

Although, as remarked before, very little work has been done on the Chambers-Ferland, yet, because of its position, definite results have been obtained from the little done.

For instance, the main vein of La Rose has been traced across the Right of Way over onto this property. An extension of the O'Brien main vein has been cut and a seventy-foot shaft has developed a fair body of ore. Besides these veins there have been at least nine other so-called veins cut, some displaying high-grade ore and some otherwise.

The preponderating number of veins found in the Huronian throughout the district has led to the conclusion that properties lying in this geological horizon are more valuable than others not so situated. With the exception of a few acres all of the holdings of the Chamber-Ferland lie in Huronian. Hence prospecting will be conducted with a strong expectation of good results.

Mining should be reasonably cheap as eight or nine veins, grouped on either side of one shaft will be worked together. Not all of these veins are payable, neither is there good ground for the statement that ore shoots on contiguous properties are continuous for over 1,000 feet. As a matter of fact, there is no evidence that would lead one to postulate ore shoots of more than a few hundred feet. However, such ore shoots are found to recur in close succession. This fact, applied to Chambers-Ferland will modify any speculative estimates to ore reserves. Positive re-

serves, of course, there are none. But the developments in La Rose, O'Brien and Nipissing lend a value to Ferland-Chambers possibilities. Although "ore in sight" is a phrase applicable only to bodies developed on three sides, yet the next best thing is ore from veins traversing a property from developed neighboring mines. In other words, high probabilities have a commercial significance only second to established fact.

We have seen no estimates touching the probable cost of mining the cost and visible supply of timber, the cost of the necessary machinery, and buildings. These and many more such facts should be included in the report and given to the public.

Several Cobalt mining engineers when asked for an opinion regarding Chambers-Ferland, spoke very highly as to its possibilities. This is well. An opportunity is now before the promoters of the flotation to set a standard for clean and business-like methods. If advertisements are necessary, let them be couched in decently moderate language. Also let them, in every respect, conform to the requirements of the Companies' Act. Moreover, reports of progress, expenditure, and income should be made public at regular intervals.

The capital of the new company is \$2,500,000, in shares of the par value of \$1 each. Three hundred thousand dollars is to be reserved as treasury stock. The officers and directors are: President, W. C. Chambers; vice-president, Harper Armstrong; secretary-treasurer, Alex. Fasken; directors, W. B. Russell, Arthur Ferland, George H. Sedgwick and Archibald T. Struthers.

THE OCCURRENCES OF TUNGSTEN ORES IN CANADA.

By T. L. Walker, University of Toronto.

(Ottawa Meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, March, 1908.)

In 1904 the Geological Survey of Canada issued a bulletin on the occurrence of molybdenum and tungsten, in Canada. At that time the known occurrences were the following: Inverness and Queens Counties, N. S., Beauce County, P. Q., and a reported occurrence of wolframite in a boulder on Chief's Island, Lake Couchiching, Ontario. More recently, Mr. R. A. A. Johnston, curator of the Geological Survey's museum, has recognized scheelite in the heavy sands from gold washings in the Yukon, while wolframite, scheelite and huberite have been found in the tin deposit near New Ross, Lunenburg County, N. S.

Occurrences Already Recorded.

Slocan district.—In the reports of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia several localities have been indicated. The report for 1903, mentions the discovery of masses of scheelite occurring in vein quartz in the form of lenses at the Meteor mine in the Slocan district. The lenses vary in length from one to three feet, a total of 500 pounds being saved after the identification of the mineral.

In the subsequent reports of the Minister of Mines no reference is made to the production of scheelite in this district. The occurrence of scheelite or of other tungsten minerals in silver lead veins is unusual.

Cariboo district.—In 1904 an important discovery of scheelite was made on Hardscrabble Creek in the

Cariboo district. Mr. Akin first discovered this mineral in the black sands obtained in gold washing and later succeeded in locating the scheelite in place. He describes the geological occurrence as follows:

"This consists of highly altered country rock, the scheelite being scattered through it in small patches, but it is in the quartz stringers that most of the mineral is found. Some of these, varying from one inch to four inches wide, contain about one-third scheelite, with a little galena, and products of decomposition of iron pyrites. This zone appears to be from 12 to 20 feet wide, as determined by work done up to July, 1904, and gives every promise of turning out a valuable deposit."

After experimenting on the concentration of the scheelite by washing, a quantity was sent to Chicago to be tested and as a result of these tests was stated to be worth \$460 per ton at the prices then current.

Promising as this report seemed it does not appear from the later reports of the Minister of Mines to have been followed by active development.

Occurrences Not Previously Reported.

Wolframite—Sheep Creek, B. C.—In the vicinity of Salmo in British Columbia some of the gold quartz veins carry considerable proportions of wolframite, specimens of which were collected recently by the writer from mines on Sheep Creek. The wolframite on ex-