

## GIFFORD'S WATER TROUBLES OVERCOME

Great Difficulty Experienced in Dewatering Shaft and Lateral Working.

### MINE WELL EQUIPPED

Several Other Promising Properties Actively Engaged in Development in District.

(From the Man on the Spot.)  
COBALT, Aug. 16.—Southern Coleman and South Lorrain are still the busy spots in the Cobalt Camp. Frequent questions have been put to me as to whether Gifford had a wet shaft. I can answer that query by stating that the other day, in company with two of the best mining engineers in the north country, I went down the shaft and to the bottom of the mine, or to a depth of 280 feet, with a pair of shoes on and was as dry of foot as when I came up. I went down "Was there a wet shaft and were there water troubles?" is, however, another question and it is answered by saying that the weekly power bill when dewatering the workings and stopping the trouble was more than the power bill per month now with two drills working all the time and two hoists running.

For weeks the water at the 200 feet level kept three pumps working and John Sargison and his crew guessing. Today Gifford Cobalt is one of the best equipped small properties in the northland, working on a big vein that has a chance of becoming a big producer.

**Huge Bulk-Head.**  
A new vein was found on the surface about the time the shaft was dewatered and, as the east workings towards the Beaver were where the water trouble was encountered and those workings were sealed by a huge bulk-head of cement, reinforced with steel, it was a lucky thing that this vein was over on the east end. It not only offered a chance to get down to a lower depth by sinking on something, instead of sinking in barren ground, but it proves at once that there has always been contention, that the amount of granite formation is considerable.

The mine at depth of 230 feet is still in kewanit, but the lower diabase runs in ridges as disclosed by the government's geological maps and at the east end of the Beaver it is known that the diabase is much higher than it was over the shaft. Beaver workings over at their north-east corner are believed to have been in ore. When Gifford workings are at a depth of 350 feet, this section of its ground will be prospected at that depth and any valuable Beaver veins run in them will certainly be picked up.

**Cage Installed.**  
A cage has been installed in the shaft. A station had to be built for the hoist could be set up. This entailed 20 feet of further cross-cutting. A raise of 18 feet was made, still left hoist set up and the cage was in. The mine is now over the shaft, and muck dumped into cars and run to shaft and the dump is made up entirely by vein matter. Grab samples are now being taken out each bucket and at the end of week assays will be made and recorded, with the present width of the vein an average of 80 ounces of silver would mean very profitable mining. A geologist's report has been delayed because of the desire to get further down in the mine, so that the change in vein and value could be noticed. The vein on surface was quartz. There is a lot of calcite in the vein as it goes near the granite in the northeast corner over the shaft. The mine is being managed by F. C. Loring, Charles Spear and Joe Houston as having great chance.

**Crew Working Constantly.**  
Every year we are learning more of Cobalt's possibilities and with its modest capitalization, backed by capital, Gifford is doing unostentatiously this end of the camp. The past few months have of necessity been devoted to preliminary work, which, while of great importance, still gave little to report.

A crew of 15 men and two drills are now working day and night and every week's work will count. Gifford shareholders are indebted to the world for this lengthy recital of the mine's progress. The mine is still working on the 1916. The Trethewey is still working on the depth and the company has left the mine and the company is now driving further under the ore and getting patches of ore occasionally. The Crown Reserve has the Cochran on option and after dewatering the shaft lost no time in getting to work.

The main Cochran shaft was down 300 feet and they are now down to 24 inches in vein calcite and quartz. It now assays 60 ounces in silver. The shaft will be sunk to a depth of 500 feet.

The Quaker City, Adano, People and Columbus in this section are all getting down to depth so as to explore their territory and open up their veins near the contact with the diabase sill. Frank Burr Moore.

## PIKE LAKE EXPECTING GOOD DEVELOPMENTS

In opening up the schist conglomerate contact on the western part of the property, the Pike Lake company expects to find the ore body. It is apparently this formation is on the order of that of the Tough-Oakes on the order rich mines of that district. It is expected that preparation will be made to diamond drill the Porcupine properties of the Dominion Rand Co. at once.

## DOMINION RAND A HEAVY SHIPPER

Shipments of copper ore from the Dominion Rand properties in Timiskaming are being made with methodical regularity. In the last few days they have shipped over 25,000 lbs. of ore, this had not their shipping facilities been curtailed by the burning of several freight cars in the recent forest fire.

## McINTYRE MINES PLANT

The foundations for an addition to the slime treating section of the McIntyre Mill have been completed and the tank is being erected. With this addition the mill capacity, which was raised but a short time ago from 300 tons per day to 450, will be able to treat a slightly larger amount of ore. For the present, equipment for a cyanide plant is only being installed, so that 500 tons can be treated without adding any further crushing machinery. By adding a ball and tube mill the plant can be raised to the desired capacity of 600 tons per day. Practice will be almost identical with that in the other portions of the mill.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO GREATEST UNDEVELOPED MINING COUNTRY

Southern Part of Province Oblivious of Vast Opportunities Afforded by the Northland.

(From the Man on the Spot.)  
TIMMINS, Aug. 16, 1916.—"What is the matter with Ontario mining?" retorts here the other day by an engineer who has visited every mining camp of note in this country and reported to his friends in the English syncline with large interests in Australia. "In what way?" said I. "Toronto's all right, isn't it?" His answer was most emphatically negative. "Well, what is the matter with Ontario and all its prosperous communities?" He came down with his fist on the arm of his chair and exclaimed: "At their very door they have the greatest undeveloped mining country in the world. Unkept, unexplored and unused. They seem totally oblivious of the fact that a couple of gold mines in one new camp have placed Ontario in the position of producing as much gold as the rest of Canada. In the country north of Cobalt, Ontario has mines that in the year 1916 will produce more gold than all the rest of Canada and Alaska combined."

"Does Ontario recognize her proud position? Does she realize the status this fact gives her in the empire at a time when the necessity for gold is as great as the empire's need of men?" "Unkept, unexplored and unused," and "undeveloped," I added, and the opportunities are so many. One has hardly to leave the line of railway to get golden opportunities. It is true that there was a mad era in the early days of the province, but that era is long past. Properties can now be bought without payment of any excessive sum, and only simple funds are required for development.

"I know a property that in boom days brought \$50,000 and a cash payment of \$40,000 that can be cashed out for as many hundreds as it is worth. Then brought thousands and has more to recommend it now, by reason of the development of properties and surrounding it."

"I know another property where the standing timber on it is worth three times the price asked for it, and in the good belt, too, and with a dozen development companies, with an experienced prospector in charge of the field work, have the greatest opportunities to put themselves on 'easy street' for the rest of their lives, if properly officered and wisely managed."

Don't look for immediate returns and don't look for a sure thing in the first thing taken up. Put a man in the field who is known as one who never stumbles except on a good piece of ground. Study the geological maps and all information given by responsible men and when a prospect is developed to a certain stage, have it examined by an engineer familiar with the country and who knows the country's development and production."

Of course you will pass up some good things, but you can not hope to excel the record of some of the old-time mining and mining companies in that respect.

Ontario's statistics of metal production are based on facts. For the first three months of 1916 it amounted to five million dollars more than the same period in the preceding year. Increased production in most cases have meant increased production. Gold, silver and copper.

An entirely new vein, eight feet wide and showing plenty of free gold, has been discovered on the Davidson property in Porcupine, to the south-east of the main workings. Only a small amount of trenching has as yet been done on the new vein, so it is impossible to say how long it will be. A concentrated effort is being made to sink the shaft, which is at present down 265 feet. The sinking is proceeding at the rate of about four feet per day. Strata have been cut by the management to be evidences of another ore body, which up to the present has not been located. Should the ore bodies be found at the three hundred-foot level that have been encountered on the two hundred a mill will be built without any delay.

## FREE GOLD SHOWING IN NEWRAY ORE

The following vein was received last night by Hamilton B. Wills, of the Royal Bank Building, from his engineer in Porcupine: "Newray showing free gold in stripping and trenching continues. Gold showings plentiful. Pot shot, put in 50 feet further down last test pit, blew out ore heavily impregnated with coarse gold. Assays still continue to run high across vein, widths ranging from 12 to 30 feet. Engineers from nearby mines who visited property agree Newray will likely develop big mine. My confidence increasing."

## ANOTHER DEAL

A deal is in progress for the organization of a company on the Porcupine Township, near the Ogden line. It is understood that application has been made to the government for a lease on the land, or will be made shortly for a checker. T. M. Wilson and J. Henley of Timiskaming are promoting the enterprise. The Porcupine Township is a good prospecting ground and a little gold has been found as the result of work done some time ago.

## NEWRAY VEINS BEING ACTIVELY DEVELOPED

Recently Reopened Property Looks Promising Under Efficient Management.

### NEW VEIN TOUCHED

Diamond Drills Trying to Locate Old Faulted Vein—To Start Under Ground Again.

Special To The Toronto World.

COBALT, Aug. 16.—When the Newray began operations on the Porcupine taken over from the Rea Consolidated Mines, Ltd., those promoting the reorganization made it big point of the increased geological knowledge of Porcupine and the possibility of re-finding the vein from which over two hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold was taken out by the Mines and Leasing Company two years before.

It was urged that the finding of the old vein would not be very difficult. After the diamond drill program had quite begun, surface trenching uncovered what looked to be a vein important by far than the one that had faulted and disappeared. Although surface trenching has not come to either end of the new vein, enough has been uncovered to show that it has the potentialities of a large ore body. It is a mass of schist, quartz and porphyry. The vein found in the Dome area was not unlike it. The Dome is on a different ore zone, however, and the finding of this vein would be a big step in the reorganization of the Porcupine camp. It is very interesting to mining men here and particularly encouraging to the Newray management.

**Good Milling Ore.**  
Samples taken across the new vein, which no trench to be a few feet wide, indicate that certain sections are of very good milling ore, which, mixed with the low grade, gives an average of about four dollars a ton. Trenching has proved the length of the vein for over 200 feet and in no place is it under 15 feet in width.

It is proposed to diamond drill the new vein at various depths and if results advise this course a crosscut will be run from the 400-foot level of the main shaft. This crosscut would be about 600 feet long.

**Still Another Vein.**  
Still another vein has been found within a hundred feet of this main vein. In this free gold has been found. It has been traced on the surface for 100 feet and will run up to 15 feet in width.

The buildings and equipment have been built from the Schumacher-South Porcupine main road to expedite the hauling in of supplies. This road puts the mine an easy mile and a half from the main road.

The buildings and equipment have been placed in efficient, tidy shape. Altogether there is an energetic and enterprising air about the Newray property that promises thorough working of the new and very good-looking ore as soon as it is located.

## SINKING AGAIN ON LORRAIN PROPERTY

With Good Man Directing, Consolidated Begins Active Development.

By Special Correspondent.  
COBALT, Aug. 16.—With everything above ground in ship-shape and a workmanlike program before them, the management of the Lorrain Consolidated has commenced development of its 110-foot shaft. The idea is to sink a further 200 feet or so to where it is estimated the contact will be touched and from the 300-foot level carry on development operations.

At the 100-foot level, the present bottom of the shaft, drifting has been done along an eight-inch calcite vein. This vein is a strong definition, continuous in width and character, in plenty and silver in encouraging values. It is an interesting vein from the 100-foot level, another to the 110-foot level, some drifting and several hundred feet of crosscutting on the 100 and 150-foot levels.

The compressor plant on the Frontier property adjoining has been taken over on a lease and will be used in reaching the contact in the sinking monthly should be accomplished, even the the diabase of the district is hard.

Close to the Lorrain Consolidated the Belle Ellen shaft is also being sunk to the contact. The syndicate working this mine has been on the task two months. Thirty tons of ore were mined from the upper levels earlier in the year.

Several other properties in Lorrain are being worked, and some are pretty certain to make good as they go deeper.

A new meeting of members of what was the R.C.V.C. was held in the new Melinda street. The story appears in The Sunday World.

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Recently Reopened Property Stock Under Selling Pressure Looks Promising Under Efficient Management.

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## MARK HARRIS ON MINES AND MINING

There are people in this world who are always going to do something, but for some reason or another, put it off from day to day until the opportunity is gone, and then they live in the land of "Regret."

Procrastination has often been called the thief of time, but I am of the opinion that "Thief of Profits" would be more appropriate, as procrastination or indecision causes investors to lose more money than is lost through wild cat investments.

From the day Newray became active on the local exchange, I have repeatedly urged investors to purchase the stock, and while a large number have followed my advice, there must be many who have held off, and are still holding off, waiting, no doubt, to see what the stock will do. Investors who follow this plan of procrastination are the ones who always buy at the top and sell at the bottom, and are thereafter always telling their friends how unlucky they were. The time to buy stock in any mine is when the company is aggressively developing the property, for that is the period when stock can be purchased far below the true intrinsic value, and when the mine passes from the developing stage into the producing stage it is the investors who have purchased the stock in the early days who reap the full measure of benefit.

Always make your investigation before purchasing a security—not afterwards—and when that investigation shows a good property with plenty of pay ore, an honest and capable management who are economically developing in a businesslike manner, and a treasury that has ample funds to carry on the necessary development work—then, and only then, you should buy, and after making the purchase, you should "sit tight" and "hold on" until the company produces.

I have recommended the purchase of NEWRAY because I firmly believe it is a company that has these three necessary elements for success and I am confident that the stock will show remarkable profits for those who secure it around present prices. Newray has advanced 10 cents a share in the past month, and this, in the face of a "vacation market," when all values were on the downgrade. The strength of Newray on the market was, however, more than justified by the excellent reports emanating from the mine, for, according to independent correspondents, the best new discovery of the year was recently made on the Newray property. The public, as a rule, are slow to realize the tremendous possibilities of a big strike such as was made a few weeks ago on Newray, because it takes time to uncover a newly discovered vein and until it is stripped and uncovered, it is impossible to accurately judge its true value. The new vein on NEWRAY has now been uncovered and treasured for a distance of more than 75 feet, and no less than 38 assays have been taken with the remarkable results of no blanks. Two of these assays showed values of \$18 and \$12 a ton, which is nearly twice the value of the average ore in the famous Hollinger. I have been identified with Porcupine since the early days and I have no hesitation in saying that I have never seen a property show up better in such a short space of time than NEWRAY.

Knowing the early history of NEWRAY, I was from the start convinced it would, sooner or later, strike ore, but I did not expect such sensational results in such a brief period, and I now tell you that it is my honest opinion you will never have another opportunity to equal NEWRAY of today. This company has already been a big producer and under ordinary circumstances and good management, it would have continued a producer. The closing down of the Rea was the result of many unusual circumstances—lack of capital, of course, being the most important. I have talked with a score or more mining men since NEWRAY was reopened and I have never heard one of them express any doubt regarding NEWRAY's future.

On location, acreage and capitalization, NEWRAY is the best speculative purchase of the entire Porcupine list, and on top of this it has just made the "best new discovery of the year," which certainly adds greatly to the intrinsic value of the stock.

As NEWRAY has a full mining equipment, including a good ten stamp mill, the company can start producing just as soon as a plentiful supply of ore is on hand. This complete mining equipment and time place the company in a position where it can pass from developing into producing on a few days' notice. Just look over the Porcupine list and see how many companies have their own mill, and then compare Newray in all ways with those who have, and you will certainly decide to purchase some NEWRAY stock today.

Remember procrastination always leads to the "Down and Out Club" whose slogan is "Remorse."

Canadian earnings for were \$841,550. In 1915, the earnings were \$741,550. In 1914, the earnings were \$641,550. In 1913, the earnings were \$541,550. In 1912, the earnings were \$441,550. In 1911, the earnings were \$341,550. In 1910, the earnings were \$241,550. In 1909, the earnings were \$141,550. In 1908, the earnings were \$41,550. In 1907, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1906, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1905, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1904, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1903, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1902, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1901, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1900, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1899, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1898, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1897, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1896, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1895, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1894, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1893, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1892, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1891, the earnings were \$1,550. In 1890, the earnings were \$1,550. 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