

KIRKLAND LAKE HAS "GOLDEN MILE"

Producing and Near Producing Properties in Alignment on Lode.

SECOND TO PORCUPINE

Development at One Property Benefits Others Because of Similarity.

From World Special Correspondent, Kirkland Lake, July 4.—Tellurium, in combination with gold, silver, lead, bismuth or antimony, occurs, the very sparingly, in various parts of Ontario. Away back in 1880 a telluride of gold and silver, silver, and bismuth, was found at the Huronian Mine, a telluride of lead and antimony, were found at the Moss, about 125 miles west of Porcupine. At a later period, bismuth, a silver telluride, was discovered at Pine Portage Bay, in the Township of the Woods, and tetradymite, a telluride of bismuth, occurs at the Mikado Mine, about 40 miles southwest of Kenora, Ont.

There is only one known occurrence of tellurides at Porcupine. Here, carrying also some gold, has been identified at the Powell claim, in the Township of Deloro.

The tellurides form the only stable salt of gold, none of the occurrences mentioned are of any economic importance, nor have we productive telluride gold found in any part of the world, except Cripple Creek, Colorado, and Kalgoolie, in Western Australia, the latter with an output of about \$200,000, and the former \$300,000.

Gold Deposition. Apart from Kirkland Lake, the tellurides found in Ontario do not seem to have in any way influenced the deposition of gold, nor have they added to its volume, nor given any distinctive character to auriferous deposits. At Kirkland Lake, however, we find very different conditions.

Here several tellurides occur, at least, a telluride of bismuth and calaverite, a telluride of gold, as well as hematite and tetradymite, and this camp has many of the geological features of other productive telluride fields.

At Cripple Creek the bulk of the gold is found in the country rock and not in quartz veins, while at Kirkland Lake the matrix of the gold is schistose, highly silicified country, which is impregnated with pyrite tellurides of gold and free tellurium. The gold is much of the value in the felspar porphyry. There is little or no vein structure or shearing or outcrops of quartz and the gold veins usually betray their presence by a mere crack on the surface generally not half an inch wide.

Dumps of Ore. A notice at these mines would never suggest that the dumps contained ore. They are largely composed of the previous country. But Kirkland Lake has the goods and the counterpart of Kalgoolie's "golden mile." On the principal lode of the Australian field, there is the Boulder, Ivanhoe, Golden Horseshoe, Perseverance, Croys-Brown Hill, associated and Lakeview, all of which are well and favorably known in the mining world. So Kirkland Lake has the Tough-Oakes, Wright-Harveys, Sylvanite, Lakeside, Teck-Hughes, Kirkland Lake, Elliot-Kirkland and United, all disposed side by side in the same line, named, along the principal lode of the camp. The Tough-Oakes is at the eastern end and the United Kirkland at the western end. The latter is a sound geological reason for this alignment of the working mines for this "golden mile" of the golden north. There is here a well defined synclinal fold and at its base there is a contact between the Tullahoma or sedimentary series and the igneous rocks of the district and this is a zone of special enrichment. It is clearly defined on the geological map issued by the Ontario Bureau of Mines. Anywhere along this contact there is an excellent chance for a mine. The formation throughout the same and the development of one mine goes far to prove the value of the adjoining ground on the same lode.

The Golden Mile. These stretches of clearly marked auriferous ground seem to be characteristic of telluride gold fields. They gave Kalgoolie its "golden mile," but in the Canadian camp the main lode is longer than that at Kalgoolie and in a few years more it will probably carry a string of mines six miles in length. More than half of this ground is now covered, and it is a busy scene that meets the eye of the visitor coming from the railway station while at night the many electric lights at the various plants add a touch of beauty to the entire prospect.

Telluride gold fields have usually high grade ore. The Tough-Oakes, the principal producer so far, shipped 101 tons, averaging \$200 per ton. The run of the mine is now about \$20. This mine and the Teck-Hughes are now producing and it is expected that the Lakeside will be in production before the end of the year. The latter is owned by the Beaver Consolidated in Cobalt and its progress is very satisfactory.

Second in Production. The mines of this district are not as large as those of Porcupine but in point of production Kirkland Lake ranks next to Porcupine and several properties in addition to those mentioned are now starting up. In fact the camp probably the most important of these, because of its position on the main lode, is the United Kirkland gold mine. It adjoins the Elliot-Kirkland on the west and is near the centre of the great lode. In this position it has an excellent chance. In fact the mine already done in the same formation of adjoining mines goes far to prove the value of this formation. It is reported that the Lakeside has lately opened out an exceptionally large body of high grade under the lake.

The T. & N. O. Railway have surveyed a spur line from the station at Swastika to the townsite, a distance of five miles. When completed this will bring the Tough-Oakes within one mile of the steel while the other mines on the lode will have adequate transportation right at their doors.

S. R. Clarke.

APPARENTLY.

A drunken man threw his arms around a telegraph pole, and then began to feel the pole with his hands. Round and round he went. Finally he gave it up and muttered: "No use. Walled in."

HARGRAVES ORE MAKES GOOD RETURN

Satisfactory Results From Development of Ore Bodies.

The Hargrave treasury, including marketable ore on hand, has been increased since the first of the year from \$24,000 to around \$40,000. At the same time the prospects are regarded as exceptionally good for continued work in the Nos. 1 and 2 shafts to develop a large ore body. Preliminary returns have been received covering the shipment of high-grade ore to the Deloro smelter in Hastings County. There were 12 tons of ore shipped, and the aggregate in round numbers is 31,000 ounces. The results will therefore be in the neighborhood of \$25,000. The average grade of ore will fall something below 8000 ounces to the ton. This is one of the highest grade shipments made out of Cobalt. In the five months ending June 1 Hargrave has produced 48,000 ounces of silver, which compares with 28,000-ounce production in 1911, the year of suspension, and 48,000 ounces produced in 1912.

Hargrave, under Manager Shaw, is going right ahead, operating in both shafts and making shipments from the dump. Another strike was added to the brilliant succession of finds reported since Mr. Shaw took hold last November. The latest is on the 75-foot level of the No. 1 shaft, which is in the conglomerate section. This strike is made on the No. 1 Hargrave vein, and makes an exceptionally good showing. One ton of ore has been taken out which yields 8500 ounces of silver. At the No. 2 shaft, which is in the diabase, continued good results are being obtained, and sinking is going ahead to the contact.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BUYING UP METAL

Approximately \$20,000,000 copper, lead and spelter has been purchased during the past, for the U. S. Government through the various committees of producers. Of the total over 75 per cent. represents the purchase of 60,000,000 pounds of copper at an average price of 25 cents a pound. The other transactions were: 16,000,000 pounds of lead to be delivered during the month of July, and 28,000,000 pounds of high grade spelter. Details of these purchases follow:

Price per lb.

Metals. Pounds. Cents. Involving

Lead.....16,000,000 8 \$1,280,000

Copper.....60,000,000 25 15,000,000

Spelter.....28,000,000 13 3,640,000

Totals.....94,000,000 \$19,920,000

These three metals constitute the base for making ammunition, the copper and spelter being melted into brass and the lead forming a structural agent. These quantities must be largely augmented, and producers will doubtless be called upon to furnish the government's needs as requirements demand.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

S. R. Clarke, c/o Toronto World.

Dear Sir: Your contributions to the mining page of 'The World' recently have been of great interest to me. In a recent number you refer to the fact of quartz porphyry dikes cutting through the schist to the surface, and the schist to be favorably of interest to you to know that I ran across a similar statement in a government report of 1901 in referring to a district about half way between Fort William and Winnipeg, in which I became interested several years ago and where I have continued to work. This report, in part: "The formation of country rock in the vicinity of the mines is principally felsite, but trap also exists, and the contact between this and the granite lies between three or four miles of the track. The felsite schist is intersected by numerous dikes of quartz porphyry, and it has been found in the case of the developed mines that the quartz veins occur in this felsite and side by side with the porphyry." In saw four machines working abreast in \$1200 ore at one mine there, that was typical of the above condition—and yet it has been shut down for years.

The granite cuts off one corner of my location and from a small vein in close proximity to one of these dikes I have had assays of 16-oz. gold per ton.

Such articles as yours should have a tendency to broaden the field. I sometimes think that the prospectors of today would rather stick to a mine in a popular township than look for geological conditions farther afield.

I brought up the rearguard from this district I refer to, and incidentally came out on the hog-trail, but because of the geological conditions I still hold on. You may readily understand, therefore, how your letter appealed to me. I am,

Yours truly,

D. C. Petrie.

ADVERTISE IN THE WORLD

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES RETARDED PROGRESS AT SHINING TREE

Fifty Miles of Bush Presented Almost Impassable Barrier to Capital--Some Improvement Lately.

From World Special Correspondent, Porcupine, July 4.—The discovery of gold at West Shining Tree practically synchronized with that at Porcupine. But Porcupine got its big capital, and its railway without undue delay, while Shining Tree has remained largely isolated by over 50 miles of unbroken wilderness. Here the canoe and paddle the tump line and pack sack on the broad back of the primitive conditions and, therefore, a special feature of this district are the dikes of Olivine diabase which cut all the other rocks and also the quartz veins. They have in some way influenced the deposition of the ore. On the Ribble claims, now owned by the Waspakia Mines, Limited, situated near the boundary of the Township of Churchill and Macmurchy, a dike of diabase has doubled up the vein into one great fold and several feet of the vein, equal to the width of the dike, has been thus absorbed. But the vein is so well preserved, so completely unbroken, so regular and perfect, that the crumbling up must have taken place while the whole formation was still in a plastic condition. In this state it is easy to see that the igneous intrusion aided the accumulation of gold.

Great Ore Shoot.

In fact, rolls generally mean highly payable ore. But they are not common in gold regions. The vein on the Porcupine Crown has a tendency to roll, and it carries high grade ore. But the most notable phenomenon of this district is the Champion reef in the Kolar field, Southern India. The ore shoot of the Mysore Mine, on this reef, is 800 ft. long by 4 ft. wide. At the end of 1907, it had produced \$120,000, the ore averaging over 800 ounces per ton. This is stated by MacLaren to be the greatest single ore shoot known in the history of gold mining.

The conditions which mark this shoot have not been explained, but are referred to the intrusion of diabase. It crumpled up and pressed into great and small loops that portion of the vein which is on its path and did amalgamation along the path, thus continuing or diminishing the volume of ore, and it undoubtedly increased value.

It is generally believed that the extraordinary tenors of the Croesus ore are due to a fault or throw which started the section of quartz veins of the gold laden solutions, and the diabase dikes of West Shining Tree seem to have a similar effect. They have the same tendency to crumple up and press into great and small loops that portion of the vein which is on its path and did amalgamation along the path, thus continuing or diminishing the volume of ore, and it undoubtedly increased value.

Spectacular Samples. Ever since its discovery West Shining Tree has been sending to the outside world very spectacular specimens of free gold. It is even said that some of the prospectors have met their living expenses from the sale of these specimens. They have, however, for the most part come from the Ribble, which are not likely to be extensively worked until the larger properties are producing. The commercial possibilities of the Ribble are not yet fully considered. Gold in limited amounts is sufficient only to meet the expenses of mining has practically little or no value. Big capital always looks for a large margin over and above all outlay for development and equipment, and during the present strain on the world's supply of silver, only the best properties, those capable of turning the largest profits, will be opened up. Besides, many of the small veins show very little shearing; the country is generally what the prospectors call "tight." The ore channels have not been adequate and values as a rule are high only in spots.

Vein Systems.

But Shining Tree is not by any means a region with only narrow

veins. It has considerable areas of great shear zones and many veins and vein systems, and under favorable conditions for transportation it will become an important producer.

A special feature of this district are the dikes of Olivine diabase which cut all the other rocks and also the quartz veins. They have in some way influenced the deposition of the ore. On the Ribble claims, now owned by the Waspakia Mines, Limited, situated near the boundary of the Township of Churchill and Macmurchy, a dike of diabase has doubled up the vein into one great fold and several feet of the vein, equal to the width of the dike, has been thus absorbed. But the vein is so well preserved, so completely unbroken, so regular and perfect, that the crumbling up must have taken place while the whole formation was still in a plastic condition. In this state it is easy to see that the igneous intrusion aided the accumulation of gold.

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DOLLAR SILVER BEING PREDICTED

Buoyancy of White Metal Gives Rise to Further Talk of Big Advance.

Renewed attention has been attracted to the strength of the silver market by the advance of the price of the metal during the last week to 75 1/2 per ounce, the highest mark of the year and the best record since the United States Government withdrew its support from the market by the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act in 1893, says Financial America. This price compares with last year's record level of 74 1/2 made on May 3, 1911, and with a quotation for the metal of 55 1/2 on January 1, 1910.

The abnormal demand for silver for coinage purposes in the countries in which gold has disappeared from circulation has caused the steady appreciation in silver's price. In France alone the aggregate amount of the metal mined in 1911 is officially estimated at 20,700,000 ozs. From this weight 154,233,814 francs were produced, an increase of 78.7 per cent. above the French republic in 1910.

The official French report, giving these figures, adds that this considerable increase, which is applied to replace small paper notes in circulation, should create public confidence in the use of the small notes issued by the minister of commerce as an expedient in the period of the war.

The United States Government is purchasing silver at the rate of 400,000 ozs. weekly, the great demand for the metal both at home and abroad finding reflection in even higher quotations than are current in the great silver centres of New York and London. For instance, a recent Toronto despatch speaks of the sale of 104,000 ozs. of silver by the Timiskaming Mining Co. for 71,000 ozs. by the Beaver Mining Co., when the Nipissing Mines Co. received 80 1/2 an ounce for a shipment of the metal to the far east.

A great amount of silver is going to the Orient at present via the Pacific rather than by way of London as in pre-war times. This avoidance of the submarine route results in a great saving by eliminating the necessity of war risk insurance.

The buoyancy of the market has revived the talk of dollar silver among metal dealers, and while the more conservative are not inclined to commit themselves as to the probabilities of such a decided rise, they are agreed that the eighty-cent silver in the New York market seems a certainty for the near future.

PREPARING GOLD BRICK AT NEWRAY

Directors Will Pay Visit to Property—Plan to Enlarge Mill.

Newray mill is running smoothly, two shifts a day, and the results are being carried up with those of the best. The Newray mill is one of the best amalgamation plants in the whole north. This was shown when by the directors of the mill in the last year recovered an average of 87 per cent. of the gold and the ore. The mill is running on stuff from dump and tailings, and is getting a very fair profit.

The management expects to have the first gold brick ready in a few days. It is expected that a number of the directors will visit the mines around that time, and consideration be given to the matter of enlarging the mill. The next unit being put on the mill, with either stamps or ball crushers.

The manager of the drill operations says that borings in the western part of the estate will undoubtedly establish the uniformity of the formation with that of the Hollinger and McIntyre Consolidated to the south.

GOING AHEAD WITH MILL AT SCHUMACHER

Construction of the Schumacher mill addition is a duplication of the present plant, which will give a combined capacity of about 250 tons per day.

If labor can be secured it is proposed to start work at once on the number four, or east shaft. This shaft is now down to a depth of 200 feet, and it is proposed to continue it to the 800-foot level, where diamond drilling indicated a good body of \$14 ore.

The management of work on the No. 4 shaft, which is about 1400 feet east of the main shaft, is part of a program to prepare for the increased milling capacity. Development work is also being carried on in and near the old workings, largely following up indications of the big diamond drilling campaign carried on several months ago, and during which quite a number of new veins and extensions of others were cut.

Interested in the property.

During the past fourteen months the Davidson management have completely extensive development work on the ore bodies previously located, which are of great extent. Over half a mile of drifting and cross-cutting has been done, and approximately \$1,000,000 worth of ore averaging good milling grade. Moreover, developments to date have only opened up a small portion of the indicated ore bodies. The Davidson mine is in the stage preparatory to a production basis.

**NORTHERN
ONTARIO'S
MINING
WEEKLY**

If you want reliable news of all the mining camps of Northern Ontario, subscribe for The Northern Miner, Cobalt, Ont.

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Sample on request.

ISBELL-PLANT MINING TALK RE CANADA

The present week has been one memorable with anniversaries—anniversaries of two nations brought into juxtaposition.

The Stock Exchanges of Toronto observed Monday as the semi-annual anniversary of the birth and establishment of the Dominion, and on Tuesday afternoon sessions of yesterday out of deference to the national holiday, Independence—"the new birth of freedom"—in the States.

As the result of the Dominion's golden wedding—her jubilee—was treated to voluminous historical literature, which may be classified in the "Canadiana."

We have been told how Canada's area in her first 50 years of existence has increased from 540,000 to 3,729,665 square miles, or 590%.

We have been told how her population has gained from 3,400,000, or 11%; and it is a fair prophecy that, while the growth of the nation in the past 50 years has been arithmetical, the growth of the years will be geometrical. It is not too much of a vision to see Canada the next 50 years increasing 500% in the number of her inhabitants.

Canada has increased her school expenditure from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000, a gain of 2,140%. Her bank assets have gained from \$75,800,000 to \$200,000,000, a gain of 2,632%. The total deposits of these banks have swollen from \$33,800,000 to \$1,418,000,000, or 4,120%. The banks of Canada enjoy a viable reputation throughout the world. They are conducted with wisdom, ability, and the average of their managerial integrity and rectitude is unusually high. Canada's foreign trade has grown from \$114,100,000 to \$1,000,000,000 annually in 50 years, an increase of 1,653%.

Our exportable surplus of farm products in the half century has grown from \$15,000,000 to \$480,000,000, a gain expressed in percentages of 3,166%. Canada has prospered in an agricultural way. Our wheat crop has grown from 17,000,000 to 220,000,000 bushels, an expansion of 1,194%. Our barley crops have increased from 54,000,000 bushels to 584,000,000, or 981%. Dairy products have increased from 74,000,000 to 416,000,000, or 462%. Meat products have advanced from the inconsiderable total of \$3,890,000 to \$73,400,000, or 1,863%. Flour mill products 50 years ago were \$38,100,000 annually. Today they total \$112,525,000—187%. Fisheries not amount to much 50 years ago, being expressed in figures of \$5,000,000, but have grown 375% in the years which have since elapsed, amounting now to \$31,200,000 annually.

Turning from food items we find that in manufactures Canada has ahead with seven-league boots. Fifty years ago our manufactured output was practically nil. Today it stands at \$1,300,000,000 a year. Our steel production in 1867 stood at \$2,800,000 annually, while today it stands at approximately \$50,000,000, a gain of 1,643%. Foundry products were \$7,000,000 while today they are \$36,700,000—409%.

Paper products, now the subject of so much narrow and anxious foreboding, were expressed in figures of \$1,000,000 in 1867, while in 1917 they were valued at \$29,300,000, a gain of 2,830%. Cottons 50 years ago were valued at \$29,500,000, a gain of 2,834%.

In the matter of railways Canada's showing is especially impressive. Fifty years ago our mileage was 2,275, while today it is 35,532, a gain of 1,561%. Canada has been liberal in pledging her credit to aid the construction of ways, both local and transcontinental. Fifty