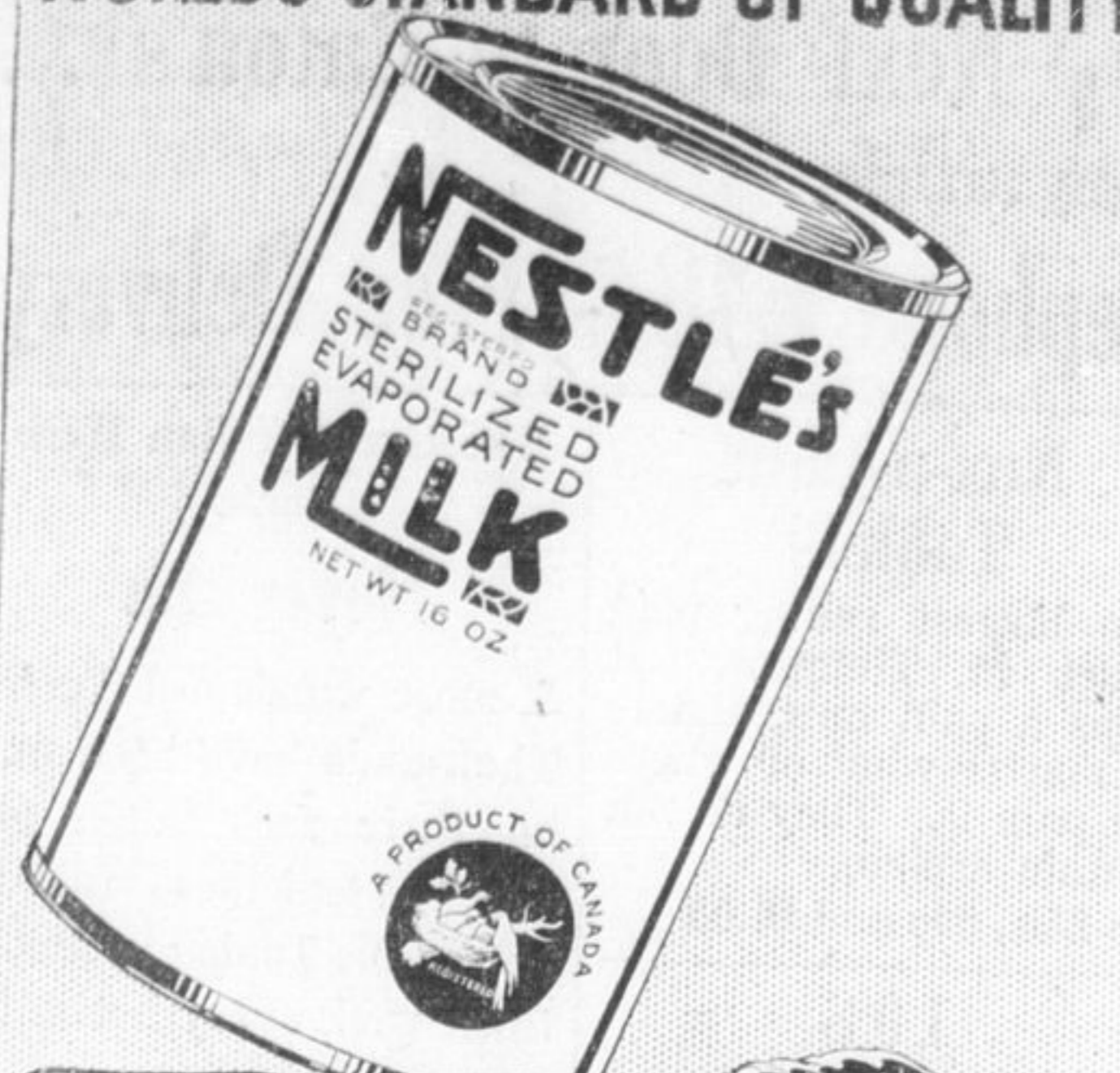


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Preliminary Report on New Sturgeon River Gold District

Department of Mines Issues Timely Review of the Jellicoe and Other New Gold Sections in the Thunder Bay District. Report of Geologist on Number of Leading Claims in New Gold Area.

(E. L. Bruce) Four days in September were spent by the writer in company with the Provincial Geologist, H. C. Rickaby, in the area north of Jellicoe between the Namewaminikan (Sturgeon) river and Windigokan lake. Discoveries of gold-bearing quartz veins were made in that area during the summer, and a large number of claims were staked. Brief visits were made to the Brookbank, Knox, Springer, Barnum-Green, Wood-Brown, and Brennan-Kenty groups of claims...

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the shore of Knox lake the vein is 2 feet in width. It is traceable for 500 feet from the lake, and other outcrops farther west may be a continuation of it. At a point 400 feet from the lake the vein has widened to 15 feet of quartz and wall rock altered to reddish material similar to that just described on the Brookbank claims. Both in the vein and in the altered wall rock pyrite cubes are rather abundant. No systematic sampling has yet been done, but gold can be panned from weathered material.

Springer Claims The Springer claims lie at the west end of Knox lake. A short distance south of the lake a vein 2 to 4 inches in width has been traced for about 100 feet. The strike is nearly east-west. The vein carries a moderate amount of pyrite, and fairly high assays are reported from samples assayed. Claims South of the Sturgeon River Few outcrops of rock occur along the Sturgeon river in the part of its course below Martin rapids. Apparently the valley is a pre-glacial one, filled during the glacial period with sand and gravel in which the river is now excavating its channel. Hence rock begins to show through the drift only at a distance of from half a mile to a mile from the river, and the discoveries, accordingly, lie back from the river. Several groups of claims have been located along the south side of the valley for a distance of several miles. Three of these groups were visited.

Wood-Brown Claims (Coniagas) This group of claims lies southwest of those held by the Agaura Syndicate. Rock outcropping beneath the drift along the river is granodiorite; on the higher ground that forms the southern boundary of the old valley the rocks seem to be mainly a greenish-colored lava, which is, in places, rather coarse-grained. This is cut by porphyry dikes, and there are also fine-grained green dikes which cut the quartz veins. At the time of the visit these were not well exposed and were thought to be inclusions of chloritic material from the wall rocks. A later report from Mr. R. H. Hutchison states that further stripping has shown them to be intrusive. Three veins have been uncovered on this group of claims. The No. 3 vein, which at present seems to be most important, has been traced for a distance of over 750 feet. In this length there are some gaps where heavy overburden has prevented trenching to the solid rock. The main part of the vein has a strike N. 13° E., but at the north end it swings to a strike of about N. 30° E.; at the southern end it also curves to that strike. The quartz occurs as lenses varying from a mere crack up to widths of as much as 18 inches. The average is about 9-12 inches. For short distances at two places there are parallel veins. The wall rock is slightly schistose close to the vein but on the whole is fairly massive. The quartz is of two generations. The older type has a somewhat fractured appearance and a pale pinkish color; the younger occurs as tiny veinlets of somewhat more glassy character. A small amount of

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pyrite occurs in the vein, and gold in visible quantities was seen at many places along it. Much of the gold is in a very fine state of division, and both it and the sulphide are most abundant along fracture planes in the quartz. In places the gold occurs as tiny flakes along these planes of movement and, being rather light-colored, somewhat resembles sericite in appearance. On account of the large proportion of visible gold it is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the average value. The lack of alteration in the wall rocks makes it likely that the greater part of the gold occurs in the quartz.

Brennan-Kenty Claims (Sturgeon Reserve) The Brennan-Kenty claims lie west of the Coniagas group separated from them by the McDonough (Macjoe) claims, which were not visited. On the Brennan-Kenty claims the rock is granodiorite intruded by some masses of granite or granodiorite. At the original discovery there is a lens of quartz 5 feet in width exposed on the side of a hill for a length of 15 feet. It appears to strike N. 25° E. and to become narrower toward the northeast. At the southwestern end it is apparently displaced by a fault which has shifted the vein to the southeast. The continuation uncovered in a trench in that direction is, however, considerably narrower and has a somewhat different strike. Farther east a narrow and very irregular vein in strongly schistose chloritic schist cuts across the schistosity for a distance of 60 ft. and for some distance farther is parallel to it. In the part where it is transverse to the foliation, quartz stringers tongue out along planes of the schist. The quartz is white with a banded and brecciated structure, marked by chloritic streaks. It contains considerable quantities of a buff-colored carbonate, probably siderite. The metallic minerals present are galena, chalcocite, and pyrite, all of which occur in small quantities. The maximum width of the vein is one foot, and in places it narrows to a couple of inches. Gold in visible quantities is reported to have been found in this vein; assays of grab samples are said to have been high.

General Character of the Area The geological conditions seem favorable for the occurrence of gold-bearing veins. The basic volcanics have suffered a good deal of shearing and fracturing, and to the northeast there occurs a mass of granite or granodiorite which is probably related to the intrusive masses that occur in the vicinity of Atigogama lake. So far as exploration has gone the veins in which gold has been found in visible quantities are narrow. It seems possible, however, that in some there may be a sufficient quantity to make them workable in spite of the narrow widths of quartz. Sufficient work has not been done yet to determine the value of any of the discoveries, and thorough sampling will have to be done on all of them. Niagara Falls Review—No longer is a left-handed boy or girl compelled to use the right hand in most Canadian schools, and it has been found that the left-handers are not behind their contemporaries who use the more normal hand. In the Caledonia public school it has been found that the 18 left-handed pupils all are among the leaders in their classes. Fortunately, nowadays, no effort is made to force children to use the hand found least natural and the results are all to the good.

Value of the Mining Industry to Canada

President of Howey Mines Shows What Mining is Doing to Help Canada's Stability and Progress. Great Wealth Produced.

The importance of the mining industry in Canada's national picture was stressed by R. T. Birks, president of Howey Gold Mine, Limited, in an address before the Y's Men's Club of Orillia. Mr. Birks gave a warning against tipster sheets and urged buyers of stocks to investigate before investing. Mr. Birks pointed out that mining had replaced agriculture as Canada's chief industry. In the past 30 years Ontario produced 250,000,000 ozs. of silver and \$350,000,000 worth of gold. Canada a country of ten million people, is first in the production of nickel, second in gold and asbestos, third in copper and fourth in lead and zinc. It is expected that Ontario will produce \$105,000,000 worth of mineral wealth in 1935. Mr. Birks stated, and went on to say that Hollinger alone produced \$195,000,000 in twenty-two years. Wealth produced from the mines is divided into three parts.

Extremely Heavy Taxes Mines had all the vexatious taxes, the speaker thought. International Nickel is paying 27 1/2 p.c. of its net profits in taxes. He knew of another mine paying \$190 an hour in taxes every day in the week. However, no mine has ever defaulted its taxes. Mines dispensed in dividends this year \$45,000,000 and part of that money finds its way into nearly every community. International Nickel, for example, writes 90,000 cheques when a dividend is declared. Mining does not interfere with any other industry. Gold is sold anywhere, and is under no restrictions. There are no tariffs with which to contend, and it is not necessary to keep a trade commission or sales staff.

Some News and Views from the Goldthorpe Gold Area The following paragraphs are from the last issue of The Speaker, being sent in by the Goldthorpe correspondent:— We hear that the old Bourkes mine, at Bourkes, has been sold to a group of mining men from Buffalo, N.Y., and that they will pump out the shaft and once more give the old Bourkes a fair trial. We hope this pioneer mine will stand up to the test and soon be a producer.

Work at Brydges Mines to the East of Matheson A small crew of men is engaged in surface exploration on the property of the Brydges Gold Mines lying on to the east of Consolidated Smelters' holdings about 15 miles east of Matheson, Ont. Several interesting discoveries have been opened up and officials propose diamond drilling of the showings. Sampling has indicated high values in a quartz vein about three feet in width and which has been opened up for a short distance. Low values have been obtained across good widths in a mineralized syenite porphyry.

Noted Actor Has Complete Railroad Trains and Tracks (Huntingdon Gleaner) In his boyhood days nothing thrilled William Gillette, 79, noted American actor, like railroad trains. His favorite toy always was a miniature train and as he grew older his ambition was to become a railroad engineer. Instead, he became an actor but now in retirement on his estate near Hadlyme, Conn., his long-deferred dream has come true. On this farm he has built a miniature railroad three miles long with trestles over creeks and tunnels through hills. Seated in the cab of his sturdy little locomotive attached to a string of cars, the old man may be seen almost any day racing along over his railroad track, his boyhood dreams realized.

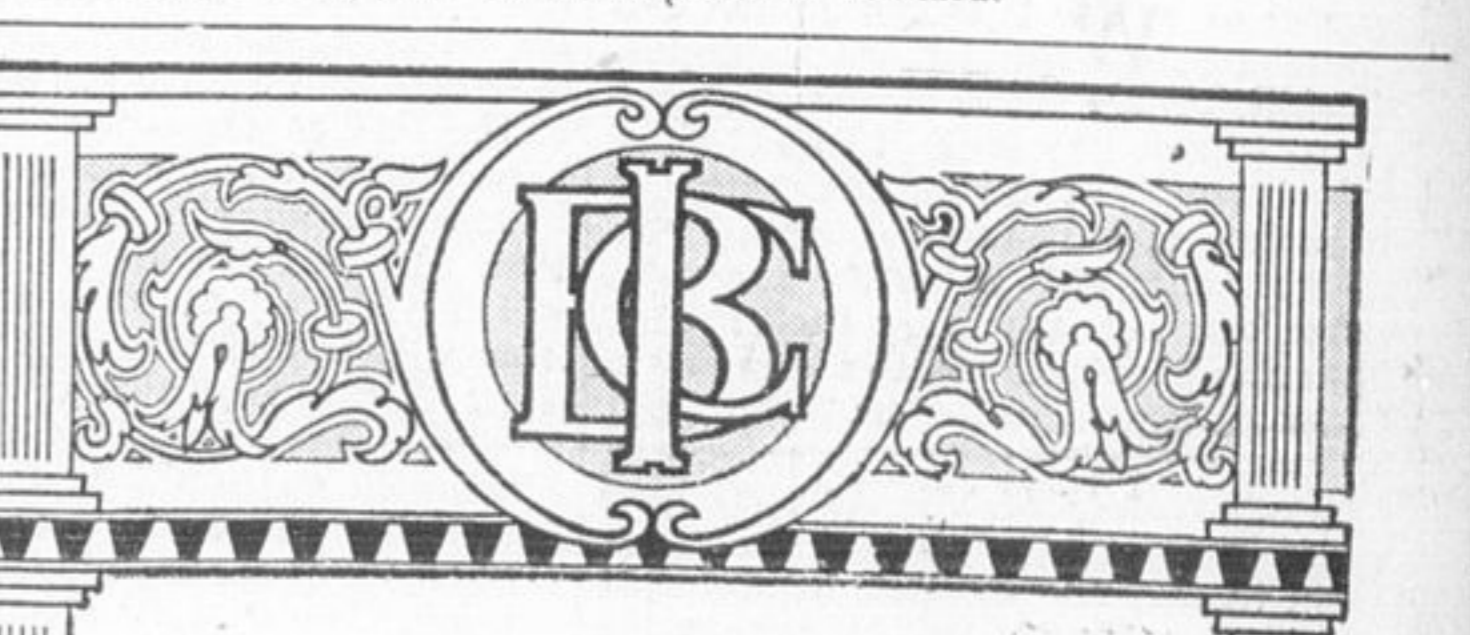
EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The famous energy-producing sweet—an easily digested food invaluable for infants, growing children, and enjoyed by the whole family.

Exploration Work in the West Shining Tree Area

There should be more than usual interest in any mining property in the Shining Tree area. The proposed road from Sudbury to Timmins is planned to pass through both Shining Tree and West Shining Tree. These are two of the several camps that would be served by the proposed Sudbury-Timmins highway. Other mining camps along the proposed route include Gowganda, Elk Lake, Matachewan, McArthur, etc. The road would add to the chances for development of any or all of these mining camps. The Advance has been advocating the roadway to connect the Sudbury and Porcupine camps largely because it would give transportation to all the mining camps mentioned, and also because it would very materially assist in the development of these camps. Matachewan's growth and development has been a full justification for the advocacy of this needed road. Development in any of the other gold fields south of here would seem to add weight to the proposal for the new road. The development of any properties at Shining Tree or West Shining Tree may well be taken as further evidence of the need and usefulness of this strip of roadway to connect up Sudbury and Timmins.

Intention to fully explore the 109 vein to determine its length and continuity. Samples taken from the blasted section returned assays of 1.54 ounces gold per ton, according to figures supplied by the Ontario Department of Mines. It also is the intention to map the section on the west side of the lake and to spot locations for blasting into the veins. Nos. 110 and 110A veins are being opened through to the lake shore. Other samples sent to the Ontario Department of Mines for assay, returns from which have just been received, run from a trace to two ounces of gold per ton, with the average close to one ounce. In addition to present surface exploration, Mr. Sullivan states that arrangements are being made to start underground development at an early date and preliminary work in this connection is under way. Work will be carried out from the main shaft which was put down to a depth of 500 feet under earlier operations.



DECADES OF PROGRESS 1925-1934

The Twentieth Century Is Still Canada's

Institutions the world over, both political and economic, have been shaken to their foundations during this decade and, as would be expected, some have not stood the test. Fortunately, Canada was faced with no such major problems as over-crowding population, famine and disease, or unfriendly neighbours. Until the present century our growth was slow but sound from the roots and we have an enormous territory that to a large extent is still undeveloped. Our only need is more people and the world is ready to supply it. Our railroad problem and the drag of interest payments on borrowed capital will grow less in the natural course of events as the country fills.

Throughout the trying times of boom and depression Canada's financial structure has stood firm. The banks and the system of banking have grown up with Canada. The roots are deep in native soil. They stand all tests of comparison. This Bank, by virtue of sound principles and faith, stands today in a favourable position for serving its clients. For sixty years the Bank's shareholders have received a fair return on their capital. Hundreds of thousands of people have used the Bank as a savings depository and the Bank has been ever thoughtful of their interests and of growing industry and newer developments in the Western and Northern areas.

The Twentieth Century is still Canada's. In this brief series we have told in some small part of the Bank's activities in Canadian development, and of the abiding faith in Canada's destiny. We look for a return to reasonably general prosperity. A new head office building for this Bank is to be erected in Toronto during the next year at King and Bay Streets, where the executive offices will move after nearly sixty years at Wellington and Leader Lane.

No. 6 and last of a series of advertisements associating the development of Canada with the progress of this Bank since 1874.

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