

# THE PORCUPINE ADVANCE

Vol 2. No 37

TIMMINS, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19th, 1916.

Single Copies 5 Cents

## New Forestry Battalion Recruiting in The North

**WILL NOT BE ENGAGED IN TRENCH FIGHTING BUT WILL BE EMPLOYED IN CUTTING TIMBER IN FORESTS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE FOR USE AT THE FRONT—EXPECT TO GO OVERSEAS IN SEPTEMBER—ARE NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.**

To the youth of the land who have been looking about for some form of service to the Empire without experiencing the hardships and hazards of trench life, to the hardened dwellers of the northland, of the woods, of the farms, of the mills, to the man who is crying out for some form of military service where he may give the fruits of his strength in the saving of his country, there has now come a great opportunity to perform the highest type of military service. The new Forestry Battalion, the 238th, which has just been authorized under Lieut.-Col. W. R. Smyth, M.P. for Algoma, with the right to recruit in the whole area from the eastern boundary of Ontario as far as the Pacific Coast, will, without doubt, touch responsive chords in the patriotism of thousands of Canadians, and possibly the most regrettable fact will be the one which will prevent all applicants from being taken on for this service. Judging from the rate at which applications are flooding in to the recruiting depots all over the Province and to the headquarters at Ottawa, it will be a case of hurry if a man is to catch a place on this non-combatant unit.

There appears to be a certain freedom and independence in this type of service which is appealing to a hardy class of citizen, and while the original intention of Col. Smyth was to take on only bushmen, sawyers, mill workers and experienced lumbermen, the demand has now become so keen from young farmers, drivers, soldiers from other battalions and from different types of citizens, that it has been decided to make the qualifications much broader in order that others may catch a place in the ranks.

While, owing to the special authorization of this battalion, its services do not include fighting, its popularity seems to be due rather to the fact that the men will get a taste of active lumbering, and that many of those who enlist will be able to continue their regular trade, with all the honor of wearing khaki, and will accordingly not be called upon to learn some new business. Hundreds of lumbermen and teamsters who step directly from the woods or the farm into the 238th Battalion will find that they will be able to do the work required of them just as readily as though they had been soldiers all their lives.

The first duty of the 238th, upon reaching England, will be to join the 224th Forestry Battalion which is now engaged in cutting down the forests of Windsor to supply rough lumber for its hundred-and-one odd uses at the front. While there may be a little less glory attached to this type of national service, it is, without a doubt, just as essential to the success of the Allies as is the line of men in the trenches. Perhaps you have wondered where the men in the front line who are under fire, get their supply of rough lumber to build the trenches and the dug-outs to which they must take refuge when the heavy fire of the enemy opens. They get it from

the forests of Great Britain and Southern France, and it will be the particular work of the 238th Forestry Battalion to keep them supplied. Though the 238th Foresters are intended for immediate duty, in September or early October, in Windsor Forest, they may even be called upon to cross to Southern France to cut down the timber there, but wherever they go it is an assured fact that they will be doing one of the greatest services to the Empire which any equal number of men will ever be called upon to perform. Without them, there could be no safe trenches, there could be no dug-outs, the roadways of France and Belgium would fall into disrepair, there would be no timber props to permit the continuance of coal-mining, in short, the successful termination of the war would be greatly handicapped, perhaps delayed for many years. It is very true that the work of the Foresters, though carried out quietly and without ostentation, is essential to the saving of the Empire, and it follows, as well, that the hardy men of the northland and from the farms, who enlist with this unit, will incur a debt of gratitude which those who remain behind will never be able to repay in the years to come.

When one considers the miles of trenches, the thousands of dug-outs which must be roofed, the bomb-proof shelters, the new railways which must be built, the props required in the mines if England is to continue supplying the Allies with coal, one can readily appreciate the enormous quantity of timber required at the front, and from this, one may see that it is well to throw out the suggestion that if any man is looking for active fighting the 238th Forestry Battalion is not the unit to join. At one time it was intended to ship the rough lumber from Canada, but it was later on found impracticable, as it became necessary to save all the shipping space in the vessels sailing from Canada for the transportation of munitions and food supplies, and for this reason it was essential that some of the historic forests of England should be sacrificed.

Lt.-Col. Smyth is now on a tour of the Western Provinces, establishing his recruiting depots, but before he went West he left officers in charge of stations through this Province. Recruiting depots in Ontario have been located chiefly through the north country where the most of the lumbermen live, but a letter dropped to Lt. H. S. Price at 55 Queen Street West, Toronto, or to the headquarters at Ottawa, will secure any information required. Depots in Ontario are located at Renfrew, Maniwaki, Buckingham, New Liskeard, Toronto, Ottawa, Parry Sound, Windsor, Fort Colborne, Tamworth, Sault Ste. Marie, Gore Bay, Port Arthur, Pembroke, Fenelon Falls, Fort Francis, and Cochrane, and the officers in charge of those stations are authorized to attest any applicants who wish to become members of this very useful unit.

## HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED INITIAL REPORT OUT SHOWS BIG ASSETS

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited, has issued its initial report. The balance-sheet on June 16, 1916, is shown, as well as operations from January 1st to that date. For obvious reasons, therefore, the report is on an altogether new basis, precluding a complete comparison with previous Hollinger performances. The following report includes Hollinger Gold Mines, Aene Gold Mines, Milerton Gold Mines and the purchased claim and plant of the Canadian Mining & Finance Company.

Considerable delays have occurred in obtaining apparatus for the mill extension, and the company has not yet been able to bring the capacity of the plant up to the tonnage anticipated, but it will not be long before everything is in working order and the necessary output will be possible. The present balance-sheet shows a deficit of \$178,099, which will be taken care of by the milling of increased tonnages.

Under "current assets" cash amounts to \$274,421.93; this will be immediately augmented by a payment from Canadian Mining and Finance Co. to the consolidated company of approximately \$164,000, in final adjustment of accounts with that company.

The balance-sheet shows that profits from operations from January 1 to June 16 were \$1,261,900. From this must be subtracted 1916 dividends paid to Hollinger Gold Mines shareholders, amounting to \$720,000, and an equal amount due shareholders of the other three companies, thus leaving a deficit of \$178,099. Capital assets total \$23,500,164, including mining properties, \$21,150,244, plant \$1,517,321, development \$565,462, deferred development \$264,185, and town real estate \$2,950. Current assets total \$911,196, including Canadian War Loan \$146,250, cash in hand and in banks \$274,421, and accounts receivable \$201,503. Bullion assets total \$301,922.

Working costs aggregated \$884,956, or \$3.361 per ton. The table on development work shows a tonnage of 48,791, with 224,699 tons in stopes.

The mill ran 92.5 per cent of the possible, and treated 263,356 tons. The average value of ore treated was \$8.80 per ton, and milling costs were \$0.893 per ton.

## BIG RUSH REPORTED INTO SHINING TREE FREE GOLD DISCOVERIES

From very reliable authority it was learned to-day at the office of A. S. Fuller & Co., mining brokers, that between two and three hundred prospectors have left Sudbury for the West Shining Tree District upon the news of very rich finds of free gold recently made upon properties under option to A. M. Bilsky.

The West Shining Tree Gold District first came into public notice in 1911, but it is only within the last four months that renewed interest has been taken in that section. Several promising properties are under option there now, and well posted mining men predict a new Gold Camp in that section. Representatives of several large mining companies have their engineers on the ground looking over a number of different properties with a view to purchase.

## Newray Mine Will Be Diamond Drilled

Manager Charlebois, who has been placed in charge of the Newray mine of Porcupine, is now in the camp. Mr. Charlebois states that he has reopened the property with a full complement of miners and is working at the present on a new find. The quartz vein is about 12 feet wide and has been stripped for a considerable distance. Test pits are being sunk, and assays taken show good gold values in both the quartz and the schist. In addition to this work, a contract has been let for a large amount of diamond drilling, which will be commenced as soon as the machinery can be installed on the ground. The first hole will be put down to locate the vein which faulted at the 200 foot level, and when this is found work will be started in the shaft. Manager Charlebois says that the old miners of the camp have great confidence in the Newray and predict that only a short time will be necessary to put the mine into the producing stage again. The mill is all in shape to start up when sufficient ore is blocked out to keep it in full operation.

## PORCUPINE LINEMAN RECEIVES 12,000 VOLTS AND STILL LIVES

While working on a power transmission tower near the Vipond mine, on Sunday morning last, Dick Alexander, line foreman of the Northern Canada Power Company, and well-known in the camp, was the victim of serious shock and burns through coming in contact with a wire carrying 12,000 volts.

He was standing on a staging at the tower and held in one hand a "dead" wire from a coil lying upon the ground. In some manner he moved backward against a "live" wire behind him. This caused a bad burn on his back about eight inches in length and two or three inches wide, and also acted as a conductor to the "dead" wire which he held in his hands, causing the flesh to be burned from the fingers of one hand and a hole about the size of a fifty-cent piece in the palm of the other.

Two companions were working with him at the time, and one had to dislodge his hands from the wire with a wooden pole while the other caught him when released.

How he escaped complete electrocution is a mystery, as he was unconscious for about fifteen minutes after the shock, and it is generally understood that this condition for a longer period than five minutes without the application of artificial respiration is fatal.

Mr. Alexander is a man of strong physique and this probably helped in a great measure his recuperation. Another factor which no doubt aided in saving his life was that the coil of wire rested on a large stone which was absolutely dry.

He was removed to the hospital where he is now progressing as well as might be expected after such a painful and unusual experience.

## STEAM ROLLER BOUGHT BY GOOD ROADS ASSN. FOR USE IN CAMP

After putting up with the delays of the government in the matter of road improvements in the camp for about half the summer, and the patch work done in the way of dumping coarse rock on the road between here and South Porcupine, which is a very doubtful measure when not steam rolled, the local Good Roads Association have come to the rescue of the elaginated residents of the gold camp.

The Association have secured a ten ton steam road roller for use in the district, for which \$3,500 has been paid out of money subscribed by the mines of the district. The Association have a balance on hand to work with as soon as the roller arrives, and users of the roads may expect a decided change in the traffic conditions in the near future.

## Orangemen Celebrate at South Porcupine

A number of Orangemen in the Porcupine Camp who could not get away on the Charlton excursion, held a supper, social and dance for themselves and friends at the Orange Hall in South Porcupine. Supper was served from 5 to 6 o'clock. The social entertainment began at 8 o'clock and was followed by a dance at 11 o'clock.

A good crowd was present and enjoyed the hospitality extended by the Sons of William.

During the evening a cushion contest took place, and the winner was Miss Brown of Timmins. The proceeds from this contest amounted to the good sum of \$93.00.

## SCHUMACHER MINE TO ISSUE TREASURY STOCK

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Schumacher Mine has been called for July 29th, to authorize the directors to sell 100,000 shares of the treasury stock at a discount of 37 1/2 per cent.

## Dome Extension Drill Near The Dome Line

A drill hole which was put down on the Dome Extension 300 feet east of the Dome property proved the formation to be identical with that of the Dome and furthermore this drill cut a 75 foot ore body. It was also reported, although lacking official confirmation, that an ore body having a width of 60 feet of \$5 ore has likewise been cut.

## Spectacular Gold Samples At Rice Lake, Manitoba

**FREE GOLD SHOWINGS IN THAT DISTRICT SAID TO BE AS SPECTACULAR AS THOSE OF CROESUS—DIFFICULTY OF ACCESS IS DETRIMENT TO GROWTH—GOV'T PROMISE TO PUT IN SUMMER ROAD—WILL SURPRISE MINING WORLD.**

Until quite recently the enormous areas of pre-Cambrian strata which extend from the Atlantic to the Great Slave Lake were looked upon as a detriment and were not included in Canada's assets.

Then came Cobalt with its silver, Sudbury with its world's store of nickel and Porcupine with its golden treasure. Nor is all the mineral wealth confined to Rice Lake, although this province undoubtedly is the leader in this respect. From time to time we hear of the gold camp in the west, which is yet only in its infancy. It is known as the Rice Lake mining district, which lies east of Winnipeg, along the upper waters of the Manigotogon River. It is at least fifty miles in extent northwest and southwest and of unknown wealth.

In the early days settlers in Manitoba avoided the rocky areas. The fertile lands of the south and west of the province were their idea of what a white man's land should be, and they left the inhospitable north to the fur trader and the Indian. Stimulated, however, by the great discoveries made in Northern Ontario prospectors set out to explore the wilderness and found the same formations that yielded so well in the other provinces here, too. Samples began to filter into Winnipeg that would have caused great excitement in a real mining community, but which aroused only a languid interest among the Winnipeg capitalists. Thus it came about that a district which was hard of access and which necessarily demanded much cash to develop went ahead but slowly.

Altogether too little has been said about the Rice Lake district. This gold bearing country was first brought to notice by Captain A. E. Pelletier of the Northwest Mounted Police, who, with several men from Winnipeg and Manigotogon, the late Mr. Fryer and Arthur Quesnel being prominent in opening the Gabrielle mine, from which several samples of free gold were shown in some of the windows in Winnipeg. This attracted the attention of several prospectors, H. Angus McDonald and A. L. Anderson among the rest. This was in the fall of 1911, and in the spring of 1912 Mr. Anderson took an outfit into the country.

The gold district is reached by boat from Selkirk to Gimli to Manigotogon or Bad Throat, or to Hole River

reservation, thence by canoe and portage. The geology of the country consists of greenstone, quartz, porphyry, rhyolite, trachite, felsite and schists, granite and gneiss. Free gold has been found all the way from the western end of Hole River Lake, about eleven miles from Sandy Star reservation, to the east end of Long Lake, a distance of over 35 miles, and in the neighborhood of Rice Lake, Gold Lake, Clear Water and Long Lake has been quite spectacular, indeed quite as much so as the famous Gagey or Croesus mine in Munro.

The free gold showings are not confined to any particular section, but in some, on account of more development work having been done, notably the Green Seal and Gold Pan mines, belonging to Mr. McDonald, the Gabrielle, Goldfields and Winnipeg Gold Mining Company's properties. All these have been working under the disadvantage of having to portage their supplies in summer and using a winter road cut by themselves in winter after teaming over the ice from Gimli, a distance of about 50 miles. Mr. Anderson has prospected all through the west, in British Columbia and from Alaska to Nevada, and he says he never saw a more promising country. Given transportation, which has now been promised by the Manitoba Government in the shape of a summer wagon road and the Hudson Bay Railway from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg, which, coming down the east side of Lake Winnipeg will run through about the centre of the mining district, there is an absolute surety that this country will make a gold producer which will surprise the mining world.

Had the same showings been found in British Columbia or Ontario there would now have been a railroad in the district and over twenty producing and dividend paying companies. Magnificent water powers, some of the finest in Canada, as well as timber in abundance—in fact, it is an ideal mining centre, and the surrounding country is full of game and fur-bearing animals. The contour of the country is very similar to that of the Porcupine district, and there are enormous leads of quartz. One of these, a little remote from the free gold district, is over 150 feet wide, and according to Mr. Anderson carries high-grade copper.

## DIAMOND DRILLING TO START ON DEVANNEY CLAIMS AT TASHOTA

Through the office of A. S. Fuller & Co., local mining brokers, we learn that the Devanney-Morrison claims at Tashota in the Kowkash district, are soon to be diamond drilled for the purpose of proving the property at depth.

It is understood that surface development has been very satisfactory to date and the diamond drilling will be watched with a great deal of interest.

The same interests that purchased the Devanney-Morrison group has recently acquired the Wells property south of the track and have started a shaft and doing considerable surface work, trenching and stripping. Free gold has been found on the Wells property as well as on the Devanney-Morrison.

Mr. Fuller expects to make a trip to Tashota next week with the directors of the Buffalo Syndicate and it is quite possible that other interests will be acquired in that section.

## Members of I.O.O.F Pay Last Tribute

Pastor J. M. Allan conducted a short service at 6.15 a.m. last Thursday over the remains of Frank Anderson. About 25 local members of the I.O.O.F. were present, including three from his home lodge, Evangeline, No. 78, Goldsboro, N.S. He was also Patriarch in Mount Pizgah Encampment No. 16. The members formed in the procession to the train.

## REV. J. DOUGLAS PATERSON WILL BE HOME TO-MORROW

The members and friends of St. Matthews Church will be rejoiced to learn that the rector, Rev. J. D. Paterson expects to return to-morrow (Thursday). His friends trust he is fully restored to his usual health and vigor again after his recent indisposition.

## THE PORCUPINE CAMP BEING HONEYCOMBED BY DIAMOND DRILLS

Anyone keeping in close touch with preliminary development work now going on in the Porcupine Camp on a large number of prospects in the outlying sections, as well as underground work at all the big mines cannot help being impressed with the important part now being played by diamond drills.

There never was a time during the history of the Porcupine Camp when so many diamond drills were in operation, and so many thousands of feet of holes being put down in all sections of the Camp.

It was ascertained through A. S. Fuller & Co. to-day that prospective diamond drilling contracts in connection with the preliminary development on a number of new properties soon to be opened up, is estimated around 40,000 feet and it is more than probable that the entire 40,000 feet of diamond drilling and perhaps more will be done on various properties inside the next four or five months.

Diamond drilling is a method of sampling properties at depth and ascertaining the width of supposed ore bodies, in general geological conditions, and it cannot be excelled. It is especially true in this camp where so much of the rock formation is covered by overburden.

Mr. Fuller also reports that amongst the various diamond drilling contracts one of the most interesting from an economic standpoint will be the several thousand feet of diamond drilling done on one of the big sulphide dykes in the northwest section of the camp. This will be the first one of these sulphide dykes in that banded iron formation to be diamond drilled, and the success of this venture will be watched with a great deal of interest by mining engineers acquainted with such formation.

W. L. Thomas, who has been in charge of the Chisholm Vet. property returned to New York to-day.

## THE WAR NEWS

(Kiely, Smith & Amos private wire)

British fiercely resist German attacks. German gas shells precede the attack. British stoutly defend newly won positions in vicinity of Longueville and Delville wood. General results achieved by Sir Douglas Haig afford keen satisfaction.

Capture four lines leading into Hungary. Russians achieve three important advances at widely separated points. Cossacks take Turks in impetuous charge. Capture over six hundred men in advance in Caucasus.

Heavy firing may portend Balkan drive. Cannonading is reported in progress along entire Saloniki front. Offensive is coming. Despatch so indicates, but Allies' plans are closely veiled.

## BASEBALL

### International.

Montreal 9, Providence 1; Buffalo 7, Richmond 0; Baltimore 4, Rochester 3.

### National.

Brooklyn 9, Chicago 0; Cincinnati 6, Boston 4; St. Louis 5, New York 2; Phila. Pittsburgh, rain.

### American.

Chicago 9, Philadel. 2; Chicago 3, Philadel. 2; Detroit 4, New York 0; Boston 4, St. Louis 3.

J. C. Watson arrived back in camp last night.

## SCHUMACHER TO HAVE A NEW FIREHALL AND PIPE EXTENSION

Schumacher is to have a new fire hall, and the Corporation are now looking around to secure the best electric pump obtainable; one something similar to that at South Porcupine will likely be installed.

The Council are also going to put in a 1300 ft. underground pipe extension from the one at present terminated at the Aurora Hotel. This extension will be for fire protection purposes only.

### BASEBALL ANATOMY

The former big league baseball manager, who had been canned because the team finished last as usual, was taking a civil service examination in order to secure a political job. He was amazed at the list of fool questions on the examination paper. He didn't know the distance from the earth to the moon, so he passed that one up. And he could not describe a syzygy, so he called that test a loser. But the third question interested him. It said:

"Name the largest bone in the human frame."

And with a grin of confidence the former manager wrote this answer: "The head."