

body of payable stone. As the result of the wearing down by glacial action, the present surface of the country is from 600 feet to 800 feet at least below the original surface. This means, in other words, that Nature has done this amount of prospecting for us, and at 500 feet below the present surface, I have seen reefs which amply justify my assertion that they do most certainly carry down to an indefinite depth. Amongst other mines in the neighborhood of our prospecting rights, the Sultana, at 400 feet, cross-cuts through an ore body thirty feet wide, and a mill test of several tons broken across this face realized over 30 dwt. per ton. The Mikado, at 250 feet, is in splendid condition, with a reef of considerable magnitude and most unmistakable value. The Foley, at 400 feet, is equally promising; and the Olive, at 200 feet, has about 200 feet thickness of ore, which should return them good profits over the plates; while the Hammond Reef has an ore body 400 feet wide and about half a mile long, which has been proved to a depth of seventy-five feet and has a value equal to the Olive. These are irrefutable facts, which I can prove by ocular demonstration to anyone who will take the time and trouble to look at them. [Hear, hear.] The depth of surface disturbance does not, as a rule, extend beyond 100 feet.

A point to which I particularly desire to draw your attention is the purity of our ores. They do not contain tale, which causes slimes and loss of value, or arsenic, which sickens mercury and prevents amalgamation; neither do they contain an appreciable amount of copper, which prevents economical extraction by cyanide. What this means can best, perhaps, be realized by those who are at present wrestling with the problem of extraction from sulphide ores in other parts of the globe. Our labor conditions are most favorable. There is an abundant supply of skilled labor at a cost of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. This is very cheap when compared to labor in British Columbia, where it costs \$3.50. The erection of a plant of machinery is also most reasonable, owing

our transportation facilities. Our percentage of extraction is high, owing to the simple nature of the ores. In most of them from sixty to seventy per cent. can be extracted by amalgamation, the remaining twenty per cent. by cyanide; that is to say, in our ordinary ores I believe a total extraction of from eighty-five to ninety per cent. is easily obtained with a modern and economical plant, and cyaniding is practically rendered unnecessary.

During winter time our shafts are absolutely dry, as we have no surface water. With regard to this, I would say that I do not know of one property in the whole district which is troubled with any more water than it can easily take care of. In our own case, our shaft makes just enough water to keep the boiler going. Crushing, of course, continues also through the twelve months. The water is slightly warmed as it enters the mill, and not the slightest difficulty is experienced either in the freezing of pipes or in amalgamation.

There is no more profitable field for English capital than in Canada. If you send your money there you send it to friends. [Hear, hear.] Canada is on the eve of great developments and prosperity; the spirit of prog-



From Nino Camp