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Gold Mines Making History in Canada

Producers Now Number 28, While There were Only 19 Last Year. Prospects Look Better Than Ever in Older Camps.

For a newspaper these days to start "boosting" is too often to endanger its community. The city or town that would admit to any measure of prosperity would not be long allowed to do so. Soon the place would be so overrun with men out of work and merchants out of business and looking for some fair field, that instead of prosperity the town that boasted would be full of problems. Some measure of the truth of this has been experienced by towns like Kirkland Lake and Tim-

mins, though neither of these towns have done any boosting in the last few years. Conditions are so bad elsewhere that they look good in towns like Timmins and Kirkland Lake and the result has been a rush of outsiders with results not good for anyone in particular. Instead of enjoying the measure of prosperity that would ordinarily be the right of these towns, the problems of transient unemployed, of too many businesses of every kind, of overcrowding from every quarter, of unemployment, and of high taxes and forced economies has worried all. While the industry upon which the towns are based is thriving the tendency very naturally is to paint a picture far from glowing, because that is nearer the truth. Kirkland Lake and Timmins each have around a thousand without regular employment and this means burdensome expense on municipalities and individuals alike. Premier Geo. S. Henry has said that no one shall starve in Ontario, but it is municipalities like Timmins and Kirkland Lake that feel the real expense of having this really true.

It is little comfort to towns in the North to say: "You don't know what the depression is really like," and then to picture the bad conditions in the South. There is one thing that the North does know and that is that the pinch of the depression is certainly felt here, and that with a thousand people looking for work a town of 14,000 people feels it has enough of the depression to suit it, particularly as the town would have no unemployed at all were it not for the thousands rushing in from all over the globe.

While "boosting" of cities or towns at the moment is not justified nor wise, it is a fact that pride in the growth of the gold industry is fully warranted. One of the best expressions of this pride is given in a recent issue of "The Northern Miner." The article is full of facts and figures, and is well worthy of reproduction. Here is what "The Northern Miner" says:— At the beginning of 1932 Canada had 19 straight producing gold mines, with a number of base metal mines producing an important amount of the precious metal. During the present year nine gold mines were or will be added to the list. In 1931 the gold production of the country was \$55,395,000. For 1932 it will be better than \$62,000,000. Starting 1933 the production in Canada will be at the rate of \$65,000,000 a year.

Over a year ago "The Northern Miner" ventured the prophecy that gold output of the country would in ten years reach \$100,000,000 annually. It becomes apparent as new deposits are found, as older ones respond to more ambitious development, that the time limit was too modest. The estimate may be surpassed in five years at the recent rate of climb.

The fact is that new gold mines are crowding in on us, almost unaware, while the old ones are astonishing observers by their vitality and their ability to return handsome earnings year after year. The Porcupine camp, for instance, has improved its future outlook enormously in the current year. Developments at McIntyre, where the Platt Vein claim has responded so importantly to depth exploration; at Hollinger, where the Schumacher property is providing the answer to a problem long studied; at Dome, where four years ago there was only reported two years' ore reserves and where production is actually rising; at Conlaunum, where outputs climbing and con-

ditions improving; at the main producers without exception 1932 experience has been highly gratifying.

At Kirkland Lake the story of heavier gold returns, better recoveries, higher value, greater ore reserves, reeds of chapter after chapter in a serial which has provided the best reading in the Canadian mining world. Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lake Gold, have all improved their positions. Lake Shore has, by an ingenious improvement in its milling practice, which is being introduced in an entirely new tailings plant, greatly enhanced its net profits, while throughout the year gradually increasing its main productive stream. Wright-Hargreaves has importantly added to its ore disclosures while increasing output. Teck-Hughes has weathered a difficult period, reporting earnings up to records. Sylvanite improved output. Kirkland Lake Gold has maintained its recent high figures. Toburn will be added to the productive list before year end, it is anticipated.

In the outlying fields Howey has made new highs in production, new profits records. Moss Gold has gone into the output column modestly and should improve. Parkhill and Minto have added their quotas to the enlarging figures. Siscoe is taking on an aura of importance.

In British Columbia, Pioneer Gold is quadrupling its mill capacity and Reno Gold is doubling. Placer mining, which in 1931 reported a million dollars, has been given impetus through governmental encouragement. The base metals mines, Noranda and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, have steadily added their contributions.

But it is to the new mines, to the new areas, that the eye of hope is turned and with sound reason. Each new camp as it opens provides an outlet for more labour, for more equipment and supplies. And there have been some notable developments in that direction in 1932. The Ashley property in Ontario is set off all by itself in a region which has long offered prospecting promise. A mill of 150 tons capacity will be turning over this fall. It may lead to other developments in its area. In Manitoba San Antonio has pioneered in its section and will shortly report first output from a 150-ton mill, with ore grade expected to be around \$15 a ton.

In Northwestern Quebec, the belt in which Siscoe and Granade pioneered so successfully, even effecting a change in scientific opinion as to worthy prospecting ground, the promise of new mines looms large. At the O'Brien Cadillac, after several years of patient and quiet investigation a mill of 150 tons capacity is under construction. At the Treadwell-Yukon a test mill of 100 tons or more daily capacity is to precede larger installation. At the Sullivan and the Cartier-Malartic there is definite prospect of small mills. In the same area the Beattie mill will start early 1933 with a 600-ton mill, susceptible of rapid expansion, with a 4,000 to 5,000-ton plant in prospect. Before year end "The Northern Miner" expects to be able to report other companies with equal initiative considering productive plants.

There have in the past been heavier construction years in the goldfields, but never has there been recorded such a number of new mills under construction, over such a wide area. The following summary covers 1932 operations of this kind.

New Mills Come Along.
Ashley is building a 150-ton plant in

Matatchewan; Treadwell-Yukon is completing a 100-ton plant; O'Brien Cadillac, a 150-ton mill; The Kirkland Lake tailings plant of 1,500 tons capacity will be begun shortly; the flotation unit of Lake Shore was installed and Wright-Hargreaves will soon. The Hayden mill of 50 tons has been built. The Pioneer of B.C. is increasing to 400 tons. Reno in the same province is doubling to 100 tons. San Antonio has completed a 150-ton plant. Toburn is reconditioning the old T.O.B. mill. There will be a number of 10 to 25 tons units installed, such as the Holdsworth in Michipicoten, the Oro Grande in Manitoba, the various test mills for Northwestern Quebec areas. It is interesting to recall that Hollinger started with a five-ton test mill and that Lake Shore started on 50 tons a day.

Swayze district in Ontario, in the opinion of Dr. Tyrrell, one of the country's most able geologists, offers definite prospect of making a gold camp. The Bannockburn area, now with a producer in prospect, is another favourable district. The Tyrrell-Knight section not far distant from the Ashley, has revealed gold values and geological conditions of merit; this camp is being tested by the persistent O'Brien interest which rarely records a failure. The Quebec Gold Belt is the brightest spot in gold development circles in Canada. Each week reports new finds and new developments of known deposits there. The Island Lake district of Manitoba is apparently assured of at least one minable deposit, with much vigorous work in prospect. The Red Lake district and beyond it has disclosures which in any other period would be considered highly interesting. British Columbia has turned entirely to an intensive gold search which is extending to the northern limits of the province and which is leaving no known prospect untouched. Northwestern Ontario, scene of Ontario's first gold rush, is being combed again, with powerful companies interested in old and new discoveries.

Copper Mines Help.

To the straight gold producers there has been added a growing contribution from certain of the base metals mines. Noranda has climbed to third place among the Canadian gold producers and will add to its facilities early in 1933. Hudson Bay is adding nearly \$2,000,000 a year to Canada's output. The nickel mines, the western base metals properties, have shown a declining tendency, gold being a by-product. But their losses have been far offset by the rapidly increasing output of the gold properties.

There is therefore in progress in Canada at this time a development of great significance to the present and future prosperity of the country—and, very little attention is being paid to it. In an occasional bank circular, in the odd political speech a brief reference is made to it, but there are so many financial and industrial difficulties to discuss that gold mining, its performance and its hopes for improvement, are in the main disregarded. That this industry is prosperous is accepted as a fact; that it tends to expand is regarded as a cheerful omen in a world of falling business. But the real news which the current development of Canadian gold mines brings is ignored. Gold mining may pull the country out of the rut, may lead industry back to a semblance of prosperity.

Gold Status Settled.

To realize current gold mining facts it is necessary to have close contact with the industry. Every so often some visiting economist solemnly informs Canadian audiences that world gold mining is on the decline, that it will continue to fall off, that there will be a shortage of the metal. These people are out of touch, they are simply taking old figures, accepting outworn formulae and their evident ignorance of the new trend in gold mining throws doubt on their entire story, whatever message it may purport to bring.

Gold mining in Canada is more than a hope; it is a definite promise. There is little else to turn to in the expectation of success. And yet it cannot be said that there is a widespread public participation in gold prospecting. The money going into the field today is coming from professional mining circles. The men who are taking to the bush are, in the main, those who have in the past scored successes. They are backing themselves in many instances. What would be the position if Canada's main mineral production were in coal, or lead, zinc or copper? Each month would record a lowered level of prosperity in the mining fields. Each year of the current period would report, as it is doing now in other countries, a lengthening procession of closing properties, with consequent unemployment and distress.

MORE ABOUT BEER TRUCKS AND THEIR TRIP TO TIMMINS

The New Liskard Speaker last week had the following:—"A fleet of nine large transfer vans, splashily announcing they belonged to the Labatt Breweries, passed through town last week, headed for Timmins. Each truck had a carrying capacity of from four and a half to five tons, and we don't see why vehicles of that weight should be allowed to pass over Government built roads carrying freight to the disadvantage of Government owned transportation facilities. Must be something wrong with freight rates when trucks consuming the amount of oil and gas these monsters do and with two men to the truck, can successfully compete with trains on the steel road they have to travel on. The fleet of trucks we refer to all drew up before the Liskard motors station where "Mike" supplied their needs with British American products and where photographs were taken of the line-up."

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Development of Box Lacrosse in Favour

President of World's Amateur Lacrosse Federation Writes of the Popularity Achieved by the Game, and Why.

At the present time box lacrosse is enjoying remarkable favour throughout Canada and the United States. In the North Land its popularity is phenomenal. Timmins this year has established itself as a box lacrosse centre, and the Dome was organized before this town. It is confidently expected that the McIntyre this season will have a box lacrosse team that will make them all travel. In view of the general interest The Advance gives herewith an article by Len Smith, president of the World's Amateur Lacrosse Federation. Mr. Smith writes:—

"It may be stated without fear of contradiction that 'box lacrosse' swept through the province of Ontario last season like wild-fire. It may also be safely claimed that the new-fangled game 'caught on' more readily than any other line of sporting activity that has been introduced to the public in the past. The question is asked: 'What is there to the game to cause it to make a hit wherever it may be introduced?' And the answer: 'The game calls for speed, stick-handling, rapid passing, nerve, and fleetness of foot of its players. Played seven men a side, and within the restricted area of hockey, it demands players being in the pink of condition, and even with this it is necessary to insert reserve players into the game to maintain the speed demanded by the new sport.'"

"It is this high speed, with sustained action, that keeps the spectators in an upsurge of excitement during the entire match. Box lacrosse started late in June of last season with a professional circuit comprising Toronto, Montreal, and Cornwall, and the sport-loving public were not slow in realizing the great possibilities of the new sport. Thousands who had heard of lacrosse, but who had not witnessed it previously, flocked to the games to compare it with hockey, and were readily convinced that from the standpoint of speed and trickiness it was on a par with the great winter pastime. The game was taken up by the amateurs in Toronto early last June when games were staged at Sunnyside stadium. Many followers of the game, outside of Toronto, were attracted to both the amateur and professional games, and they returned home convinced that box lacrosse was a wonderful spectacle and could be adopted without any great effort in the old home town. Many of these places had old-time players who had performed some years ago in the twelve-man style and who with a little encouragement again donned the playing togs by way of encouraging the younger element to get

into the game. The result was that September new leagues were formed all over the province, comprising towns where lacrosse had not been played for ten or fifteen years, with the fans eager to get behind the boys who were selling the game to the public.

"One feature of the new game is that it can be played indoors at night, thus saving the necessity of players losing time from work during these somewhat trying days. Box lacrosse must be played cleanly. It has no place for the player inclined to 'lay in,' as while this type of player is figuring out how to 'get' an opponent, his check is ambling by home for much-needed goals. By way of comparison with the former 12-man style, box lacrosse is much cleaner with fewer injuries, notwithstanding the speed with which the players travel during the progress of the match. The game made rapid strides on being introduced last season, and at this early date, with hockey still in the air, there are rumors of it being tried out in practically every town or village that boasts a hockey rink, the majority of which are ideally laid out for box lacrosse. Since the great war, followers in all lines of sport have been demanding keener competition, more bodily contact, plus speed, and this new game of box lacrosse is an embodiment of the whole. It was a common occurrence last December for spectators 600-strong to accompany their team many miles to another town over snow-covered highways to give their braves that much-needed moral support. Any sport that takes such hold of the populace in such a short space of time must surely be placed in the category 'extraordinary.' We predict another great season for box lacrosse."

TAKING THE WHOLE FAMILY ALONG ON THE FURNITURE VAN

The following paragraph in "The North Bay Nugget" will annoy the curious because it does not say where this family came from nor where they intended to go. The only thing that is plain is that they were staying together. The Nugget says:—"Keeping the family together," despite all transportation inconveniences or discomforts, was apparently the aim of one couple who passed through North Bay this morning accompanied by their children, animals and furniture. The huge furniture moving truck was performing double duty for not only was it carrying household effects, but also the mother, four children, several chickens and a dog. And, accommodation being a little limited within, father rode outside with the driver. S.B.B."

Blairmore Enterprise:—When Fred Green heard that men were prepared to do picketing, he invited them down to help put up his new fence.

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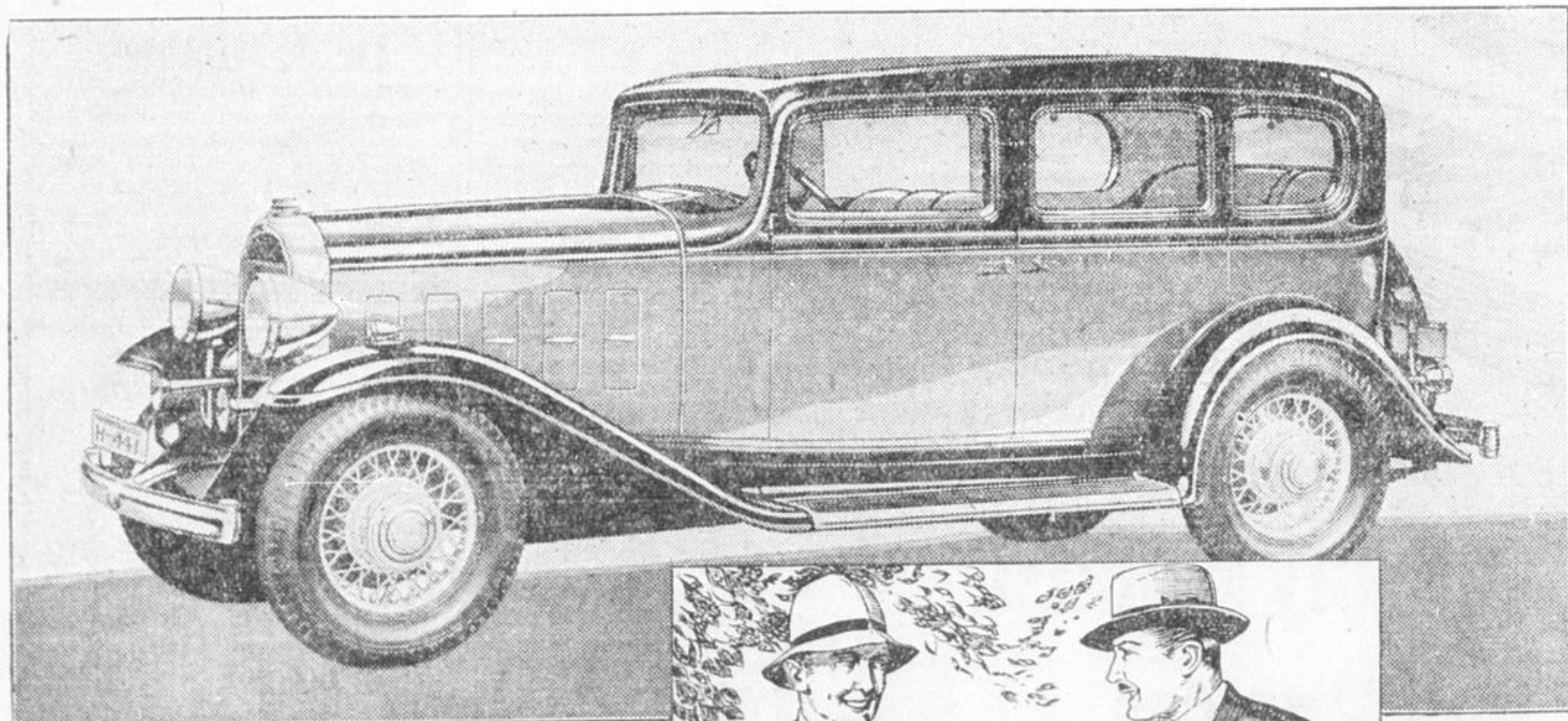
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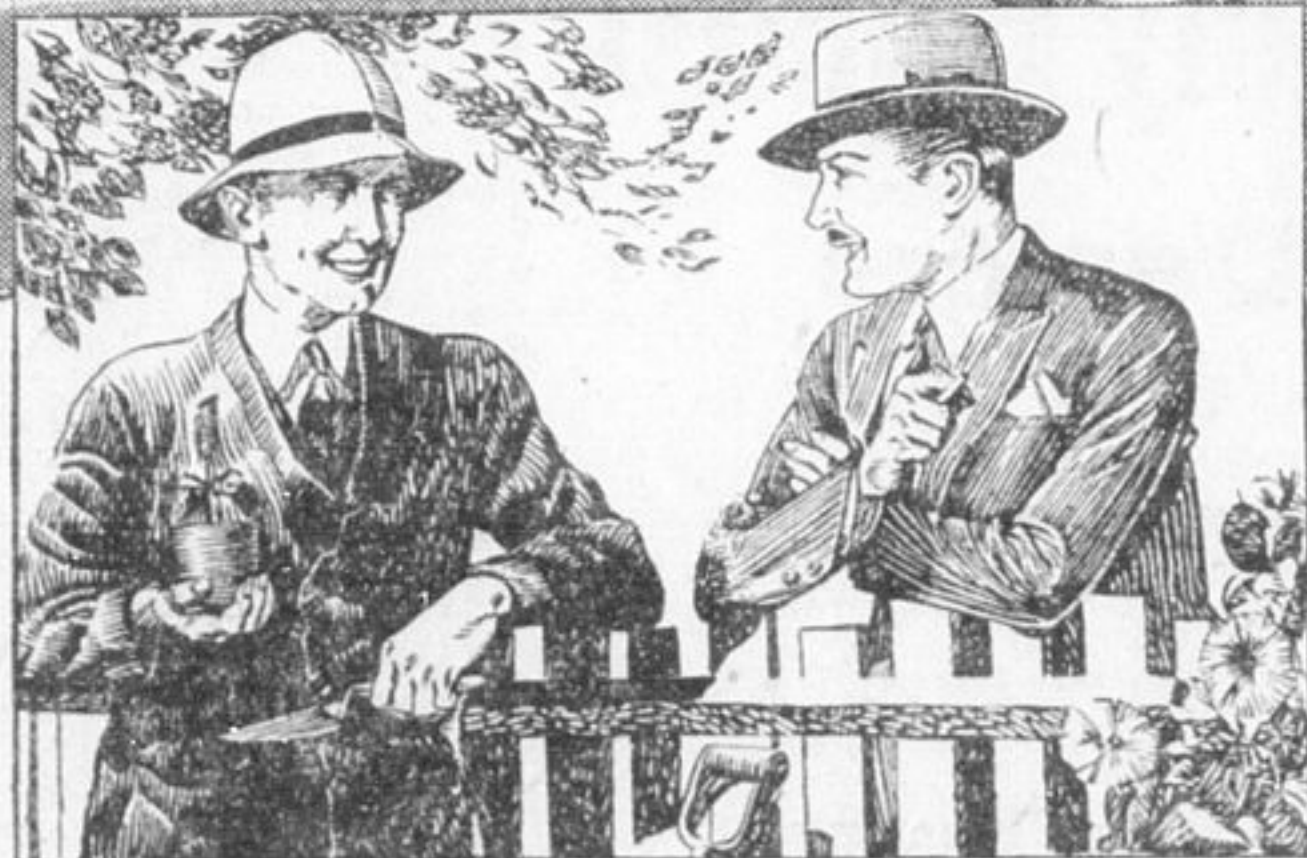
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