

THE NORTH COUNTRY GIVEN MANY PROMISES

Rowell and Party Given Hearty Welcome in the Camp Without Political Prejudice

The Liberal leaders on the visit to the Porcupine camp last Friday were greeted with open hospitality and good fellowship.

Partizanship and political enmity and narrow prejudices seemed to have been laid away for the day and the visitors honored as prominent citizens rather than seekers of political preferment and favors.

The only incident that marred the serenity of the occasion, tarred a most unusual political meeting or gummed the proceedings—just as you like to express it—was the dealing in personalities by one of the speakers.

The washing of political linen is a relic of primitive, degrading politics and has no place in a campaign in this north country, replete with live issues and big possibilities.

Porcupine's greeting to Rowell and the distinguished party from Old Ontario was a succession of pleasant receptions. All day the party was on the move in this great gold camp, saw many things that surprised them and were amazed at the growth.

The Dome, Hollinger and Pearl Leake mines were visited and an opportunity given to see the working both above and below ground.

In the evening an immense crowd gathered at the Hotel Connaught and the political program commenced. The speakers were A. W. Roebuck, of Liskeard, C. A. Foster of Hailybury and Mr. Rowell.

Mr. Roebuck is probably one of the most convincing and earnest speakers in the north country. Given in brief the key note to most of the speeches and the impression that was desired to be left in the minds of the listeners was that the party had come into the north country to better appreciate and understand the many questions of great interest.

We seek, they said, to become more familiar with conditions as they are on the ground and to meet and con-

fer with our fellow-citizens, the men of the north. We believe that the interests of Northern Ontario are alike the interests of the whole Province, and that there is a primary responsibility on the Government and upon the Legislature to seek to further such a policy as will open up, develop and expand this country of splendid possibilities with the best of settlement. With these ends earnestly in view we have come to greet you, to join hands in a fellow-citizenship of true service for the welfare of our Province.

Mr. Rowell delivered a very strong address and was given a great ovation by the audience. He declared that the Liberal party had won Northern Ontario for the province and was most interested in its development. He reviewed his policy for the Northland, making prominent four features, good roads, railroads, publicity and immigration. He denounced the non-payment of taxes on T. & N. O. property and government lots in new townships, which leaves the burden to be born by the new settler who has to bear the heavy expenses incidental to a new town.

The Board of Trade helped materially in the arrangements whereby the visitors were enabled to view as much as possible of the section during their short stay.

Mr. Rowell and members of his party have been welcomed and have had all the available information that could be given on this country at their disposal. In each of the several speeches made emphasis has been given that Rowell and his party had come to the country for the one object of gaining information that will enable him when he gets back to his place in the Legislature to act in the best interests of the country and that the information is to be used in forming a definite policy for its advancement.

THE WIZZARD ROCK DRILL IN DEMAND

Patents Owned by Canada Foundry Co. and Will be Manufactured in Canada

The Canada Foundry Company has purchased the patent and has the exclusive agency for Canada of the Wizard Rock Drill. The drill at present is manufactured in New York, but a plant is to be erected and the drills will soon be manufactured in Canada.

Recently the Bradley Construction Co. of New York, after a most thorough test, installed 250 of the Wizard Rock Drills to be used in the subway contract in New York, the let contract work amounting to \$17,400,000.

The drills are now being used in the camp by the North Dome and Hughes Mining Co.

It is doubtful if any machine has been the subject of more thought and experiment and departed less from the original design than the rock drill. In 1867, the Burleigh drill was successfully used to drive the Hoosac Tunnel. It was the first practical machine in which the drill steel was fastened to the piston and cut the rock by means of percussive blows from the reciprocations of the piston. Since that time about 1500 patents have been granted for rock drills and improvements thereon, but with few exceptions, outside of those pertaining to air-hammer drills, these patents have been along the line of improvement on the general design of the first percussion piston drill. Of course, the rock drill of today is far superior to the rock drill of 40 years ago, owing to improved methods of manufacture, use of stronger and lighter materials, better workmanship with interchangeability of parts and refinements of design, but the rock drill is still notoriously inefficient as regards work done for power consumed.

To increase the efficiency and reduce the cost of upkeep, without sacrificing any of the points of sturdiness necessary to withstand general service conditions, has been the problem of the rock-drill engineer. An interesting device has been applied recently to a rock drill of the ordinary construction, which seems from the results of tests and general service during the last year, to effect a real improvement.

An important aim in the design of all rock drills is to provide some means of preventing the head of the piston from striking the back head of the drill cylinder. In some types of drill this is accomplished by so regulating the valve motion that the admission of fluid to the upper or back face of the piston for the down or working stroke begins before the completion of the return stroke. Thus, a cushion of air between the head of the piston and back head of the drill is compressed at the final stage of the return stroke to prevent the piston from striking highly compressed fluid in the compression chamber, producing a high initial velocity of the piston.

The introduction of the compression chamber not only effectually guards against striking the back head, but greatly accelerates the working stroke so that an unusually severe smashing blow is dealt, yet it in no way impedes the up stroke. The effect of the compression chamber is probably more pronounced when operating with air than with steam.

The device has been tried out for a year, and it has been found that the valve is subject to little wear. Some trial runs made in New York rock, Fordham gneiss in this instance, demonstrated that the machine could outdrill some other machines of excellent manufacture and design. In drilling down holes, the superior "mudding" features were particularly notable. The mud was thrown a foot above the collar of an 18-ft. hole.

In drilling Fordham gneiss, one hole was drilled to a depth of 18 ft. in 69 min. total time, or 49 min. actual drilling time, with a 3½ in. machine. The next morning a 15-ft. hole was drilled in 60 min. total, or 44 min. actual time. In the afternoon one hole was drilled to a depth of 17½ ft. in 69 min. total, or 51 min. actual time, and a second hole to a depth of 18 ft. in 58½ min. total, or 42 min. actual time. The Peabody Granite & Concrete Co., of Boston, reports that in a two-months' trial in granite, the average depth drilled per hour was 5.7 feet.

If the north country get all the good things which the politicians are now saying rightly belong it will be something of a paradise.

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Just About one-half of what its Costing you with coal or wood

Besides you are saved the bother of working around a hot stove. An electric iron should't cost you any more than 50 cents a month to operate

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Northern Ontario Light & Power Co., Ltd.

Porcupine, South Porcupine and Timmins

MINING CLAIMS For Sale

The mines in the Porcupine Camp are making good.

At present there is but little speculation in undeveloped claims.

This will come later when more mines become shippers of bullion. Good claims in Tisdale, Shaw, Whitney and Deloro can be had now at reasonable prices. We have some well located claims for sale. Write us now. Box 526,

care of

Porcupine Advance South Porcupine, Ont.

IDEAL WEATHER CONDITIONS PREVAIL

Outlook in Prairie Provinces Promising, Crop 50,000,000 Bushels Above Record

J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, who has just returned to Toronto from an extensive trip throughout the Western Provinces, remarked:

The weather conditions for the past week have been ideal throughout the three Prairie Provinces, and as a consequence the crop outlook is extremely promising.

"This year's crop will be 50,000,000 bushels ahead of the Western record. In Manitoba while the acreage sown to wheat is about the same as last year, the yield will be much greater.

"In Saskatchewan, the wheat and oat crop is really magnificent. Something over 151,844 acres of new land came under wheat this year. The total area of wheat in Saskatchewan will this year reach 5,385,000 acres, which exceeds the rest of the Dominion by half a million acres. With the continuance for a couple of weeks of the present ideal conditions, it is a conservative estimate to say Saskatchewan alone will yield 150,000,000 bushels of wheat of the very best quality.

"In Alberta the conditions are equally gratifying. Over the whole Western country the crop is from ten days to two weeks earlier than last year. In Alberta they are now cutting barley, while within the next two or three days winter wheat cutting in the southern part of the Province will be practically general."

COULD YOU BLAME GEORGE?

"I never knew that George had such a frightful temper."

"How did you discover that he has one?"

"He took me to a baseball game, and when I asked him why they didn't make the bats square and the diamond round the language he used was terrible."

Trecking Back To the Mines

(From the Toronto World of last Friday.)

Back to the north country is the slogan among mining men as the vacation season draws to a close. W. H. Clearihue, wife and children, left the King Edward yesterday for Timmins, where the family will remain for the present, while Mr. Clearihue completes the building of hotel and store at Kamascotia Lake, where a small settlement is springing into life as the result of prospectors being attracted to Townships of Robb and Turnbull through free gold finds that are not yet sufficiently developed to show their extent.

David B. Allen, mine superintendent in charge of the work at Mulholland and Smith Vet mines, who has been absent for a month on his summer vacation, is at the King Edward and will return to the camp the last of the week.

Tuesday saw several of the lesser lights in mining, all interested in camps in the north, off for a fall's work, and in every case they gave evidence of good cheer for better things in the mining this fall and winter.

"The crisis is past so far as dull times are concerned," say the men from the north. "The camp went to its lowest ebb in June and July, and now the tide is turning. There are 2000 men employed in the mines and in prospecting, and while retail life is not active, the real mining is going ahead wonderfully well. The trend is now upward."

BLAME THE POLICE.

Connecticut pastor, discoursing on the treatment of missionaries in Corea, attributes the outrages to excess of zeal on the part of the police. That's right. Blame the police.

IT SURE GETS TIRESOME.

Isn't it annoying to be told—A penny saved is a penny earned.

How rich men got their start.

That a dollar deposited now will double itself in 'steven years.

That worry never changes things.

That work is a blessing?