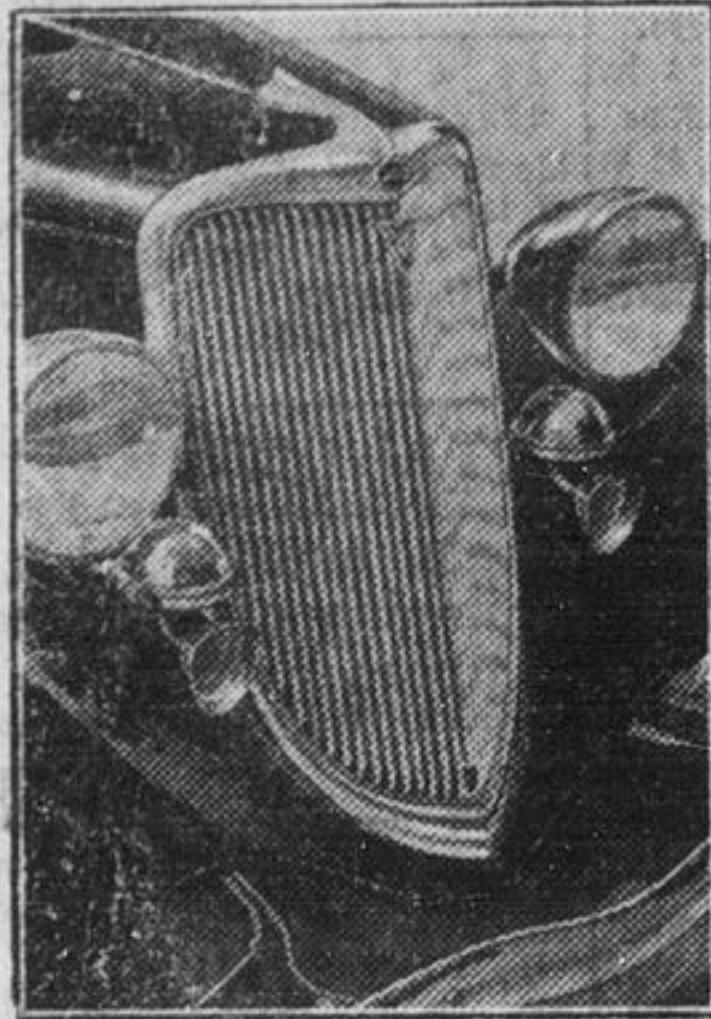
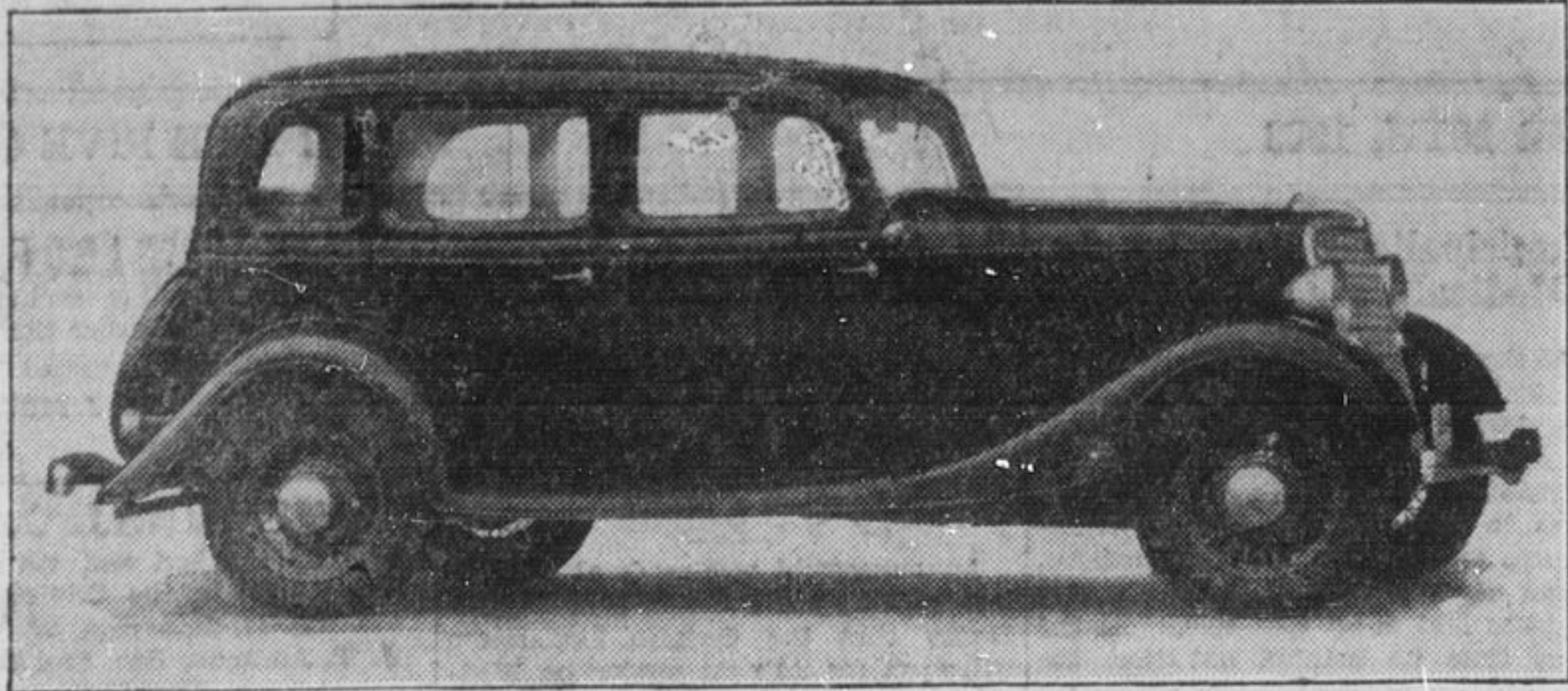


### New Ford V-8 Shows Smarter Radiator Lines, Ventilation System and Luxurious Interiors



Refinements in the design of the radiator and hood and more luxurious interior appointments feature the appearance of the new Ford V-8 for 1934. Dual down-draft carburetion and dual intake manifold give greater power and speed to the engine, increasing flexibility and smoothness. Gasoline and oil econ-

omy is also increased. A clear-vision ventilating system prevents drafts and provides the desired amount of fresh air in any weather. Ventilation may be controlled by passengers individually. The easy riding qualities of the Ford V-8 have been increased by the use of deeper seat cushions and new softer seat springs.

### Value of Minerals Greater than Lumber

Government Figures Show that Mine Products Exported in Year More than Exports of Pulp, Paper, Lumber. Metallic Exports Keep up.

One of the really great industries of Canada over a long period has centred around forest products—lumber, pulp and paper, says The Northern Miner. It cannot be said that this industry is dead; it is not prospering as it did in the old days when the United States market was open to lumber shipments but it has succeeded in finding an excellent foreign market in Great Britain, the Orient and Australia, South Africa and South America. The lumber industry, \$5 without a doubt, picking up all across the country.

Like wheat growing, the lumber industry is familiar to the Canadian people. It has long maintained an actual as well as a theoretical high ranking in the export business of the country and it is far from being a languishing industry today.

Yet we find, on the authority of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, that the mines are exporting metals and minerals of more value than the entire forest industry. Wood, pulp, paper and lumber exports from this country in the 12 months ending October 31st, 1933, are valued at \$127,376,713, a sizable sum. The mining industry exported in the same period metals alone to the value of \$116,667,897 and adding the non-metallic minerals, the total value of the shipments of mining products were \$133,120,106.

The foregoing figures will be a surprise to some people, particularly to those who have failed to keep in touch with the advance of mining in recent years. The figures will serve to explain the comparative prosperity in mining fields, as well as the quiet apparent and rather recent recognition by governmental heads and business leaders of the value of the industry to the nation.

**Mines Ahead of Wheat**  
Last week The Northern Miner commented upon the demotion of wheat as the leading Canadian commodity for export. This week the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published new figures on this subject and it is revealed that in the twelve months ending October 31st, 1933, the amount of wheat exported was 222,889,818 bushels and the value was \$131,504,246. This compares with the mineral exports in the same period of \$133,120,106.

It might be argued that this situation is temporary. On the other hand it is known that the production of minerals is increasing in this country. It is known that the capacity of the plants for the production of minerals and metals is far greater than that at present in use. In addition there are a considerable number of metal deposits which have not been developed to production point on account of the low prices for metals.

The current low prices for wheat in the world market are more than paralleled in the metal trades. The present price of electrolytic copper is 7.58 cents per pound, delivered to London. Upon this quotation is based the world price, outside of New York.

The present price of lead is 2.46 cents per pound, delivered London and London is the world market. The current figure for zinc is 3.34 cents per pound, delivered London. These figures are close to all-time record low prices for metals. It is truly astonishing that the Canadian mines can produce and deliver metals at these figures and still make a profit.

For the benefit of those who are accustomed to reading New York quotations on metals, it is opportune to remark that such prices, which are much higher than the London figures, do not apply to Canadian exports. The American market is protected by prohibitive duties, which in the case of copper is four cents per pound. The duty on lead is almost as much as the London selling price.

Another side-light is that in figuring the value of exports of metals, Ottawa takes the standard, \$20.67 an ounce, price for gold, whereas the Canadian producers get at this time 52 per cent, more and the average for the year was about 30 per cent. Thus, in Canadian dollars the value of exports could be raised about \$18,000,000 putting the mining industry far out in the front of other primary Canadian industries.

A measure of the real success of an industry is the wages it can pay. It goes without dispute that the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada pay the best scale of wages in the entire country. In manufacturing, in lumbering, there have been innumerable labour troubles in the past three years. There have been no disputes in the metal branches of the mining industry. From the agricultural fields there comes a prolonged wail about the non-economic status of that industry. This despite the fact that the various Canadian governments have spent millions of dollars in advancing the cause of agriculture. The farming industry can stand on its own feet in normal times but mining carries on in a highly efficient way in good and bad times alike.

It is to the credit of the mining industry that years before the depression set in, the companies had formulated a policy of buying everything possible in Canada. This policy has been brought to a high pitch of perfection in the past four years. If it were permitted, The Northern Miner could reveal some heartening plans of the bigger mines to further confine buying of materials in Canada. Mining helps the farming industry. The most prosperous agricultural area in Canada at this time is that which surrounds the Northern Ontario mines. This is vouchered for by the Ontario Minister of Agriculture who visited that

area last summer and who was agreeably impressed with the comparatively satisfactory position of the farmers in that district. The assistance to agriculture is not confined to any one community, however, as trains running in to the mining area carry farm products from all over the country.

**Demand Should Increase**  
What is of more importance in a consideration of the mining situation than the immediate exports is the future outlook. The demand for metals is far more likely to increase than to decrease. Canada is rich in metals and minerals, and while those who claim that the surface has barely been scratched are probably letting their enthusiasm overcome their judgment, the fact remains that the known deposits can be vastly extended in productivity and that each year of prospecting brings its rewards in new discoveries. Canadian mining companies and prospectors now know of many occurrences which would be interesting from the development angle in a period when demand for metals was better and prices higher. Then, too, there are the wide-stretching areas which are known to be favourable for prospecting and which have had but cursory examination.

So far as competitive marketing of metals is concerned, Canada has shown her ability to compete successfully. There is not in prospect the development of large base metals deposits in countries where low wage scales rule. Contrary to the general impression created a few years ago regarding Russian metal output, that country is now known to have no deposits of importance under development. Japan and China are not serious competitors in metal production. African copper costs are found to be about the same as Canadian when all the figures are in. Australian lead and zinc can successfully compete in world markets but they cannot crowd out the Canadian product.

**DID THEY HAVE A MERRY CHRISTMAS AT BURWASH?**  
Did the prisoners have a merry Christmas at Burwash farm? Likely, Dr. Winthrop would think it was a cruel time, with all the gentle law-breakers being treated as if they were criminals. But the menu at Burwash for Christmas as given by a man who spent Christmas there looks as if there was some of the Christmas spirit in evidence at Burwash. The menu for the day included—roast pork, with dressing; baked potatoes, green peas, plum pudding, pie, oranges, apples, nuts, candies and cigarettes. Dr. Winthrop might well write another article on the way the prisoners were ill-treated on Christmas Day at Burwash. Why, apparently, they did not get any champagne, and there wasn't even any turkey, furnished the poor fellows!

**Exploration Proceeding Favourably at Matachewan**  
Exploration of the property of the Matachewan Consolidated Gold Mines Limited, in the Matachewan district is proceeding with encouraging results, according to official report. Operations are proceeding from an old shaft, which was sunk 14 or 15 years ago, when about 1,000 feet of lateral work was done. At present the company is engaged in drifting and crosscutting at the 160-foot horizon and a diamond drill is also operating at the level.

The Matachewan properties were taken under option a little over a year ago by Ventures Limited, as the sequel to favourable results obtained from sampling. The original owners were the Matachewan Gold Mines, Limited, and the Canadian Matachewan Mines, Limited, and the new company sponsored by Ventures turned over 1,200,000 shares of the authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares to the vendors, retaining the balance in its treasury, to be taken down by Ventures as funds are spent.

Recently Mr. Ernest Craig, superintendent of the Falconbridge mine, and S. Mott, returned from an inspection of the Matachewan workings. The property is in Powell township, adjoining on the east the Young-Davidson, operated by the Hollinger Consolidated.

### Porcupine Recording Office Removal Notice

The Recording Office of the Porcupine Mining Division, which heretofore has been located at South Porcupine, will after January 2nd, 1934, be situated at 59-61 Third Avenue, Timmins, with M. F. O'Rourke as Mining Recorder.

T. F. Sutherland,  
Acting Deputy Minister of Mines  
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

### An Ontario Village that Knows Not Depression!

A writer in The Toronto Mail and Empire last week gave a description of his own village, a place where the depression that has affected so many places in Canada has not been known or felt. The Mail and Empire is of the opinion that there are many such villages in Ontario. It is to be hoped there are. If there are, Ontario will the sooner recover from the effects of the depression. In any event the description of this village in Ontario should make interesting reading. The writer, who remains anonymous, says: "Depression? Where? You would almost need a microscope to detect it, so little evidence is there to the casual observer of depression in this village of O—S—. In this place where almost everyone owns his own home, a garden, a car, the radio, to say nothing of all the lesser electrical appliances and more than all this, his own job—'Yes! I said job—it seems a misnomer to use the word depression in connection with such a place."

"To be sure there is a shortage of day labour, but those on the short side were never natural born workers at best, but do work hard trying to convince others all they need is a chance to prove they are natural born hustlers. "Quite independent is this same village regarding its fuel problem, since it owns its natural gas plant, located at the east end, little more than a stone's throw from the village, and it is considered a very fine quality of gas. There are few homes that do not use it in some way, cooking, heating or lighting, some part, some all three. In the summer the residents depend almost altogether on gas, but in winter it is supplemented by coal or wood, as gas seems to have a way of running into dollars and cents at high speed. "Just as independent are we when it comes to water supply. We have two wells, one in almost the centre of the village, the other on the outskirts to the west, and so far, never failing in supply. The water is horse drawn in large barrel-shaped tanks and emptied into the crock or cement tanks of the householders. Some use it the year round, having a separate tank for rain-water. Some others have good wells which prove quite a harvest to the owners, and a boon to the residents. "Right in the heart of the village are seven thriving stores; so close are four of them one can almost see what

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**Shantymen from Sault to Pay Visit to Toronto**  
(From The Sault Star)  
The real purpose of the proposed visit of the Lamp Post Troubadours (of the Soo) to Toronto is:  
(1)—To show Yonge Street barber shop harmonizers how to adequately sing "Sweet Adeline" and if possible to issue certificates of merit to deserving city huddlers; and  
(2)—To demonstrate the proper method of bucksawing, about which an esteemed Toronto editor has a rather

inchoate idea, and apparently continues in the heresy that two men cannot, at one and the same time, operate said instrument.  
Of course, there are other reasons for the descent on Massey hall, a minor one being that only a few of the Troubadours have ever paid carfare in Toronto. One of them has already asked which is the best general store there.  
The shantymen will see much in the Queen City to interest them, but on the other hand, Toronto will be able to view real bush step-ins, le ceinture fleche worn properly, the old tupes, les bottes sauvages, and a lot of lumberjack bush tools with which the average man associates an offensive amount of manual labour. The buck beaver of the party trusts that the road monkeys will keep the trails open so the boys can mush around. The old triangle reveille "Daylight in de swamp!" will of course awaken the crew in Toronto, and the hosts will not forget that "She's all loose, fellers," is the proper way to announce that the pork and beans are ready.

Extending to all  
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**SUSPECTED AGITATOR ARRESTED AT PORQUIS JCT.**  
Last week the provincial police arrested a man at Porquis Junction and he was taken to Rouyn, Que., to stand trial on a charge of being concerned in the recent riot at Rouyn. The man's name is given as Jerry Donohue, and his address as Kirkland Lake. There was a warrant out for his arrest right after the riot at Rouyn but the man had left town before it was served. A call was sent out throughout the district for the man and the provincial police had an eye out for him.

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### Kapuskasig Farm Weekly News Letter

Supt. Smith Ballantyne Writes About the Dairy Sire. Recommends Growing White Spruce for Windbreakers on Cleared Farms.

The following is the third in the series of weekly letters from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing. These letters deal in practical way with problems of the settlers and farmers of the North and The Advance not only is pleased to publish the notes each week but also urges upon readers of The Advance who are settlers or farmers in the North to give special attention to these interesting and helpful letters. Here is the third letter from Kapuskasing Farm:

**The Dairy Sire**  
The three main factors governing an increase in milk production are breeding, feeding and the culling of the poor producers. Too many farmers forget that the bull is half of every offspring produced on the farm. With a poor cow in the herd you get poor calf; with a poor bull you are liable to get all poor calves. Whether the herd is grade or pure-bred, nothing but a pure-bred bull should be kept. He should be a good individual, having plenty of constitution, vigour and masculinity, and true to the type of the breed he represents. The milk production records of the bull's dam and the bull's two grand-dams should be considered. If the records of the above three cows show production of 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk, then he should be a good acquisition for the herd. When the bull has progenies in milk, then their records compared with their respective dams' would be a sure way to evaluate the breeding powers of the bull. Such bull leaving good producing stock would be the best bull to purchase.

The value of the sires was well demonstrated on the Kapuskasing Experimental Station's Ayrshire herd. From an average production in 1929 of 7868 lbs. of milk and 313.9 lbs. of butter fat, it had been increased to 10,713 lbs. of milk and 434.8 lbs. of fat in 1932. In one instance, one sire has decreased the production of his daughters over their dams' by 80 pounds of milk while the next two bulls used increased it by 2170 and 2381 pounds respectively.

**White Spruce**  
The big task of most settlers since coming to Northern Ontario has been cutting trees, either as saw logs, pulp wood, fire wood or in clearing land. This experience has had a tendency to set up a feeling of partial resentment or at least carelessness toward trees in general. There are hundreds of farms in Northern Ontario which once carried lovely forest, where tax owners are now forced to purchase their fuel either in the form of wood hauls from long distances or coal shipped in. Not only this, but there is also a lamentable lack of windbreaks, shelter-belts and hedges around many farm buildings.

The native white spruce which once flourished so luxuriantly on this land is one of the most natural trees to turn to in redeeming this situation. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, it has been found that white spruce grow at an average rate of about one foot per year. They should be set out as early as possible in the spring and the young trees may be obtained either from the wild state, the Ontario Forestry Branch or nurserymen. As a permanent, efficient, all-the-year-around protection for the farm buildings of Northern Ontario probably nothing else will equal one or more rows of our native white spruce.

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