

Great indeed has been the response to our Anniversary Sale, proving beyond a shadow of a doubt that men know quality merchandise and appreciate true values. They know, through years of dealing with this firm, that shoddy inferior quality clothing will never be found in this shop. Men, and ladies too, come with confidence and shop with ease for every item represents excellent value. Seldom do we have a Sale - - - but when we do it is indeed worth your while to pay us a visit. We shall expect you.

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Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs 8 for \$1.00

MEN'S FANCY PURE WOOL DOMESTIC or IMPORTED SCARVES \$1.00

Genuine Savings on Men's OVERCOATS \$13.50 \$17.95 \$21.95 \$24.95 \$27.95

Forsyth and Arrow SHIRTS in all the new patterns. Detached or attached collars. \$1.59 2 for \$3.00

17 PINE STREET NORTH TIMMINS

**1937 Motor Permits Available Nov. 2nd**

Registration Plates Commemorate the Coronation Year. No Special Numbers for 1937.

At Toronto this week Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways, announced that 1937 Motor Vehicle Permits and Operators' Licenses will go on sale throughout the province on November 2nd.

The Highways Department is making 1937 permits available at this time so that purchasers of new 1937 cars and trucks will not be obliged to pay for 1936 registration and so that the increasingly large number of autumn purchasers of used cars and trucks will not have to pay the usual transfer fee with only two months of the year remaining.

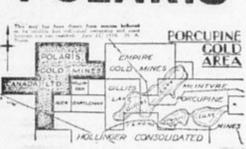
The advance sale of 1937 permits is also designed to alleviate the usual last minute rush when 1936 permits expire at the end of the year. Motorists who wish to avoid waiting in line will be able to do so by procuring their new permits in November.

**New Plates Commemorate Coronation Year**

The 1937 automobile registration plates commemorate Coronation Year both in colour and design. The figures are white on a red background with a white crown on each side at the top. The numbering arrangement has been changed from last year. There will be no letter prefixes. The series letter will come in the second, third or fourth position between the numerals and each plate will have only one series letter.

In announcing the advance sale of 1937 permits Mr. McQuesten stated that the department will be unable to consider requests for special arrangements of numbers or special series letters.

**POLARIS**



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This has occasioned considerable extra work in the past and the minister hopes, by its discontinuance, to save the expense this extra work involved and at the same time increase the efficiency of the service given to all motorists.

One hundred issuing offices throughout the province will be ready to supply the new permits and registration plates on November 2nd. As formerly, those living in districts remote from issuing offices can procure their permits and licenses by mail, direct from the Department of Highways, Motor Vehicles Branch, Queen's Park, Toronto.

**Canada's 121 Mines Reviewed by Speaker**

R. T. Birks, K.C., Reviews the Growth and Value of Gold Industry

"There are 121 mines turning out their quota of gold every day in Canada, and one mining authority recently said the mines of Canada will ultimately pay off the national debt," said R. T. Birks, K.C., of Toronto, president of Howey Gold Mines Limited, who addressed the Ottawa Rotary Club on Monday on "Canada's Mining Industry."

In its report of the address The Ottawa Journal says that Mr. Birks declared that in 1935 the mines of Ontario produced more than the value of field crops in two of the Western provinces. The value of Canada's mineral exports exceeded by 30 per cent. her wheat exports, at the end of 1935.

Mr. Birks, answering the question, where does all the money from mines go, said it was roughly divided as follows: One-third to labour, one-third to supplies and power, and one-third to taxation and dividends.

There had never been any depression in the gold mining industry, no reduction in wages. There had been no strikes or walkouts and workers always co-operated with the mine owners. The average wage paid workers was between \$5 and \$6 a day. At the Howey Gold Mines Limited, after eliminating the salaries of the two senior executives, the average wage paid in 1935, to all classes of employees, amounted to about \$1960 for the year. Mining paid the highest wage scale reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers found the mines their best customers, said Mr. Birks, who instanced several huge orders for supplies obtained by Canadian firms, in competition with British firms. He said that 108 freight cars of supplies were used by the Howey Mines in 1935.

Regarding mining taxation, it had been said by one authority that 10 per cent. was the maximum that could be taken from a mining enterprise without discouraging it. Yet, Robert C. Stanley,

head of International Nickel Company of Canada had been quoted as saying 27 per cent. of its revenue was used to pay taxes. Even the race tracks paid only half of what bona fide gold mines contributed in taxes. At the Howey, the first \$150,000 set aside for dividends was taxed up to \$17,000.

The government realized hope for Canada lay in the stimulation of her natural industries, and had given a certain degree of stability to mining, also promising to review the tax situation.

Mr. Birks felt very strongly that the five per cent. tax levied on dividends paid to foreign investors in Canada's mines was unfair. It did not seem right to impose this tax, for example, on dividends paid Americans who had invested so heavily to bring mines to production in Canada.

The speaker cited statistics showing that Canada ranked first in asbestos and platinum production; second in zinc and radium, third in copper and lead, and fourth in gold. She had the largest lead producing mine in the world. One mine in Canada has paid more in dividends than all the chartered banks in Canada. He also gave figures showing the number of shareholders in leading gold mines of Canada.

Howey was situated in the Red Lake section, 200 miles from Winnipeg, but just inside the Ontario border. About \$300,000 of Howey money was spent yearly in Winnipeg, it was estimated.

**Five Body of Men**

In closing, Mr. Birks said that while mining development had been hampered by unscrupulous persons and promoters, yet at the heart of the industry was the finest body of men in Canada. It was estimated \$5,000,000 a year was spent out of Toronto, on search for and development of new mines and yet this sum brought very meagre returns. Only about one in every 300 mines ever showed a real profit. He said one company which had an original investment in it of \$275,000 had paid in dividends \$6,000,000. He warned his hearers to investigate carefully before investing in mines; to make sure good engineers were in charge and know who was going to spend the money.

The speaker was introduced by F. C. Elford, and thanked by James Wardie, Dr. Charles Camself, Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines and Resources, and was introduced by Mr. Wardie. Mr. Birks is a director of the Ontario Mining Association, also of the Canadian Metal Mining Association, as well as being head of Howey Gold Mines, which Mr. Wardie said, was the lowest grade gold producer in the world, yet at the same time mining this low grade at a profit.

J. P. Kenney was in the chair. Among guests at the luncheon was Hon. D. H. Drummond, M.L.A., Minister of Education, New South Wales, who was the guest of Dr. J. H. Putnam.

**Department Issues Map of Goldfields, Sask., Area**

Among the publications of particular interest issued recently by the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa, is a coloured geological map of the Goldfields area, north of Lake Athabaska in Saskatchewan. The map is on a one-mile-to-the-inch scale and covers a 400-square mile section of this busy zone of mining activity. It is based on investigations in the area by Dr. F. J. Alcock during the 1935 field season.

The deposits of the area, with particular relation to their geological features, are described by Dr. Alcock in his paper presented at the 1936 general meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The main gold deposits are associated with the latest granite, with small intrusive masses of granite appearing to offer better chances of showing gold values than do the larger ones. The presence of gold in a number of granite masses is described in the paper as something new in the history of Canadian gold deposits, altering some of the conceptions regarding the mineral possibilities of a large portion of Canada's Pre-Cambrian territory. "The final results, therefore, of the development work in the area will be awaited with a great deal of interest not only by those who have a personal stake in the field, but by all who have at heart the mineral development of our Pre-Cambrian areas."

Copies of the map may be obtained free of charge by residents of Canada from the Director, Bureau of Economic Geology, Department of Mines, Ottawa. A charge of 25 cents a copy is made to non-residents.

**FAMOUS FLIER RESTS UP IN HARBOUR GRACE OVERNIGHT**

Captain James A. Mollison, famous English flier, completed his east-west solo hop across the Atlantic at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. He announced on arriving there that would remain last night and would take off this morning for New York.

**Porcupine Leads in Production of Gold**

Ten Producers in Porcupine Camp Listed by Dept. of Mines.

Ontario producing gold mines in order of output for September follow: Porcupine Belt (10)—Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Buffalo-Ankerite, Conlaunum, Pamour, Paymaster, Anglo-Huronian (Vipond), Ross (Hollinger), Gilles Lake.

Kirkland Lake Belt (9)—Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Teek-Hughes, Sylvanite, Macassa, Toburn, Kirkland Lake Gold, Omega, Bidgood. Matchewan (2)—Young-Davidson, Matchewan Consolidated. Northwestern Ontario (25)—Little Long Lac, Pickle Crow, Howey, Northern Empire, Central Patricia, McKenzie Red Lake, Argosy, Red Lake Gold, Shore Parkhill, Kenora Pros. & Miners, Ardeen, St. Anthony, J. M. Consolidated, Darwin, Bousquet, Minto, Tashota, Wendigo, Elora, Deep Lake, Dupont, Hudson Patricia, North Shores, Shenango, Algold.

Production by gold mines in Sept. 1936, as reported to the Ontario Dept. of Mines, also comparative figures for Sept. 1935, are shown below. The production value for September was less than for August and was due in part to the shorter period of operations. All values are in Canadian funds.

**Monthly Output of Mines 1935**

Name of Camp	Tons Milled	Value \$
<b>Porcupine Belt—</b>		
First Quarter	922,555	7,530,535
Second Quarter	929,400	8,312,013
July	325,881	2,854,024
August	334,481	2,945,739
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,842,305</b>	<b>24,322,445</b>
<b>Kirkland Lake Belt—</b>		
First Quarter	478,229	7,843,745
Second Quarter	494,556	8,271,005
July	172,025	2,847,528
August	174,634	2,885,670
September	165,969	2,703,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,485,413</b>	<b>24,555,344</b>
<b>Matchewan—</b>		
First Quarter	66,593	295,824
Second Quarter	76,854	351,576
July	27,232	115,524
August	29,960	138,335
September	30,599	147,577
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,238</b>	<b>1,048,836</b>
<b>Northwestern Ontario—</b>		
First Quarter	182,054	1,046,649
Second Quarter	216,718	1,806,841
July	57,611	585,991
August	84,196	656,498
September	79,915	652,949
<b>Total</b>	<b>620,494</b>	<b>4,548,918</b>
<b>Total for Ontario—</b>		
First Quarter	1,494,311	16,716,753
Second Quarter	1,727,528	18,541,435
July	582,759	6,403,507
August	523,271	6,627,242
September	596,461	6,187,556
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,179,450</b>	<b>54,476,043</b>
<b>Monthly Output of Mines 1936</b>		
Name of Camp	Tons Milled	Value \$
<b>Porcupine Belt—</b>		
First Quarter	963,157	8,084,408
Second Quarter	973,033	8,661,512
July	338,885	3,234,931
August	350,788	3,085,100
September	340,930	2,985,978
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,966,793</b>	<b>26,031,929</b>
<b>Kirkland Lake Belt—</b>		
First Quarter	516,798	8,464,680
Second Quarter	549,982	8,584,337
July	188,918	2,820,909
August	186,008	2,731,137
September	177,994	2,622,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,619,700</b>	<b>25,223,502</b>
<b>Matchewan—</b>		
First Quarter	90,506	364,733
Second Quarter	98,633	367,941
July	31,837	109,472
August	31,602	115,031
September	29,555	104,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,133</b>	<b>1,061,418</b>
<b>Northwestern Ontario—</b>		
First Quarter	260,518	2,146,105
Second Quarter	263,388	2,295,941
July	87,833	776,154
August	98,021	941,857
<b>Total</b>	<b>816,239</b>	<b>6,988,129</b>
<b>Total for Ontario—</b>		
First Quarter	1,830,979	19,059,926
Second Quarter	1,885,036	19,909,731
July	647,473	6,941,457
August	666,429	6,753,125
September	654,948	6,620,739
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,684,865</b>	<b>59,284,978</b>

**Unlisted**

Name	Bid	Asked
Canusa (new)	—	75
Canadian Pandora	16	18
Casey Contact	3 1/2	4 1/2
Casey Summit	—	28
Deiwood	—	20
De Santis	57	63
Delnite	85	—
Enoire	—	25
Forty-four	—	2.00
Gilles Lake-Porcupine	68	70
Gilbec	4	5
Hugh Pam	30	33
Lamaque	7.25	7.75
Leitch	69	73
Margaret Red Lake	25	28
Magnet Lake	11	13
Ossian	8	8 1/2
Moffatt Hall (new)	7	9
Porquin	18	22
Presdor	—	30
Porcupine Creek units	—	140.00
Porcupine Goldreef	2	3
Vimy	—	15
Watborn	—	20
Young Davidson	18	21

**To-day's Stocks**

Listed	6 1/2-6 3/4
Afton	5-5 1/4
Barry Hollinger	29A
Base Metals	50A
Big Missouri	1.40
Bidgood Kirkland	1.35
Beattie	23
Bobjo	9.00
Bralfone	10.00
Buffalo Ankerite	1.40
Canadian Malartic	1.20
Castle T.	3.77
Central Patricia	3.22
Central Porcupine	3.20-3.25
Coniagas	1.80
Conlaunum	1.75
Cons. Chibougamaou	53.85
Dome	1.20B
Eldorado	80
Francoeur	11.50
Falconbridge	22
Glenora	7 1/2
God's Lake	29-33
Granada	45
Greene Stabell	91-95
Gunnar	2.83
Hardrock	13.50
Hollinger	65-68
Howey	29
Hudson Bay	60.75-61.25
International Nickel	45-47
Jackson Manion	57
Kirkland Lake	21 1/2
Lebel Oro	55.00
Lake Shore	5-6
Lee Gold	6.80
Little Long Lac	4.80
Macassa	4.25
MacLeod Cockshutt	1.3B
Manitoba and East	20
Maple Leaf	40.00
McIntyre	1.69
McKenzie Red Lake	8 1/2
McMillan Gold	19-20 1/2
McVittie Graham	1.14
McWatters	2.25
Mining Corporation	1.82
Moneta	2.35-2.40
Nipissing	2 1/2-3 1/4
Night Hawk	69.00
Noranda	52
Omega	3.55-3.60
Pamour	1.14
Paymaster	6.20-6.25
Pickle's Crow	7.00
Pioneer	10
Porcupine Crown	1.30
Preston East Dome	2.98
Premier	3.67
Read Authier	1.67
Red Lake Goldshore	1.25-1.28
Reno	6 1/2-7
Robb Montbray	2.40
San Antonio	76
Shawkey	2.04
Sherritt Gordon	1.87
Sullivan	3
Sudbury Mines	30
Sudbury Contact	3
Stadacona	61 1/2
Sylvanite	3.05
Sisco	4.30
Teek Hughes	5.05
Toburn	4.00
Ventures	2.50
Wayside	9 1/2
Wright Hargreaves	7.80
White Eagle	3 1/2-3 3/4

**Unlisted**

Name	Bid	Asked
Canusa (new)	—	75
Canadian Pandora	16	18
Casey Contact	3 1/2	4 1/2
Casey Summit	—	28
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Gilles Lake-Porcupine	68	70
Gilbec	4	5
Hugh Pam	30	33
Lamaque	7.25	7.75
Leitch	69	73
Margaret Red Lake	25	28
Magnet Lake	11	13
Ossian	8	8 1/2
Moffatt Hall (new)	7	9
Porquin	18	22
Presdor	—	30
Porcupine Creek units	—	140.00
Porcupine Goldreef	2	3
Vimy	—	15
Watborn	—	20
Young Davidson	18	21

**Race Track Follower Finds Honesty the Best Policy**

(From Toronto Telegram) On Saturday at Dufferin Park one of the racing patrons, Harry Fineberg by name, was over-paid \$15 by a mutual cashier. He returned the money to Mr. Orpen's private office at the track, and asked that the cashier who paid him be credited with the amount returned, in order that his employee would not be minus \$15 in his pay envelope on Saturday night. This was done. To-day Mr. Orpen called Mr. Fineberg to his office and made him a presentation of \$20 because of his generous action. All of which indicates that honesty is the best policy, after all.

**Fuse Discussed at Institute Meeting**

Also a Paper on Milling at the Buffalo-Ankerite

The explanation of many a "fast fuse" mining accidents may lie in experiments now being conducted at the McIntyre mine. Fuses burn faster in water; they burn faster under pressure, a paper read last night by Earl Newkirk at the Porcupine branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy revealed. And when fuses burn more quickly than miners expect them to, dire results may follow. Not only has the increase in barometric pressure at the lower levels of a mine an effect on the burning speed of a fuse, but the increase in pressure in the hole being blasted, through the partial or complete closing of that hole by tamping has an even greater effect.

**Manufacture Explained**

A. G. Dymont, technical representative of Canadian Industries, addressed the meeting and contributed the results of experiments performed by him in which he enclosed a fuse in a pipe, and varied the air pressure. He too found the burning speed increased as the pressure was increased; and that the burning of the fuse itself built up a pressure in the pipe, sometimes as high as 150 pounds per square inch.