied, and which produces the great bulk of the world's supply of metals, stretches across Northern Ontario, from Quebec to Manitoba, and far beyond on either side. It reaches from the Great Lakes to within a hundred miles of James and Hudson Bay. Immense areas of these rocks have never even been seen by an intelligent prospector, and scattered throughout are large areas where geological conditions are known to be similar to those where such rich rewards have been won by the persistent attacks of the pick and shovel. Northern Ontario contains practically all the metallic minerals but coal and tin. There are literally dozens of localities, such as Lake of the Woods, Mine Centre, Goudreau, Sturgeon Lake, to mention only a few, where indications exist of deposits of gold ore in payable quantities.

It is surely not too much to say that the Hon. Chas. McCrea, Minister of Mines for Ontario, was well within the truth when he stated recently, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, held in Ottawa, "My well considered view is that, great as has been the progress of mining in Ontario during the last twenty years, we are only on the threshold of a period that will make Ontario and Canada stand out before the whole world in the forefront of the mining industry."

No story of economic development in Northern Ontario would be complete without some reference to her unrivalled facilities for entertaining the tourist and lover of outdoor sport. There are myriads of lakes and rivers, full of fish, and thousands of square miles of primeval forest, the home of the moose, the deer, the bear, the wolf and other game animals. Such names as Nipigon, Timagami, Lake of the Woods, Minaki, Mississauga, and a host of others are known far and wide and there are literally hundreds of other places, where facilities for hunting and fishing are of the very best.

It is now possible to travel by motor from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie, over a first-class motor road, and every year sees a great increase

in the number of American tourists who go over this route. Construction is now under way for a first class motor road from North Bay to Cobalt passing beautiful Lake Timagami and extending on to the gold fields at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, and to Cochrane.

A fair standard by which to measure the economic importance of any section of the country is the amount of hydro-electric energy it uses. A statement prepared by the Dominion Water Power Branch at Ottawa, in response to an inquiry for this information, shows that the total hydraulic development in Northern Ontario up to the present is 400,975 horse power and that the total capital invested in hydraulic plants is estimated at seventy million dollars, including investment in transmission and distribution.

In addition to the above, the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission is expected to add twenty-five thousand horse power this year to their present installation of fifty thousand horse power at Nipigon, and the Wahnapitae Power Company is adding an additional seven thousand horse power. Other additions by various companies are contemplated.

The largest consumers of hydraulic energy are, of course, the pulp and paper mills and the great mining industry. At the present moment, power development at the mining camps is a little in advance of the demand, owing to the recent completion of large power plants by the Hollinger Mines and the Northern Canada Power Company, but it is expected that the rapid growth of the mining industry will soon require this surplus.

The total capacity of the far-famed Chippawa Canal, at Niagara, is six hundred thousand horse power. Northern Ontario now produces hydraulic energy equal to two-thirds of this, and the amount is increasing every year.

Throughout this article, the District of Patricia has hardly been mentioned. Here in Ontario is an area of 150,000 square miles, having a frontage of six hundred miles on James and Hudson Bay, and it is practically unknown. This much we do know: That there are great areas of fertile land; that there are vast forests of timber, suitable for pulpwood; that there are great water

powers; and that probably half its total area is underlain with pre-Cambrian rocks. How many Cobalts and Hollingers are there hidden away in those Northern jungles? Patricia is to-day where Porcupine was less than twenty years ago.

In this article there has been given a summary of what we have in Northern Ontario, and, also, some indication of our hopes. Enough has been said to show that the section, which was once considered the gap which would separate the East from the West, is rapidly becoming the bridge that will connect them. Nowhere will the younger generation find greater opportunities, and, as for the capitalist, nowhere will he be more certain of both a rich reward and a square deal.

We hear too much of the danger we run of being overshadowed and absorbed by our mighty neighbours to the south of us. Let us, instead, turn our faces towards the north, for it is there our destiny lies. Let us take as our slogan, "Northward the Star of Empire takes its way," and let us do our best towards developing in this, our own land, a civilization that will be a worthy monument to the courage and tenacity of purpose of those hardy pioneers, who did so much to lay the broad foundation upon which rest our present prosperity and our hopes for the future.

"The world little knows,
The debt that it owes,
To the heaver and blazer of trails."



John W. Fogg Limited

Lumber, Building Materials, Coal and Coke, Mine and Mill Supplies

A COMPLETE STOCK OF ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER

Clear B.C. Fir V. Joint; Gyproc; Hardwood Flooring; Spruce Flooring V. Joint and Ship-lap; White Pine Featheredge; Clear Fir and Pine Doors in stock sizes; Sash in stock sizes.

RED AND GREEN Slate Surfaced Roofing in Strip Shingles and Rolls. Asphalt Roofing and Sheathings. Spruce Building Paper.

Head Office & Yard
TIMMINS, ONT.
Phone 117

Yard
SCHUMACHER
Phone 533B.

HILL-CLARK-FRANCIS LTD.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES

BRANTFORD ROOFING

See the name Brantford on every square for the genuine.

"GYPROC"

The wall board that will not shrink or burn.

We are Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Trim, Mouldings, Stairs, Counters, Window Screens, Etc., Etc.

LARGE STOCKS TO CHOOSE FROM

Cement, Brick, Chimney Flue Lining, Natco Hollow Building Tile.

Prices the lowest considering quality.

Hill-Clark-Francis Ltd.

Timmins

Head Office
NEW LISKEARD

Ontario