

Highlights of the Porcupine Camp

Improving with Age. Some Haywire Geology. Operations Extended.

This is the third in a series of articles on the Porcupine gold camp by Sidney Norman, mining editor of The Globe and Mail.

Improving With Age

Strangely enough, the Porcupine gold district, after 23 years, is in better shape all around than at any time in its history and I think it may be said without exaggeration that its life can now be measured by decades instead of by mere years. In the three great mines of the area but little ore has been taken out from below 3,500-foot levels and there has been no sign of exhaustion at the greatest depth yet reached—the 5,600 horizon, at McIntyre. While there is no means of saying just how much ore has been removed above that horizon, we know that total production has reached a value of over \$500,000,000. If we give that an average value of \$10 per ton, which would be about right over the years, between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons must have been passed through the mills of the district. At this time the daily tonnage is around 14,000 tons, or close to 5,000,000 a year. That is of course higher than the average of earlier years, although Hollinger was milling 6,000 a day, or at rate of over 2,000,000 a year, back in 1927.

Some Haywire Geology

In the earlier years the geological wisecracks said that pay ore would not be found in the greenstone. That edict was exploded eleven years ago last fall, when Dome ran into its first orebody in that formation. Since then the proportion of pay by Dome from that formation has increased to 75 per cent of the whole tonnage mined. The theory has also been disproved in McIntyre mine. Whereas, years ago, it was considered necessary to go to a depth of 2,000 feet or over to catch the host rock on its dip easterly, it has since been demonstrated that the overlying formation is also productive. The new great north orebody of the mine, 600 feet north of the older part, is in tuff, liberally besprinkled with visible gold, so I think it may also safely be said that even geologists have a lot to learn about Porcupine yet; in fact, may have to write another complete treatise upon the subject.

That Roosevelt \$35 Touch

It may be remembered that while the original ore-deposition theory held intact, much unsuccessful work was undertaken and much money wasted. For instance, the original effort on what later became Paymaster ground, when a plant was built to tackle a porphyry mess on a big scale! Of course, the real urge to development and expansion in the area came with the Roosevelt touch of \$35 gold, about five years ago. The change since that time has been nothing short of amazing. On the northeast-southwest zone, with Pamour-Hallnor at the extreme northeast end and Naybob-De Santis on the extreme southwest, is a stretch of sixteen miles and both ends are certainly open. In that stretch are ten mills grinding out gold, as follows: Naybob, De Santis (building, to run in May), Delmité, Augite, Buffalo-Ankerite, Paymaster, Dome, Preston East Dome, Pamour and Hallnor.

Operations Largely Extended

Activity further northeast and southwest, in line with the general trend, is marked and it will be surprising if this season's widespread drilling campaigns do not indicate more mines of importance. In the southwest area, Pioneer Mining Co. of B.C. is already drilling the Orpit group with success, and we understand has acquired other properties in the vicinity. Further north, on what appears to be a continuation of the main zone in which Hollinger, McIntyre, Conlaureum and Moneta are located, American Smelting & Refining Co. is playing a strong hand. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement, owing to the secrecy that always surrounds the operations of that company, but it is said in Timmins that it has optioned or tied up in some way a stretch of several miles along the zone. Away south of the Naybob-Pamour zone is evidently another, in which Paymaster, controlled by Polaris, has found some sensational values at the 550 level. It was said at Timmins that 21 claims in the vicinity have lately been rounded up for cash, largely supplied by Fisher Brothers of Detroit, who appear to be intent upon getting even with previous disappointments.

Such Is Fate!

While at the Paymaster Mine I was told that the eagerly shaft on that property was known as No. 6, or "Heinze" shaft. It was the scene of that terrible disaster during the great bush fires of 1911, when the manager and his family, with many others, sought safety in the shaft and were all wiped out—suffocated. I was surprised when told that one of the officials I was talking to never knew why it was called the "Heinze" shaft. I was able to tell him that it was put down by P. Augustus Heinze, the young copper king of Montana, who shook Amalgamated Copper down to the tune of \$13,000,000 and then fell a victim of the wiles of the same crowd when he moved to New York years later. He was an early visitor to the Porcupine district and spent some of his money there, while maintaining offices on Broadway, where I had many a happy talk with him over the West and Western men. Unfortunately, the fashionable geology of the time threw him off the track to success via the Porcupine route and his property, then known as West Dome, closed down for many a year.

Cookhouse Troubles Solved

The large mines of the Porcupine district luckily do not have to wrestle with one of the greatest problems that

Dome Mines had Record Tonnage of 52,400 in March

Dome Mines handled a new record tonnage of 52,400 tons of ore in March and recovered bullion to the value of \$624,999, an average of \$11.93 per ton. This compares with output in the preceding month of \$598,308 from 47,300 tons and average recovery of \$12.65 per ton, and with \$603,164 from 51,100 tons and average of \$11.82 in March, 1938.

Young Men of Mine School Secure Work

38 from Haileybury Mining Classes Now in Positions, Some in the Porcupine.

Thirty-eight young men, who some days ago completed the six months' training on mining at Haileybury under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, have all been placed in positions in the North, and are already at work. Twelve of them have come to Porcupine mines, eleven of them to the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake area, eight to the Sudbury district, and three to Northwestern Ontario. One is doing temporary assay work at Haileybury and another has secured a job in a mine on his own initiative.

The thirty-eight young men concerned came from 23 different municipalities, some of them being from families on relief, but all were young fellows of good character, ambition and industry. They were enrolled at the Haileybury School of Mining on Oct. 1st last and graduated at the end of March, going to the jobs arranged for them this month. All attending the course had to be in possession of at least a junior matriculation diploma and they were subject to stringent medical examination. Their ages ranged from 18 to 26.

The positions secured for them are such that they will be able to make use of the intensive training given them at the Haileybury School of Mining, and they will also have an opportunity for advancement. Transportation to the various mines was paid under the government plan.

Mining companies which have absorbed these youths are Dome, Hallnor, Hollinger, McIntyre, Paymaster, Buffalo-Ankerite, Kirkland Lake Gold, Lake Shore, Macassa, Sylvania, Toburn, Wright-Hargreaves, Omega Matchew Consolidated, Young Davidson, International Nickel, Hard Rock, Leitch and Northern Empire.

The placing of the young men was carried through a fine co-operation between the government departments concerned, the Canadian Mining Association, and the individual mines.

World Record Gold Output Made in 1938

Canada in Fourth Place as Gold Producer.

New York.—World production of gold in 1938, now estimated at something over 38,300,000 ounces, set a new high record for the seventh successive year, according to a current survey by the Standard Statistics Company. The 1938 figure compares with 36,266,000 ounces in 1937, 34,218,000 ounces in 1936, and 30,854,000 ounces in 1935.

Gold output in the principal producing countries is estimated as follows for last years:

	Ounces
British South Africa	12,156,000
Russia	6,500,000
United States	5,106,000
Canada	4,715,000
All other	9,860,000

Total 38,337,000. The outlook for 1939 is for further increases in production in all the principal producing countries. The gains in the United States are again likely to be somewhat less than in Canada, and, consequently, the latter may displace the United States as the world's third largest producer.

McGill Students to Train at Mine School at Val d'Or

Quebec, April 8.—The authorities of McGill University have requested permission of the Department of Mines and Fisheries to make use of the facilities of the Mine-school at Val d'Or to train students, who are studying mining engineering, in practical mine work. These young men will spend a fortnight at the Mine-school in May, where they will receive practical training in various mining operations.

The Honourable Onesime Gagnon and the Honourable Joseph Bilodeau, who are responsible for the administration of the Mine-school at Val d'Or, are very flattered by this request. It reflects the high opinion which the mining authorities have of the efficiency of this organization that McGill University should send their students there for training.

The Mine-school was established by the Bilodeau-Rogers Plan.

confront the operator in out-of-the-way places—cooks. The men live in town and eat at home or in restaurants. In the earlier days of the West, especially in the mountainous countries and in the early days of Porcupine, where mines were far removed from civilization or transportation, the cook question was more exasperating than all others combined. Every mine in those days flurried upon an outbreak of "temperament" in the cookhouse every so often, and it was part of the regular programme to arrange for a two weeks' layoff for the main guy of the skillet so that he might absorb a good, old-fashioned skunk and come back chastened and broke, ready for another tussle with the pots, pans and menus.

By-Law Number 28

A By-law of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins in the District of Cochrane, to raise by way of loan the sum of \$75,000.00 for the purposes herein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the town of Timmins, in the District of Cochrane, require to borrow the sum of \$75,000.00 to raise funds for the purpose of acquiring school sites in the Town of Timmins and of building and equipping thereon a new 2-room school and a 4-room school, and also for the purpose of erecting a new Teachers' Residence on Spruce Street at Fifth Avenue in the Town of Timmins, and for such purpose to issue debentures therefor bearing interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, which is the amount of the debt intended to be created by this By-Law;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to make the principal of the said debt repayable in yearly sums during the period of fifteen years of such amounts respectively that the aggregate amount payable for the principal and interest in any year shall be equal as nearly as may be to the amount so payable for principal and interest in each of the other years, provided that each instalment of principal may be for an even \$100.00 or multiple thereof and the annual instalment in principal and interest may differ in amounts sufficiently to admit thereof;

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary to raise during the respective years of the said period of fifteen years the respective sums set forth in the fourth column of Schedule "A" hereto which is hereby declared to be and form part of this By-Law, to pay the yearly sums of principal and interest as they become due;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property rateable for Town of Timmins according to the last Separate School purposes in the said revised assessment roll is \$2,914,671.00; AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing debenture debt of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:—

1. That for the purposes aforesaid there shall be borrowed the sum of \$75,000.00 and debentures of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins shall be issued therefor in the sums of not less than \$100.00 each, bearing interest at the rate of Four and one-half (4½) per cent, per annum and having coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest semi-annually.

2. The debentures shall be dated as of the 15th day of April 1939 and shall be payable in fifteen annual instalments on the 15th day of April in each of the years 1940 to 1954 inclusive, and the respective amounts of principal and interest payable in each of such years shall be as set forth in Schedule "A" hereto.

3. The debentures as to both principal and interest shall be expressed in Canadian currency and shall be payable at the principal office of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Town of Timmins and in the Cities of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

4. The Chairman and the Secretary-Treasurer for the said Board shall sign and issue the said debentures and the debentures shall be sealed with the Corporate Seal of the said Board. The interest coupons attached to the debentures shall be signed by the said Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer and their signatures thereon may be written, stamped, lithographed or engraved.

5. During the fifteen years of the currency of the debentures, the respective sums set forth in the fourth column of Schedule "A" hereto shall be levied and collected annually by a special rate sufficient therefore over and above all other rates in the same manner and from the like persons and property by, from, upon or out of which other Separate School rates are levied, raised and collected for the said period of fifteen years.

6. The said sum of \$75,000 so borrowed and interest thereon and the said debentures shall be and the same are hereby made charge upon the school-house property and premises and on the real and personal property vested in the said Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins, and upon all the Separate School rates of the said Board to be hereinafter imposed until the said debentures and each and every of them together with all interest thereon shall have been fully paid and satisfied.

7. The said debentures may contain any clause providing for registration thereof authorized by any Statute relating to Municipal debentures in force at the time of the issue thereof.

PASSED this 10th day of March, A.D. 1939.

Board of Trustees.

"P. J. DUNLOP," Chairman.

"J. A. WALSH," Secretary-Treasurer.

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW

NUMBER 28

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
1940	\$3,600	\$3,375.00	\$6,975.00
1941	3,800	3,213.00	7,013.00
1942	3,900	3,042.00	6,942.00
1943	4,100	2,866.50	6,966.50
1944	4,300	2,632.00	6,932.00
1945	4,500	2,438.50	6,938.50
1946	4,700	2,236.00	6,936.00
1947	4,900	2,074.50	6,974.50
1948	5,100	1,854.00	6,954.00
1949	5,400	1,624.50	7,024.50
1950	5,600	1,381.50	6,981.50
1951	5,900	1,129.50	7,029.50
1952	6,100	864.00	6,964.00
1953	6,400	589.50	6,989.50
1954	6,700	301.50	7,001.50
		\$75,000	

Charged in Father's Death



Charles M. Walsford, 16-year-old Halifax student, faces a charge of murder arising from the death of his father, Walsford, Sr., died in hospital after a 32-calibre bullet was fired into his head.

DR. McKECHNIE TAKING COURSE IN UNITED STATES

Dr. G. S. McKechnie, of the office of Doctors Kelley and McKechnie, left on Friday for three weeks to attend a course at the hospitals of the Tennessee Steel and Railway Company of Birmingham, Alabama.

Resigned Councillors Won't Stand

(Continued from page one)

Brunette said: "Mr. Bartleman's letter gave a wrong impression from start to finish. By innuendo he placed Bill Roberts and Len Cousins and myself in the wrong."

"Unless the Mayor and his three henchmen are willing to give a certain amount of fair play and justice there is no point in our returning or standing for re-election. If we were re-elected they would consistently oppose any constructive measure we brought in."

"So far as the \$2,000 for an election is concerned: It seems to me that it would be better for the Town to spend \$2,000 and have a group of men in Council who would concentrate on constructive rather than destructive measures."

Said Councillor Cousins: "Mr. Brunette was rightfully entitled to the Chairmanship of Finance. I would not consider returning unless he got it. It is a matter of simple justice. He was promised it and then he and we all were badly let down. We feel that we can not depend too much on the promises of the present members of Council."

Mr. Roberts was equally emphatic in his determination not to return. He would run for re-election if the matter of the present tenancy of the Town Hall was made a public issue, he said, but not otherwise.

So did all three say that they would not return tomorrow night for the Council meeting and that they would stand for re-election only if the present members of Council were willing to go to the public.

Re-Elect Kelley O.L.A. Prexy for Coming Year

Delegates to the Good Friday annual meeting of the Ontario Lacrosse Association re-elected Russell T. Kelley, of Hamilton as President of that body. Jack McDonald, of Mimico was elected Vice-president and Frank Curran, of Orillia, Second Vice-president.

To-day is "Founder's Day" at the Salvation Army

To-day, April 10th, the Salvation Army throughout the world is observing "Founder's Day," this date being the birthday of the late General William Booth who established the Salvation Army. General Booth was born in Nottingham, England, April 10th, 1829. At the age of twenty he went to London, England, where he first entered business, and then took up the work of ministry in the Methodist New Connexion. In 1861, he resigned when the Conference asked him to give up evangelistic work. He and Mrs. Booth continued their noble work as missionaries in "Darkest England," as General Booth called it in one of his books. In 1878 their "Christian Mission" became the Salvation Army. Despite the most persistent and cruel opposition General and Mrs. Booth carried on their notable work of life-saving and the Salvation Army spread all over the world in its fight against evil. When General Booth died in 1912, he held the esteem of all the world for his noble work.

Paymaster Production Set New High for March

Toronto, April 8.—March production at Paymaster Consolidated Mines Ltd., (South Porcupine) hit a new high at \$121,086 from the milling of 17,122 tons of ore, it was reported. An output of \$119,441 was recorded in January this year. February production was \$107,949 from the milling of 16,725 tons and in March, 1938, output totalled \$118,387 from 14,730 tons.

WHY THE SCOTSMAN ASKED FOR THE KIND OF HORSE HE DID

St. Mary's Journal-Argus—Scotchman (at riding academy): "I wish to rent a horse." Groom: "How long?" Scotchman: "The longest you have, laddie, there'll be five of us going."

Local Syndicate Will Defy Curse

(Continued From Page One)

Leod brothers. Other evidence at indicated to police that they had been murdered.

Weir has not been seen since. A man answering his description was reported to have cashed gold worth \$5,000 in Vancouver in 1907, but Royal Canadian Mounted Police were never able to trace him.

The MacLeod diggings were sought by other prospectors but it was not until 1912 that a huge, blonde man, Peter Jorgensen by name, located them. Sticking at tales of spirits, Jorgensen set out across the "divide." Later in the year he sent word cut to a friend, Pool Field, a well known figure in the North, that he had found the diggings and struck it rich. As soon as weather permitted Field organized an expedition.

He found Jorgensen's camp at the junction of the Flat and Nahanni rivers, near where the Timmins men have their claims. The cabin was in shatters and at a distance from the camp Jorgensen's body was found—with the head missing. A "poke" of coarse gold was reported found in Jorgensen's coat pocket. Near the camp Field found a rich lode in quartz samples.

Death struck again some years later. A former Klondiker, Phil Powers, a placer prospector, went in. His body was later found in the charred ashes of his cabin. Police deduced from evidence that he had been murdered.

Mining exploration companies flew parties in during 1928 and 1929 in hopes of hitting upon the lost workings. In the latter year Charles MacLeod headed a party backed by the Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, and although gold was found, no trace of the MacLeod diggings was seen.

Meanwhile another Fort Laird prospector, Jack Stanier, who had persistently searched for the MacLeod workings and who had had once been to the head of MacLeod Creek, heard of a map left by Willie MacLeod in charge of a Fort Laird priest, Father LeGuen.

The priest was in France but he returned in 1932. The map was obtained by Stanier and in summer of 1933 he flew to the area with his partner, J. Clark, and two pioneer Northern flyers, Stan MacMillan and Bob Hodgins, of MacKenzie Airways.

On July 20, 1933, the diggings were found. Rotted claim posts bearing the MacLeod name were there. In the camp sluice boxes, rifles, picks, shovels, gold pans and a whip saw pit for cutting lumber were found.

Reason why so many searches had missed the diggings was evident when the camp was found. The point where the bodies were located was about 100 miles distant from the camp and that fact had thrown many of the searches off the track.

The claims were staked by Stanier and Clark, but due to high water not a great deal of work could be done. However, nuggets, flake gold and dust were obtained.

Upon rediscovery of claims they were taken over by the Great Bear Lake

Mines Limited. It was from the Great Bear Lake Company that the syndicate of Timmins men, who have formed a company known as the Laird-Nahanni Gold Placers Limited, obtained a number of their claims.

In defiance of the curse that has hung over the valley since 1904 the company will progress with development.

Narrow Escape from Tragedy at Macamic

Brakesman Averts Loss of Life When Bus and Train Collide.

Rouyn, April 8.—Nine passengers and the bus driver had a narrow escape from death on Wednesday morning when the bus in which they were riding was struck at the Macamic railway crossing by a train that was backing up. Dr. Fernand Julias was the only person hurt in any way, his face being cut, but not seriously, by flying glass. The bus was considerably damaged and only the very prompt action of the brakeman on the train averted tragedy. He saw the bus on the track and promptly applied the emergency brake and the train stopped within a few feet though the bus was hit. The driver of bus did not see the train, the piled-up snow from the road and track obstructing the view.

Canadian Pacific BARGAIN FARES TO TORONTO

also to various other points in South Western Ontario, Buffalo and Detroit and Return

GOING Thurs., April 13, 1939

For Full Information as to Rates, Train Services, Limits, Etc. Apply to Ticket Agents of the T. & N. O. Rly and Nip. Cent. Rly.

Canadian Pacific

Huntingdon Gleason—Mr. Luck had unexpectedly come face to face with Mr. Putter, from whom he had frequently borrowed money. "Er—aw—what was the denomination of the bill you lent me?" he asked nervously. "Episcopalian, I guess," responded Mr. Putter. "At any rate, it keeps Lent very well."



NORTHERN ONTARIO ROADS PROTECTION DURING SPRING 1939 Northern Divisions — Department of Highways

Frost action in April and May causes road beds to get soft and readily subject to damage from traffic.

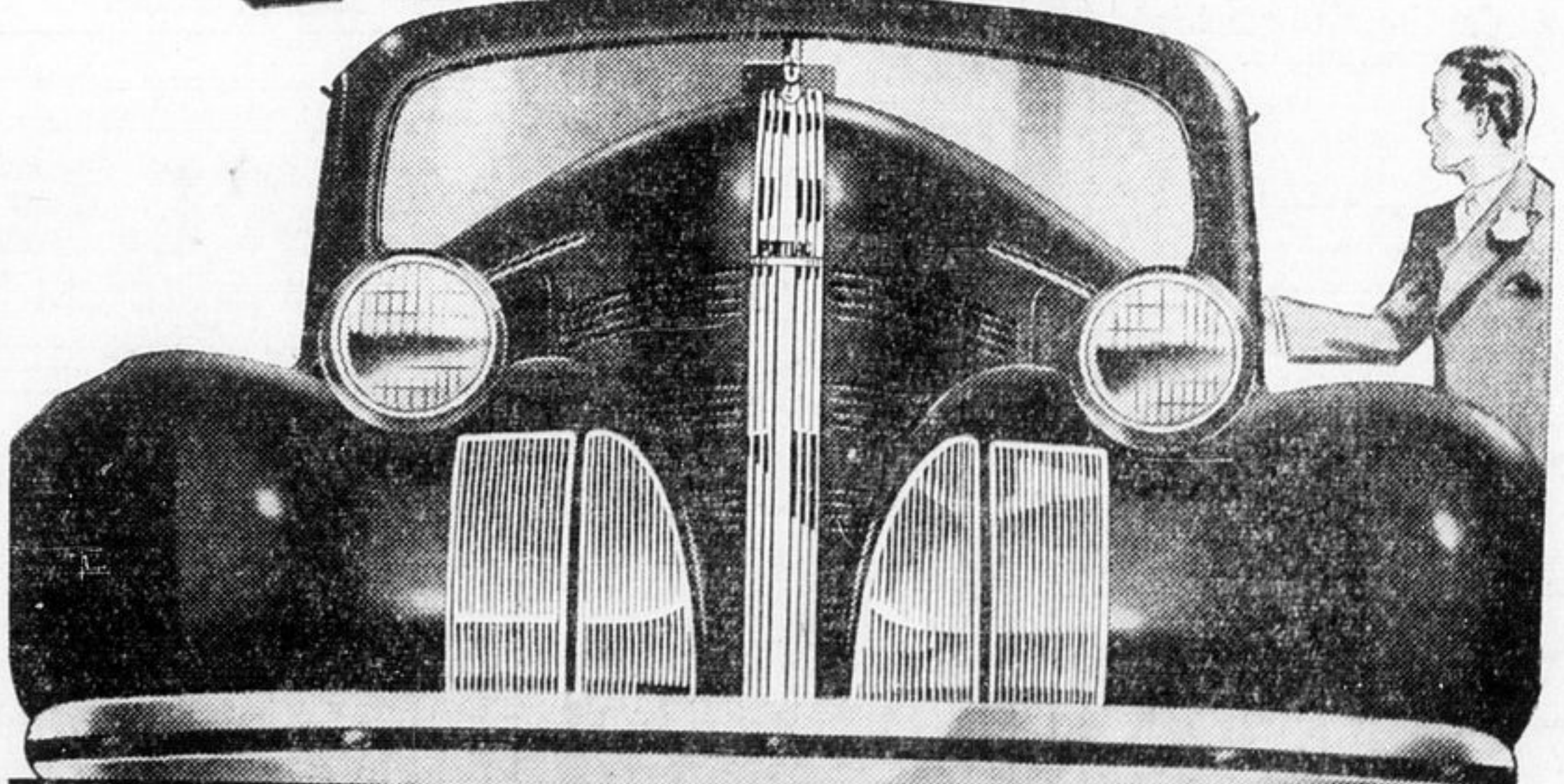
All trucks are limited to half loads and speed of 20 miles per hour. Horse drawn vehicles capacity one ton, 250 lbs. per inch of tires.

The weight of loads and speed will be constantly checked. Penalty for over-loading is a fine, or imprisonment, or both. Permits may also be suspended. Co-operation from truck and car owners is earnestly requested to prevent unlawful and unnecessary abuse of roads.

Northern Division, Dept. of Highways, A.T. HAMER, Division Engineer.

26-28-30-32

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