

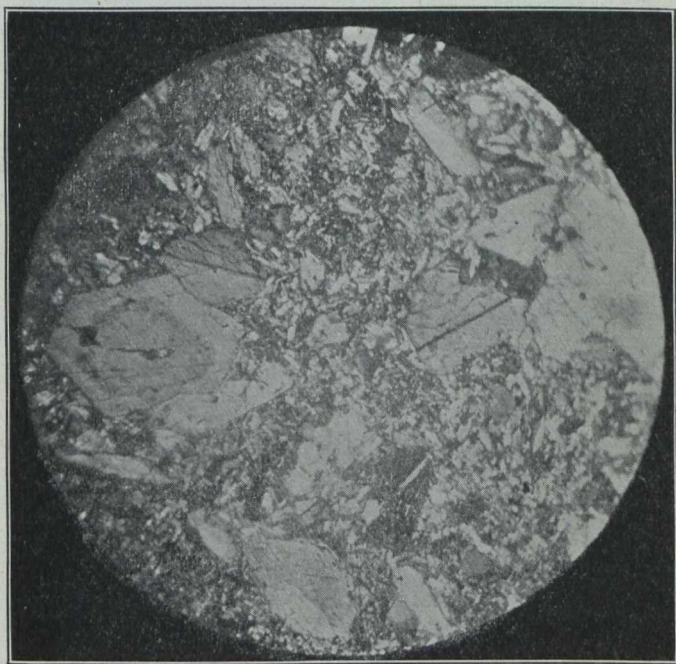
The enclosing dike is about ten inches in width, strikes north-east by south-west and stands about vertical. It cuts and displaces the fourteen-inch quartz vein, striking north and south on the Robbins, No. 6158; but does not appear to have enriched this vein at any point.

The country rock exposed on the west side of the vein is a dense, somewhat greyish rock with a conchoidal fracture. It has a marked translucency and slightly green color on the sharp edges. Under the microscope the section shows a cryptocrystalline texture and the constituent minerals are highly altered. Magnetite, arranged in more or less parallel bands indicating schistosity, is probably a remnant of the ferromagnesian minerals, while kaolin, epidote, etc., now represent the feldspars. This rock is quite similar to the wall rock at the Malouf and the Labine-Smith above described, except that it is more of a glassy nature.

results, in addition to the metallization of the vein proper. On the Sullivan the ore is contained in a hyaline dike.

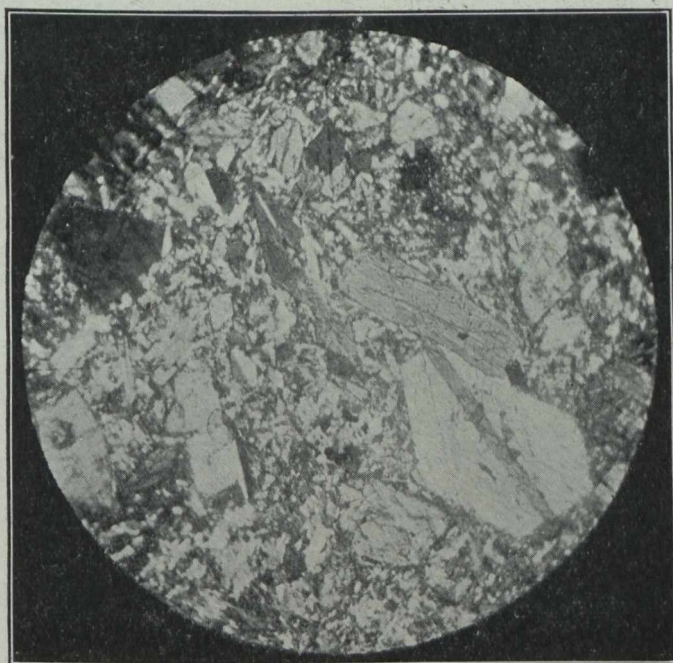
In all three cases described above the gold is found associated with pegmatitic quartz veins, but not of contemporaneous origin, for the metallics are found coating the surface of the crystals and occupying the interstices between them. The absence of pneumatolitic minerals associated with the ore would indicate that it was probably introduced into the present location by solutions, of low rather than high temperature, and probably as an end phase of the acid intrusive, thus bearing a striking resemblance to the Kirkland Lake occurrence.

Several new discoveries have been made in the camp in the past few months although very little real exploration work has been done, except on a few claims south of Wolf Lake.



Photomicrograph No. 9

x50



Photomicrograph No. 10

x50

Rock 20 feet north of vein, Sullivan claim.

A dark grey rock of minophyric texture outcrops about twenty feet to the north of the deposit. In the thin section the rock appears to be composed of many hornblende phenocrysts in a ground mass of feldspars which are in a fair state of preservation. (See photomicrographs No. 9 and 10). The relationship between this rock and the wall rocks of the deposit could not be determined on account of the overburden.

**Relation of Ore to Enclosing Rocks.**—From the foregoing description of the various deposits of the camp, it is remarkable that the acid dikes, and especially the porphyritic type, are more or less associated with the deposits. In one instance at least, viz.: on the Labine-Smith, where the wall rock is cut by a syenite porphyry dike good ore results, while further away along the vein where the country rock is cut by more basic dikes low values prevail. On the Malouf a diorite-porphyry intrusive cuts the country rock quite close to the vein, and an impregnation of the schistose walls

## ALASKA GOLD.

In light of the values revealed on the Alaska Gold property, the bargain the United States made with Russia in 1867, to purchase the territory of Alaska for \$7,200,000, looks like "some bargain." At current price for Alaska Gold, 28, the market puts a valuation on that property alone double the purchase price of the entire district. The 750,000 shares outstanding are selling for \$21,000,000. Subtracting the \$7,500,000 new American dollars invested in property development, there is left a valuation equal to \$13,500,000.

And yet, when it was proposed to purchase the 590,884 square miles of territory included in Alaska at 2 cents an acre 48 years ago, the price was considered high. Not one in a hundred believed the territory worth the purchase price, and Russia chuckled when she was voted the money by an unwilling American Congress.—Boston Herald.