

ordinary free milling practice would not save enough of the values to make a paying proposition.

Now what are the facts regarding the comparative value of the ore represented by the two specimens?

Both come from the same vein or belt. That portion of the belt from which specimen No. 1 is taken averages in value from 50 cents to 75 cents per ton and does not pay to handle. The specimens are of course very pretty in themselves, and if there were enough of them the ore would be all right, but it is sometimes a long way between the specimens, and that portion of the belt carrying the gold is but a small fraction of the whole and it is impossible to separate it by sorting, so that as a sound business proposition this portion of the belt is a failure.

Specimen No. 2 comes from a portion of the ore body that has yielded an average return by free milling alone of \$5 per ton, and an extra 50 cents or 60 cents by further treatment.

Can there be any question as to which is the more profitable ore?

I believe that if this so-called "low grade" ore were thoroughly exploited throughout the Province that mining would assume a very different aspect.

It may be doubted in some quarters that there is a profit in handling ore yielding \$5 per ton in a small mill, say 10 or 20 stamps. This can be answered by stating that on a certain property in Nova Scotia a large inclined shaft 10 by 12 feet is being sunk on the ore body at a cost of \$12 per foot, one air drill being used. This cost covers all expenses underground except timbering, the cost of which is very small. This does not include the cost of hoisting and the power for drills.

It may thus be seen that sixteen tons are mined at an expense, outside of the items stated, of \$12, or 75 cents per ton. Any mining man can judge whether or not a yield of \$5 per ton under such circumstances would cover all expenses and leave a margin of profit, even as a ten stamp proposition.

The Toronto Meeting of the A.I.M.E. Visit to Cobalt and other Mining Districts.

In our last issue an outline was given of the meetings of the Institute to Toronto on the 23rd and 24th July. The visiting members, together with representatives of the Ontario Government and a considerable number of Canadian mining engineers and press representatives, left Toronto on the evening of the 24th on a special train for the Cobalt district. The special train consisted of ten Pullman cars and two diners. The party numbered about two hundred.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Mines, took official charge of the visitors. He was assisted by the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, and by the Toronto and various other local committees.

On arriving at Cobalt the party was met by the following committee: Mr. A. A. Cole, representing the T. & N. O. Ry.; Messrs. R. W. Leonard and D. B. Rochester, from the Cobalt Chamber of Mines; Messrs. Running and Martin, from the Cobalt City Council; Messrs. McLeod and Farland, from the Township Council of Coleman, and by a special committee to guide the occupants of each car through the leading mines. The party was divided into sections, each section visiting four or

five mines. Camp dinners were served at the Coniagas, Nipissing and Cobalt Central Mines.

New Liskeard was reached at 8 p.m., and his Worship, Mayor Blair, at the head of a deputation, read an address of welcome. Headed by a band, the visitors then proceeded to the steamer "Meteor," and the evening was spent in a moonlight excursion on Lake Temiskaming. Speeches were made on the return trip.

On the morning of July 26th Cobalt was again visited. In the afternoon an excursion was taken on the steamer "Meteor" from Haileybury. On the return of the "Meteor" the members of the Haileybury Club entertained the delegates. Dinner was served in the grill room, and the evening was devoted to speech-making, interspersed with music.

The special train left Haileybury for Temagami (about 36 miles south) early on the morning of Saturday, July 27th. The deposit of iron ore near the station was inspected. In the afternoon the steamer "Bell" was boarded, and the visitors were taken up the beautiful Lake Temagami. At Temagami Inn (12 miles up the lake), and at Lady Evelyn Hotel, on Lady Evelyn Lake, Sunday was spent quietly.

Sudbury was reached on Monday morning, where the Sudbury Local Committee met the train. At the invitation of the Canadian Copper Company, their plant at Copper Cliff was inspected, and the Creighton Mine was visited. At the latter place a camp dinner was served. In the evening a complimentary banquet was tendered to the Institute by the citizens of Sudbury. Lennon's Opera House, in which the dinner was held, was superbly decorated for the occasion. Covers were laid for 250 guests. Many notable speeches were made in response to the toasts.

On the following day the Moose Mountain Iron Mines (30 miles north of Sudbury) were visited. Here also a typical camp meal was enjoyed, under a temporary roof erected for the occasion. In the afternoon the Vermilion placer gold workings were the object of brief inspection. At North Bay many of the party left. The return to Toronto was marked by a mock trial and by an unpremeditated expression of appreciation to the Hon. Mr. Cochrane by the American delegates.

Space will not permit of reference to many of the pleasant features of the trip. The citizens of Cobalt, New Liskeard, Haileybury and Sudbury spared no pains to extend the heartiest possible welcome to each and all of the delegates. The O'Connor Steamboat Company most courteously put their steamers at the disposal of the visitors on Lakes Temagami and Lady Evelyn. At Cobalt the Local Committee presented the whole delegation with brooch pins of native silver. Incidentally, the silver was supplied by the Trethewey Mine.

It was the intention of THE CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL to publish in this number a much fuller account of the meetings and itinerary of the American Institute's Ontario visit. To that end a full stenographic record was made covering all the proceedings and speeches, both in Toronto and at the other points visited. Owing to pressure upon our columns it has been found quite impracticable to utilize more than a small fraction of this material. It has been decided, however, to publish within the next few weeks a compendious handbook. In this will be included historical sketches of the mining districts visited, portraits of the discoverers and pioneers of the mining camps and a full account of the whole proceedings. The volume will be copiously illustrated, both with color plate and with half-tones.