

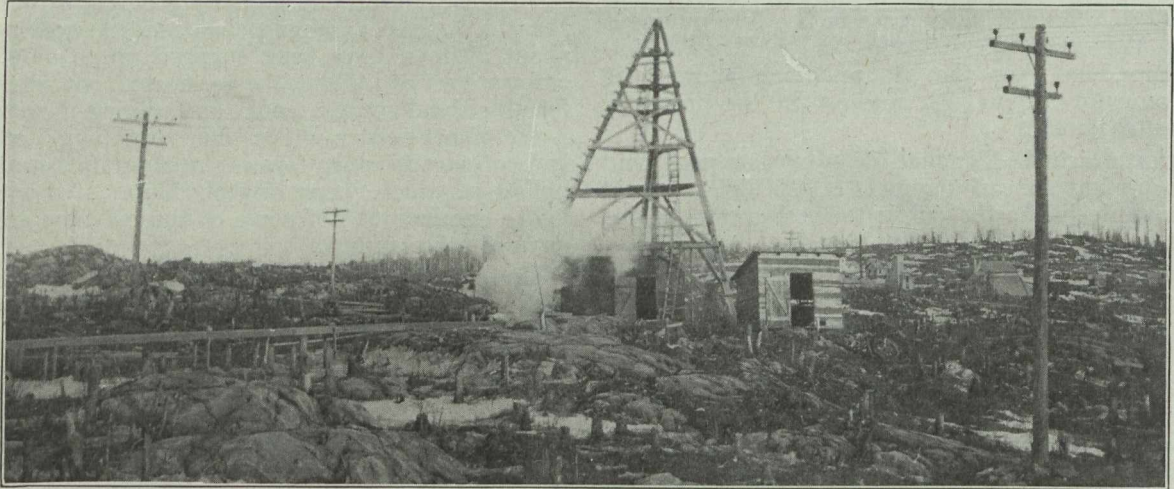
CORE DRILLING AT THE HOLLINGER

By Albert M. Brown

The rapid growth of the Northern Ontario gold mines has formed one of the sensational features of mining history in the past few years. One of the most interesting and successful of these properties is the Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., of Timmins, Ont., Canada. Starting operations in 1911 by milling 1,000 tons of ore, valued at \$46,082.00, it has jumped ahead, until, during the year

depth of 500 feet. Owing to its light weight and the fact that it may be dismantled if desired, it is easily pulled up into the high, narrow stopes and there set up.

The "S" drills are of small size and compact, especially adapted to work in drifts where space is limited. The drill rods and core barrels on all these machines are five feet long, permitting operation in cramped space without



Core Drilling at the Hollinger Mine

1914, 208,936 tons of ore was milled, carrying a valuation of \$2,688,354.00. Up to July 1, 1915, the total dividends paid by the company have amounted to \$3,600,000.00.

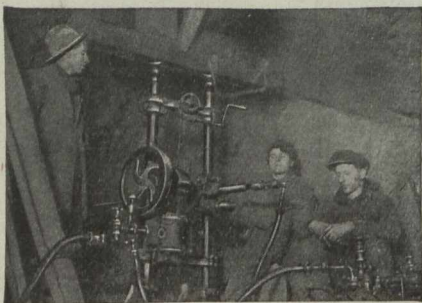
The use of core drills has been of great assistance to the management in carrying on the rapid development of the property; and several ore bodies which had been missed by the ordinary methods of cross-cutting have been subsequently located by diamond drilling.

The company carries on diamond drilling underground as a regular part of the routine work. Vein walls are prospected for branch veins by means of series of short horizontal holes, and extensions to veins which appear to have pinched out are sought for by similar means. Up to October 7, 1915, 21,344 feet of core drilling has been performed at the property.

For assistance in determining the best method of development, four Sullivan diamond drills are employed. Two of these are class "S," having a capacity of 700 feet in

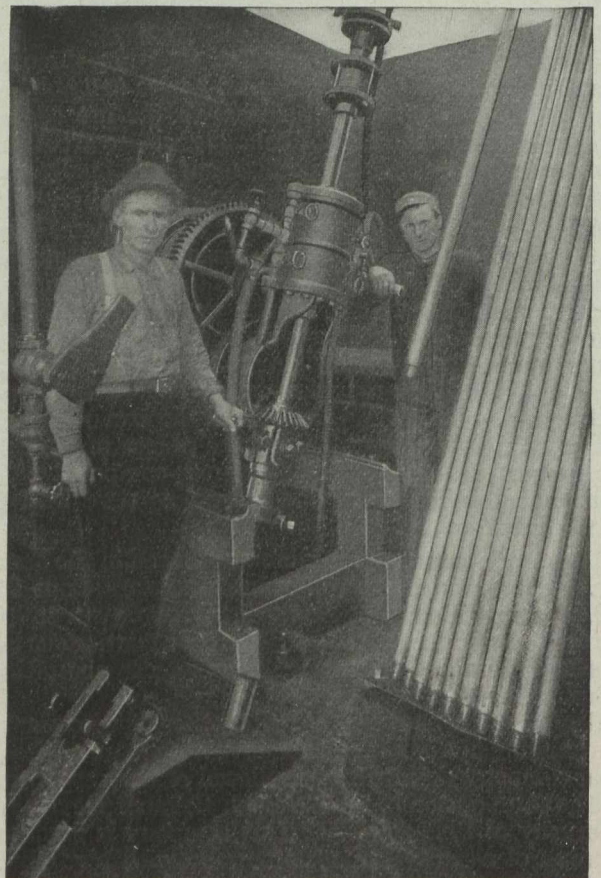
the necessity of cutting a station to operate the drill. The underground machines are run by compressed air.

The Hollinger Company, in addition to its underground drilling, has undertaken to determine the extent of its



Sullivan "E" Core Drill in a Drift at Hollinger Mine

depth and removing a 15/16 inch core. A third is a class "E" machine, mounted on jack screws and employed in the narrow stopes for testing the various pockets of ore, which often occur on the main vein. The "E" drill takes out a core 15/16 of an inch in diameter and will drill to a



Sullivan "B" Core Drill at Hollinger Mine