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Rapid Gain in Gold Due to the Juniors

Year's Mine Harvest in Canada Expected to Reach \$340,000,000.

(By Hon. T. A. Crerar) (Minister of Mines and Resources, Ottawa)

Led by gold and the base metals, Canada's mineral industry surpassed all previous records in 1936 with early returns indicating that the total value of output will probably exceed \$340,000,000, a gain of close to \$30,000,000 over 1935, the previous peak year. Based on figures for the ten months ending October, the estimated value of gold output for the year is \$130,000,000; of nickel, \$44,000,000; of copper, \$37,990,100; of lead, \$11,702,100; of zinc, \$10,914,900; and of silver, \$7,915,400 or a total for the six metals of \$241,908,200, which compares with \$214,586,000 in 1935. A most encouraging feature of the year was the notable gains recorded in the outputs of the principal non-metallic minerals, asbestos, cement, clay products, coal, gypsum, lime, natural gas, petroleum, and salt.

Exports Exceed Hopes

The increase in the value of gold production is traceable largely to the expansion of activities at the many properties that have entered production during the past five years. In the majority of cases these properties have more than exceeded early expectations and operations at several of them have been so successful that they may be listed among the Dominion's leading gold producers. Properties like Lamark, O'Brien, Sullivan, Canadian Malartic, and Beattie in Quebec; Pickle Crow, Central Patricia, Little Long Lac, and Buffalo Ankerite in Ontario; San Antonio and God's Lake in Manitoba, and Bralorne, Pioneer, and Cariboo Gold Quartz in British Columbia, most of them raw prospects a few years ago, have amply demonstrated that an optimistic view of the industry's future is in order. Moreover, the success attained by these properties has been a powerful incentive in the search for, and the development of, other deposits, and this in turn, during the past year in particular, has been unusually successful.

Ontario Still Leads

Based on early returns, the total value of gold output for Ontario in 1936 is estimated at \$80,000,000; Quebec, \$25,000,000; British Columbia, \$15,340,500; Manitoba, \$6,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$393,000; and Yukon, \$1,872,000. In each case the values represent notable gains over the previous year. Quebec's gain of close to \$9,000,000 deserves special mention in view of the remarkable headway that Province has made as a gold producer since 1926, in which year the value of output was only \$76,000.

An acceleration of activities in practically all phases of endeavour marked the course of the gold industry during the year. Close to thirty new properties were added to the producing list, and the year-end as many more were nearing the production stage. Consequently, before the close of 1937 the total daily productive capacity of the industry is likely to exceed 40,000 tons of ore daily, comparing with 16,000 tons daily at the close of 1937. Exploratory efforts were featured in particular by developments in the Cadillac-Malartic area in Quebec, the Red Lake area in Ontario, the Echimaish area in Manitoba, the Goldfields area in Saskatchewan, and the Yellowknife river area in the Northwest Territories.

Interest Still Shifting

There was a constant shifting of interest, however, from one area to another, following reports at frequent intervals of promising discoveries, of disclosures of new sources of ore at properties under the active development, of mill enlargements, and of the completion of financial arrangements for the development of new properties.

This expansion of activities in the industry has exerted a beneficial influence in many directions. It has created new sources of traffic, and new fields of employment. It has stimulated activities in industries whose products are required to keep the mines in operation and above all it has brought to Canadians a consciousness of the value of the industry and of its potentialities.

Canada's base metal producers enjoyed an exceptionally prosperous year, aided by the steady improvement in the prices of copper, lead, and zinc, and by the heavy demand for the metals in British and foreign markets. For the twelve months ending October, 1936, the value of exports of nickel, copper, lead, and zinc totalled \$97,537,000, which compares with \$76,791,000 in the twelve months ending October, 1935. The table below shows the comparative value of exports of the metals for the two periods.

Exports of Canadian Non-Ferrous Metals	12 Months ending	
	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936
Nickel	\$33,112,800	\$43,191,300
Copper	29,453,500	34,395,300
Lead	6,386,300	10,238,900
Zinc	7,838,500	9,711,500
Totals	\$76,791,000	\$97,537,000

Canada's base metal industry has undergone a rather remarkable change in status during the past ten years, a change which has been effected by the expenditure of approximately \$100,000,000 in plant expansion and equipment and in the co-ordination of mining, smelting, refining, fabricating and marketing facilities. The Dominion now holds first position in the production of nickel, third in copper and zinc, and fourth in lead.

Outlook Is Bright

The outlook for the industry appears to be particularly bright. Consumer demand is steadily increasing, and there has been a steady improvement in the statistical position of the metals. World stocks of copper, for instance, have been reduced from approximately 800,000 tons a few years ago to the present figure of approximately 350,000 tons. Fortunately, Canadian producers are well prepared to take every advantage of improving industrial conditions. Thanks largely to the gold and other precious metals that are found in association with many of our base-metal ores, Canada is in a position to place the metals on world markets at a cost below which the producers of no other country could continue to operate on a profitable basis.

Non-metallic mineral developments have been featured by notable gains in the output of asbestos, cement, gypsum, coal and natural gas. The increase in the output of coal from 9,413,700 tons in the nine months ending September, 1935, to 10,433,100 tons in the corresponding period of 1936 is indicative both of the heavier volume of traffic handled by the railways during the period and of a betterment of conditions in the coal-consuming industries. Asbestos production at 204,325 tons in the 1936 nine-month period compares with 141,811 tons in the corresponding 1935 period.

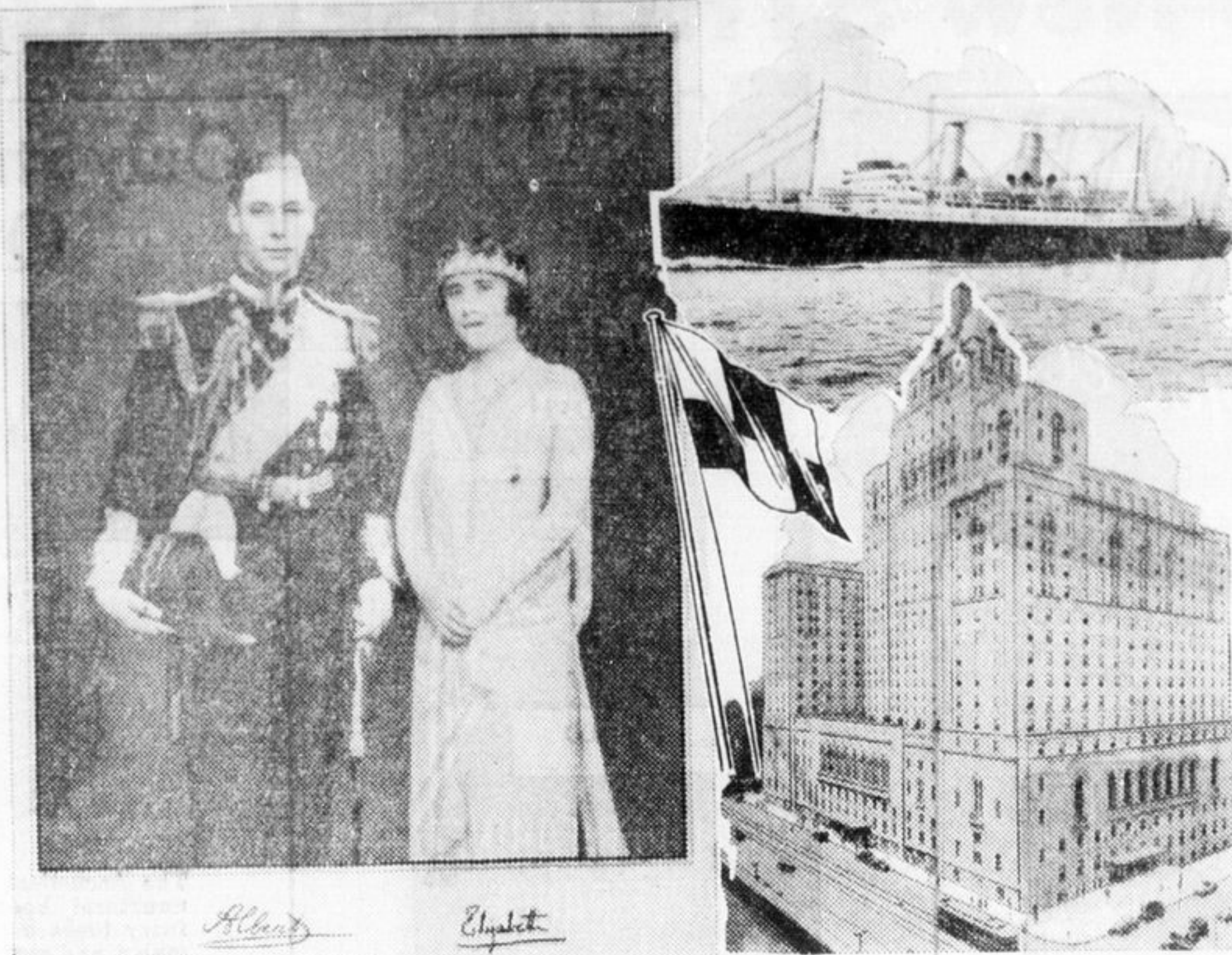
This notable gain, and those recorded by cement, clay products, gypsum, and lime, are traceable mainly to the progressively upward trend in building construction activities during the year. This, in turn, has been stimulated by the many millions of dollars which have been expended by mining companies in new construction.

Severe Cold Wave to Sweep Over Province of Ontario

According to word from Toronto this week, the provincial weather bureau man is credited with saying that in the next day or two a severe cold wave is to sweep over all Ontario. It is hoped that such a wave is already over for the North, the weather on Tuesday night and on part of Wednesday being severe enough for comfort. The provincial weatherman leaves it open to make such an interpretation as he says that the severe cold wave is sweeping down from the North. It may have come this far before he noticed it. But a wave like that in the early hours of yesterday morning would be noticed by most people who happened to be out in it, or whose fires at home failed. In the South it is expected that the thermometer will go down to zero, which apparently is severe cold down there. Snow is probable for Georgian Bay and Lake Huron areas but not for the rest of Ontario, the forecaster suggests.

Kincardine Review-Reporter:— We note that the King of Italy has been ill with the flu, and we had almost forgotten the fact that there was such a person.

Royal Sponsors Gave Portraits



The Canadian Pacific, on land and sea, is proud of its close contact with Their Majesties, King George VI, and Queen Elizabeth, whose portraits grace two of the company's proudest possessions, the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, and the 20,000 ton Atlantic liner Duchess of York. The illustration shows the autographed photograph of Their Majesties presented to the liner which was sponsored by Her Majesty and named for her. A similar portrait was presented to the huge Toronto hostelry.

Mining in Vanguard of Ontario Progress

Year's Output of Gold Estimated at \$82,000,000. Was \$8,501,000 in 1915.

(By Thomas W. Gibson, Consultant, Ontario Dept. of Mines.)

The production of gold in 1915 amounted to \$8,501,391; in 1925 to \$25,609,303, and in 1935 to \$78,350,940, while it is estimated for 1936 at \$82,000,000. These figures in brief tell the story of gold mining in Ontario. The industry really began with the opening of the mines at Porcupine in 1911, the production previous to 1915 being, as might be expected, comparatively small. Thus, during the 20 years from 1915 to 1935 the initial output has been multiplied by ten. This increase has been due mainly to the development of the two great fields of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, and especially to the performance of Hollinger in the former and Lake Shore in the latter. But in both fields these mines had good backing, by McIntyre and Dome at Porcupine, and by Wright-Hargreaves and Teck-Hughes at Kirkland Lake.

Mine Areas Widen

For the Porcupine group of 14 mines, large and small, the output in 1935 was \$34,177,437; for the Kirkland Lake group of 12 mines, \$33,290,106. Both fields are expanding to the east and to the west, and the established mines are increasing in production. The present year 1936 especially has seen much stretching of borders and bringing in of new producers. But the new fields are year by year becoming more important, and are making substantial additions to the output.

In Patricia, Northwestern Ontario, Matachewan, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Larder Lake, Michipicoten, Lake of the Woods and Eastern Ontario new mines are being opened, and old ones revived. At the present time the Red Lake area is the scene of great activity. A glance over the field shows no less than 40 groups or companies engaged in the various stages of bringing mines into actuality—prospecting, trenching, diamond drilling, shaft sinking.

Others, having completed this programme, are erecting, or preparing to erect, mills for the actual production of bullion. The gold-mining scene is widening on all sides, and production is rising rapidly. The 46 producing mines of to-day will undoubtedly, as the years go by, add many more to the number. An annual output of \$100,000,000 within the next two or three years is in sight.

Nickel a Leader

But the mining of gold is not the only string to the bow of the mining industry of Ontario. In the rugged rocks of Sudbury is situated one of the largest mining developments anywhere to be found. The nickel-copper mines of this field were crushing ore in 1936 at the rate of 4,500,000 tons, and turning out about 80,000 tons of nickel, an output much in excess of any previous year. Copper production is also increasing, the output for 1936 being about 135,000 tons, as against 126,014 tons in 1935.

The money value of these two products in 1935 was \$54,694,061, while in 1936, owing to the increase in the price and the larger production of copper, the value will probably be considerably greater. The demand for nickel is increasing rapidly, not only on this continent, but in European countries, and especially in England. The total world consumption in 1935 is expected to reach 180,000,000 pounds, as compared with 131,000,000 pounds in 1935. At least 85 per cent. of the supply comes from the mines of Sudbury.

The extent to which nickel is now entering into industries of greatly diversified kinds is a striking feature. Its use in war materials is well known, and doubtless has contributed to the increase in production, but there is a pronounced trend, practically in all manufacturing countries, towards application in the broad fields of industry and engineering.

The modern weapon of research by

which chemists and engineers seek to reveal the qualities and applications of any given substance has nowhere yielded better results than in nickel. The industrial world seems to be entering upon an age of alloys for which nickel is pre-eminently suited. Nickel-steel, stainless steel, nickel-chromium plating, and a thousand and one other applications of nickel, call for greater quantities of this metal.

In addition to the main products of nickel and copper, other metals of importance and value are recovered from the Sudbury ores. Gold to the amount of \$2,428,935 and silver of \$1,453,719 were obtained in 1935 from the refining of ores. The mines are the greatest producers of platinum and platinum metals, the output in 1935 being 190.104 ounces, valued at \$5,400,053. A large increase in the price of platinum will no doubt increase the value of the product of 1936.

Confidence Restored

There are other aspects of the mining situation which are worthy of mention. The bug-bear of excessive taxation has been eliminated, and confidence in the future restored. Adequate funds for the development of new prospects, or the enlargement of existing mines, have at times in the past been scarce, but now there is no difficulty in obtaining money for the exploitation of any meritorious prospect. Established companies keep their scouts constantly in the field on the lookout for promising finds, and money from across the border is freely available for the same purpose.

Transportation, an important feature in our far-flung mining industry, is ceasing to be so severe a handicap. The aeroplane has abolished distances. Aeroplanes penetrate most of our mining fields, while the governments of the Dominion and the several provinces are combining in building roads to outlying camps, or to contact mines with lines of railway.

Doesn't Pay to Treat Coughs Too Lightly

Coughs Should be Heeded, Health Authority Says, and Cause Attended to.

(By G. W. Cragg in "Health")
Cough is one of the principal means Nature has of telling us something is amiss in our respiratory organ. Cough is induced by irritation of the lining of the bronchi or large air passages in the lungs. When such irritation is present we cough, which is the explosive and violent expulsion of air from the lungs which tends to carry out with it the irritating substance. If fluid or semi-fluid material, called sputum, is expelled from the lungs the cough is said to be productive. If no sputum is coughed up the cough is said to be dry or non-productive. A non-productive cough is usually induced by a dryness of the lining of the bronchi, fumes or gasses, or some irritation from just beneath the lining.

Any cough which lasts for more than three or four weeks is, for all practical purposes, a chronic cough. Chronic cough is a characteristic of certain conditions among which the more important are chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, bronchiectasis, cancer of the lung, lung abscess, asthma, chronic irritation by fumes, smoke, etc., an example of which is cigarette cough. I shall deal with each of these causes separately.

Chronic Bronchitis

This term covers a multitude of sins. It is commonly used to indicate a chronic cough with sputum which is aggravated by weather conditions and the seasons, being worse in the winter and improving or disappearing in the summer. This condition goes on year after year. The cough is usually worst in the morning and after more or less difficulty some sputum which may vary from clear white to yellowish white or grayish white is raised and the individual is relieved for the time being. Spasms of cough may persist or less continuous cough may persist for the whole day. Here I wish to warn anyone who has what they believe to be

chronic bronchitis, not to be satisfied with that diagnosis until a thorough investigation of the respiratory system has been made. A review of a series of cases with the original diagnosis of chronic bronchitis, in one of the Toronto hospitals, showed that after every means of investigation had been exhausted, in approximately 75% of these cases the cough was due to some serious condition such as tuberculosis, cancer of the lungs, lung abscess or bronchiectasis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This is the most common and most terrible disease causing cough. The cough may begin in two ways. First as a tickling in the throat which requires frequent clearing and is not a true cough. This gradually becomes worse over a period of weeks or months and develops into a dry, hacking cough and, becoming worse, finally becomes productive with a clear white sputum containing little white flecks or more solid material and not uncommonly streaked with blood.

Secondly a person may have what appears to be a common cold with a nasal discharge, headache, general pains and aches. This develops into a chest cold with a harsh distressing cough and only a small amount of sputum is raised. This apparent "cold" persists for weeks and months until the individual is driven to see his or her physician because of some other symptom.

Bronchiectasis

This is a disease in which the smaller air passages in the lung become enlarged and instead of being the size of the lead in a pencil or smaller, are a quarter to one-half an inch in diameter. These dilations form little cesspools where pus and other secretions collect and give rise to the characteristic cough. This cough usually dates back to whooping cough with a severe bronchitis or to pneumonia. The cough is productive and is brought on by change of position of the individual; when the patient rises in the morning; when he retires at night or even when he turns in bed or bends over. The cough comes in spasms and is not relieved for several minutes. Coughing brings up large quantities of sputum, as much as one or two quarts a day in severe cases; the average daily amount being about six to ten ounces. The sputum frequently has a very foul odour.

Lung Abscess

This usually follows upon some operation in the nose or mouth such as removal of tonsils or extraction of teeth. Following the operation the patient is well for a few days, then in from one to four weeks he feels poorly and frequently has a non-productive cough which gradually increases in severity. The peak of severity is reached with the sudden coughing up of a large quantity of yellow sputum, frequently foul smelling. The patient is usually acutely ill.

Carcinoma (Cancer) of the Lung

This condition arises in patients whose ages are usually over 40. Here the cough begins when the condition is beginning to affect the bronchi. The cough is short and rather barking in character and there is no sputum until late in the disease. Not uncommonly a little blood is raised during a coughing spell. The patient usually feels fairly well and does not consult a physician for his cough until some more serious symptom arises and then he is too late.

Asthma

In this disease the cough comes on in paroxysms accompanied by tremendous difficulty in breathing. The wheezing of an asthmatic patient is quite familiar to nearly everyone. The cough is accompanied by moderately large quantities of sticky white sputum.

I have dealt only with chronic cough in this paper as this is the type which people usually ignore until it is too late. If a person has a chronic cough it is not wise to try all the neighbourhood remedies and patent medicines first. Go to your physician at once and have him give you a thorough examination and do not hesitate to request an x-ray examination. A few dollars spent in this way may save a great many dollars later on and it is also a great satisfac-

tion to the individual if nothing serious is present, to be aware of this fact.

New Buildings at Kirkland Lake Total Close to Million

Kirkland Lake reached the million dollar mark in new building last year, it was revealed in the annual report by Fire Chief R. J. Mathieson, city building inspector, although official figures

gave only \$931,371 as the total. Under estimation of several large projects at the time permits were applied for, more than makes up the difference.

The year 1936 was the climax of a five-year period of transformation which turned a mining camp into a modern city with building total since 1932 reading:
1932, \$455,000; 1933, \$281,170; 1934, \$478,072; 1935, \$594,000; 1936, \$931,371.

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