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## Porcupine Has Produced Over \$208,000,000 to Date

Over \$64,000,000 Has Been Paid in Dividends by District Mines. Hollinger Dividends in 1927 More Than Twice as Much as Paid by Whole Kirkland Lake Area.

The following extracts are taken from an interesting and informative article by Mr. J. A. McRae, published in the Financial and Commercial Review number of The Mail & Empire. The article in part is as follows:—

Production of gold from the Porcupine district during 1927 amounted to over \$23,000,000, being nearly three times as great as the output from the rapidly growing Kirkland Lake district.

Not only this, but dividends from mines of the Porcupine district, despite the lower grade of ore, amounted to over \$8,250,000—being not far under three times as great as the dividends from the higher grade Kirkland Lake area. Hollinger in 1927 paid more than twice as much in dividends as the entire Kirkland Lake gold area.

A very interesting picture of output from the more important gold mines of Northern Ontario may be gathered from the following:

Name of Mine	Daily Production
Hollinger	\$40,000
McIntyre	11,000
Dome	11,000
Teek-Hughes	11,000
Lake Shore	11,000
Wright-Hargreaves	9,000
Sylvanite	2,250
Kirkland Lake	1,700
Vipond	1,800

It is interesting to note that Hollinger is producing nearly as much gold as the combined output of the next four largest producers. It is also somewhat of a coincidence to witness 1928 beginning with four of the great gold mines of Northern Ontario running neck-and-neck in the amount of current output of gold. Not only this, but while McIntyre, Dome, Lake Shore, and Teek-Hughes are each producing about \$11,000 daily at present, it is interesting to find good prospects in each case for important increases.

At Dome Mines, the question of longevity is centring upon what is to be developed in the keewatin lying beneath the sediments. At the time of writing, the outlook is more hopeful than was the case a year ago.

Everywhere in the Porcupine district there are indications of dividends being maintained. While Dome made conservative distributions during 1927 it is to be noted that during the year the dividends from Hollinger and McIntyre were at the highest point so far reached. As regards the outlook for 1928, McIntyre and Dome will each be able to distribute bonuses in addition to current rate of dividends.

McIntyre is to establish new high tonnage records in 1928, and with the further likelihood of construction of an additional mill. The year 1928 is the period for which officials have planned big things for McIntyre. The new 4,000 ft. shaft is now fully conditioned.

A mill of 500 tons daily capacity is being erected on Coniaurum, and may be ready for operation by early in the coming summer. In the meantime, the results of development to 2,000 feet in depth suggest a medium grade ore which should show a moderate profit.

Vipond did not encounter anything of outstanding importance at depth during the past year, although in the upper levels the amount of ore was increased.

Consolidated West Dome Lake closed its mill during the year and turned attention toward lateral work at the lower levels of the main workings, and, also, toward exploration from the old 300 ft. West Dome shaft. Ankerite worked during the year at

a slight operating loss, but had improved the situation to about an even balance toward the end of the year.

Premier-Paymaster and United Mineral Lands became associated in a merger. Much construction progress was made on the Paymaster, where the effort to win profits from \$2.50 ore is still regarded as an interesting experiment, but one which is earnest and constructive.

Some new work is planned for the old Hunter property at the east end of Porcupine Lake and on the Holtyrex property lying north of McIntyre.

Mines of the Porcupine district have produced \$208,000,000 in gold, and have paid \$64,500,000 in dividends. Surplus in the treasury of the operating companies amounts to over \$20,000,000, while the known ore reserves are probably close to \$100,000,000.

### ESSAY CONTEST FOR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS ON COAL

"Why Canadian Homes Should be Heated With Canadian Coal." \$600 in Prizes for Essays.

With the approval of the Provincial Department of Education the Produced-in-Canada Committee is inaugurating an essay contest for students in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools throughout Ontario on the general topic of heating Canadian homes with Canadian coal. Students are asked to discuss the advisability of this in essays of from 1000 to 1500 words.

\$600 will be divided between the writers of the seven best papers on "Why Canadian Homes Should be Heated with Canadian Coal," with the sum of \$150 going to the winner of the first prize. The second to seventh prizes are as follows:—\$100, \$75, \$60, \$50, \$40 and \$25.

An unique feature of the contest, according to the committee's rules, is the decision to honour each school which boasts a prize winner by presenting to the school library a quantity of Canadian books, the titles to be chosen by the schools themselves.

The basic idea underlying the contest, says the committee in a letter to all High School principals, is the desirability of developing in the minds of the younger generation an appreciation of vital Canadian problems and of fostering the habit of studying and investigating them.

The committee's announcement states that Canon H. J. Cody, former Minister of Education for Ontario; Brig-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Toronto, and Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, have consented to act as judges.

The contest closes Thursday, March 1st, and announcement of prize winners will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

There would be many more loafers if more people knew how to make a living that way.

### REPLY TO CRITICISM OF ELECTRICAL PROSPECTING

Engineer of Radiore Co., Quotes Authorities and Cases to Show Value of Method.

Last week The Advance published an article in which Mr. James C. McGregor, geologist and engineer, of the Amulet and Area mines, made critical comment on electrical prospecting. Mr. McGregor suggested that electrical surveys had not located a single ore-body in Quebec, and that the chances were about one to a thousand of them doing so. Mr. McGregor admitted that his remarks were likely to create a storm. The first breeze in this storm was in the form of a reply from Mr. E. H. Guilford, chief engineer of the Radiore Co. So that readers of The Advance may have the other side of the question the article by Mr. Guilford is given herewith below:

"Geophysical exploration for ores is a subject which is becoming increasingly important to the mining world, and one which is engaging the attention of all mining engineers and others who are earnestly engaged in the development of mining properties.

"Electrical exploration, which is one form of geophysical exploration, has become increasingly important in the past few years, and there are several companies who are offering their services to the mining world.

"In a recent article in the Canadian Mining Journal, Mr. J. C. McGregor attempted to review the past of electrical exploration in Eastern Canada from the viewpoint of a general criticism of the various methods applied, and the results obtained therefrom. In making an attempt to critically review electrical prospecting, it should be required, of course, that the reviewer should have had a sufficient training in the art or in the physics connected with the art to intelligently understand the principles involved and it should be expected further that the reviewer should have had a broad experience with all the methods of electrical prospecting if he is to intelligently compare the results of the various methods and further to comment on the value of electrical prospecting to the mining world.

"Mr. McGregor we assume to have had the above-mentioned training and experience, as he has so willingly accepted the role of reviewer for this subject and it is interesting to compare his deductions with those of a very well-known physicist, of broad experience, Dr. Max Mason, president of the University of Chicago, who recently published an article referring especially to electrical methods and prospecting in the Engineering & Mining Journal of November 12th and 19th, 1927. We refer to his article in the above magazine, entitled 'Geophysical Exploration For Ores.' This article, written by Dr. Mason, represents the views of an unbiased physicist whose names bears considerable weight, after he had investigated all methods of electrical prospecting over a period of several years.

"Dr. Mason found from his investigations that electrical prospecting methods could be divided into three classes, self-potential methods, equipotential methods and inductive methods of electrical prospecting. From the results of his long and unbiased investigations, he reported in the above-mentioned article, in comparing the three classes of electrical prospecting: 'The inductive method is thus better able to distinguish between the enormous conductivity differences between ores and cover and the far lesser variations occurring in barren land.'

"This deduction is at variance with

Mr. McGregor's report, who found from the result of his investigations that equipotential methods were the most desired. It is assumed, again of course, that Mr. McGregor must have had experience with all three methods in order to have intelligently compared their differences.

"Dr. Mason, in speaking of inductive methods, using the vertical loop on page 808 of the Engineering and Mining Journal of November 19th, 1927, states: 'This form of the inductive method has proven especially valuable.' The Radiore Process is an inductive method of electrical prospecting and uses the vertical loop to create its primary field.

"In summing up his findings from the result of several years' investigation with all types of electrical methods of prospecting, Dr. Mason states: 'No physical method detects ore, but only some physical characteristics usually, but not exclusively associated with ore.' Electrical prospecting methods depend upon the electrical characteristics of the ore being sought.

"Dr. Mason further states: 'Although physical exploration for ores is a scientific development which can claim only a short history, its economic value has already been demonstrated in many areas. The present accomplishments and technique in this field warrant serious consideration by mining men in laying any sound policy and programme of ore prospecting. When conservatively and intelligently applied, in regions suited to their nature, I believe that physical prospecting methods will amply repay investments.'

"This, then, is the finding of a physicist who is of sufficient experience and reputation to be the president of Chicago University and his words bear weight and are entitled to the consideration of all thinking mining men.

"The Radiore Company does not desire to enter into a controversy with Mr. McGregor, but they do desire to point out that Mr. McGregor, in

reviewing and criticising electrical prospecting methods in Canada, has not been in intimate contact with the Radiore Process to their certain knowledge.'

### PROVINCIAL POLICE LOSE SERVICES OF GOOD MAN.

The Haileyburian last week says:— "Inspector W. S. Blackwell, whose resignation has been in the hands of his chief, General Victor Williams, of the Provincial Police, for some two months, received word last week that it has been accepted and his duties ceased with the end of the year. He resigned following difference of opinion on matters of policy in connection with law enforcement in the North Country, with the chief of the Department."

Never cease to look for good in the other fellow. He may be having an awful time in regard to yourself.

To have a purpose that is worth while, and that is steadily being accomplished, that is one of the secrets of a life that is worth living.—Carnation News.

### ELECTRICAL

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Common Dividend No. 16

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share upon the NO-PAR-VALUE COMMON STOCK of this Company has been declared payable January 16th, 1928 to Shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1927.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN RANKIN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
Ottawa, 22nd December, 1927.