

The Porcupine Advance

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A REAL GOLD CAMP

The significance of the dropping of stamps in the Dome mine mill is not easily grasped by those not familiar with conditions in the Porcupine gold area.

It will be readily understood by all that the important event meant the first production of gold in Porcupine, but its tremendous effect on the camp as a whole will not be so easily understood.

It is less than three years since the first discovery of gold was made on the shores of Porcupine Lake, although reports of valuable deposits in the district of Night Hawk Lake were published over four years ago.

And it was only in the year 1910 that Messrs. Noah and Henry Timmins expressed their faith in the later discoveries by taking over the Hollinger claims at a price which staggered mining men of less courage and foresight.

And to the Messrs. Timmins must be given due credit for the wonderful Porcupine of today. Previous to their entry into the new field the history of gold mining in Canada was not of a nature calculated to instil confidence into the costly process of opening up new territory, and the achievement of the Timmins syndicate is all the more worthy of fitting recognition, when the record of the Hollinger mine, in such a brief period, is considered.

Since the first discoveries were made Porcupine has passed through many trying periods and submitted to an over-abundance of harsh criticism. The district was so easy of access that the novice and tender-foot and skeptic had little difficulty in invading the new camp and giving utterance to opinions based on the merest pretence of mining knowledge and skill. Other districts had revealed equally promising surface showings, only to be abandoned by those who undertook to develop. Porcupine, it was claimed, would share the fate of many other deserted camps.

But not so. Porcupine readily yielded to the slow process of initial development to such an extent that in a very short time at least two shipping mines were assured, and persistent work proceeding apace on several other promising properties.

In July last year, when the camp was on the point of production, it received a staggering blow from which it is only now recovering. The tremendous expenditure of labor and the enormous investment of capital in costly machinery and adequate buildings was brought to nought by an avalanche of fire, which not only wiped out all the effort expended, but as well covered the golden surface with the charred bones of many brave and hopeful men and women, whose lives were sacrificed in heroic effort to demonstrate that their confidence in Porcupine was not misplaced.

But even this horrible calamity failed to stem the torrent of harsh criticism directed against the new camp, many unthinking people concluding that the last had been heard of Porcupine.

Porcupine has been condemned by several eminent authorities and several prominent mining concerns have entered her borders more than once only to withdraw. Promoters lacking alike in technical knowledge and finances have attempted tasks without the slightest hope of accomplishment, and the wild-catter has not contributed largely to the welfare of the camp. The speculating public has not always realized their fondest hopes at the hands of the brokers, and the immense area over which free gold has been found on the surface has given rise to a demand for almost prohibitive prices on the part

of owners, by reason of which greater development was naturally retarded.

And yet from the ashes of the dead has arisen in a few short months what promises to be the greatest of all gold camps, as witness of which the musical thunder of the Dome stamps and the McIntyre stamps is ample testimony. Like other important gold camps the future of Porcupine depends solely on the extent of ore bodies and their approximate value. In this respect the camp is particularly fortunate, for these bodies are here remarkable for their continuity and depth.

Aside from the Hollinger and Dome there are many other mines which will soon reach the producing stage, and to that end a tremendous amount of work is now in progress. This work is the more easily performed now that railway facilities are right at the mines and supplies can be laid down at much less expense. Electrical energy is available at a reasonable price and labor of a high class is procurable for all requirements.

Conditions generally are a hundred per cent. better than a year ago, and when the progress made in the past few months is contemplated, one hesitates to predict the extent of development during the coming year.

Porcupine has at last come into its own and will hereafter be reckoned with the really great gold camps. The properties on which the greater amount of development work has been prosecuted have "made good," and who will say that eventually Porcupine will not be known as the "greatest gold camp in the world?"

FIVE MILLIONS

Under the caption, "Sir James Deicides," the Canadian Mining Journal refers in part as follows to the allotment of \$5,000,000 to the opening up of Northern Ontario:

"Sir James Whitney electrified the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, gladdened the hearts of all those who live in the new north, and administered a terrific solar plexus to the vaulting ambition of the Leader of the Opposition, by delivering himself of the news that his Government was prepared to spend the vast sum of \$5,000,000 in colonizing Northern Ontario.

For the purpose of controlling expenditure a special commissioner is to be appointed. His task will be sufficiently onerous, for the territory is enormous, the needs of each section are apparent and pressing, and no amount of money could conceivably satisfy everybody. Yet the judicious distribution of \$5,000,000 will go far towards ameliorating conditions that are now intolerable.

Roads, of course, are the first need. Then, gradually, all the other prime essentials of transportation and commerce must come. Already the Government has had several lessons in the art of making roads—at least it should have learned by this time how not to make them. So the North may reasonably hope for practical sympathy and help.

The Government of Ontario has taken a serious view of its duties. It has risen splendidly to the occasion that now offers. In all its future efforts to open and colonize the north it must not, however, lose sight of the fact that the country was opened first by the prospector and the miner, that the mining investor has spent millions in roads and general culture, and that with out the mines of today and of tomorrow the Province would be poorer by many millions of dollars. It is the bounden duty of the Government not to overlook in any respect the welfare of the mining communities. For a long time to come agriculture will be entirely tributary to mining."

B. C. ELECTIONS

"Aside from the fact that the result of the election in British Columbia was a high and deserved tribute to the ability and faithfulness of the Hon. Richard McBride, premier, the issue upon which the fight was won is extremely significant.

Premier McBride has greatly increased the prestige of the province, and very much of the remarkably rapid progress noted in British Columbia is due to his able and far-sighted leadership.

In the recent election Mr. McBride appealed to the people of the province on a progressive issue, and the people have sustained him with telling emphasis.

The controlling issue in the campaign was the question of important railroad extensions, all intended to put fertile and productive interior sections of British Columbia in closer and more direct touch with the coast.

The McBride program was a constructive program, and its approval by the people of the province will mean the opening of new land areas of great fertility, the establishment of many new industries and ultimately a vast increase in the commerce of the province.

As these developments will have an important bearing upon all the ports of British Columbia, the result of the election becomes of intimate importance to the people of Seattle and other Coast cities of this section.

British Columbia is going ahead at a rapid pace, and with a leader of Mr. McBride's astute aggressiveness to guide the destinies of the province, it will continue to go ahead."

GREAT IS PORCUPINE

The persistency, perseverance and courage of the Porcupine mining man and the Porcupine people are now receiving their just reward.

It seemed impossible to favorably impress the outside world and especially the press, with the importance of the camp and the great future soon to be revealed when the gold area had recovered not only from many natural obstacles, but as well from the devastating effects of the fire fiend, which carried away in its relentless ferocity every vestige of mining progress which had been procured at tremendous cost unaccompanied by any source of revenue.

It is, therefore, most gratifying to note that nearly all the city dailies comment most favorably and at much length on Porcupine, as revealed to their representatives who attended the Big Dome demonstration.

We would like to print all these kind words, and perhaps will, but for this issue a clipping from the editorial columns of the Toronto Globe will suffice.

Under the heading, "Values at Depth," the editorial reads:

"A demonstration such as occurred in South Porcupine at the end of last week was required to direct the attention of the rest of Canada to the faith of capital, guided by the highest technical advice, in the permanency of the new gold camp. In the face of tremendous obstacles, and with the results of one year's labor devastated in a day by fire, the Porcupine camp is now passing from the explorative to the productive stage. There are four mills in the district, two in operation and two under construction. Fifty stamps are dropping on the quartz from two properties, and by midsummer probably two thousand tons will be treated daily.

The history of gold mining in Canada has been mostly a recital of blighted hopes, but no area has ever before received the benefit of the intelligent investment of capital and of expert management with which the Porcupine field has been favored, and no other field has produced anything like the values upon development at depth. Diamond drill cores, while affording no conclusive evidence as to the existence of large ore bodies, have, nevertheless, indicated very strongly that values in Porcupine continue with depth, and tests of this nature have been extended to over one thousand feet below the surface. Commercial ore has been blocked out at a depth of three hundred feet, and while it has still to be proved that Porcupine is a gold field of worldwide importance, a life of several years for two or three properties at least may be foregone with a considerable degree of certainty.

Mr. Ambrose Monell, whose capital and scientific study of the nickel ores



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Leave Chicago arrive Toronto	3.02 p.m. 7.40 a.m.	11.28 p.m. 3.43 p.m.		
Leave Detroit arrive Toronto	11.10 a.m. 8.17 p.m.	2.45 p.m. 10.08 p.m.	10.30 p.m. 7.40 a.m.	
Leave Montreal arrive Toronto	9.00 a.m. 4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m. 6.00 a.m.	10.30 p.m. 7.30 a.m.	

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INCORPORATED, 1885.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Has the following offices in the Porcupine Gold District;

Aura Lake South End
 Branch also at Haileybury

Transfers of money by mail or telegraph can be made through any Branch of this Bank. Travellers going into Porcupine are invited to avail themselves of the advice or services of the managers of the above-mentioned branches.

Capital and Surplus, - \$ 6,800,000
 Total Assets, - - \$ 52,000,000

C. H. Day, Manager Haileybury **J. D. Tipton, Manager Porcupine Branches**

Head Office - - Toronto

New Vein Struck On Plenaureum

A new vein has been encountered on the Plenaureum at Pearl Lake, between shafts one and two at the 200-foot level, which is supposed to extend under the bottom of the lake, and shows evidence of high values. The fortunate location of the Plenaureum renders it most probable that this mine will pick up some of the big leads associated with other big mines in the vicinity.

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