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Hollinger to be Producing at Matachewan in April

The following from last week's issue of The Northern Miner in reference to the Young-Davidson property at Matachewan operated by the Hollinger will be of general interest:—

Within two weeks Hollinger will start on the big job of bringing the Davidson in Matachewan into production, a task it is expected will be completed some time next April. The above statement The Northern Miner is able to make on official information.

A decision to go ahead with putting a mill on Davidson has just been made, and while the programme of mining and construction has yet to be worked out in detail, the hiring of a construction crew is starting at once for the putting up of various buildings, including the mill. Plans are to have all buildings up and ready for the reception of heavy machine pieces when it is possible to transport them in over the road from Elk Lake this coming winter. The millsite was chosen last week when a party of Hollinger officials visited the property.

One of the spare rod mills at the mine at Porcupine will be used. While this is good for 600 tons or more on Porcupine ore, its capacity on the harder rock of the Davidson Matachewan will likely be considerably less, perhaps 500 tons a day.

Mining and crushing units will be oversized, that is far beyond the capacity of the rod mill. This is to permit the mining and crushing to be done in one shift so that provision of artificial lighting will not need to be extensive.

After several months of investigation of the Davidson orebody two things stand out. One is that selective mining appears impossible, as is also sorting after mining, the other that the Davidson promises to be the lowest grade gold mine in Canada, running approximately \$2 a ton. First work indicated the possibility of discarding

material carrying very little or no gold and raising the average millhead to around \$2.75 a ton, but more intensive investigation decided against any attempt at sorting.

With only \$2 a ton to work on, Hollinger officials are naturally seeking for the most economical mining and milling methods. The orebody is approximately 300 by 500 ft. and as far as practicable open cut mining will be carried on. An electric shovel will be used. Costs of 50 cents a ton for mining and 65 cents for milling are hoped for, which would leave a good margin of profit after treatment losses. Complete recovery will be made on the spot and extraction should be good. With present price of gold, the two dollar average is raised to three dollars, greatly broadening the margin of probable profit.

It has been pretty well determined that no metallurgical problem of consequence is involved in milling the ore. Just what tonnage the Davidson operation will work up to remains to be determined. The first milling unit of 500 or perhaps 600 tons will under operation provide data on which to decide the most economical scale of operations. While work on the orebody has been pretty well confined to above 200 ft., and to that depth is estimated to contain, say, two million tons, there is the probability, almost certainly, of extension to greater depth. There are also chances of new developments to broaden ore resources, not only in low grade but higher grade as well, as the opening up of the mine proceeds.

The source of power for the Davidson has not yet been definitely decided. Energy is offered by both Hydro-Electric Power Commission from the Grand Canyon line and also by Northern Canada Power. An early decision on this matter is to be expected.

Success in treating ore running one-tenth of an ounce in gold content will be a great feather in Hollinger's cap and, of course, will stir other mining interests into emulation wherever low grade deposits hold opportunity of the necessary broad scale attack.

Considering the hard nature of the ore, and the greater mining and milling difficulties imposed, the Hollinger conception at Matachewan seems as bold if not bolder than the Alaska-Juneau enterprise.

Hollinger would probably not have taken on this proposition if the price of gold had not advanced.

Sudbury Star:—A tribe of Turks, lost 600 years ago in China, has just come to light. Anyone interested may have the same by paying for this ad.

Spent 20 Millions in Past Four Years

Lindsay Companies Issue Statements, Hopeful Prospects for Connaurum Mines. Other "Ventures" of Ventures Ltd.

When Ventures Limited was organized four years ago, with aspirations in mining and prospecting typified by its name, a succession of enterprises followed which resulted in expenditures for exploration, development, mining operations, wages, machinery and supplies from Jan. 1, 1929, to Sept. 30, 1933, amounting to \$19,303,882.

The figure is presented in a letter which the company issued last week to shareholders, outlining accomplishments since its inception. Included in the total are the expenditures of companies which have sprung from Ventures' activities: Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, Sherritt-Gordon Mines Limited, Sudbury Basin Mines Limited, Connaurum Mines Limited, and Beattie Gold Mines Limited.

The showing is described as a "striking example of the importance of mining in helping to carry the financial burden of the country in a time of depression. A list of the contributions by the individual companies covered by the report follows: Ventures Limited \$2,539,659; Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, \$5,298,290; Sherritt-Gordon Mines Limited, \$5,986,987; Sudbury Basin Mines Limited, \$1,379,540; Connaurum Mines Limited, \$2,863,298; Beattie Gold Mines Limited, \$1,237,098. Total, \$19,303,882.

Activities Reviewed
A cursory review of activities of companies associated with Ventures, Limited, is contained in a letter going forward to shareholders. Production of nickel in matte at Falconbridge Nickel Mines has reached a rate of 800,000 pounds per month. Beattie Gold Mines Limited has increased the scale of production to 750 tons per day, mill heads averaging 214 ounces, and tailings 0.338 ounces of gold per ton on the first three months' production. Expectations are held that Connaurum Mines Limited may enter favourable territory for ore in the near future, the shaft having a depth of 3,000 feet and drifting toward the extension of the new vein system on the 1,500-foot level, having started at the 3,000.

Enough ore has been exposed at the Island Lake Mines property to pay for the cost of the small mill erected in accordance with a contract with the owners. Encouraging results are reported at the Mikado Mines, Lake of the Woods district. A multiplicity of narrow flat seams of quartz showing considerable free gold are mentioned in connection with the company's work on the Matachewan Consolidated Gold Mines property.

Plans are announced for proceeding actively with development of Canadian Malartic Mines, Limited, formerly Malartic Gold Mines, in which Ventures and Sudbury Basin are jointly interested. Prospects are held out for a profit from operations of the Opemiska Copper Mines, Limited, on a possible production basis of 300 tons per day on 8 per cent. copper, \$2 gold and an ounce of silver per ton.

Pascalls Gold Mines Limited, Tiblémont Island and Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Limited, are other items in Ventures portfolio that are briefly reviewed. During the past year Ventures Limited sold 50 per cent. of its holdings in Ontario Refining Company Limited, proceeds of which were used to retire a loan of \$280,000 to Nipissing Mines Limited.

Thankful Family Reaches Canada from the Soviet

There is much food for thought in the following paragraph from The Amherstburg Echo. It gives the story of the final escape of a family from Russia and their thanksgiving when finally they are safe in Canada. The item makes little comment on the facts of the case but the facts certainly leave much ground for comment. For instance, there is the evident anxiety to leave Russia. That tells its own story. Then there is the fact that any talk of Russia freedom is ridiculous when people are not even free to leave. The continual demand for money to arrange for the departure of the family and then the neglect to implement the promises made is another feature that has often been charged against Russia but denied by the enthusiasts for the Soviet. This paragraph gives an actual case in point. It might also be emphasized to those who howl here about Russia and its alleged advantages that there can be no doubt that Canada never attempts to force a man to stay here if he wants to go elsewhere, unless, of course, he is a criminal.

Here is the paragraph from The Amherstburg Echo:—"After several years of unsuccessful negotiations with the Soviet Government, John Weibe, resident of Pelee, formerly of Russia, finally succeeded, with the help of Captain A. Flowers, of Pelee, in obtaining permission for the release of his brother and his family, who had been detained in the Soviet Union for years awaiting a chance to join his people in Canada. On three different occasions John forwarded the price of transportation, which never reached his brother. Finally through the aid of Captain Flowers and a fellow British army officer, who is stationed as an agent in Soviet Russia, negotiations were successfully made for the release of Mr. Weibe and his family, but not until after a sum of over \$1,400 was spent in the effort. After 37 days of travel Mr. Weibe and family finally reached Pelee, arriving there on Thanksgiving, which was quite an appropriate date as the entire family were thankful that they had at last escaped from the bonds of the Soviet rule, also that both families were finally united after so many years of worry and hardships."

McMANUS RED LAKE TO BE GIVEN FURTHER CHANCE

According to negotiations under way McManus Red Lake property is to receive a new trial. It is located one half mile east of Howey and gold discoveries on it antedated the Howey find by three years. Interesting surface shows on it are reported and attention is directed toward it in line with a general Red Lake revival.

President's Plan to Control Gold Price

Intends to Establish Price Levels First Throughout the United States. To Control Gold Dollar.

The recent speech of President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States in regard to plans for the establishment of price levels and the control of the gold dollar in the U.S.A. has roused special interest in this North Land because of the possible effects of the policy propounded on the price of gold.

Text of Address in Relation to Gold

The text of that part of President Roosevelt's speech having to do with the setting up of a gold market follows: "Some people are putting the cart before the horse; they want a permanent revaluation of the dollar first. It is the government's policy to restore the price-level first. I would not know, and no one else could tell, just what the permanent valuation of the dollar will be. To guess at a permanent gold valuation now would certainly require later changes, caused by later facts.

"When we have restored the price-level we shall seek to establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt-paying power during the succeeding generation. I said that in my message to the American delegation in London last July, and I say it now once more.

Control of Gold Value

"Because of conditions in this country, and because of events beyond our control in other parts of the world, it becomes increasingly important to develop and apply the further measures which may be necessary from time to time to control the gold value of our own dollar at home.

"Our dollar is now altogether too greatly influenced by the accidents of international trade, by the internal policies of other nations, and by political disturbance in other continents. Therefore the United States must take firmly in its own hands the control of the gold value of our dollar. This is

necessary in order to prevent dollar disturbances from swinging us away from our ultimate goal, namely, the continued recovery of our commodity prices.

Market for Gold

"As a further effective means to this end, I am going to establish a government market for gold in the United States. Therefore, under the clearly defined authority of existing law, I am authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy gold newly mined in the United States at prices to be determined from time to time after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. Whenever necessary to the end in view, we shall also buy or sell gold in the world market.

"My aim in taking this step is to establish and maintain continuous control.

"This is a policy not an expedient. It is not to be used merely to offset a temporary fall in prices. We are thus continuing to move toward a managed currency.

Credit High, Prices Rise

"You will recall the dire predictions made last spring by those who did not agree with our common policies of raising prices by direct means. What actually happened stood out in sharp contrast with those predictions. Government credit is high, prices have risen in part.

"Doubtless prophets of evil still exist in our midst, but government credit will be maintained and a sound currency will accompany a rise in the American commodity price-level."

MINING CORPORATION TO DRILL IN TEMAGAMI FOREST

Prospectors have staked 12 claims in the Temagami Forest Reserve for The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited. The surface showings are very interesting and a certain amount of trenching and channel sampling has been done. A considerable length of the vein is covered with heavy overburden and swamp which does not lend itself to further trenching work, and it is understood that a diamond drilling campaign will be conducted to obtain further information as to the dip and continuation of the vein at depth.

It is understood that sections of the vein where trenched gave interesting gold assays. Further information will be available when diamond drilling results are known.

Judge: "Mrs. Murphy, why did you assault the gas man?"

Mrs. M.: "Sure, yer honour, he called me an occupant."

Oval
STIMULATES DELICATE APPETITES

FIRST CASE OF THEFT IN DISTRICT THROUGH HUNGER

The first case noted of theft in this part of the North where the stealing seemed to be due to actual hunger and not the desire for luxuries or goods without working for them is reported from Kirkland Lake where a man of 32 years of age was charged with breaking into houses at Goldthorpe and stealing food. Harry J. Fine represented him in court and stated that the young man was starving. "He had been waiting for a friend who was going to help him with a sum of money or a job, and he took only enough food to sustain life," argued Mr. Fine, who added that the man had touched nothing but food in the two dwellings. As the lawyer must have defended the man without fee, as he had no money and no friends in the North, it shows that men are not deserted in this country even if they are penniless. It is the truth, though a pun, to say that the defence of the man was a "Fine" thing. The magistrate showed equal kindness when it came to judgment.

He treated the man as a first offender, and placed him on suspended sentence for two years with the order that he make restitution when he secures work. The penniless man has nothing to fear in Magistrate Atkinson's court. On the other hand it must be recognized that breaking into houses and stealing even food can not be permitted. Sometimes the victims of such thefts are ill able to sustain the loss. In addition it may be noted that in this country stealing can hardly be justified even on the grounds of necessity for the people are kind-hearted and no man will be allowed to starve. The man who was given suspended sentence for the thefts at Goldthorpe "came from Kearney, Ont." according to the statements made at the trial. There is a great deal of difficulty arising from that point—men "coming" from here and there. If they stayed where they were known they would likely be looked after, and it does not seem fair to expect distant places with their own unemployed to care for or look after strangers from afar.

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