

After Every Meal

WRIGLEYS

The Flavor Lasts

Around The North Land

Mrs. James Richardson, of Hudson Township, died recently and was buried at New Liskeard.

James Drinkwater was elected a councillor for Cochrane to fill the place vacant by the resignation of Capt. Egan, now overseas.

Mr. H. C. Corby's cottage at Cochrane was recently destroyed by fire caused, it is thought, by an overheated stovepipe.

An effort is being made to induce the Government to station two nurses at Cochrane for the special needs of the rural districts around the Northland town.

Pte. Hector Hodgins of the Queen's Own University Highlanders was presented last week with a military wrist watch by the Haileybury Methodist church choir previous to his leaving for overseas.

Mr. Frank Aboud and Miss Edna Abraham, two well-known residents of the Cobalt Camp, were united in marriage last week by Rev. H. A. Sims. After a wedding trip to New York, Atlantic City and other southern points they take up residence in Haileybury.

The Nipissing Central Railway has purchased in St. Louis three big cars to take the place of those destroyed in the recent fire. These cars for the Cobalt and Haileybury electric line are fifty feet long, and have a special smoking compartment.

The official opening of the new Methodist church at Cochrane will likely take place on May 20th, with Rev. Dr. Allen, General Superintendent of Missions, presiding. Only the brick veneering and the finishing of the inside now remains to be completed to make the fine new structure ready for use.

Dr. McKee, who was formerly at Elk Lake, but more recently has been taking the place of practitioners in the West who were absent at the front, has returned to Elk Lake on account of the health of one of his boys who has been very seriously ill at North Bay. Dr. McKee is re-fitting the hospital building, and will take up permanent residence now at Elk Lake.

"Sandy" McIntyre, staker of the Porcupine McIntyre mine, who is now with a battery somewhere in France or Flanders, has written to J. P. Morgan, Haileybury, who is home from the front wounded. They were in the same battalion at the battle line and "Sandy" says he has already secured revenge on "Fritz" for "Dinnie's" wounds. "Say, Dinnie" writes Sandy, "why don't you fellows up north get after the young fellows in the bush and make them sign up. They should take their licenses away from them if they don't sign up. Burn their shacks up, make the place too hot for them, the same as we used to do with the claim jumpers. Too d— bad, all the old timers out doing their bit and the young corrugated at home staking all the country up after us opening the country up for them. Get after them. Chase them out to the towns and make them join. It will be too d— hot for them anyway when we get home."

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, who was in charge of the Government Railway shops at Cochrane was recently transferred to Armstrong to take charge of the shops there. Previous to leaving for his new post of duty the employees of the shops at Cochrane presented him with a purse of gold and an address of appreciation and good wishes.

While Mr. and Mrs. J. Belanger, of Carr Township, a few miles from Matheson, were absent from home one day recently their house took fire from an overheated stove. The oldest child at home was a lad of eight or nine years of age, who, however, was big enough and brave enough to drag his three-year-old brother from the burning house, after which he made a gallant but unsuccessful effort to get out some of the furniture, burning his hands in the attempt.

A peculiar accident is reported from Thornloe, the peculiarity being that a child was nearly drowned in a pail of scrubbing water. A young daughter of Mr. Chas. Foster of Thornloe was doing some scrubbing and her little brother was toddling round the room in the delight he experienced in his newly-acquired accomplishment—the ability to walk. The girl went out of the room for a few moments and when she returned was horrified to find the child with his head wedged in the pail, and life apparently extinct from drowning. The girl, however, acted with remarkable promptitude and good judgment and with the aid of the mother who was quickly summoned baby boy was restored to life—and dry clothes.

While at work at the Sylvanite mine at Kirkland Lake last week, Louis Grueby met death through the staging on which he was standing giving way and throwing him down to the ground, a distance of between twenty-five and thirty feet. His skull was so badly fractured that death came within five hours. He was working with Robert McGrath, the two being engaged in timbering the shaft. McGrath was also thrown by the falling staging, but escaped more serious injury than some bruises and a fractured rib. Grueby was about 35 years old and unmarried. He had only commenced work at Kirkland Lake, having come from the Porcupine where he had been working previously. An inquest was held, but no facts or findings of importance disclosed.

The Iroquois Falls Paper Makers' ball at the big Paper Mill town on the evening of Easter Monday was an unqualified success. The attendance was about five hundred, special trains running in the district each bringing in a goodly quota. The ball room looked much like that of a big city hall, this effect being made by the fact that dress suits and fashionable gowns were the order of the evening, and the other fact that as many as 150 couples were on the floor at the one time. Music was furnished by a seven-piece orchestra that would be hard to excel for such an occasion. Refreshments, "just jake" for both quality and quantity were served during the evening and all passed a delightful evening and early morning event not ending until about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. The cups won by the Hockey Team during the season were presented during the evening.

NORTHERN ONTARIO COPPER-NICKEL BELT

Interesting Review of Little Known Facts by Hamlin Brooks Hatch, E.M.

Probably there is nowhere in the world a group of mines so little known to the general public as the mines of the Canadian Copper Company, the subsidiary company of the International Nickel Company, situated near Sudbury, Ont., Canada.

The discovery of this great nickel-copper field occurred in 1856, but was assumed to be of no importance until the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1882. Four years later the Canadian Copper Company was organized and continued operations in a more or less intermittent way until the taking over of its properties by the International Nickel Company in 1900. From then until the present writing, each year has seen an increase in the production with the exception of 1914 when operations were curtailed for a short time because of the outbreak of the European War. Shortly afterwards the demand for the two metals, copper and nickel, and the consequent increase in price caused renewed activity by the company with the result that today the mines and smelters are being worked to their fullest capacity.

The principal mines of the International Nickel Company are known as the Creighton, the Crean Hill and the Froid. Of these, at the present time the Creighton is by far the richest and four-fifths of the total product of the company is coming from it. The next in importance is the Crean Hill from which one-fifth of the production is being taken. The Froid is not being worked at the present time for the reason that it is of a lower grade than the other two. Beside these properties, the International Nickel Company own thousands of acres of nickel bearing ground in the area, much of which is known to contain ore bodies of commercial value. In this article no mention will be made of the mining methods or treatment. It is the intention of the writer to give an approximate idea of the extent of the company's holdings together with the average contents of the known ore bodies.

The Creighton Mine, the premier mine of the company, is the largest producing nickel mine in the world, eighty-five thousand tons of nickel-copper ore being produced each month. Sufficient ore has been developed to warrant this rate of production for a period of at least fifteen years. Further development will in all likelihood greatly increase the present known ore reserves. Actual figures are not available as regards the percentage metal content of the raw ore of this great mine, but from authentic sources, the writer has information which places the combined copper and nickel contents per ton of ore mined and smelted at between five and six per cent. The metals are present in approximately equal amounts although it is certain that the nickel contents are slightly greater than the copper. We have then a mine with a production of

85,000 Tons of Raw Ore Per Month with a sufficient tonnage developed to insure this production for the next fifteen years, and with an average content of nickel-copper of between five and six per cent. In other words this is a mine with a total

Available Tonnage of 13,000,000 Tons which, at the present price of its metallic contents, has a gross

Value of Approximately \$700,000,000 It may be readily seen that even with a direct cut of fifty per cent. in the present prevailing price of copper and nickel, this one mine would still be one of immense value. There is no question then but that the Creighton mine is not only the richest nickel-copper mine in the world, but bids fair to become in value produced, one of the richest mines the world has known.

Crean Hill Mine
The Crean Hill mine, which is also being worked at present, is producing twenty thousand tons per month. The ore values are slightly lower than the Creighton values, but the ore is fairly silicious and aids materially the

fluxing of the smelter charge. Authentic figures as to the ore reserves in this mine are not available but a high official of the company informed the writer that the present rate of production could be maintained indefinitely.

The Froid Mine
The Froid Mine, which is not being worked, is the largest so far developed by the Company. Ore reserves developed and indicated aggregate approximately

Thirty Million Tons
The value of the metallic content is approximately twenty dollars per ton at the present price of the metals. Therefore an estimate of the value of this property would be **\$600,000,000** and even the most conservative would only lessen this by half.

The Vermilion Mine
Other properties of the company are largely in an undeveloped state but are known to be in the economic area and as has been said, ore bodies of commercial grade are known to exist on several of them.

One other holding of the company is worthy of mention. This is the interesting Vermilion mine which is at present being developed. The values here are, as in other properties of this company, mainly copper and nickel but the ore deposit also carries appreciable values in both platinum and gold. The development of this property is being watched with keen interest as its possibilities of becoming a very valuable asset to the Company are good.

The International Nickel Company then is at present from its mines in the Sudbury District, making a production of approximately one hundred thousand tons of ore a month with an actual recovery of metallic contents valued at four million dollars. The known ore reserves, together with the large acreage of partially developed and undeveloped mining ground, makes it certain that this production can be maintained for a great many years.

This mining corporation has known ore reserves of fifty million tons, approximately, which with a conservative valuation of twenty dollars per ton, means a total value of one billion dollars. When one considers these figures one is certain that the mining properties of the International Nickel Company are among the most valuable on this continent, if not in the World, and that the operations of this company must need be considered among the world's great industries.

The Germans are planning still another "peace" proposal. In the matter of stopping what they started, however, the Huns find themselves in the position of the man who decided to drive the bull by twisting his tail,—"it's a mighty unpleasant thing to hang on, and a desperately dangerous trick to let go."

John W. Fogg

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