

### PAY DAY SPECIALS

SUGAR 10 lbs. for	59c	CLARK'S SOUPS 3 tins	25c
MILK, NESTLES 3 tins	27c	PICKLES large jar	29c
POTATOES per bag	1.99	COOKING ONIONS 10 lbs.	29c
PEAS 3 tins for	29c	FRUIT CAKES Each	16c
GOLDEN BANTAM CORN, 2 tins	25c	<b>and 29c</b>	
AYLMER TOMATOES, sqt. 3 for	25c	LAUNDRY SOAP 10 bars for	29c
CLARK'S SPAGHETTI Large tins, 2 for	33c	JEWEL SHORTENING, 1 lb.	14c
		CLARK'S TOMATO JUICE, large	10c

### MEATS

FRESH HERRINGS, per lb.	12c
FINNAN HADDIE, per lb.	13c
SMELTS, per lb.	15c
FRESH MACKEREL, per lb.	15c
SMOKED PICNICS, per lb.	19c
BACON, half or whole, per lb.	25c
LACONES, per lb.	25c
BOLOGNA, by the piece, per lb.	13c

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## Gold Mining Greatest Factor for Recovery

Gold Industry Contributed \$130,000,000 to Mineral Output in 1937, Says Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines, in Another of his Able Addresses on Resources of Canada.

Herewith will be found another of the series of able addresses by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources. The series of addresses last year by Hon. Mr. Crerar were so valuable that there was a general demand for their reproduction in booklet form. Last year The Advance published the series in full, and this year is following a similar procedure. The address last week was as follows:—

**Canada's Gold Mining Industry**  
In the series of addresses I delivered almost a year ago, it was pointed out how the search for gold was pushing back our northern frontiers, and bridging the gap between the industrial East and the agricultural West, creating employment, markets for our farmers and manufacturers, and traffic for our transportation systems, as well as maintaining our credit abroad. I also expressed the view that, remarkable as the achievements of our mineral industry had been, Canada appeared to be only at the threshold of its mining development.

In the course of the next three addresses I propose to show how the developments of the past year have justified our expectation that the mining industry would expand.  
To-night it is my intention to review the gold industry, which last year contributed more than \$130,000,000 to our mineral output of \$360,000,000, being a gain of nearly \$15,000,000, or 13 per cent. over 1935, the previous record year. It is interesting to note that the value of Canada's gold production has been steadily increasing since 1924, the value that year, based on the present price of gold, being slightly more than \$43,000,000. The increase in 1936 can be traced largely to the 32 new gold properties that entered production during the year.

Including the output from these new properties, Canada's gold mining plants were treating a total of close to 37,000 tons of ore daily at the close of 1936. This is an increase of 4000 tons over 1935, and compares with only 16,000 tons daily at the close of 1931.

Last year Canada's gold mines paid dividends amounting to \$35,400,000, the highest in the history of the industry, and a gain of more than \$6,000,000 over 1935. The amount is notably in contrast with payments of \$3,200,000 in 1920, and of \$12,000,000 in 1930, and is approximately 45 per cent. of the total dividend disbursements by Canadian mines in 1936.

Notable gains in production and the number of men employed were made by every gold producing province. Nova Scotia reports a production of gold valued at \$390,000 and a gain of \$60,000 over 1935. For many years prior to 1931 gold output from the province declined steadily, and in that year it was valued at only \$12,000. Following the rise in price, however, mining has expanded rapidly, and at the close of 1936 twelve gold properties were in steady production. These mines employed close to 200 men, and paid approximately \$130,000 in salaries and wages.

In Quebec the gold output exceeded \$23,000,000 in 1936, a new record and a gain of \$7,000,000 over 1935. This gain is greater by far than that reported by any other province during the year, and compares with Ontario's gain of \$4,600,000. Almost 50 per cent. of Quebec's gold output in 1936 was contributed by the Noranda mine, now the third largest gold producer, and second largest copper producer in the Dominion. The La-Maque mine, which entered production less than two years ago, was second on the list and Siscoe third. Altogether, 15 properties contributed to the output in 1936, as against 12 in 1935, and only two, Noranda and Siscoe, in 1929. Dividends paid by the gold mines of Quebec, including Noranda, amounted to more than \$8,000,000 in 1936.

Because of the stimulus it has given to exploratory and development effort in that section of the province, the disclosure of sections of high grade gold ore in the Cadillac-Malartic area early in 1936 ranks as one of the most im-

portant developments of the year. Since then this section of Quebec has become one of the busiest zones of mining activity in the country. At least 25 properties are under active development, some of which are nearing production and many of which show promise of becoming successful producers. Led by the Lake Shore mine in the Kirkland Lake area, and the Hollinger mine in the Porcupine area, the mines of Ontario produced gold to the value of \$83,000,000 in 1936. Output from these two companies alone reached a combined value of \$30,000,000. Of this amount over \$15,000,000 was paid in dividends; approximately eight and one-quarter million for salaries and wages; and five and one-half million for supplies and equipment. It is estimated that the two companies contributed directly and indirectly to the support of more than 125,000 people in 1936.

Gold production from the mines of the Kirkland Lake and Porcupine areas combined reached a total of \$69,200,000 in 1936, a gain of \$1,700,000 over the previous year; and output from the mines of northwestern Ontario \$13,500,000, a gain of \$2,800,000 over 1935.

Prospecting was more active and more claims were staked in Ontario in 1936 than in any past year. Practically all of the promising gold mining areas so far discovered shared in the activity, but particular attention was given to the Kenora district, where an important discovery was made in the vicinity of Lake Rowan, east of Lake of the Woods; and to the Red Lake and Sachigo River areas in the Patricia district. Exploratory activities were featured by the remarkable success attending developments in the Larder Lake area east of Kirkland Lake, and to the less spectacular, but equally significant results of developments in the Goudreau area north of Sault Ste. Marie. Both of these areas have been intensively prospected and explored for years, and the success attained is doing much to stimulate interest in other old areas throughout the province.

Last year the gold mines of Ontario paid dividends amounting to more than \$29,000,000, a new record. It may be noted that seven properties which entered production within the past five years paid dividends totalling two and one-quarter million dollars in 1936.

Gold output from Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1936 reached a total of \$6,500,000, a gain in excess of \$1,000,000 over 1935. This came from Hudson Bay Mining Company at Flin Flon and from seven gold properties in Manitoba, two of which, the Gunmar and the Laguna mines, entered production during the year. The encouraging results of exploratory efforts at the San Antonio and God's Lake properties, and the active interest shown in the development of properties in the Flin Flon area were among the more important developments in Manitoba in 1936.

In Saskatchewan interest was again centred in the Lake Athabasca area in the northwestern section of the province, where several promising gold prospects are being actively explored.  
The gold output in British Columbia in 1936, valued at fifteen and one-half million dollars, was the highest in the history of the province, and compared with \$13,800,000 in 1935. Lode gold output reached a new high mark, and placer output was higher than in any year since 1903. Led by the Bralorne and Pioneer mines in the Bridge River area, 36 gold properties contributed to the output. Ten of these companies paid dividends in 1936 totalling over \$3,600,000. The year was featured by the encouraging results of underground development work at the Pioneer mine.

Elsewhere throughout the province, more especially in the Atlin, Portland Canal, Kamloops, Cariboo, Nelson and Similkameen areas, gold mining operations were much more intensive in 1936 than in 1935. Several of the properties in these areas are small, but many of those that have reached the production stage have monthly outputs ranging

from \$25,000 to \$60,000. At no time has interest in the development of gold properties in the province been keener than at present and there is every indication that output this year will be higher than in 1936.

Gold output from Yukon in 1936 exceeded \$1,800,000, an increase of more than \$500,000 over 1935. Interest was centred in the Klondike area, where Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation had seven large dredges in operation.

In the Northwest Territories the discovery of gold at Gordon Lake, fifty miles northeast of Yellowknife Bay, ranks as one of the most important developments in that portion of Canada in 1936. Preliminary samples taken from the deposits showed values in gold ranging from \$16 to several hundred dollars a ton. The discoveries were made in an area mapped by the Department in 1935, and specially recommended to the attention of prospectors.

It is apparent from the foregoing review, and from the record of the industry in recent years, that gold mining in Canada is firmly established. The older producing companies, some of which have been in steady production for more than a quarter of a century, show every evidence of many more years of successful operation. The younger producers, most of which have entered production since 1931, have been particularly successful in the development of their properties. Each year important finds are being made, some of them in partially explored or unexplored areas, and others in districts that have been prospected for more than 30 years. Gold developments in Canada to-day, in all its stages from prospecting to production, is so well organized that the expenditures of large sums in unwarranted efforts is becoming less frequent. Prospectors and exploration companies in their search for gold make full use of the wealth of geological knowledge placed at their disposal by the Department of Mines and Resources, and by the several provincial departments. In the development of raw prospect operators follow well-tried mining methods in proving up their ore bodies, and when the properties are ready for production every advantage is taken of the results of scientific research in deciding on treatment methods for the ores. Much of the success of the industry in recent years can be attributed to this efficient search for new deposits and to the orderly procedure in the development of properties.

### Her Life a Misery Through Backache

Pain So Bad She Could Scarcely Walk

Three years of suffering and then at last—glorious relief! This woman feels it her duty to tell other sufferers how she got back her health. Here in her letter she tells her story:—

"I feel it my duty to tell you how, after nearly three years of suffering with neuritis and backache, I have obtained relief after taking two bottles of Kruschen Salts. I have been in hospital, had radiant heat, etc., but nothing touched it until I read about Kruschen Salts, and the benefits derived from them. I can walk at least three miles a day now, and before I could scarcely crawl about the house."—(Mrs.) A.V.

Kruschen is an excellent diuretic—that is, it helps to stimulate kidney functions. When kidneys are restored to healthy, normal action, poisonous waste is properly eliminated, the bloodstream is purified, and you get welcome relief from the dragging pains of backache.

Many people hope to see the day when Canada will rival South Africa as a gold producer. Let us briefly compare the two countries. Gold output from South Africa in 1936 reached an estimated value of almost \$400,000,000, or more than three times that of Canada; and the companies operating there paid dividends totalling \$85,000,000, which is \$50,000,000 more than payments made by Canada's gold mines. They employed approximately 35,000 persons of European descent, and 300,000 natives, who received an estimated total of more than \$115,000,000 in salaries and wages. Canada's gold industry produced over 130 million dollars, and employed 28,000 men whose salaries and wages exceeded \$43,000,000.

While it may be many years before Canada's annual production of gold will approach that of South Africa, it is well to bear in mind that in the past ten years output of gold from Canadian mines has increased by 110 per cent., whereas the percentage increase in South Africa during the same period has been relatively small. Although the possibilities of finding new sources of gold in that country are not exhausted, the total area of unprospected and partially developed territory is much smaller in extent than that in Canada. When it is considered therefore that an aver-

age of more than 25 new properties have been entering production in Canada each year during the past four years, and that this number is likely to increase, it is not unreasonable to suggest that within the next ten years our production will greatly expand. To accomplish this the rate of increase in our production need not be greater than that of Russia in the last decade.

In the meantime the immediate outlook for Canada's gold industry is particularly encouraging. Gold, unlike most other products of modern industry, is subject to no quotas or tariff restrictions or lack of ready markets. There is a growing recognition on every side of the place the industry now occupies in our economic life and in consequence its development along sound lines cannot but increase.

### Sudden End to Frodoe of Highway Expenditures

(From Globe and Mail)

The Conservative Opposition's Public Accounts Committee Inquiry into certain angles of the Dufferin-Paving and Construction Company's building of 47.8 miles of the Kenora-Fort Frances highway ended abruptly yesterday when Arthur Ellis, chief Opposition counsel, admitted that all he was trying to find out was the cost of the road, and government counsel admitted the cost to be \$2,409,726.07.

Committee members, with Mr. Ellis, Attorney-General Reboeck, representing the Hepburn Government; and Major James Clark, committee Chairman, providing most of the argument, wrangled for a good hour and a half over the desire of the Opposition to get beyond the particular items they had asked to be investigated.

Mr. Ellis moved that Dr. B. T. McChie, Deputy Minister of Health, be subpoenaed before the committee at its next meeting to give evidence regarding bills for repairs to eleven Ontario hospitals during the last fiscal year.

Chester S. Walters, Controller of Finance, will also be subpoenaed to appear before the committee in connection with an inquiry which Mr. Ellis is launching into various aspects of Government financing.

Detroit News:—A magazine poses the old question: "What would be the first thing you would do if you came into a million dollars?" We believe, in these cases nowadays, the Internal Revenue Bureau makes the initial move.

### Markets for Goods Provided by Mining

Official Summary by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The market for goods and services provided by the mining industry of Canada is showing an anticipated expansion, accompanying the rapid development of the mineral resources of the Dominion. An official summary of the expenditures of the leading mining organizations indicates an increase in 1935 of 11.5 per cent. over the previous year. The total of these expenditures, which are limited to outlays for goods and services directly employed in mining and related operations, is estimated for 1935 at \$84,813,000 as compared with \$76,082,700 in 1934. The survey, which covers the greater part of the mining and non-ferrous metallurgical industries, is made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ontario Mining and Canadian Metal Mining Associations. An examination of the report emphasizes the varied nature of the supplies and equipment used in the mining industry, which provides a market for many other Canadian industries and for imports from other countries as well.

The diversity and magnitude of the expenditures of the mining industry of Canada may be appreciated by a study of the figures for some of the outstanding items. The expenditure for electric power in 1935 was \$10,714,000; for fuels, \$9,264,000; explosives \$5,550,000; lumber and timber \$5,061,000; machinery \$5,585,000; electric equipment \$2,614,000; and rock drills and parts \$1,235,000. A few of the other items included \$660,100 for wire rope; \$787,400 for drill and tool steels; \$633,200 for track materials; \$351,500 for belting; \$375,000 for flotation re-agents; and \$381,900 for rubber goods. No figures are given in the report as to imports; but some idea of the situation may be obtained from the fact that imports of mining and metallurgical machinery in 1935 had a total value of \$2,104,000.

The relative importance in purchasing power of the various major branches of the mining industries is revealed in the report in an analysis of the recorded data, while the magnitude of current development programmes is reflected in expenditures in particular spheres of mining. This was especially evident in the totals for the

nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining and the gold mining industries. The total value of the expenditures in the nickel-copper group amounted to \$18,135,000 in 1935 as compared with \$16,170,000 in 1934; while the widespread expansion in the search for and the development of gold mines was evidenced by an increase in this group from \$23,993,000 to \$28,707,000 between these two years. Total expenditures in the fuel group increased, on the same comparison, from \$9,626,000 to \$10,985,000, an increase of 13.9 per cent.

Ontario led the provinces in expenditures by the mining industry with a total of \$40,974,000 or 48.3 per cent. of the Dominion figure. British Columbia stood second at \$14,464,000 or 17.1 per cent., with Quebec third at \$13,100,000 or 15.4 per cent. Nova Scotia ranked fourth at \$5,527,000; followed by Manitoba and Saskatchewan \$6,359,000, Alberta \$4,107,000 and New Brunswick \$280,000. Since the operations of one large mining and smelting company are conducted on the interprovincial boundary, it was necessary to combine the statistics for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

North Bay Nugget:—While Ontario talks in millions of tourist visitors and their dollars, the government appears content to follow a shoestring system of maintaining the greatest lure, plenty of game and fish. With the influx of summer vacationists being counted by hundreds of thousands, it behooves the government to see that this flow of trade is not only maintained but increased year after year.

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