

Arctic Exploration is Fraught With Romance

Mining Development in Sub-Arctic is Graphically Described at Meeting of Local Mining Institute Thursday Night by Leonard G. Smith, Formerly of Timmins.

Dealing with the topic of mining exploration in the sub-arctic, with particular reference to Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes and Cassel River, in the Northwest Territories, Leonard G. Smith, of the Noah A. Timmins Corporation, of Montreal, delivered an illustrated address at the monthly meeting of the Porcupine Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at the Empire Hotel Thursday night, that proved one of the most interesting and informative discourses heard in some time.

For almost two hours a continuous series of motion pictures were shown of mining developments in the arctic, with Mr. Smith giving a graphic description as the film changed from scene to scene.

"The arctic has been fraught with romance," Mr. Smith declared, as he mentioned Gilbert Labine, Jack Hamel and Colonel McAlpine as some of the first to exhibit faith in the far north as a mining country. "To-day romance is giving place to reality and while enough prospects have been discovered to warrant confidence, it will be a long time before the arctic will be able to boast a Porcupine," he observed.

"There is considerable uncertainty as to depth of ore on these properties, with the one exception of Eldorado which is producing silver and radio-active pitchblende. Prospects for gold are still in the prospect stage but gold bearing quartz is so much in evidence that much interest is being shown in the district, with much territory yet to be explored," the speaker pointed out.

One impressive feature of the different films shown was the extent to which modern aircraft are being used in the arctic for transportation. Planes

in the far north have become a commonplace and solve many of the hardships that would otherwise have to be endured. Mr. Smith characterized the far north pilots as the finest in the world. Planes are equipped with two-way radio, and pilots are in constant communication with government stations and their bases.

The speaker said that many times he had been asked why companies seek mines in such a cold and isolated territory. "The only explanation is that the pioneer spirit lives on and men today are carrying on the traditions of their forefathers in opening up and development of mining territories," he said.

Mr. Smith first went to Great Bear Lake in 1933 and spent two years there. His last assignment with the Timmins Corporation was at Outpost Island on Great Slave Lake, one of the most desolate spots in the far north. At one time the temperature dropped to 75 degrees below zero and during the month of December, the average temperature was 36 below. The ice usually leaves the lake about the middle of July.

Chairman Stanley Wookey introduced Mr. Smith as a Porcupine old boy. "He is no stranger here and many will recall him as an outstanding player on the Timmins baseball team in 1911, when he played with John Fogg, Geo. Lake, myself and others. I played in the field and dropped the only fly ball (that came out to me that season," Mr. Wookey smilingly admitted.

At the conclusion of the address a most enthusiastic vote of thanks was tendered the speaker of the evening, following which refreshments were served.

to 22 are most addicted to the brass-rail habit. The reason is largely psychological. They do it as an assertion of their democratic rights; as an indication of equal status with men. Two of the best hotels in New York, the Biltmore and the Waldorf, make their own regulations and will not serve a woman at the bar. A downtown bar-keeper says:

"These women are driving my men customers out. I have a sign which tells a woman that I prefer to serve her drinks at a table. She looks at the sign, makes some comment that she is as good as a man at the bar, and promptly elbows her way in among the men. There are plenty of empty seats at the tables but will one of them go there? She will not. She walks to the bar, asks for a drink of rye, neat, and tosses it off as would an old toper."

These conditions cannot happen in Ontario, but they are evidence that everywhere men do not like to see womenfolk taking liquor as men do.

Perhaps the real remedy would be for them to set an example and give up the public drinking habit. But that Utopian ideal is as far off as Utopia.

Humorous Ideas on Underground Mills

Cyanide Sam and Solution Steve Argue It Out.

(From "Grab Samples" in the Northern Miner)

"I see my the B.C. papers that Big Missouri mine is to have an underground mill," said Cyanide Sam.

"That seems like a sensible idea, doesn't it?" he demanded of Solution Steve.

"Maybe, under the circumstances," replied Steve. "As I get the dope the plant is just sort of nudged under a cliff to keep it away from snow slides. It's not really an underground mill, except that it's underground."

"Yes," commented Sam, "and apart from the fact that it is a mill it isn't a mill at all."

"You know what I mean," persisted Steve. "Just take one of our own plants here in Kirkland Lake. We haven't got a hill big enough to dig out a hole for a dynamite house, to say nothing of putting a Lake Shore or Wright-Hargreaves plant underground."

"Well what is the objection to building underground?" Sam wanted to know. "You take the case of Kirkland Lake Gold. They have opened ore on their deep levels down to 4,900 ft. In order to get it up they have to tram it to the new winzes, hoist it, tram it again, hoist it once more, tram it again and then hoist it to surface. Why not blast a big hole down on the bottom, put in a 500-ton plant, drop their ore by gravity through ore passes and save a lot of money. Not only would the hoisting and tramping be saved but the present limited shaft capacity factor would be eliminated."

"Yes, but what about dust and water and air and light and..."

"Steve," said Sam, "you've been working around mines and mills for years and you never had a new idea yet. It's a cinch to provide power and light and water underground. In fact the water is there now and that's another thing we have to get rid of that could be used in an underground mill."

So far as the air and the light and the power is concerned we have to take them down anyhow. And the dust...

"There are plenty of methods of getting rid of crusher dust. Most of the crushing at the big mines is done down below now, anyhow."

"It seems to me," observed Steve, "that there must be a catch in it somewhere. It hasn't ever been done, except at Big Missouri, a sort of glorified snow shed."

"There's more than that to Big Missouri," asserted Sam. "Their orebody is up above them and they are just going to slide the muck down to feed into the top of the mill. Talk about costs!"

"Yes, and it would cost a heap to blast out the side for a mill at 5000 ft. with ore bins and ore passes and all that," persisted Steve.

"Well take the case of Macassa. They have to raise a new shaft from 4,000 ft. because the present shaft would not take all the ore they have developed down below. Now if they had built their mill underground they would not have to go to that shaft expense. All they would need would be a small working shaft, to hoist men and send down supplies. It would be a lot easier to hoist gold bricks than thousands of tons of ore."

"Sure," admitted Steve, almost half convinced. "But nobody is going to put an exploration shaft down 4,000 ft. without production. This is not the Rand reef. An outfit has to have income and they have to build a surface mill to get it as soon as possible, if not sooner."

"Just think," mused Sam, "no hoisting, no heating, no tramping, no pumping. Everything working by gravity."

"You remind me," remarked Steve, "of the genius who suggested at the time of the Moose River disaster that the rescuers pour down barrel after barrel of soup into the hole, so that the trapped men could get some nourishment. Why not have our families come to the shaft and pour our dinners down, too. Maybe we could run a diamond drill hole right into the mill, full of mulligan. Nickel in the slot and you get your feed."

"Oh, you're just trying to spoil a good idea. As I said, you haven't had one of your own for..."

At this point the mill super who had been listening to this scheme to put him in the groundhog classification, broke in on the discussion. "Your idea, Sam, is swell except for one thing."

"What's that?" demanded Sam.

"Just this," replied the boss, "what would you do with the tailings?"

To-day's Stocks

Afion	4
Ashley	7
Brett	6
Base Metals	39
Big Missouri	44
Beattie	1.37
Bidgood	45
Bobjo	9.4
Bralorne	9.00
Buffalo Ankerite	16.50
Canadian Malartic	1.23
Castle Tretheway	60
Central Porcupine	13
Central Patricia	2.60
Coniagas	1.75
Coniaurum	1.72
Con Chibougamau	33.4
Darkwater	18
Dome	57.00
Eldorado	2.40
Falconbridge	6.00
Glenora	4.4
Goidale	20
Granada	7
Gummar	98
Hardrock	1.80
Hollinger	14.00
Howey	29
Hudson Bay	26.7
International Nickel	50.25
Jackson Manion	13
Kerr Addison	2.08
Kirkland Lake	1.27
Lebel Oro	11.5
Leitch	1.02
Lake Shore	56.50
Little Long Lac	5.00
Macassa	4.85
McLeod Cockshutt	2.70
McIntyre	41.00
McKenzie Red Lake	98
McVittie Graham	19
McWatters	43
Mining Corporation	2.12
Moneta	2.25
Nayob	28
Nipissing	2.00
Noranda	61.25
O'Brien	4.10
Omega	41
Pamour	3.80
Paymaster	63
Pickle Crow	4.70
Pioneer	3.05
Preston East Dome	1.21
Premier	2.25
Read Authier	4.00
Reno	62
San Antonio	1.42
Red Lake Goldshore	26
Sheriff Gordon	1.49
St. Anthony	15
Sullivan Con.	1.00
Sudbury Basin	3.10
Stadacona	27
Sylvania	3.25
Sasoc	2.67
Tack Hughes	5.40
Toburn	2.70
Ventures	6.00
Wright Hargreaves	7.90

Death on Friday of Mr. Moise Chartrand

Well-Known Citizen of the Town Passes Away.

The death occurred on February 18th, of Mr. Moise Chartrand, a well-known citizen of the town. Mr. Chartrand had been in Timmins for twenty years, and during that time had made many friends among the townsfolk, many of whom paid their last respects to him while the body was resting at Chenier's undertaking parlors.

The funeral services at 8 a.m. today (Monday) were conducted by Rev. Fr. Chapleau at the Notre Dame des Lourdes Roman Catholic Church, with interment in the Timmins Roman Catholic Cemetery.

House is Damaged in Sunday Blaze

Several Hundred Dollars Loss in Fire at 74 1/2 Third Ave.—Shack Damaged.

Fire at 1.45 a.m. Sunday did several hundred dollars' damage to a house at 74 1/2 Third avenue occupied by R. Delorme and owned by J. Moscarello. While it is thought that the blaze may have been caused by mice chewing matches, the exact origin of the fire has not been determined. The fire started in the pantry and was spreading rapidly when discovered. Firemen laid one line of hose and also used chemicals to bring the blaze under control. The interior was considerably damaged by water.

A shack at 225 Hemlock street was damaged to the extent of about \$75 early Friday morning in the absence of the tenants. The fire is thought to have been caused by a carelessly thrown cigarette butt during a party the previous evening.

This morning at 7.43 the firemen answered a call to 7 Yonge street and attended to a case of overheated stoves-pipes. There was no damage.

Smashes Window in Fit of Despondency

Alleged to have committed the offence in a fit of deep despondency in the hope of getting a jail term.

John Chokan, 19-year-old jobless Ukrainian, was arrested here Thursday night after he is said to have hurled a rock through a plate glass window in the Government Employment Office. He is charged with wilful damage to public property. The window, which was broken before on November 23 last under similar circumstances, is insured.

According to Delbert J. Murphy, employment office supervisor, Chokan had applied for work last Tuesday and had been sent to McChesney's camp. When he arrived at the camp he found that the job had been previously filled. Returning to Timmins he is alleged to have come to the front sign of the employment office and in despair of work smashed the window.

Mines Handbook for 1938 Useful Volume

In spite of unfavourable market conditions which made financing difficult for new ventures, the formation of mining companies and syndicates continued on an active scale throughout Canada in 1937. During the year hundreds of new corporations commenced operations while scores of others, some of which had been dormant for years, secured fresh capital and resumed work. Approximately 20 companies entered the ranks of producers and at the year end at least as many more proposed to start production during 1938. Ten companies made initial dividend payments during the period.

Reflecting these important changes in the industry, the Canadian Mines Handbook for 1938, which has just been issued, is much larger than any previous edition, running to 400 pages and treating 5,319 companies. This all time record compares with 4,714 last year, 3,744 two years ago and 2,724 in 1934.

The Handbook shows that approximately 1,500 mining companies were operating in 1937, after strictly eliminating those that were not active. Some 560 new companies and syndicates were formed and acquired properties, while 60 old ones were revived. During the year several hundred companies stopped work owing to lack of finances or unfavourable development results and were demoted to Part II or the supplementary section of the book.

As usual the Handbook reviews the operating companies in considerable detail. Head office and mine office addresses, names of directors and chief operating officials, capitalization, property locations and development activities are given. Production and financial position, with four and five year comparisons, are presented. Where reorganizations have taken place the share exchange basis is given when possible. The book tells what has become of thousands of companies which have passed out of current knowledge, and is therefore especially useful to those who wish to trace down dormant or defunct ventures.

An eight-page range of quotations on mining shares traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange is given with other data, including a schedule of brokerage commission rates on leading exchanges and of provincial and federal transfer taxes.

The Handbook is published by Northern Miner Press Limited, 123 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ontario. (Price, \$1).

Nine Births Registered Here in Past Few Days

Born—on February 16th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Orval Couch, of 138 Main avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Born—on January 27th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall, of 110 Hemlock street at St. Mary's hospital—a daughter.

Born—on February 10th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Clement of 258 Maple street north, at St. Mary's hospital—a son.

Born—on February 4th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bondar, of 165 Tamara street, at St. Mary's hospital—a son.

Born—on February 18th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Martin, of 120 Sixth avenue—a daughter.

Born—on February 17th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Blisson, of 45 Columbus avenue—a daughter.

Born—on February 18th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Janeszewski, of 119 Elm street south—a daughter.

Born—on February 14th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Omer Clueteau, of 58 Kimberley avenue—a son.

Born—on February 19th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacDougal (nee Helen Dunbar) of 18 Balsam street north, at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Alexander Innis).

Fined Ansonville Man for Setting Nets

Another Man Given Term for Assault on Child

Iroquois Falls, Ont., Feb. 19th, 1938.—(Special to The Advance)—Appearing in court before Magistrate E. A. Tucker, on Thursday, were the following cases:

Napoleon Baudreau, age 34, bachelor residing in Ansonville, pleaded guilty to having indecently assaulted a little girl not yet three years of age, on Saturday, February 12th.

When asked by the magistrate why he had committed this crime, Mr. Baudreau declined to give any explanation. He was given the maximum penalty for this charge, and was sentenced to serve two years in the Kingston penitentiary.

Emil Lefevre, Ansonville, who was caught setting lines for fishing purposes, last Saturday morning, on Nellie Lake, by Game Warden E. R. White, pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.00 and costs, which amounted to \$18.75.

It was drawn to the attention of the court, that this was the first case of its kind here. He gave the minimum penalty, but if this offense is duplicated by others, in the future, a more severe penalty will be imposed.

The magistrate also pointed out that the Rod and Gun Club has gone to considerable trouble and expense in re-stocking these lakes, and if persons do not abide by the rules governing fishing in these closed waters, that all the efforts of the men responsible for this commendable work will be futile.

Four inebriates pleaded guilty, and paid fines amounting to \$71.00.

Professions, Races, Creeds in Commons

No Fewer Than 35 Professions or Callings Represented in House of Commons

(By Charles J. Lynch in The Ottawa Journal)

The latest survey of the House of Commons shows that there are no fewer than 35 professions or other callings in life represented with lawyers leading by a wide margin. Members of the legal profession number 78 out of a total membership of 245 in the Green Chamber. The barristers include some of the leaders in the Commons although Prime Minister King is not a member of the profession. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Slaght, the member for Parry Sound, are the outstanding lawyers in the Lower House of Parliament.

Farmers come next to the legal profession in number with 36. Mr. Gardiner, the Minister of Agriculture, still operates his farm in Saskatchewan. He started life as a school teacher, later turning to agriculture and public affairs.

There are 21 members of the House of Commons conducting business affairs aside from eight manufacturers, 13 general merchants, six lumbermen, and five insurance agents.

The medical profession is well represented in Parliament by no fewer than 17 physicians and surgeons. The doctors are not slow to participate in debates of the Commons and display tremendous interest in measures affecting public health. Last session Dr. J. J. McCann, the member for Renfrew South, made some suggestions which were subsequently taken up by the Canadian Medical Council.

Other callings in life represented in the House of Commons are professors, three (Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour, was a professor on the staff of Queen's University before entering public life in 1935). There are three school teachers, a druggist, two general contractors, four journalists, one hospital superintendent, an optician, a ship-builder, a chef (J. C. Landryou, Social Credit member for Calgary East), two publishers, an upholsterer, a theatre owner, two civil engineers, a dentist, a hotel manager, a land surveyor, a motorman, a butcher, two locomotive engineers, a mechanical engineer, a machinist, three railway station agents, a consulting engineer, and last, but not least, three clergymen.

Apparently Men Do Not Like to See Women Drink

(St. Thomas Times-Journal)

While the Ontario government is considering whether to exclude women and girls from beverage rooms, over in the United States, Senator Edward J. Coughlin, Democrat, Brooklyn, is sponsoring a bill which would make it "disorderly conduct for a female customer to stand at or in front of a bar." There would be no objection to them taking their drinks at a table.

Bartenders in the United States state that young women from the ages of 17

Along Canada's Mining Highway

Outstanding favourable developments in the mining fields of Ontario and Quebec have created new and widespread interest.

The new ore zone discoveries on Hardrock, found also to extend over on to the Macleod Cockshutt property, has put life into the Long Lac Camp of Western Ontario. Nearby property owners are filled with a new hope.

In Eastern Ontario, close to the Quebec boundary, along a seven mile front from Larder Lake to beyond Kerr Addison, operators of properties are endeavouring to emulate the success of Barber Larder with diamond drills.

Along Canada's Mining Highway

In the Noranda area of Quebec, Brownlee Gold Mines has enlarged its property holdings, closely adjacent to Powell Rouyn and Noranda, and is starting a diamond drilling campaign.

The Lacoma property in the Senneville area of Quebec is rapidly proving up an important ore structure. The East Lacoma property, adjoining, has diamond drilling starting under contract.

An unprecedented season of mining activity is indicated from Coast to Coast, with great expectations in some quarters for the Gordon Lake, Athabasca and Great Slave Lake sections, of the North West Territories. Adv.

Doherty Roadhouse & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange
STOCK BROKERS
Timmins, 19 Pine Street North
Toronto 293 Bay Street
Kirkland Lake 34 Government Rd.

Direct private wires for fast and accurate quotations and executions in all
Mining Stocks
Industrial and Public Utility Stocks
Bonds
Accurate Markets and Executions in
Unlisted Stocks
Commission basis only
Local Phones 1200 and 1201
Market Quotations broadcast each day at 12:20 noon and 5:20 p.m.

J.A. Bradette, M.P. Tells of Parliament at Ottawa

Many Questions Discussed in Debate Following Speech from the Throne. Different Parts of Country Have Divergent Opinions. Matter of Tariff. Taking Vote Proves Very Slow Procedure.

Ottawa, Thursday, Feb. 17th, 1938

The vote on the speech from the Throne was finally adopted after nearly two weeks of discussion. Every section of Canada spoke on the different subjects and problems that they have to face. British Columbia with its lumber, fisheries, fruits and more particularly the Japanese question, which is a very vital one for that Province, which leads for a united request for reasonable defence of her coasts, both on land and on sea. The three maritime provinces bring forward always forcibly what they call their "rights." They seem to believe generally speaking, that they made some sacrifices to enter into the confederation pact, and that they have not received anything like the compensations that they deserve. They maintain that out of the federation, Ontario and Quebec have benefited the most, that their population has not increased as it should, had they remained outside of it. On account of their distance, they had to receive some railway subsidies, so as to bring their goods to central Canada. Their coal, to be used in Ontario and Quebec, has to receive a freight subsidy. Their fishery industries, especially the individual fishermen have suffered greatly in their occupation since the employment of fishing trawlers. They are in agreement as to the beneficial effects of the Canadian U.S.A. trade agreement, which has activated their industrial and commercial life.

Alberta, which is represented by almost a solid phalanx of Social Creditors, is very verbal indeed. Their group and the small number of C.C.F. M.P.'s take much more time, comparatively speaking than the rest of the deputation. The Albertans of necessity bring quite a lot of their provincial politics to this House. This is only natural, as they and their provincial government have been elected, on one policy alone, namely: Social Credit; and at the present, they are using all the pressure possible for the liberation of Unwin and Powell.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have brought forcibly the drought situation, which on account of its intensity and the number of years that it has now ravaged the three western prairie provinces, to such an extent that it has become a national problem; and the Federal Treasury is spending large sums of money on extensive rehabilitation schemes, which, with the help of more reasonable rain, should eventually help that serious situation.

During that discussion, we also heard the problems of the two central provinces. They are fairly distinct and different one from the other. The business recession that first appeared in the U.S.A. early last Summer, has been sharply felt in Canada during the last three months, and on top of seasonal unemployment that we always get at this time of the year, this situation has been highly aggravated in the industrial centres. The Unemployment Insurance Act, which I fervently hope will be passed this session, should alleviate the situation of the workers, when such industrial employment fluctuates so sharply, as in the present situation.

You also have in this debate very deep cleavage among the members about tariff policies. Although in this Parliament no single member professes to be a free-trader, it is also true that not a single one will agree that he is in favour of high tariff. It is well recognized that we need a certain amount of tariff for revenue purposes, but that as far as it should go. Naturally, the Western members would be in favour of lower tariffs than those from the central provinces. However, when one studies thoroughly the tariff schedule of this country, one could readily realize that even quite a measure of protection is given to primary producers. As a Northern Ontarian, I fully realize that high tariffs cannot be helpful to us, because we are primary producers in our production coming from our mines, our forests and other numerous natural resources, but at the same time we are practical enough to realize that a rea-

Horticultural Society Has Many New Plans

Ready to Help Improve the Cemetery.

President Geo. Hogg of the Timmins Horticultural Society is enthusiastic about the work planned for the year by the society. The society intends to again approach the council to see if co-operation can be secured for improving the cemetery. The Horticultural Society is ready to follow out extended plans for the beautifying of the cemetery, first taking away the blueberry shrubs, if a fair grant is given to assist in the work.

This year the society intends to have a special class for professional gardeners, which should add much to the display.

There is also to be a special display of flowers, annual and perennial, 12-ft. table space.

The ladies intend to feature domestic classes, baking and fancy work, with special prizes.

The society has a new secretary, Mrs. M. E. Christie.

The society asks the co-operation of all to preserve the trees planted in town. These trees were all right for a while, but recently many of them have been damaged, the stakes being removed from a number of them. These trees belong to all—and there should be the co-operation of all to keep them safe.

Boy on Bicycle One of the Hazards of Traffic To-day

(Vancouver Province)

In all the current discussion of traffic hazards and precautions, especially in our city streets, there is a figure which symbolically weaves in and out of the anxious procession of dangerous motor machines. It is the perennial boy on his bicycle, and the menace that he constitutes, to himself and to others, but chiefly to himself. The case of the boy on his bicycle is really a difficult one, and none so difficult as the case of the boy on his bicycle at night.

Blairmore Enterprise—Many divorces, it is said, are caused by an idle roomer.