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Faith in North of Turkish Geologist

All A. Hassan Disclosed "Height of Land" Theory Many Years Ago, and Urged Capital to Invest in North as Early as 1907

In the June issue of "Gold," the magazine of the North, there is an extended article by Wallace J. Laut, the editor of the magazine, dealing with All A. Hassan, a Turkish geologist, whom Mr. Laut says disclosed the "Height of Land" theory many years ago, and urged capital to invest in the North in 1907, making particular reference to the area now known as Noranda.

The article says that Mr. Hassan made a number of early explorations in the North, and still has faith in the future of this country. He is now resident in New York city, but was born in Turkey. His mother was a native of Circassia, his father the owner of valuable gold mines in Asia Minor. He grew up in a mining atmosphere, and was educated as an engineer and geologist in Vienna and other European cities. Since that time he has visited and made explorations in all the mining countries of the world. He came to Canada early in the present century to examine many of our favorable geological formations, and to report on mines in Cobalt, later on Porcupine and many other areas. Over a period of years he conducted five expeditions in Nova Scotia, he was four times in Cobalt, in Swastika (gateway to Kirkland Lake) three, in Rainy River twice

and in Porcupine and Quebec twice.

As to his disclosing of the "Height of Land" theory, Mr. Laut quotes an interview given by Mr. Hassan to The Toronto Telegram in 1907:—"There are immense deposits of such nature all over the world that have not been touched," declared Professor Hassan, "I contend that the same state of affairs exists in Northern Ontario."

"I think there is a dividing line running from Quebec south-west through Ontario, including Rainy River, with north of it a gold belt, and south of it nickel, cobalt, and silver deposits. I think that dividing line is north of Cobalt on the height of land. Besides this are isolated areas of arseno-pyrites, or mispickel, which contain, besides nickel, cobalt and silver, gold also. This has been proven already. For instance, north and south of Cobalt, near Kerr Lake, and Rabbit Lake, auriferous arseno-pyrites have been found, showing \$10 a ton in gold, besides the other metals. I believe that arseno-pyrites deposits will run quite deep, and where such deposits are found the mining will be deep."

"This conclusion is based on my experience in the Sierras, where the same formation exists, and I believe mining will be done to a depth of several thousand feet."

Mr. Laut then refers to Mr. Hassan following the gold belt from Larder Lake across into Quebec, and giving an interview in the same year to The Toronto Star. Mr. Laut is inclined to think that Mr. Hassan may have stood on the present site of Noranda. He urged his capitalist friends to raise \$5,000,000 to locate mining claims and explore them in this territory.

Continuing his article Mr. Laut writes as follows, the rest of this article being quoted from the June number of "Gold":—

"In an article published in the Canadian Mining Journal on September 15, 1910, he describes his visits to the Porcupine camp. While showing professional caution in his statements as to the future of the camp, his underlying faith in the district is apparent. The Timmins operation (now Hollinger) was just getting under way and of this operation this prominent geologist wrote: "If the gold values are persistent at depth, as the Timmins three-compartment shaft has proved to be a depth of 100 feet, Porcupine should have a future as a gold camp." Even this mild statement was not in agreement with the opinion of many engineers who saw no serious future for the Timmins operation, and advised Mr. Timmins and his associates to get out of it "while the getting was good."

Mr. Hassan also wrote: "At this writing the Dome Mining Company also

claims good values at a depth of 70 feet and the diamond drill cores show visible gold." He adds that "the persistent and quiet work in the district has proven beneficial, as wild-cattings was entirely eliminated." (Well, almost entirely, Mr. Hassan.)

"Beware the Porcupine Trap"

A year later the writer of this article went to the Porcupine camp with a party of newspapermen. The stamp mills on Hollinger and Dome were pounding away. We went through the workings holding candles, reflecting the sparkle of white quartz angles at Hollinger, in a deeper dusk through the blacker ore of Dome and occasionally there was a stop to see a speck of free gold. When a banquet was held at Dome, there was an ominous feeling in the air. Everybody's Magazine had come out with a screaming article headed "Beware the Porcupine Trap!" Noah Timmins and his manager, Percy Robbins, and the others weren't exactly looked upon as benefactors. A few wise newspapermen were just a bit scornful in their despatches. But not the writer; whether from youthful enthusiasm or otherwise he had caught something of the spirit of Timmins and felt that fire, nor storm, nor all the gates of hades would not prevail against these men who were staking all to prove that Ontario had gold mines in her own backyard. Ha! Ha! laughed one of our great weekly papers, which sent up a special engineer. "Even provincial authorities were not so 'hot' on the camp. Nor some of the big Cobalt engineers. But J. B. Tyrrell was confident and had English interests come to Canada only to hear their engineer declare that Hollinger would peter out a few hundred feet down, and refuse to risk the relative pittance which the Timmins group were asking for a large interest. Porcupine Trap! Well, be sure you get caught in one like it, and your grand children will think of you as a very astute man. The same old mining drama of discovery—skepticism—and eventual victory is being enacted to-day in a dozen areas of Canada from B. C. to Nova Scotia.

Of these tremulous times in the making of North America's greatest modern gold camp, Mr. Hassan has a number of interesting things to tell.

Early Trip to Porcupine

"The second expedition into Porcupine District I undertook in 1910-1911," he writes, "My starting point was from Cobalt, in company with Messrs. Henry Timmins and McMartin, Sr. who were partners in Cobalt in the La Rose and other mines, also partners in the Hollinger mine. We left by train to a certain point on the railroad, where Mr. Lang, the former mayor of Cobalt, set up a camp for us. From there we went to Night Hawk Lake, on a boat, then by trail to portages, and with canoes to Porcupine Lake, and finally to Hollinger mine. The shaft there was at that time about 100 feet deep, and most of the veins had already been trenced, so I could examine them. The veins extended already for miles. Everywhere I went I could see native gold in the quartz veins.

"After several days of examination of the veins and country rock, Mr. Timmins took me to a shed where several tons of high grade ore was accumulated (picture gold ore), that ran perhaps \$10,000, or more, per ton in gold, and asked me what I thought the average mine run would be. He also emphasized that I should take into consideration the rich surface of the Dome, where gold could not only be seen in the quartz, but one could with closed eyes go over the Dome as feeling the needle-like gold crystals with hands. I said it was the most difficult task for any mining man or mining engineer to value the average run of a mine from the outcrops, with as little development work as had been done at that time.

Called the Ore Grade

"However, I said, based upon my experience in different parts of the world upon similar geological conditions, I would dare to guess upon \$11.00 of gold per ton of mine run. Mr. Timmins appeared to be astonished, saying positively I was too low. In reply I told him he could expect to have one of the large gold mines of the world at this value of gold per ton, as the ore would go down very deep in this formation. (It must be here remarked that gold was valued at \$20.67 per ounce of 1,000 fine.)

"Messrs. Timmins and McMartin left with my photo-films for Montreal. I went to Quebec to get French-Canadian Indians, for they are the best workers in the bush; then to Cobalt for supplies, steel, dynamite, etc., and back to Porcupine, to do more exploratory work.

"I had also been invited by the engineer of the Dome Mining Company to visit their property. They had been diamond drilling and wanted me to see the core, I think 1,200 feet long, from a vertical hole on the top of the Dome. The core from a depth of about 800 feet (if I remember correctly) brought up about eight to ten inches of native gold encased with quartz on both ends. Mostly everybody got excited about the possibility of the mine, especially that the Quartz-Dome was larger than the Hollinger Dome, and apparently contained more visible native gold.

Estimates Were Verified

"After several days, I was asked about the value of the average mine run of the gold ore, and when I told them that I was guessing at \$5.00 of gold per ton, they also thought I was much too low. However, I assured them, as on the Hollinger, that they would have also a very large mine, even with these values.

"It was my good fortune to substantiate my estimates upon the Hollinger and Dome Mines, after eight years of interval. My oldest son, Ali A. Hassan, Jr., who studied for a mining engineer's degree at Columbia University, after receiving his B. Sc. degree, volunteered in the Army Aviation Corps, on our entering the World War. After two years in the army, my son

became Commandant of Army Aviation School with the rank of Captain. Wishing to get a second degree for Mining Engineer, he was discharged, and I advised him to spend several months in the largest Canadian Mines, to get more practical experience, before he entered again the University. Accordingly he set out in February, 1919, for the Nipissing Mine at Cobalt, and for the Hollinger and Dome Mines in Porcupine. The managers of the mines let him work underground and in the mills, in every branch of mining and milling, to get the practical experience.

"When my son came in the mill at the Hollinger mine, he wrote me a letter that he was feeding the ore in the mill, and that the heads were assaying \$11.45 per ton in gold. He also wrote me from the Dome Mine, while in the mill, that he was feeding the ore in the mill, the heads assaying \$5.50 per ton in gold. He also wrote that everybody wants to see me again there, and congratulate me on the predictions I had made. (I have retained these letters as a proof that I was correct, even after eight years of elapsed time.)

"Certainly, I was also correct on the ground in Quebec, where present Noranda is situated."

North Bay Nugget:—It seems impossible to keep a secret. For instance, the head of the French foreign department says Italy has no more desire to disarm than France has.

Upholds the Good Efforts of the Dept. of Highways

Some very improper and undeserved criticism has been made of the Ontario Government in connection with recent advertising by the administration. The suggestion has been thrown out that the advertising has been placed simply to influence the newspapers receiving it. The truth of the matter is that the advertising has been inserted only with the public interest in thought and newspapers have been used because of their appeal to the people rather than for other reasons. In this connection The Tweed News has some pertinent comments to make in an editorial last week. The Tweed News is an independent newspaper and very rightly resents the idea that it would be influenced or bribed by advertising received in the course of regular business. It appears that the Liberal candidate in West Hastings suggested that advertising in the weekly newspapers in connection with the campaign to reduce motor car accidents on the highways should be eliminated. In reply The Tweed News refers to the suggestion of the Liberal candidate that the advertising has served as an underground influence to support the government as nothing short of ridiculous. This advertising, The Tweed News points out, has been sent out to practically every newspaper of any importance in the province. The choice of newspapers has very evidently been guided, not by their political leanings,

but by their covering of their own special field. The News points out that the motor car accident list had reached alarming proportions when the Ontario Dept. of Highways started a publicity campaign to curb the number of accidents. "There has been a gratifying decrease in the number of accidents in 1933 as compared to 1932. The News comments, and it believes that at least some of the credit for this improvement must go to the publicity campaign of the Dept. of Highways. The figures still are appalling. There were 8,634 serious accidents last year, with 403 men, women and children killed, and 7,877 injured. It is surely good business to continue a campaign for reducing this startling list of dead and injured. The Tweed News adds that rabid anti-government newspapers like The Toronto Star has been engaged in this battle against the toll of deaths on the highways. Surely it is money and effort well-spent to assist in reducing the number maimed and killed by motor car accidents. "We believe," concludes The Tweed News, "that Hon. Leopold Macaulay should be commended for his stand in this matter and we have little hesitation in saying that every right-thinking person is solidly behind him in his campaign."

Toronto Telegram:—Two St. Thomas boys are believed to have stolen away from home till exams are over. When caught, just the same, they are liable to get a few marks.

BIG EGGS NOW REPORTED FROM NEW LISKEARD AREA

Some months ago Timmins set the fashion in the matter of big eggs for this season, and all the hens are trying to follow the lead. One egg laid in the Timmins district was referred to as a "two-in-one," there being a normal-sized egg, shell and all, inside the big egg laid. Sudbury and other hens became confused over this "two-in-one" plan and laid small eggs, "two-for-one," as it were. Interviewed by the press hens in this area refused to consider any small egg racket. Apparently the hens in the New Liskeard district are taking the same high moral standpoint. The New Liskeard Speaker says:—"On Saturday last a large egg weighing four ounces was brought to us from the farm of Mr. Dan Dempsey, White River. He had gathered three or four approximately the same size, all of which were laid by pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Then early this week Mrs. F. Jelly brought us a couple of eggs which had been gathered from her poultry yard, and which weighed three and one-half ounces each."

Huntingdon Gleaner:—Since gold coins re-appeared recently on a gaming table in Monte Carlo, officials have taken special precautions against international crooks who might be attracted by the appearance of the yellow metal. Restoration of gold was decided on in the hope that it would make gaming more popular.

Why You Should Vote for A. F. Kenning, M.L.A.



Because the Henry Government has done so much for the development and progress of the North Land, and because A. F. Kenning, M.L.A., has worked so ably and actively in support of this endeavour.

Because the farsighted policy of Hon. Chas. McCrea has meant the firm establishment and progress of the mining industry, and in this work he has had the constant and unflinching support of A. F. Kenning.

Because of the improvement of the Highways of the North, in which A. F. Kenning has taken so keen and effective an interest.

Because of the commencement of the road to connect this part of

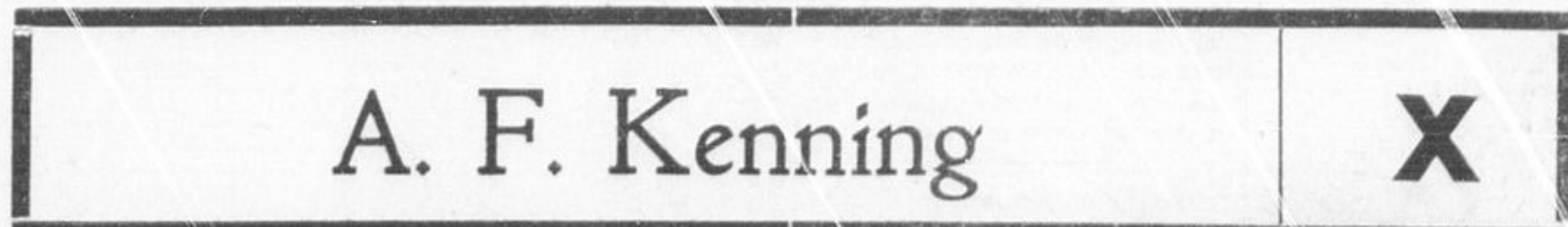
the North with Sudbury and to give immediate road connection between the Porcupine and Matachewan and Swastika and Matachewan.

Because of the roads for settlers and prospectors urged upon the Government by A. F. Kenning.

Because of the bonus for land-clearing, advocated so well by A. F. Kenning to aid the settlers.

Because of the Government's notable work for Education, Public Health, Public Welfare, in all of which A. F. Kenning has never failed to see that South Cochrane's interests are well guarded and its welfare advanced.

On June 19th Mark Your Ballot Thus—



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