

# THE PORCUPINE ADVANCE

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## Cost of Living in Timmins 27 p.c. More Than Toronto

**COST OF LIVING IN 1916 AGAINST THE PRICE BEFORE THE WAR HAS INCREASED 25 PER CENT.—THE COST TO KEEP A FAMILY OF FIVE IN TIMMINS AGAINST THE COST OF THE SAME IN TORONTO IS AN INCREASE AVERAGE OF 27 3/4 PER CENT.**

The price of goods, at the present time, as against the prices before the war, on goods bearing the same value, have increased all round, due to the inability to purchase these articles from other countries, and the increased insurance and freight rates of 6 to 7 per cent. Showing that if a purchaser wishes to purchase now the same class of goods he is getting before the war he will have to pay on an average of 25 per cent. more. Following are a few of the items showing the increased percentage:—

Clothing has increased 25 per cent., hats and felts 20 per cent., woollen goods, 30 per cent., boots and shoes 17 per cent., linens 20 per cent., leather goods, 20 per cent., and articles that are usually sold by the dozen have an increase of 25 per cent.

Groceries and provisions have increased since the war 20 per cent., on home products and on imported goods between 75 per cent. and 100 per cent.

### COST TO KEEP A FAMILY OF FIVE.

We have prepared a list for the provisioning and clothing and keep for a family of five, comparing the prices of this town on the same standard of goods, as those of Toronto, and we find that the cost of living in this town averages 27 3/4 per cent higher than that of Toronto.

These prices are indeed extortionate, when compared with other cities and towns. The cause of a good deal of these existing prices is the high insurance and freight rates on these articles, of which the consumer has to bear a part.

The Dominion Government has promised to look into these prices of commodities and to investigate the cause of these unwarranted high prices. But if these investigations in this case prove, as they have done in past investigations, such as the munitions probe, etc.—an utter failure, then the people of Canada will not profit anything by the so-called Government investigations.

We believe that this town should send representatives—when this investigation opens—to Ottawa, to lay the complaints before the Government on these increased freight rates, etc. In the meantime the local citizens and authorities should petition the Government on this score. If this is not done we cannot hope to gain our just rights, which is due us as a new country, where all such commodities should be minimized for the upbuilding and populating of this "fair land of the north."

The following are the lists of comparison between the two municipalities, base on the same class of goods at the increased price of 25 per cent. with practically no luxuries:—

### COST TO KEEP FIVE OF A FAMILY IN TORONTO.

Coal, 5 tons at \$8.50	\$42.50
1 cord light wood	5.75
Light and gas for cooking at \$7.50 per month	18.00
Clothing for man:—	
1 suit a year	20.00
1 hat a year	3.00
4 shirts a year	3.00
4 pair socks a year	1.60
Collars and ties a year	3.00
Underwear a year	4.50
Total, \$35.10.	
An equal amount for his wife	35.10
Three children, clothing at \$20 each	60.00
Boots and shoes:—	
Three children, 3 pairs each at \$2.25	20.25
2 pairs men's boots at \$4	8.00
1 pair men's overshoes	2.00
1 pair men's rubbers	1.00
1 pair ladies' rubbers	1.00
2 pair ladies' boots at \$3	6.00
Repairs for family	3.00
Total, 41.25.	
Furniture and utensils:—	
3 brooms at 50c.	1.50
Brushes	1.50
Gas mantels or lamp glasses	.50
Stove polish	.25
Shoe polish	.75
Renovals of furniture	25.00
Total, \$29.50.	
Bread, 1 large loaf per day at 16c.	58.40
Cakes, per day at 5c.	18.25
Milk, 1 qt. per day at 10c.	36.50
Meat at 35c. per day	127.75
Potatoes, 10 bags per year	22.50
Sugar, 4 lbs. per week at 8c per lb.	16.64
Tea, half lb. per week at 20c.	10.40
Coffee, 4 lbs. per year at 40c.	1.60
Breakfast foods and cereals, 25c. per week	13.00
Vegetables:—	
1 cabbage per week 5c.	2.60
Onions, per week 5c.	2.60
Turnips and carrots per week 5c.	2.60
Parsnips, per week 5c.	2.60
Total, \$13.	
Fruit:—	
2 bbls. apples at \$3.50	7.00
Preserving half crate strawberries	1.50
Preserving half crate raspberries	1.50
Preserving three baskets peaches	1.20
Preserving two baskets pears	1.00
Preserving one basket plums	.50
Sugar for above	4.80
Total, \$17.50.	
Produce butter, three lbs. per week	62.40
Lard, half lb. per week	5.20
Eggs, 1 1/2 doz. per week	31.20
Cheese, half lb. per week	6.24
Flour, 25-lb. bag per month at 85c.	10.20
Canned Goods:—	
1 can fish per week	7.80

### COST TO KEEP FIVE OF A FAMILY IN TIMMINS.

Coal, 5 tons at \$11 per ton	\$55.00
4 cord of wood, per cord \$3	12.00
Light per month \$1.50	18.00
Clothing for man:—	
1 suit a year	20.00
1 hat a year	3.00
3 shirts year	3.75
4 pair socks a year	2.00
Collars and ties a year	3.00
Underwear a year	5.50
Total, \$37.25.	
An equal amount for wife	37.25
Three children, clothing at \$22 each	66.00
Boots and shoes:—	
Three children, 3 pairs each at \$3	27.00
2 pairs men's boots \$4.50.	9.00
1 pair men's overshoes	2.25
1 pair men's rubbers	1.25
1 pair ladies' rubbers	1.25
2 pair ladies' boots	9.00
Repairs for family	3.50
Total, \$53.25.	
Furniture and utensils:—	
3 brooms at 60c.	1.80
Brushes	1.75
Lamp glasses or electric bulbs	.60
Stove polish	.30
Shoe polish	.80
Renovals of furniture	25.00
Total, \$30.25.	
Bread, 1 large loaf per day at 18c per 3 lb. loaf	65.70
Cakes per day at 7c.	25.55
Milk, 1 qt. per day at 13 1/2c.	49.27
Meat 40c per day	146.00
Potatoes, 10 bags per year	25.00
Sugar, 4 lbs. per week at 11 lbs. for \$1	19.00
Tea, half lb. per week at 20c.	9.40
Coffee, 4 lbs. per year at 40c.	1.60
Breakfast foods and cereals per week 25c.	13.00
Vegetables—	
1 cabbage per week 5c.	2.60
Onions per week 7c.	3.64
Turnips and carrots per week 7c.	3.64
Parsnips, per week 7c.	3.64
Total, \$13.52.	
Fruit:—	
1 bbl. apples at	4.50
Preserving half crate strawberries	1.50
Preserving half crate raspberries	1.50
Preserving three baskets peaches	1.50
Preserving two baskets pears	1.50
Preserving one basket plums	1.00
Sugar for above	6.00
Total, \$17.50.	
Produce butter, three lbs. per week	70.20
Lard, half lb. per week	6.24
Eggs 1 1/2 doz. per week	32.76
Cheese, half lb. per week	6.76
Flour, 25-lb. bag per month at \$1.25	15.00
Canned goods:—	
1 can fish per week	7.80

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## TREATMENT OF HOLLINGER TONNAGE HAS INCREASED

Value of Ore However, Was Below Previous Period—Deficit Increased.

During the twenty-eight day period ending September 8th Hollinger Consolidated Mines tonnage produced was much heavier than previous performances, being 50,177 tons against 43,387 during the previous period. The result in net profits, however, was not proportionally large, the total being \$221,543 against \$220,357 in August. This was approximately \$19,000 below dividend requirements. The average value of the ore was only \$8.59 against \$9.61 in August, \$9.15 in July and \$8.00 in June. Total milling costs, of course, were heavier, being \$182,061 against \$164,130 in August, but the costs per ton were reduced from \$3.785 to \$3.628.

The company now carried a deficit of \$241,033 against \$222,577 the month previous. The deficit is explained by the fact that the company now has to pay \$240,000 compared with \$120,000 before the consolidation, whereas milling capacity has not yet reached a point where sufficient tonnage can be treated. This is only a matter of a few months, as milling capacity is being steadily increased.

Hollinger is taking ore now from a depth of 1,250 feet. Most of the ore, however, is being taken from the 200-foot level. Hollinger may be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Following are comparative figures showing operations during the twenty-eight-day period ending:—

Sept. 8	Aug. 11	July 14	
Gross profits—	\$221,543	\$220,357	\$215,165
Current assets—	595,735	687,154	759,335
Gold assets—	437,434	399,920	292,124
Surplus—	*241,033	*222,577	*202,934
Working costs—	182,061	164,130	169,771
Working tons milled—	3,628	3,785	3,746
Running time possible—	90.4 p.c.	92.7 p.c.	93.8 p.c.
Average value—	8.56	8.61	9.15
Ore treated (tons)—	50,177	43,387	45,320
*—Deficit.			

## PROMPT ACTION BY FIRE DEPT. PREVENTS SPREAD

Fire Destroys House and Contents Loss Estimated in the Neighborhood of \$2,000.

Fire broke out at the residence of Tony Preste, an Italian, of 31 Elm street, on Thursday afternoon, October 5. The fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered, the occupants of the building being out at the time. A little boy, who was asleep in the upper story, was awakened by the smoke and gave the alarm. In a few minutes the house was a mass of flames. The fire department, however, was soon on the scene and under the able supervision of Fire Chief Hill two lines of hose were quickly laid and brought to play upon the flames. Only the prompt action of the volunteer brigade prevented the fire from spreading throughout the adjoining houses.

The house and its contents were a total loss. Owing to the rapidity with which it burned, it was found utterly impossible to save anything but a sewing machine. The origin of the fire was stated to be the cause of an over-heated furnace, which caught fire to some paper used for lining the house, and spread to the roof.

Tony Preste's house was practically a new one, and had only been occupied but a few days. His loss was about \$1,200 to the building and \$300 to contents, the house carrying an insurance of \$900.

Pete Snider, also an Italian, and owner of No. 33, suffered damage to his building and furniture to the extent of \$300.

The occupants of No. 29, a French family, got all their valuables out safely, and the building, which is owned by Mr. Paul Shannon, of Hailybury, was slightly damaged, probably in the neighborhood of \$50.

## ONTARIO GOLD SHOULD REACH \$10,000,000 END OF THIS YEAR

Out of \$8,500,000 Gold Output for the Year 1915, Porcupine Camp Contributed \$7,954,566.

If the present rate of production is maintained Ontario should reach the \$10,000,000 mark for 1916, as compared with \$8,500,000 for 1915, says the Canadian Mining Journal. Of the total yield the Porcupine Camp contributed all with the exception of \$545,434 produced by the Croesus in Munro Township, the Rogmon, near Dryden, the Tough-Oakes at Kirkland Lake and the Canadian Exploration Co., at Long Lake, near Sudbury. The Hollinger Consolidated and Dome Mines are the big producers of the Porcupine camp. Before the end of the year Boston Creek will probably be contributing to Ontario's gold production.

### HOLLINGER.

Every effort is being made to shorten the time which must elapse before Hollinger can make the increase in production, necessary to fulfil the plans of the directors, continues the Journal. Since the merger with Aeme the distribution to shareholders has been increased to such an extent that the big surplus is being used up. With the new mill completed, production will be large enough to warrant the present rate of dividends and at the same time build up a surplus.

The foundation for the addition to the new mill has been completed, and the stamps should be dropping next spring. By that time the new central shaft should be ready for operation.

## THE CALUMET AND MONTANA NOW IN GOLD PROPERTY

Negotiations are now under way and, according to reports from Toronto, are practically completed for the taking over of the Murray-Mogridge property at Burkes Station by the Calumet and Montana Consolidated.

It is proposed to form a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 shares of a par value of \$1 each and to issue one share of the Murray-Mogridge for every share of the Calumet issued, therefore every shareholder in the latter company will, when the deal is completed, receive one share of the new company free.

The Murray-Mogridge is one of the most promising looking properties in the gold area. Two shafts have been sunk to a depth of 50 feet and located 2,000 feet apart, upon which appears to be the same vein. A sampling of this property gave an average of \$10.10 from chance samples taken across the vein and in the shafts.—Cobalt Nugget.

## HOLLINGER DIVIDENDS

Never before in history were the dividends of Porcupine Camp so good, says F. C. Sutherland & Co., of Toronto. The Hollinger Consolidated is distributing \$3,120,000 per annum, while deficits are small. The Dome Mines Co. are paying 20 per cent. or \$800,000 yearly, and net profits are well above these figures. The Porcupine Crown is on a 12 per cent. basis, with a disbursement of \$240,000 a year. These three companies are paying their shareholders for this year a total of \$4,160,000, which is at the rate of 14 per cent. on the capitalization.

If a mining camp is known by the dividends it pays, then the Porcupine district has achieved considerable fame. It was in 1909 that the first real discovery was made, three and a half years later the Hollinger was put on a paying basis of 3 per cent. for each 28 day period. Since that time the Hollinger has paid \$6,330,000, the Dome \$1,000,000, and Porcupine Crown \$660,000, or the total for the three companies of \$7,990,000 and by the end of the present year it will have increased to \$9,150,000. For the seven years of the camp's existence this is a remarkable record.

From an investment standpoint, there is none other more attractive than the Porcupine camp.

Mr. B. McEnaney, staker of the McEnaney claim, was a mid-week business visitor in town.

## 159th Battalion Held Torchlight Procession

WHEN COL. ARMSTRONG INFORMED THEM OF GOING OVERSEAS AT EARLY DATE—PARADED THROUGH CAMP BORDEN WITH CHEERS AND SONG—HAVE NOW FINISHED LAST PASS.

(By Charles Hinks, Secretary to Colonel Armstrong.)

After many weeks of speculation and conjecture among the boys of the 159th Overseas Battalion as to their going overseas or staying in Canada for the winter they have now taken their last pass, and according to orders should all be back on duty by Tuesday night of this week. Those not already in khaki little know what significant weight those two words "last pass" carry, but suffice to say that their fulfilment has lifted quite a load from the minds of the men of the Algonquins, whom, it cannot be denied, were being worked up into a state of unrest through announcements of other battalions leaving shortly and no mention of the 159th.

### NOT "HOME GUARDS."

When Colonel E. F. Armstrong, the Officer Commanding, held a special parade a week ago Saturday and officially informed the battalion of the approaching departure the practical exhibition of appreciation was such as could not be excelled as it wiped away all fears of being winter "home guards," and was a signal for cheering which the boys maintained unceasingly until after lights out that night. The result was an almost speechless battalion on the Sunday morning, owing to the existence of so many hoarse throats.

### MASCOTS LEADING.

But the celebration on the Saturday night was well worth any such little inconveniences named, and it may be safe to assert that Camp Borden has not yet seen anything to equal it, and will find difficulty in surpassing it. With torches alight the battalion lined up while the band accompanied with the battalion song. The mascots of the 159th, "Kitchener," the cub bear, and "Bessie," the young moose, were brought from their quarters and placed in the lead of the parade. Cheering, singing and generally making all the noise and racket possible, nearly a thousand men started out for the 228th lines, where the news had already spread that their fellow Northern Ontario soldiers would soon be crossing the Atlantic.

### GOOD FELLOWSHIP.

The lines of the Buffs—the 198th Battalion—were next visited, and here it was noted that the excellent good-fellowship which has existed all along between the two battalions since being neighbors in camp, was demonstrated by the return of the cheering.

## DOM. GOVERNMENT APPOINTS COMMISSION ON COST OF LIVING

Order-in-Council Provides for Investigation.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The Dominion Government at a Cabinet Council recently, presided over by Hon. Robert Rogers as Acting Premier, appointed a Ministerial sub-committee to investigate the cost of living.

Hon. Mr. Rogers received a delegation of officers of the Trades and Labor Congress, who brought before him one or two of the more important matters dealt with at the recent Toronto congress. The desirability of regulating if possible, the steadily-advancing cost of domestic necessities was one of these. The labor men pointed out that since the beginning of the war food prices had gone to phenomenal heights, while wages had remained stationary. Mr. Rogers received the delegation sympathetically, and promised that the situation with a view to providing practical relief if possible.

This promise was acted upon at once in the appointment of the sub-committee, which consists of Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. T. W. Crothers. The committee will make a general investigation into the question, but the lines upon which the inquiry will be made have not been determined. The delegation made no concrete suggestion for reducing the cost of living.

Mr. R. F. Argles has joined the staff of the Gordon stores as accountant.

Despite the hurried arrangements for making up the procession those responsible had included an effigy of the Kaiser on a stretcher and labelled to that effect. This, of course, attracted much attention and created considerable amusement.

### SOME WERE ENVIOUS.

Taking the main road through the camp the 159th "carried on" and the hubbub raised drew the different men of battalions from their lines to stand at attention in surprise and wonderment at what was going on. Some actually thought that a strike was in progress and asked some boys of the North the reason. The answer was so emphatic as to leave no doubt, and the only assumption to be drawn was that the questioners wished they could only join the 159th and take in the overseas trip also.

### BURNED THE KAISER.

Having exhausted practically all avenues of displaying their good fortune, the Algonquins proceeded back to their own lines and at once started up a huge bonfire. With the flames at a tremendous height they consigned the Kaiser to them, and with renewed cheering saw his "remains" turn to ashes. A piano had been taken to the place of the bonfire and an excellent entertainment was given by Sergt. Ted Wright, of North Bay, and Corp. Paddy Gallagher, of South Porcupine. It is superfluous to readers of "The Advance" to comment on the abilities of "Paddy" as a humorist, but there were, of course, many of the 159th boys not acquainted with his capabilities and consequently he was called on again and again for well-deserved encores.

### ONLY FIFTY REMANDED.

The sounding of first post arrived only too soon, but strictly in accord with discipline the crowd broke up, and with the bugle call of "lights out" the lines were just as quiet as they had been noisy half hour previous. With Sunday came the writing of numerous letters making arrangements at home for the final visit, and when Wednesday night came round only some fifty members of the battalion were left, some to take guard duties, some to cook and the remainder to proceed with clerical work created by the coming departure and with which even a "Last Pass" could not interfere but with the completion of which would come this due privilege.

## HOLLINGER TO REDUCE COST OF ORE HAULAGE

To Instal Next Spring New System—To Do Away With Sheds.

When Hollinger's central shaft is placed in operation early next March a flow sheet unique in one respect in this mining country will be introduced. The underground bin idea, something similar to that in use on the Gattineau-Alaska, is the main change.

The ore will be carried in trains run by electric locomotives along the haulage level to the main shaft and there tipped into 750 ton, loading pockets. From there it will be drawn out, the big humps sledged or crushed, and will be drawn up in five-ton skips. At the shaft top the ore will be tipped into three No. 7 gyratory crushers, pass thru tromels and the oversize recrushed in four No. 5 gyratory crushers.

When crushed the ore will drop directly into 500 ton storage bins, out out in the side of the hill adjacent to the central shaft.

The tunnel cuts thru the side of the hill to the bottom of the bins, and from storage there is drawn up an incline plane to the top of the mill, from where it will be distributed to the stamp feeds.

The advantage of this flow system lies in the fact that haulage expense is reduced to the minimum thru the employment of simple gravity to the greatest possible extent, an again in the fact that the building of storage sheds outside and heating of them is obviated.