

## Notes Gain in Gold Output of Ontario

Maintains Position as Best Producer Among Provinces.

The following is from the annual Mining and Financial Review of The Ottawa Journal, this article being written by Thos. W. Gibson, of the Ontario Dept. of Mines:

Ontario is well maintaining her position as the most productive of the mining provinces of Canada. Year by year new mining areas are located, old and abandoned areas revived, and new mines opened. This is more particularly true of gold, the most coveted element of all the products of Mother Earth. The process of enlargement is largely due to the act of President Roosevelt, when on the 31st day of January, 1934, he touched with his fairy wand the price of gold and raised it from 20.67 per ounce to \$35. The effect of this increase has been little short of magical. It has raised millions of tons of worthless rock to the status of workable ore. It has prolonged the life of gold mines and of the communities dependent upon them. It has enlarged the scope for labour, and given the workers better wages. It has increased the demand for manufactured products and for the necessities of life. In short, it has given the entire gold mining industry the world over an entirely new outlook.

### Much Unexplored Territory

There is yet much unexplored territory in Ontario, and when further transportation facilities have been provided, for the movement of heavy freight, we may expect to see fresh developments in the northern and northwestern parts of the province, over which the pre-Cambrian formation stretches on its way from Labrador to the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The airplane has much facilitated the movement of passengers and supplies for the mining camps, yet the ponderous machinery required for crushing and milling the ore demands good roadbeds. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have realized this by providing funds for road construction into new and promising camps. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission and private capital are seeing to it that electric power is made available wherever there is prospect of steady and sizeable production. The geologists of the central and provincial governments continue year by year in examining the rock formations, and discriminating between favourable areas and those not so favourable.

### Increased Gold is Direct Result

The result of these concerted movements is seen in the increased production of gold. For instance, while the output of Ontario in the first nine months of 1937 amounted in value to \$73,255,082, it rose during the like period of 1938 to \$75,220,595, and the outlook is now for \$100,000,000 for the twelve months of the present year—a

new peak. The old and well-established fields of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake continue to provide the larger portion of the gold output, the production for the first nine months of 1938 being respectively \$32,769,124 and \$27,168,655. This advance is in part due to new mines which have come into operation in both fields.

Hollinger remains the leader with an output for the first nine months of 1938 of \$11,673,119, followed by McIntyre (\$6,032,033) and Dome (\$5,461,393). Pimour (\$2,522,876), Hallnay (\$764,032), Moneta (\$744,559), and Delnite (\$474,136), among the younger group, help to swell the total.

In the Kirkland Lake field the well-known Lake Shore leads with an output of \$11,515,070 for the same period; Wright-Hargreaves with \$5,919,162 and Teek Hughes \$2,779,192 were next in order. Macassa, Kirkland Lake Gold and Toburn are credited with \$1,209,758 and \$837,734, respectively. Increasing depth is being reached in some of the older mines. For instance, a drill hole put down in the Wright-Hargreaves mine was stopped in rich ore at 6,150 feet from the surface. This deposit may not be needed for years, but it presages a long lifetime for the mine. The total output of the province for the nine months was \$75,220,595.

### Newer Camps

But the newer camps established in other parts of the province are turning out gold in increasing quantities.

For instance, two mines at Matachewan produced \$1,540,818, twelve mines in Thunder Bay district \$5,090,090, and ten in Patricia Portion \$5,663,881. The likelihood is that while the older camps will maintain their leadership, the newer ones will year by year lessen the gap. A fair share of the gold production is due to the nickel-copper mines of Sudbury, in the nine months of 1938 amounting to nearly \$200,000. The activity of the mining industry is well reflected in the growth of the population in the several districts of Northern Ontario. Sudbury, Timmins and Kirkland Lake are modern cities, with schools, churches, paved streets, water and sewage systems, movies, and all the concomitants of present-day civilization. In the newer camps, like Little Lang Lac, Larder Lake, Red Lake, Pickle-Crow and others, the same process is in operation, and the north generally seems to be "coming into its own."

## Some Reminiscences of Hon. R. B. Bennett

### From Pillow Fights to Politics.

Previous to his leaving to take up residence in England, where he recently purchased an estate with the purpose of retiring from active political life, following the advice of his doctors, Hon. R. B. Bennett, one of the outstanding ex-premiers of Canada was tendered a complimentary banquet at the Royal York, Toronto, last week. Political friends and those opposed to him in politics joined in honouring a man who is now acknowledged generally to be one of Canada's greatest sons. A picture in Tuesday's Globe and Mail showed Hon. Mr. Bennett standing smiling, flanked on one side by Hon. Arthur Meighen, a former premier of Canada, and on the other side by Sir William Mulock, Canada's Grand Old Man, formerly Chief Justice of Ontario, and once Postmaster-General in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first cabinet.

The banquet to Hon. Mr. Bennett tempted a writer in The Toronto Telegram to the following reminiscences of the former premier's career:

### Old Calgary Days

(By D. S. R.)

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Bennett



## AU REVOIR

minion he served as prime minister. A host of leaders in the public life of Ontario thronged the Royal York hotel at Toronto, Jan. 16, to honour the Right Hon. In sincere recognition of his contribution to the Dominion Bedford Bennett, on the eve of his departure

to take up residence on his newly acquired English estate. Hon. Mr. Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was one of the hundreds to clasp the hand of Mr. Bennett and wish him Godspeed.

he first met the then rising young lawyer and politician in Calgary. "R.B." was a very serious young man who worked hard at law and had already represented Calgary for three years in the old Legislature of the North West Territories at Regina. Too busy for sports, Mr. Bennett, whose success has all depended upon his own efforts, was even then fitting himself for that highest honour to which a Canadian can be elected by the people—the Premiership.

In lighter vein let me say that away back in 1901 I had the honour of being like Mr. Bennett a guest at the now famous boarding house of Mrs. Moore, a frame domicile which had been the Anglican Bishop's palace in Calgary. In that distant day Mr. Bennett occupied a big front bedroom with two other men. One was his young brother, George, a clever lad in the Bank of Montreal, who was overseas early in the war with the Princess Pats, and who, alas, died not long ago.

### Pillow Fight in Calgary.

The other, who hailed from Mr. Bennett's home town, was the late J. Gordon Edgar, manager for the Hudson's Bay Co. in Calgary, a close friend of the Bennetts and a good friend of mine.

At the risk of being charged with telling tales out of school, be it said that the Bennett brothers occupied a large double bed, and pillow fights sometimes took place. Such battles usually found the brothers in friendly alliance against their fellow New Brunswickers, a stalwart wiry slept or tried to sleep in a single bed. An intruder on the scene, I was present at one of these pillow combats.

"Let the Bennetts unite," shouted the future Prime Minister of Canada after his efforts to drag the Hudson's Bay man from bed had been repelled. Thereat the brothers, rushing to the fray, made such a hullabaloo that words of protest came from the hallway and a knocking at the bedroom door. The door opened and the head of Mrs. Moore herself appeared: "Mr. Bennett, this noise will really have to stop," exclaimed the landlady. "You are disturbing the other boarders."

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### Aided Sir Charles Tupper

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One heard it said at the time that the C.P.R. was not pleased when Mr. Bennett showed a desire to enter Federal politics. But evidently the big railway company did not feel that it could afford to thwart the aspirations of a legal adviser who was rapidly rising in reputation and influence. In any case R. B. Bennett, elected to represent Calgary in the Dominion House began in 1911, the work at Ottawa which gained for him the premiership in 1930 and many important posts before and since. It is said that he could have had a peerage ere this had he so desired, and that now he is retiring to live in England he might feel able to accept. Be that as it may whatever future honours come to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett will be well deserved to crown a long and strenuous career of service to Canada and the Empire.

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