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... about Funds

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G. McManus, Hearst, at Red Lake the First

Original Property Staked by Him Still Bears the Name of the McManus Mine. Find Prompted Survey by Department of Mines

On many occasions in the past The Advance has referred to the fact that to Gus McManus, of Hearst, goes the honour of discovering the Red Lake gold area. With progress being made on the Howey and other Red Lake properties showing much promise there is special interest in the history of the Red Lake district. It is interesting to note that the original property staked by Gus McManus still bears his name. There is much hope of this property developing into a mine of importance.

The Original Discovery
Very few realize that the Red Lake district which is presently active can date back forty years. Most people imagine that its life as a mining camp began in 1925 and 1926 when a rush of considerable dimensions took place into the area. At that time activities in that sector received wide publicity in the press but it has been known for nearly a half a century, says the Mining News of Canada.

John Tyrrell is credited with having reported upon the occurrences there years previous to the rush. Gus McManus, looking over new districts, was said to be seeking silver deposits in 1922 when he came upon Red Lake and its mineralization in taking the wrong route out.

One of the originals in the area rush says it was the find and report by McManus that prompted the Ontario Government to despatch Dr Bruce from the mines department. His report was quite favourable, and almost immediately the veteran prospectors hit the trail for the area. McManus staked what still stands to-day as the McManus Gold Mines, to the east of the present Howey. Some work has been done on it.

Dr. Bruce Made Report
From the time Dr. Bruce reported favourably on Red Lake geology, the progress has read like a romance. In 1925 Alec Gillies is credited with going in for the Hammell interests. Gillies and J. E. Hammell have been, and were even then, big figures in mining.

The Howey brothers, the late Lorne and Ray, learned from McManus of his staking, and they started out as representing the Haileybury Syndicate, formed by a group of twelve men in Haileybury. The brothers staked out what is to-day the Howey mine. That was in the 1925-26 season, and on the heels of the news followed the rush so often recalled.

In from Hudson and Sioux Look-out covers an area of about 120 miles to Red Lake. The "rush" covered that distance in winter with every imaginable conveyance. Over the summer route there were five portages in the waterway on entering the area.

The Patricia area might be described as stretching at least 200 miles, west to east, from the Manitoba boundary to the Pickle Crow area. To-day at least 1000 people depend on the district's mining activity.

Five Plane Companies
To-day planes complete fast service in and out of the district. Five plane companies vie for business. After five years the Red Lake and Patricia areas in general are humming once again with the vanguard of prospectors. Old-timers say the second rush is always more successful than the first.

Seventeen different companies are prepared, or nearly so, to renew development this season. McKenzie Red Lake Mines, already developed to a stage for mill consideration, is second major operator in the area. There are the Gold Shore Mines, Gold

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Eagle, the McQuaig, the Rowan-Discovery, Rowan-Hall, West Red Lake Mines, the May Spire, Cardinal Gold Mines, Cole Gold Mines, George Scott and others.

Woman Lake Area
In the adjoining Woman Lake section lies the Jackson-Manion, Metals Development Co., Bathurst Mines, Ontario Woman Lake, etc. Just somewhat north are the Casey Summit Mines, coming to production; Birch Lake Mines, which are interested in the Coniagas Company; properties optioned by Consolidated Smelters, and ground held by McIntyre Porcupine Mines, etc. The Bobjo Mines original holdings have even been leased by new interests. Pickle-Crow Mines is further eastward. All of these and more have met gratifying success in raising finances—in many respects they duplicate the Howey struggle of a few years ago.

Ontario's 40 Years of Gold Production

This Province Now Canada's Chief Source of Gold Supply. Every Province But One Has Produced Gold

While the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia are generally regarded as the gold mining provinces it is a fact that gold has been found in every one of them except Prince Edward Island.

According to the Dept. of Mines, Ontario, by far the most productive province, furnished some 75.0 per cent. of the total output in 1932. Quebec, about 13.2 per cent.; British Columbia, about 6.5 per cent.; Manitoba, 4.0 per cent.; Yukon, about 1.3 per cent., and Nova Scotia, Alberta and Saskatchewan combined less than one-tenth of one per cent.

There has been continuous production for over forty years and sporadic production goes back to 1866, when gold was first found near Madoc, in Southeastern Ontario. In the eighteen-nineties the Lake of the Woods district in Western Ontario was the scene of a gold mining boom of considerable magnitude. It was not, however, until after the discovery of the Porcupine camp in 1908 that gold-mining became established as a profitable industry in this province. At present the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps—two small areas of some 65 miles apart, situated in the north-eastern part of the province—furnish between them over 95.0 per cent. of Ontario's gold.

Alluvial gold was discovered in Quebec in the valley of the Chaudiere River as early as 1835; and it is estimated that between 1846 and 1912 some \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 worth of gold was obtained from that source. The first recorded production of lode gold was in 1901, when by-product gold began to be recovered from the treatment of auriferous pyrites mined in the eastern townships. In 1915 zinc-lead ores mined at Montauban in the Portneuf County also became a source of by-product gold. Gold production on a large scale, however, did not begin until 1927, when the Home copper-gold mine in the northwestern part of the province started producing.

At present the Home mine in Noranda in Rouyn Township, is by far the largest producer of gold in Quebec. Originally regarded as essentially a copper mine, the value of its gold output now exceeds that of the copper and, for the time at least, it is being worked primarily for gold. In addition, there are now a number of gold-quartz mines in operation, chief among these being the Beattie mine in Duparquet Township; the Siscoe mine, in Dubuisson Township; the Granada mine, in Rouyn Township; the O'Brien-Cadillac mine in Cadillac Township and the Bussiere, or Treadwell-Yukon mine in Louvicourt Township. Several others are in advanced state of development and will probably be producing before long.

In British Columbia, where gold has been produced continuously, in quantity, since 1858, almost all the production up to 1893 was from placers. At present, however, the placer gold forms only 9 per cent. of the annual output, the remainder coming from lode mines.

E. H. Hill was a visitor to Haileybury last week.

Canada Important Platinum Producer

Sudbury the Chief Source of Supply in Canada. Could Produce Enough for World's Requirements Says Ottawa Dept. of Mines.

With continued prosperity in the nickel industry Canada is capable of supplying the major part of the world demand for platinum and its allied metals, says a report. "Platinum and Allied Metal Deposits in Canada," issued by the Bureau of Economic Geology, Department of Mines, Ottawa. Cost of production in Canada of platinum and related metals is presently well below that of most producing countries.

International Nickel, according to official statement, is capable of contributing 300,000 ounces of the metals annually, which compares with the present world rate of consumption of roundly 200,000 ounces. The Sudbury Company is the chief source of the metals in the empire, and output from its mines places Canada next to Russia among the world producers.

It is almost a certainty that additional discoveries of platinumiferous nickel-copper sulphides of the Sudbury type will be made in Canada, states the report. The resources of the Sudbury district are by no means fully explored, and in recent years little attempt

has been made to develop new properties. The known reserves of platinum metals in the area are enormous. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and on the coast of Hudson Bay, discoveries of the Sudbury type have been made. In addition there are distinct possibilities of further discoveries in British Columbia of the Ural type of deposit that has placed Russia in the lead as a producer. Particularly is this so in the southern and north central, and possibly the northwestern parts of the province, and also in Yukon, in the St. Elias range. Not entirely dissimilar are certain intrusives in the Mount Albert region of Gaspé and some other parts of southeastern Quebec.

It is now definitely established, according to the report, that world productive capacity of the metals is considerably in excess of consuming capacity. This condition has been accentuated by the discovery and exploitation of the remarkably rich and extensive lode deposits of Transvaal, South Africa.

Prior to the war the greater part of the world's platinum production went into chemical and other technical uses. Development of substitutes during the war proved so successful that the requirements for the metal were drastically reduced. The demand for platinum in jewellery, however, has increased enormously since the beginning of the war, and for many years this trade has been by far the largest

consumer. Platinum in 1927 commanded a price of \$110 an ounce but by May, 1931, the price had receded to \$23. A recent number of Metal and Mineral Markets, New York, gives the official price of leading interests at \$36, with cash transactions between dealers and sellers several dollars less. The official price of refined platinum in London is given at £7 15s. an ounce.

The report presents a comprehensive picture of the Canadian situation in respect to platinum and its allied metals, and a general review of the world situation.

Copies may be obtained from the Director, Bureau of Economic Geology, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

MOSQUITOES HATE YELLOW BUT THEY ADORE NAVY BLUE

If you would be free from mosquitoes wear yellow. They simply hate it. If, however, you would like to receive the attentions of the little blighters just wear navy blue, which they adore. They are keen on dark red but adore navy blue, ochre, white and orange and yellow makes them bilious. These findings, states the Canadian National Steamships, have developed from recent studies and the company recommends yellow suits and yellow topees for tropical travel where mosquitoes are liable to abound.

Near Liquor Store Good Site for Panhandlers

On several occasions in Timmins when panhandlers and others have been particularly busy, it has been found that near the Government Liquor Store these fellows find a specially good harvest in response to the old question, "Brother, can you lend me a dime?" The Timmins police have noted this fact and acted in appropriate way. On one occasion a couple of years ago an officer in plain clothes stayed in the vicinity of the Liquor Store for the greater part of a couple of days and was able to show the panhandlers that they would not be able to carry on their begging tactics in that vicinity. Apparently, the panhandlers have it all figured out that the man who patronizes the Liquor Store will not only have the odd dime but also the kindness of heart to pass it on. Some of the beggars did well, indeed, around the Timmins Liquor Store until the police spoiled their game. In case anyone might have some false sympathy for the beggars who choose the vicinity of the Liquor Store for their operations, it may be noted that on a couple of occasions attempt was made by merchants in the vicinity to get the beggars to accept honest work that was needed done in a hurry, but the offers were never accepted. The panhandlers did not take any trouble to conceal the fact that with a good location like

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the Liquor Store vicinity begging was much better business to their fancy than actual work would be.

Recently Kirkland Lake has found that the panhandlers in that town also favour the vicinity of the liquor store there. Apparently, the idea of the liquor store district for begging is not confined to any one town or city. The panhandlers, however, should be confined in every town and city, not to the vicinity of the liquor store, but to the insides of the jail.



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