

vein quartz and rock included, are themselves commonly not more than a few feet in width for any length, but they are a minable width.

At the Wasapika, where most of the development work is being done, it seems not improbable that the ore deposit will prove to be very much wider than the Ribble vein. Should the ore deposit prove to be only a few feet wide, it may yet prove very profitable, for surface sampling indicates a good grade of ore in the vein quartz, and the silicated schist enclosing the quartz. There is a reasonable chance that there may be enough gold in the silicated hanging wall to make a very wide orebody. It is unlikely that the grade will prove to be as high as the well defined ore deposit immediately along the vein; but it looks sufficiently promising to warrant careful testing. Fortunately the shaft has been so located that such testing can be done economically while exploration of the Ribble vein proceeds.

The accompanying photographs show the Wasapika power plant, head frame and blacksmith shop. Just south of the power house there is under construction a small saw mill building.

It will be noted from the photographs that the Ribble vein outcrops on the side of a hill, and that there is low ground immediately to the west of the quartz vein, which strikes north. The shaft is west of the vein, and a narrow wet depression lies between it and the vein. To the north from the shaft, as shown in one of the photographs, is another outcrop, on the western face of which the vein is again well exposed. Similar outcrops occur on the claims further north and south, and one cannot escape the conclusion that the Ribble vein marks out a major line of fracturing. It is not unlikely that good ore occurs in several places along this fractured zone. It remains for exploration to determine where the orebodies are. Obviously diamond drilling must be resorted to if the low lying places are not to remain unexamined. It would be strange if only the best parts have been left exposed. Developments at the Wasapika will help to furnish a key for exploration of the properties north and south. The diamond drill can be used to great advantage in such exploration. A series of short holes properly located would give very useful information. Correlation of the drill cores with the openings at the Wasapika shaft should give helpful guides.

Millar-Adair and Foisey.

South of the Wasapika there are outcrops of gold bearing quartz on the Millar-Adair and Foisey properties. No development work has yet been done on these claims. They are promising prospects that demand exploration. The main showing in each case is a white quartz vein at the eastern edge of low wet grounds. They are fit subjects for the diamond drill. Holes started to the west of the line of these outcrops and driven towards the line might disclose important orebodies. There is no certainty that they will do so; but there is a reasonable chance.

The Northern Extension of the Ribble Vein.

North of the Wasapika property there are outcrops of the Ribble vein on claims owned by George R. Rogers. These properties are yet to be explored. A little stripping has been done, and Mr. Rogers states that his surface sampling has shown good values in several places. The claims merit attention, and they will doubtless receive it later on.

The Westree.

The Westree property lies on either side of a narrow lake which drains into Wasapika lake, and which for convenience I am calling Upper Wasapika Lake. The accompanying photographs show the location of the shafts and of the camp buildings with reference to the lake. Some of the photographs will help the reader to visualize the character of the country. Others show, at close range, the nature of the ore deposits. The properties were formerly known as the Caswell.

From the abandoned workings on the north shore of the lake a considerable quantity of rich ore was taken out by former owners. As far as can be seen there has been little development work done other than that necessary to remove a rich pocket of ore. One of the photographs shows the size of the dump, a fair measure of the amount of excavation work done. Extending northerly from the shaft there is a fissured zone. One of the photographs shows the fissured zone at the shaft, and another photograph shows similar fissuring at an outcrop a short distance north of the brow of the hill. Other photographs show the ore deposit at a second shaft on the south side of the lake. There is no big quartz vein in this fissured zone. The ore deposit includes more rock than quartz. In places the narrow quartz veins are very rich, and there is little doubt that some small high grade shoots will be exposed during development. The future of the property depends of course on the average value of the deposit over a minable width, and the result of development work under the lake. The individual veins are short as well as narrow, but there are several narrow ones in the fissured zone. The fissured zone is itself not strongly marked a short distance south of the shaft. The natural course in testing the property is to sink on the ore deposit at the south shaft and drive under the lake toward the northern workings. The prospect shaft is now being enlarged preparatory to sinking. Some of the quartz broken during this operation is liberally sprinkled with gold.

At this early stage in development it would be rash to make predictions, but there is a good chance that the Westree will prove up favorably if its owners are prepared to risk some money on systematic exploration. The property, like most mines in the early stage, would never be developed by anyone who was unwilling to take a chance. Under the direction of Mr. Rogers and his superintendent, Mr. Hassett, the development work will be, we feel sure, well done.

While attention so far has been chiefly directed to the immediate vicinity of the two shafts, there are numerous other outcrops on the Westree that deserve attention. There are quartz veins and fissured zones that warrant surface work being done on them. One prominent vein exposed at the east end of the lake will probably be encountered in the drive across the lake.

The Herrick.

The Herrick property consists of several claims on the west side of Michikawkenda lake. Since my last visit a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet on the Kingsley vein. This is one of what were formerly known as the Knox claims. The deposit was briefly described by the writer in the Journal in August,