

Grant Permission to Lease Gilles Claims

Hollinger May Take Ninety-Nine Year Lease on Gillies Property. Must Do \$50,000 Exploration Work in Two Years and \$12,000 a Year After. E. L. O'Reilly Elected President.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of Gillies Lake Porcupine Gold Mines Limited, held recently, authority was given the board of directors to lease the company's mining claims to the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines for a period of ninety-nine years. The lease is subject to renewal.

Under the terms of the lease the Hollinger is to spend a minimum of \$50,000 on exploration work during the first two years after the lease goes into force. After that time Hollinger is required to spend a minimum of \$6,000 every six months. If these conditions are not fulfilled the lease is forfeited.

The profits, after all operating costs are deducted, are to be divided, seventy-five per cent to the Hollinger and twenty-five per cent to Gillies Lake.

At present the Hollinger mine is in a position to explore the deeper levels of the Hollinger property from its own deep levels. It is in a position to treat any commercial ore so developed in its own mill.

Following the stockholders' meeting a meeting of the directors was held. It was later announced that E. L. O'Reilly was elected President and E. H. Walker, Vice-President and Managing Director.

Further Progress By Northern Power

Canada Northern Power's Annual Report Decidedly Satisfactory.

Further substantial progress in the company's affairs is indicated in the financial statement of Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited, for 1938. New highs were recorded in power output, in total number of customers served, in gross earnings, and in net working capital at year end.

The increase in gross earnings was achieved in the face of another reduction in the company's rates, marking the sixth consecutive reduction in as many years. Due, however, to higher operating costs and increased taxes, net earnings for the year were slightly lower, the total of \$2,840,984 (before interest and depreciation) comparing with \$2,901,639 for 1937. After all charges, including taxes, net profit for the year amounted to \$1,326,933, as compared with \$1,355,065. This net was equal, after payment of subsidiary dividends, to \$22.81 on the company's 7 per cent preferred stock, as against \$24.63, and \$21.17 on the Common Stock as compared with \$22.33 against dividend payment on the Common of \$1.20 per annum.

The balance sheet shows a highly liquid position, total current assets being \$3,746,562, including cash and call loans of \$1,308,507 and marketable securities of \$1,140,608 (market value \$1,324,115). Current liabilities totalled \$1,126,940, indicating net working capital of \$2,619,622 against \$2,178,545, a year ago, an increase of \$441,076. During the year funded debt was reduced by \$235,500.

Output of power increased during the year from 649,123,556 to 700,848,611 kilowatt hours, a gain of \$1,725,505. Customers served by the company increased from 19,782 on December 31st, 1937, to 22,568, a gain of 2,786.

In his report to shareholders, Mr. A. J. Nesbitt, president, reviews the year's developments and draws attention to the increasing burden of taxation, the 1938, figure of \$546,697, which is exclusive of sundry miscellaneous taxes, being a new high and equal to 19.24 per cent of the Company's net earnings. Ten years ago the percentage of taxes to net earnings was 13.6 per cent. Out of every dollar of gross revenue, taxes exact more than 10.62 cents.

Mr. Nesbitt points out that during the year under review a substantial reduction of \$4 per horsepower per year in the rates for power to mine customers was put into effect, while a further reduction of \$4 per horsepower became effective January 1st last. A still further reduction in rates has been announced and will be effective January 1st, 1940. After summarizing the net effects of these rate reductions, Mr. Nesbitt states: "When the item of taxation is taken into consideration it will be found that the cost of power supplied by the Company is as low as the cost to the users of power furnished by any organizations supplying similar service on the continent, as will be seen by a comparison of the total kilowatt hour output with the gross electric revenue of the Company, which shows that we receive seventy-two one hundredths of a cent per kilowatt hour before considering taxes, and after taxes amounting to \$546,697 are deducted, only sixty-four one hundredths of a cent per kilowatt hour."

Reviewing the construction activities of the Company during 1938, the report states: "The most important undertaking carried out in the construction field during the year was the building of a second 110,000 volt transmission line between Noranda and Blouin Lake substation. This new line is 62 miles long, and while it parallels the original line from Noranda to Cadillac, from that point east it swings southeasterly and passes through the Malaric area and will ensure ample capacity for the mines in the easterly section of the territory served by the company and decrease possibilities of interruptions. "A new 6,000 k.v.a. substation has been installed in Malaric township, rendering necessary by the rapid extension of

May Publish Book on Old Cobalt Club

Informal Journal, "The Wahee Gazette," Rediscovered After Many Years.

Writing last week in "Grab Samples" in The Northern Miner, W. J. Gorman has the following:—

Wahee Gazette
You have to be a Cobalt "Oldtimer" to recognize the title "Wahee Gazette." It was an informal journal kept at the old Cobalt Club, mainly by Major J. E. Leckie and Director Schmidt. When the club broke up after the war the journal disappeared and only recently it was discovered in the effects of the lately deceased doctor. Some of the originals of the club are now discussing publication of part of the text and a number of the pictures with which the Gazette is profusely decorated.

The Gazette contains a rich deposit of fact and fancy pertaining to the early days of Cobalt camp. The record starts about 1906 and carries through to 1914. Subsequently, when Major Leckie returned from the war, there were some reminiscent entries made but the bulk of the matter deals with the stirring days of the camp before the war.

It is a most informal document. Apparently its authors, who were at the time young, unmarried, footloose and fancy free, had few inhibitions. They were engagingly frank in discussing each other's frailties and peculiarities. They had little respect for the dignified members of the mining profession whose names occasionally appeared on the Club register. The general note could not be called ribald but it was free and untrammelled.

The Gazette reproduces a number of pages of the Club register, sprinkled with names which subsequently became famous in Canadian history. The pages are decorated with informal photographs, still recognizable after thirty years or more. The record extends to the terrible fire of 1911. Major Leckie wrote of this disaster and of his personal experiences at the time.

The Club had a penchant for entertaining theatrical troupes which in those days visited the camp regularly. Cobalt was one of the best vaudeville towns in Ontario at that time and many of the performers, such as Beatrice Lillie, later became famous in the theatre world. Such oldtimers as Cliff Moore, Matt Fairlie, Fog Horn McDonald, Eddie Holland, V.C., Joe Mackay, Dr. Schmidt, Bert Rea, S. H. Logan (Canadian Bank of Commerce), Hedley Marsh (Bank of Toronto), H. H. Lang (first mayor), Tommy Jones (Buffalo mine), the Watsons, of Nipissing, C. H. McCloskey, "Gal" Galbraith, Leo Ehrenhaus, Finucane of McKinley-Darragh, Bob Bryce, the Flynns, and scores of others appear in the roster and in the pictures. The Gazette provides a cross-section of Cobalt and the mining North at one of the most exciting periods of its history.

At present the Gazette is in the hands of T. H. Rea, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. He is endeavoring to get in touch with early Cobalters who might be interested in the proposed publication. Certainly an opportunity is offered for the preservation of a most highly significant chapter in the early history of the North.

mining operations in that camp. During the year the distribution system owned by Canadian Malaric Gold Mines at the townsite of Malaric was acquired by the Company and extensive additions were made to the system, which now serves 300 domestic and commercial customers.

"A similar distribution system was also constructed at the Townsite of Cadillac, where a new town has been established for the accommodation of the employees of the mine in the vicinity. The opening up of new urban subdivisions at both Rouyn and Noranda has entailed the construction of extensive additions to the distribution systems of these towns. Short 12,000 volt feeders have also been built to new mine customers, referred to under the following heading.

"Contracts for the supply of power were entered into with the following mining companies: Upper Canada Mines, Limited, and Anoki Gold Mines, Limited, located in the Larder Lake district of Ontario; Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines, Limited, situated in the Cadillac area, and Malaric Gold Fields, Limited, in Malaric, Quebec.

"During the year the contract with Noranda Mines, Limited, expired and has not been renewed. In the meantime, however, your company is continuing to supply power; but the Quebec government has announced that this customer has contracted to take all its power requirements from the new power development of the National Electricity Syndicate, which is expected to be ready to delivery power early in 1941.

"During the year a power contract between one of your company's subsidiaries, Northern Ontario Power Company, Limited, and a mining company in Ontario for the 'mining life' of the customers' property, was the subject of litigation. The Privy Council held that, under the provisions of the Public Utilities Act of Ontario, the contract was limited to a maximum term of ten years from the date of the contract."

SIFTING THE NEWS

By Hugh Murphy

If the literary value of a book was judged on the amount of the royalties collected by the author, Adolph Hitler would take his place beside the immortals, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Byron, and the rest. Hitler's "Mein Kampf" is estimated to have earned more than \$3,120,000 in royalties for its author. Now that two unexpurgated translations have been brought out by American publishing houses it undoubtedly will earn more.

However, Hitler has rather unique methods of sales promotion—methods not enjoyed by the average run-of-the-mill author. As Chancellor of Germany he has the might of the army and the secret police behind him. The volume is a "must" for every German bookshelf. It is good politics there to have the book on the library shelf in case a visitor looks it over. Having it there stamps one as a party advocate. That probably is the reason why \$3,000,000 of the royalties have come from German alone.

Where Canadian defence contracts are awarded without competitive bidding a five per cent per annum limit has been set upon profits. This will be assured by a tax on the contractor equivalent to the amount of the profits in excess of five per cent. The stipulation was set out in the Dominion House of Commons on Friday by Defence Minister Ian Mackenzie, when he was outlining legislation to provide for a defence Purchasing Board.

The provision does not apply, however to the Bren gun contract or to cost plus shell contracts issued.

Another provision was that competitive bidding be allowed for wherever practicable. Contracts are to be advertised in newspapers. Also, no purchases are to be made outside Canada without the consent of the government.

If the five men in Europe whose actions are most important to the world today, namely the three dictators, Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini, and the President of France, Daladier, and the Premier of Great Britain, Chamberlain, got together and had a heart-to-heart talk the whole history of the world might be changed. Such, in effect, was what Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, England, said on Friday.

There would be the chance, said the speaker, of freeing the peoples of Europe from "the nightmare that haunts them and from an expenditure upon armaments that beggars them."

What Sir Samuel said would be true if all five men were altruistic and out to work only for the common good. But, to begin with, they would use the language and tactics of diplomacy, and at best, they are vague. Furthermore, it is rather difficult to visualize the dictators, with their ambitions as yet unsatisfied, thinking only of the good of the people of the world.

Premier Chamberlain has been hinting lately that disarmament conversations may take place at the end of the year. There may be the opportunity to see the round table conference yet.

Under the Sistine Chapel's vaulted dome, the interior of which was painted by the great Michael Angelo, Eugenio Pacelli was crowned 262nd Pope of the Catholic Church on Saturday night.

Doors were closed on the twentieth century from the time the new pontiff approached the great bronze gates of St. Peter's at the same spot where St. Peter was crucified head down. The following ceremony was one of medieval antiquity. The Pope was eventually crowned by the Canon of St. Peter's in whose hands the care of the great cathedral traditionally remains. All over the globe 375,000,000 Catholics recognized the authority of the new Pope in matters of faith and morals.

Predictions of trouble in Europe during the period from the beginning of March to the present seemed to have been erroneous. No ultimatums have been delivered and no troops set marching. Instead of dictatorial barking there has been sweetness and serenity. During the last day or so heads of states have been even talking disarmament conferences. Chamberlain seemed quite optimistic about the future, and for the time, even the French deputies have ceased hurling chairs at each other.

Probably the firm stand the democracies have been taking with regard to armaments has had something to do with the peaceful interlude. After all, whether ye be dictator or no, it is rather difficult to ignore the fact that Great Britain and the United States are spending huge sums on the most modern war equipment. There has been rather rough talk about the dictatorships. Even President Roosevelt has pulled aside a little corner of the velvet glove to show the battleship beneath.

If Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin can bluff perhaps it can work both ways. Perhaps the democratic leaders can play poker also.

Also relevant of war—is said that Great Britain has ordered 1,400,000 little gas helmets for babies. These cute little instruments will fit over the baby's heads and shoulders and will be strapped to their chests. Attached will be small air pumps through which mothers—also with gas masks—can supply their progeny with filtered air.

Riverside Home Razed, Probe Cause of the Fire

Absence of Water Connections Leaves Firemen Helpless. Home Burns to Ground. Third Such Fire in Recent Weeks. Police Investigate Cause.

Report for Year for Porcupine Pamour

Working Capital and Ore Reserves Show Increase.

Pamour Porcupine Mines, Porcupine district, had net profit of \$1,379,301, or 27.9 cents per share, in the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, compared with \$624,837, or 12.4 cents per share in the previous year. This was an increase of 123 per cent in net profit. As a result, surplus was increased to \$1,579,257 from \$782,227, after \$800,000 had been distributed to shareholders in form of company's initial dividend.

Total revenue was \$3,324,939, of which \$3,313,830 was from production, the latter up 62.6 per cent over the \$2,044,347 produced in the previous year. Operating costs amounted to \$1,579,531, or \$2.06 per ton milled, against \$1,119,579, of \$4.32 a ton. Sum of \$123,355 was written off for pre-operating charges, against \$69,042, bringing that item to \$57,120. Reserve for depreciation was \$165,987, against \$136,204, while reserve for taxes was \$94,035, against \$20,976.

Balance sheet shows current assets of \$340,059, of which \$654,167 was cash, and current liabilities of \$197,423, leaving working capital of \$642,633, against \$175,733. In addition, inventories are listed at cost of \$40,876 (market value \$40,800), against \$52,926 for this item in previous year's report.

Ore Reserves Gain

From information obtained in diamond drilling, drifting, cross-cutting, raising and from actual mining in the area above the 600-foot level, and including 303,000 tons of broken ore in stopes, ore in sight is estimated at 1,748,665 tons averaging .159 ounce, or \$5.56 per ton. At end of 1937, ore in sight was estimated at 1,644,000 tons grading .175 ounce, or \$6.16 per ton. In addition to this ore in sight, two large sections of good grade ore have been located by diamond drilling on the 1,000-foot level, lying on each side of the great fault, near the main shaft. To date these orebodies have been drilled for total length of 900 feet and drilling is continuing. Development of this section has begun, but there is not enough work completed yet to allow estimating tonnage and grade.

Annual Report Issued by the Goldale Mines Ltd.

Annual report of Goldale Mines for year ended Dec. 31, 1937, shows revenue of \$37,593 and expenses of \$19,859, leaving profit for the year at \$17,729. In addition, \$109,545 was realized on sale of shares in other company, in excess of cost value and these two items, after payment of \$56,806 in dividend to shareholders, reduced deficit account to \$1,042,598 from \$1,112,421.

Balance sheet shows cash at \$122,618 and accounts receivable of \$277. Shares in mining companies, exclusive of Coni-aureum shares, are carried at cost of \$506,533, having approximate market value of \$815,978. The 59,484 shares of Coni-aureum are carried at book value of 40 cents a share, or \$23,794, but had market value of \$85,062. Accounts payable were \$1,726 and dividend payable, \$56,808.

Sum of \$10,781 was spent in diamond drilling company's property in Tisdale Township, Porcupine district, and in obtaining a geological report, no commercial values were found and drilling was discontinued. Subsequent developments at depth by McIntyre Porcupine on that company's property greatly enhance the ore possibilities on the Goldale property at depth.

Liquor in Court Case Not in Mr. C. Roy's Name

At the last police court evidence for the Crown was given which suggested that a bottle of liquor found in the home of Joseph Alexander, who was acquitted of a charge of keeping liquor for sale, was bought by Mr. Camille Roy. Information secured since is to the effect that the liquor was on the permit of another roomer Mr. Roy had nothing to do with the liquor and does not even own a permit, but simply happened to be a roomer in the house at the time.

Pembroke Chief of Police Suspended by Commission

Chief of Police Wm. McKee, of Pembroke, has been suspended from office by the Pembroke police commission, pending the outcome of three police court charges laid against him. One of the charges is that of driving an automobile while intoxicated the other two being reckless driving charges. Two of the charges were laid at Renfrew after an automobile said to have been in charge of the Pembroke chief was involved in a minor accident in that town on Dec. 12th. The other charge of reckless driving arises out of a head-on collision at Cobden about an hour later, the chief alleged to have been one of the drivers concerned. The occupants of the other car were seriously injured.

Industrial Britain: An apparatus which, utilizing an invisible ray known as "black light," will enable motorists to see in the dark has been produced by a Liverpool radio engineer and an Oxford University research chemist.

An investigation into the causes of a fire which razed the home of J. Laconde, on the Riverside Drive, across the Mattagami bridge on Friday night, is being conducted by Provincial police. Friday night's blaze was the third such fire in recent months. In all three of the fires homes have been burned to the ground. In all three, firemen have not been able to do anything because of the fact that the houses were located in spots where there were no water connections.

A telephone call was received by firemen at about 10.30 o'clock on Friday night. A truck was immediately rushed to the scene but was unable to get close to the house. The home is located beyond the dance pavilion on the road which intersects the Mattagami river at the bridge. At that point the road is very narrow. It was impossible to get a truck close.

In any event firemen would have been unable to cope with the conflagration with the boiler pump on the truck and as there are no hydrants in that district, there was nothing to be done.

At the time the fire started Mr. Laconde and his wife were not in the building. How it began is not known either by the owner or by firemen.

In a few moments the house was a mass of roaring flames. The reflection of the blaze could be seen from the business section of Timmings and several hundred people hurried down Wilson avenue to watch the home and its contents go up in flames and smoke. The house was a small, one-storey cottage with four or five rooms. It was insured for \$1,500.

To-day's Stocks

Listed	
Aldermac	3 1/2
Ashley	42
Augie	57
Base Metals	22
Battle	1.37
Bidgood	25
Bojbo	15
Bralorne	11.25
Broulan Porcupine	47
Buffalo-Ankerite	12.85
Canadian Malaric	90
Castle Toteheway	1.00
Central Patricia	2.65
Central Porcupine	10
Con'ags	2.00
Coni-aureum	1.67
Dome	32.85
Eldorado	1.85
Falconbridge	5.40
Gillies Lake	7 1/2
Glennora	4
Goldale	23
Hardrock	1.48
Hollinger	14.85
Hudson	30
Honey Bay	33.25
International Nickel	54.25
Kerr Addison	1.98
Kirkland Lake	1.62
Leitch	77
Lake Shore	44.00
Little Long Lac	3.30
McLeod Cockshutt	2.42
Macassa	5.40
McIntyre	59.50
McKenzie Red Lake	1.23
McWatters	57
Mining Corporation	1.17
Moneta	1.18
Naybob	3.30
Nipissing	1.80
O'Brien	2.95
Pamour	3.95
Paymaster	47 1/2
Pickle Crow	5.60
Pioneer	2.57
Preston East Dome	1.56
Premier	2.27
San Antonio	1.69
Sherritt Gordon	1.25
St. Anthony	13 1/2
Sullivan Consolidated	90
Sudbury Basin	2.75
Sylvanite	3.35
Sisco	1.18
Teck Hughes	4.45
Waite Amulet	7.65
Wright Hargreaves	8.75

Recommends Burning of Japanese Shaving Brushes

A front page article in The New Liskeard Speaker on Thursday last, headed "Shaving Brushes Should be Burned," reads as follows: "Dr. J. S. McCullough, M.O.H., has drawn the attention of The Speaker to the fact that there have been a number of Japanese shaving brushes sold in New Liskeard during the past year. The brushes in question are part of a shipment from Japan from which brushes contaminated with the deadly anthrax germ were found. In fairness to the stores where these brushes were on sale the doctor states that as soon as it became known that there was a possibility that the brushes might be infected, all those on hand were burned in the furnace. It is suggested that those who have purchased shaving brushes during the past year and a half should take a look at the trade mark; the brushes that may be contaminated are marked: "Made in Japan, No. 392."

Last week the Latvian Minister of Public Welfare set out to prevent the spread of tuberculosis by warning the population with posters: "Do Not Let Yourself Be Kissed; Do Not Kiss Another's Hand."

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Honour Visit of King and Queen by Planting Trees

Suggestion of John F. Clark Passed on by Timmins Horticultural Society. Expert in Horticulture Gives Number of Helpful Hints in Reference to the Planting of Trees.

This week as its contribution to horticulture in this district, the Timmins Horticultural Society passes on to readers of The Advance the following letter from Mr. John F. Clark, lecturer in Horticulture, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture. Mr. Clark is well known in the North, having visited Timmins on several occasions and made many friends here.

The King's Visit and Trees

The important occasions are commemorated in many ways. An appropriate manner of paying tribute to their Majesties, King George V and Queen Elizabeth when they visit Canada this year would be by planting a tree. This will be an unprecedented occasion and it may be many years before another visit by the Monarch of the Realm, it should therefore be marked by the most permanent of memorials, TREES, which grow to the largest stature of all plant life, and are the oldest living things on earth.

To quote the president of the American Trees Association—"The Memorial Tree in its ever renewing growth, stands forth as a thing alive, a simple symbol to keep forever green the memory of those in whose honour it is planted. For to-day and for generations yet unborn, the message of the memorial tree is the message of life."

The Ontario Horticultural Association urges every local Society, Womens Institute, Service Club, Boy Scout Troop, Schools and individuals to plant a tree, and where possible larger numbers of trees be placed in permanent planting, such as a woodlot or reforestation project. Societies are asked to record a motion on the books of the Society so that the matter may receive due attention.

Young trees may be secured from the Reforestation Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Application should be made immediately as shipment is made early in spring. This year there are about twenty-two million young trees for distribution.

Specimen trees of larger dimensions, including many ornamental varieties may be purchased from the commercial nurseries. These may include such kinds as the Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, Weeping Willow, Copper Beech, Schwedler Maple, Catalpa, Koster Blue Spruce, Silver Fir and many others listed in the average catalogue. Trees of this kind are recommended for ceremonial plantings.

As a rule trees from two to three

inches in diameter give best results. In transplanting small fibrous roots are lost, consequently the top should be lightly pruned at planting time. Reset the tree at the same depth as it was in the nursery, and spread the roots out naturally, surrounding them with good soil, pressed firm to remove air pockets. Make a slight depression around the base of the tree, fill with water and let settle, then place a good mulch of well rotted manure to provide nourishment and conserve moisture. Avoid girdling the tree with wire or rope when securing to stakes or supports.

Soil suitable for trees must contain the elements essential for growth in sufficient quantities to meet the need for the first few years, after which the ordinary tree is sufficiently well established to take care of itself.

Transplanting may be done the latter part of March or early April. The best time to plant is usually about the end of October, after the leaves have fallen.

Roadside trees should be at least 80 feet apart, and elms do best when about 100 feet apart. Street trees placed about 65 feet apart will form a beautiful avenue in years to come.

The planting must be done in an efficient manner. It is not enough to simply dig a hole in a piece of hardpan and thrust the tender roots down in a crumpled mass. Trees thus planted are almost sure to perish and both time and energy wasted. Good trees, in nourishing soil, well planted, with plenty of water, will usually flourish.

Detailed information on tree planting and pruning is available on application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

PROVERBIAL CHINAMAN APPLIES FOR POSITION

(From Acton Free Press)
Speaking of words, a Chinese applicant for a job wrote: "Sir—I am Wong. I can drive a type-writer with good noise and my English she is great. My last job has left itself from me, for the good reason that large man is dead. It was on account of no fault of mine. So honourable sir, what about it? If I can be of use to you I will arrive on some date that you should guess."

New Liskeard Speaker: "Hens always strike me as anxious looking creatures," says a writer. No wonder, when they can hardly ever find things where they lay them.

Kirkland Lake Man Given Term in Motor Crash Case

Mr. Justice Makins at Haileybury on Friday sentenced John Sikvirok, of Kirkland Lake, to a term of 18 months in the Ontario reformatory when he was convicted before a jury on a charge of manslaughter. The judge complimented the jury on what he termed a "courageous verdict." Sikvirok was the driver of an automobile that collided with a truck at Swastika on October 9th. Mike Zamolenski, a passenger in Sikvirok's car dying a few days later from injuries received in the accident.

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