### NORTHERN ONTARIO **RICH IN GOLD**

THURSDAY MORNING

No Part of World Offers Greater Inducements to Miners of Yellow Metal.

#### CAPITAL REQUIRED

Recovery of Gold Not So Simple a Matter as Early Cobalt Ventures.

World Special Correspondent

Percupine, June 20. — Gold is
one of the most widely distributed metals. It is found in nearly all parts of the world, and it is probably next to iron in the frequency of its occurrence. But paying gold mines are far from common. In this respect the royal metal is not unlike "fools' gold" or iron pyrite. Large deposits of this mineral are very rare, but the mineral

itself is found everywhere.

In the world of today there are prob not over a score of really big mines, that is mines with a large and profitable production. A great deal of the \$450,000,000, which now repreits the annual output of the world's gold mines, comes from the smaller producers. Placers have not now the importance they once had, in fact they

Several of the great producers of the Rand are owing to the grade of their ore barely paying expenses, and the same thing may be said of the recent extensive operations in Alaska. There two of the largest plants in the world are now being constructed, but preiminary tests as to the value of the ore have been very disappointing. As a rule the low-grade proposition returns only a meagre profit, while the risk of failure is great, and the outlay for development and equipment is al-ways unusually large. Limited capital has very little chance with low-grade ors, however large the body may be, the it may succeed with fairly large bodies of average value. Gold mines capable of financing themselves as the silver mines of Cobalt did are very rare. The development of a poor propert costs just as much as a rich one and

therefore, the tenor of the ore and the margin of profit over operating ex-New Industry.

Canadians are comparatively new to the mining industry, besides they were fairly thrown off their balance by the richness of Cobalt. This created the impression that the whole northland was a teeming Eldorado, and when silver was also found at Gowganda we silver and nickel mines. Other names, such as Silver and S

silver was also found at Gowganda we had one of the wildest rushes of the present century. The "boom" here had few counterparts in the history of minof the early Cobalt rather tended to disqualify us for ordinary mining operations, such as were ne

In the Porcupine of the present day one can see several failures owing to the adoption of methods that would of Cobalt mines. In fact, Cobalt genarated expectations, and led to the adoption of methods which could not panies going into Porcupine in 1911 did and were not sufficiently prepared for them. Hence many failures have arisen, and many good properties have been liscredited by insufficient development and gross mi management.

There is probably no part of the world which offers greater inducement o gold mining than Northern Ontario ld is found over a very considerable trea, and there are all kinds of proerties, large, small and indifferent. In orcupine there are a goodly proportio of very large ore bodies, and a rather unusual feature is that size does not often bring any diminution in the umount of gold per ton of ore. Of course thes in width, are usually the riches out when veins of fair dimensions swell or increase in width the values per ton

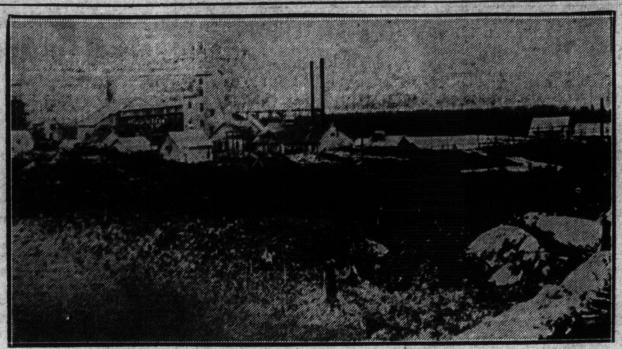
Some of the ore bodies at Porcuping are the largest and richest in the world, and this seems to be mainly due to the extensive shearing and histing, and the consequent alteraon of the originally massive igneous

The Township of Munro, about ven miles east of Matheson, is also worth watching. Of course there have been the usual crop of failures in Munro, but until large capital was skilfully devoted to the development of Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre, success Kaeding continues, "There is no longwas practically unknown in Ontario, er any efficiency among the mine and the Munro mines, the Detroit New Ontario and the American Eagle, were all worked about ten years ago. Their failure in those days means very little. Besides, they were in the fragmental or sedimentary series, and as yet there have been no successes anywhere in

Croesus' Neighbors. The Burton-Munro, which is now opstating alongside of the Croesus, must not be confounded with the old Munro The B-M seems to be a very classy proposition, and should, if skilworked, prove very profitable. It is a great mistake to turn down pooh any property without a careful investigation. In fact, the 'sneer zone." or that part of a mining camp entirely out of favor, sometimes the biggest surprises, and it is probable that a Porcupine property that has suffered abandonment more han once will, nevertheless, become the greatest producer in that great

Kirkland Lake is unique among the gold camps of Northern Ontario. The veins, as a rule, are small. They are the channels thru which the auriferous solutions moved. The gold is mostly porphyry, which forms the walls, and these rocks are hard and tough. The ordinary pebbles proved useless as instruments for grinding several years ago. But the ore is generally grade, and impregnate or the lode tructure is one of the features of all

telluride regions Kirkland Lake, The ore bodies at Kirkland Take seem to follow the bottom of a synclinal contact between fragmental and igneous rocks, and along this contact there is always a good chance for pay-



Porcupine Crown Mine, controlled by the Crown Reserve of Cobalt.

Lake there are also mines and near mines. Bourkes and Sesekinika on the north, and Larder Lake on the east, are attracting attention attracting attention. attracting attention as gold districts.
Then there is Boston Creek on the south, where the Boston Creek mine is meeting with great encouragement. out some very spectacular specimens.
Now arrangements are being made for
the active development of the Ribble
vein, one of the strongest in the camp Northern Ontario is an unrivalled field for capital. It is even now producing half of the gold obtained in the

on, and 87 per cent. of the silver, and it is famous as the source the newest bonanza gold camp, came of most of the world's nickel, but as book enthusiastic over Camadian yet outside of Cobait and Sudbury, it has not been fully prospected, and not more than half a dozen mines have been adequately developed.

We want capital, and still more capital and a mines of effective to the same time that the same discovered to the same time that the been adequately developed.

We want capital, and still more capital and a mines of effective to the same discovered and in the same discovered to the same discovered and in the same discovered to the same discovered and in the same discovered to the same discovered and same time that the same time that the

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recovery in Shamrock to 20.

NEW EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

increased scale of operation.

half-heartedly."

we want capital, and still more capi-tal, and a much geater number of effici-ent mines engineers but even next. Ontario: ent mining engineers, but even now mining dominates the various indusover the Grand Trunk last Saturday for a visit to the Porcupine Lake tries of the new north, and its preponderance must increase in still greater mining district of North Ontario, most of us had the vaguest of ideas of just where or what the district might be. Only one man in the crowd had ever been there, and he was acting as guide

"No one could have told us of the beauty of the scenery along the foute or have conveyed an idea to us of the wonderful possibilities of this newest few counterparts in the history of mining. Everyone seemed to think that all
silver regions should be the same, and
at Cobalt practically no capital was
the dispensed with. In fact, the rosy
conditions of the early Cobalt rather nal bulls on and sloping hills afford com the preceding day did little more than to demonstrate the scarcity of real resources not to be overlooked.

"Of course, we were mostly interested ed that should a steady demand for stocks come into the market in its mining of gold that appeals to every present condition some surprising mining of gold that appeals to every imagination. At the same time, there have been so many disappointments been "shown" that there is a real in gold mines that all of us were in a been "shown" that there is a real possibility for higher prices and it is this assurance alone that will induce them to enter again on the buying side. This is but natural after the process of the proc

side. This is but natural after a pro-longed period of depression and fall-ing orices

"Leaving Detroit Saturday after-noon, we awoke in the morning to rock as we fancied them. At one level, ing prices.

With the adjustment which has been effected between the majority of valleys between. We were at the befind ourselves in a pleasant country of 100 feet down, we found the the mines and their men it would ap- ginning of the new country which ing the quartz was low-grade gold ore, that the fundamental cause of stretches north from the eastern tip recent sustained bearishness has been of Georgian Bay. Its deep rich soil is removed. The bears, however, are evidently hard to convince as the argument now advanced is that the mers are short. These northern Oncreased wages to the men, will ad- tario tracts are extremely fertile when ware the already high costs. There might be something in this claim if it were not for the fact as attested the right of way of the railroad.

Tario tracts are extremely level to be outcropping of the ledge at the surning to the seen in the clearings at each side of face. We could see the rich flecking of pure gold in the quartz, and there was the fascination of picking away by various mine managers that an important factor in the recent advance in costs was the inefficiency of the Cobalt, long since past the boom stage, at a promising rift to learn if there Mr. C. D. Kaeding, manager of the with vast mines producing their ores hind the surface rock. In a dozen Dome, in the last annual statement in great quantities. Not until late in made the following remarks which the afternoon did we reach Porquis in great quantities. Not until late in places along the ledge we found speci-the afternoon did we reach Porquis mens to fill a mining man's eyes with

een, extraordinarily well met by the "There, at the little town of Timtion and general economies brought mins, we had our first view of one of about by construction work and the the new gold mines, the famous "There is no doubt but what we After speaking of the large number centres about this ledge of rocks and deep as the Majestic Building. That from it are to be seen other mining is the 'Glory Hole' of the Dome mine. of men who have left the camp to enproperties which lie along the same

"Thru the deafening vastness of the rock have come out of that great manus are workig intermittently and giant mill, where 100 stamps are already in operation, with as many more company know. It was a tremendous This inefficiency was largely brought being installed, we followed the progress of the ore to the screens and well for its mining. And it is said tween the men and the operators over riffles which catch the metallic partitheir differences and aggravated by cles freed by the powdering of the 800 feet below the surface. It requires the labor agitators. Now that the rock in the stamping mills.

men have teen granted the increase in "Getting gold in Porcupine district conceive of what the Dome mine will wages asked, their chief grievance has is not a matter of finding nuggets in a be in ten years—a marvelous manremoved and by their increased narrow vein of ore. It is, instead, a efficiency, which it is natural to sup- question of mining out huge deposits pose will result, it may work out to of quartz and schist in which gold is bers of the Detroit party invested a be an actual gain to the operators to be found everywhere but in varywho have paid the advanced wages, ing quantities. With modern methods It might have been possible for the mine operators to "stand pat" and force the men to give in without the mill and treat the ore, and the average district. force the men to give in without the higher wages, but it would certainly not have improved the already strainted relations between the employers wonderful considering the dabor re-

There was not much change in the quired. Invisible Gold. market yesterday. McIntyre made a slight gain to 142. West Dome Con. "Much of this ore shows not the slight gain to 142. West Dome Con. advanced slightly to 1814 and lost it later. Vinond slipped off again to 33 of the layman. It looks like a slaty There seemed to be a good demand building stone. But hidden in its mass for Hollinger around \$3.60. is the precious golden metal, waiting projects for the participation of De-In the Cobalt list Timiskaming was to be released by the process of modern troit in the Porcupine region which the active feature. A slightly reactionary tendency was displayed fol-"Like

tionary tendency was displayed 101-lowing its quick advance to 41½, and high-grade ore that first attracted at-a loss from this point of 1½ points tention to Porcupine when it was dis-occurred. Nipissing held at \$7.50 and covered in 1909. Development began tance from the proved mines McKinley-Darragh was softer at 49. then, but a great fire swept the dis-Beaver changed hands at 32. Manip-trict, causing the loss of many lives ulative tactics brought about a sharp and destroying the towns. Men whom we met had saved their lives only by taking shelter in the lake and dipping the men who came back this week are their heads beneath the water except when forced to come up for breath. At the annual meeting of the To-After the fire came another period of ronto Stock Exchange, held yesterday, construction and then the war and the following officers and committee consequent shortage of labor and ma-terials for a time. Now the Porcupine were elected: President, H. R. Tud-hope; vice-president, George W. mines are recognized as one of the Blaikie; secretary, O. Heron; treasgreat mineral groups of America. urer, E. G. Wills; committee, Edward "Toronto, Montreal, New York and Cronyn, D. S. Cassels, S. B. Playfair, Chicago have had a past in the finance "Toronto, Montreal, New York and

"Detroiters who visited Porcupine, ing of these properties. Detroit will be newest bonanza gold camp, came have its place in the development of back enthusiastic over Canadian

CAMP POWERFULLY IMPRESSED

While Inspecting Porcupine Mines

For First Time.

South Porcupine, and in the same district, was found. Its discoverer sold his interest and died. Then the property got into the courts where it has been in litigation until a short time ago. Hugh H. Southerland, who had tramped the district with a prospector's pack in the early days of the camp—when potatoes were \$100 a bushel, and lodging cost \$7 a night in the bare pine hotels—stuck to the for the rest of us.

"Everyone had read of Cobalt and the fortunes made in its silver and the fortunes made in its silver and the property of the payden mine and finally, with his brother Fred C. Southerland, secured its control.

it goes down only years of mining can tell. In the Davidson mine the dia-mond drills have followed it down for 500 feet. It is the fact that this ore body is a thick ledge and not a narrow which gives the district its ori-

camps. Picking Samples. "With lights and hammers and picks we went down into the mine galleries winding thru a huge body of mineral Down at the 300-foot level we found this same ledge of quartz again,

ginal character among gold-mining

"With our pockets full of slivers and pieces of rock, we came to the surface again, and there set to work to secure our own samples of the rich were still richer bits hidden away be would go to tear out this statement: Junction, and shift to the branch enthusiasm. Then, at one edge of the railroad which runs down to Porcupit a veritable 'pocket' of high-grade pine Lake. the gold was almost in nuggets like

placer gold,
"Reluctantly the amateur gold-miners dropped their search in order Hollinger. At the crest of a hill we to go back to South Porcupine to visit saw the outcropping of white quartz, the famed Dome mine. This is a thing could have carried on in spite of the veined in dark mineralized streaks war and reported a very satisfactory operation for a considerable time yet if our labor had not failed us."

which marks the discovery of the which marks the discovery of the if our labor had not failed us."

the famed Dome mine. This is a thing so remarkable that it seems like example aggration to describe it. Picture a hole in the ground as large as the mine. It is a vast property which Ford Hospital Grounds and twice as mine. It is a vast property which Ford Hospital Grounds and twice as

The "Glory Hole." "How many thousands of tons of made cavern, only the engineers of the bed of low-grade ore which has paid that the ledge has been traced down to made valley in the solid rock "As a result of their trip the mem-

siderable experience in mining matters. His view was that expressed by all who made the trip. "In addition to this financial deal it is probable that there will be other will come up later. Owing to the vari-"Like all mining camps, it was the ous things which have held back the development of the Porcupine district there are big areas only a short dishave not even been prospected. "It is likely that another party Detroiters will visit South Porcupine

> of the camp and district." LA ROSE DIVIDEND.

The La Rose Consolidated Mines ern Miner, Cobalt, Ont. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents per share payable on July 20 to stock of record June year.

before the summer is well advanced as

zealous converts to the possibilities

Local Brokerage House Has of Treasury Shares.

Isbeil. Plant & Co., brokers of Standard Bank Building, announced that they have underwritten 300,000 shares of the treasury stock of the celebrated Belle-Ellen Mines of the Cobalt-South Lorrain camp, and are cffering these before application for listing at 16c a share, without commission. Belle-Ellen was one of the first mines opened up in South Lor-rain, following quickly after the Keely and the Wettlaufer. The Keely Keely and the Wettlaufer. The Keely, began shipping in 1908. Later it was transferred to the hands of English capitalists, who have developed the mine and opened up considerable ore reserves, but were prevented from going ahead by the outbreak of the war. The optical held by these interests was then extended and modified so as to enable them to resume operations at any time within six months after peace has been declared. Unloubtedly these interests will take up the development of the Keely when conditions admit. The Wettlaufer mines now controlled by the Lewisonna of Kerr Lake, Miami and General Devolopment Company, has paid around \$650,000 in dividends and has produc-West Shining Tree is right from the geological standpoint, and during the past seven years it has been turning out some very spectacular specimens.

Now arrangements are being made for While Inspecting Porcupine Mines

\$650,000 in dividends and has producted a speciment of the dividends and has producted as the post seven years it has been turning out some very spectacular specimens.

While Inspecting Porcupine Mines made a shipment of a few of ore which brought

of ore which brought in net \$14,000. The Belle-Ellen Ellen had some of the most spectacular surface showings in the history of Cobalt. Some of them were verifable silver sidewalks. The formation of the Belle-Ellen and the mines of South Lorrain, all located within a space of a mile and a half east and west and a mile north and south are west and a mile north and south, are very much like the Timiskaming and Beaver, which are doing deep-level work to great advantage. The manager of Belle-Ellen, Mr. C. A. Rich-

in a haphazard manner by people who wanted and had to have the money Today it is being developed system-atically and the progress made is

very satisfactory.

The brokers state that in the near future application will be made to list Belle-Ellen shares on the Stan-dard Stock Exchange in this city.

#### WASAPIKA HAS FINE CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD

Active Development Work to Be Commenced Shortly-Good Values.

The characteristics of the Wasapika vein. The outcrop is traceable from end to end of the property and for Wasapika has the earmarks of sloping a large commercial ore body at depth, with the prospect that there are similar veins to the main one which will be disclosed as work pro-

ceeds. It also presents the probab ike Porcupine, from which it is distant only 35 miles to the southwest of mining occasional bonanza ores in connection with average values running from \$8 to \$10 a ton.

George Rogers left Teronto yesterday for the Wasapika properties to start substantial development work, the preliminary exploration work having been completed. He controls all the labor he requires, and will put around 15 men at work during

the summer, doing shaft sinking and other prominent work necessary begin production. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, o: the vein, and he expects to reach depth of 100 feet before the end of the year. Wasapika is locally known as the

Ribble claims. The properties have been sampled systematically every five feet by two of the best mining engineers in Canada (Messrs. G. W Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt and George R. Rogers, the president and general manager of Wasapika) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$1.20 to \$261.80 in gold contents per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable tency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 800 feet along the main vein system where there was not one blank re-corded. The comprehensive and close sampling done by these two engineers point to a whale of a gold mine being developed with values running around \$10 a ton, which can at the outside be treated at a 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. cost. Mr. Rogers says, in the east and west vein series which are found in the andesitic flow gold occurs in high-grade shoots.

#### TECK-HUGHES MAKES MONTHLY REPORT

The first monthly report on mill operations has been issued by the Tech-Hughes mine of Kirkland Lake While the output does not compare with the large Porcupine gold produc ers it is interesting to know that the Kirkland Lake camp has now two producers, the Tough-Oakes and the ech-Hughes. Others will probably be added in the near future as preparations for a 150 ton mill are made by the Kirkland Lake Gold Mines which should be running by the Tons treated by Tech-Hughes in

May amounted to 1295 with an average grade of \$7.50.



ONTARIO'S MINING WEEKLY

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# BELLE ELLEN STOCK OFFERING TO PUBLIC Strike Prevented Local Brokerage House Has Underwritten Large Block of Treasury Shares. --Silver Booming

There is not going to be a strike, and if you are not interested in silver it is high time you were waking up to the fact that it is the brightest sace in the metal list.

Silver has been strong for the past fortnight, first at 77c and the 77% an ounce, pointed higher. Early in the year it sold up to 79c an ounce, but afterwards receded to around 71c, since which time its climb has been steady and more sure-footed.

In view of the fact that the metals have been swept clean of the board —that copper, zinc and lead have had 100 per cent. advances over their low figures before the war—it does not seem to be a wild guess to predict that silver will go to \$1 an ounce.

As it is, we have to go back to 1893—24 years ago—to find silver sell ing as high as 78c an ounce—excepting only early this year, when it sold

The commercial metals are rapidly converging to a congested position. Mr. Baruch, of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defence, estimated in the beginning that the United States Government would need 50,000 tons of copper, and copper producers agreed in good faith to let the Government have that amount of the metal at 16c, half the ruling quotations. Now it is stated on high authority that the Government will need 3.000.000 tons, or 60 times the original estimate.

The United States Navy Department secured a special price for steel for naval construction—\$58 a ton for ship plates. This is much below the market, but is still nearly twice as much as ship plates cost before the war began. And the Shipping Board is paying now \$80 to \$90 a ton for the same product.

The Canadian Government pays a bounty of %c a pound on lead refined in this country in order to foster the opening up and operation of lead de-

On every hand are signs of a situation such as never existed before

It would have been a national calamity for the mines of Porcupine and the north country to have to shut down at this time when Canada

and the world needs the precious and the base metals. It is a fact for general congratulation that the mine-owners put their fee in their pockets, took the money out of their pockets and granted the plea of the miners which will result in keeping the mines of the north open at this time of national crisis. But the most wanted metal of all during the remainder of the war

and after the war will be silver. Uncounted millions of dollars in silver will have to be struck off from the Mints in order to meet the requirements of the belligerent nations—especially to pay their soldiers and for army There is not going to be any more doctrinaire stuff against "free silver." Silver is going to be restored to a place of dignity and strength

Already silver is the metal of India and China, where half the world's population lives. The strong position of the Orient, combined with the extraordinary war needs of Europe and the United States, will place silver, after a long and weary wait and of marching nearly 40 years through the

wilderness, right in the Promised Land of high prices. And right here in our Northland are the silver treasurehouses of the world—the only great active straight silver deposits in the world. Silver in the United States is mined as a by-product in association with other metals. Here we get it straight, whether in little stringers or bunches or property at West Shiningtree are a showing of minerals and consisten "silver sidewalks"—whether in conglomerate or keewatin diabase

The close of this year will see over \$70,000,000 paid in dividends to the holders of silver shares of the Cobalt-South Lorrain district. This is the record of 14 years.

Now the search for silver has begun on broader lines than ever before. Fifteen years of experience in north country silver mining, the amazing development of geology, the introduction of oil flotation and other metallurgical processes for higher recoveries of values—these urge men's search to vaster developments in the great mineral kingdom of the north.

Cobalt, which Dr. Miller, the Provincial Geologist, at first thought was copper camp, and with which his name and fame will go down to history, is an established success. But the world must turn to other sections for new discoveries and developments in order that the great world-hunger

Gowganda is one answer-South Lorrain is another.

for silver may be satisfied.

South Lorrain is considered by engineers to be an extension of Cobalt. The camp was discovered 10 years ago.

The Lewisohns of Kerr Lake, hold the Wettlaufer in South Lorrain. which became a producer in 1909, from which \$637,465 was paid to stockholders in dividends.

The Keely Mine, the first producer of South Lorrain, shipped during the summer of 1908. This property is in the hands of English capital, is well developed, with a large amount of ore on hand, but cannot be operated now until after the war is over.

The next property to become a shipper was the Belle-Ellen, which in the spring of 1910 shipped out a few tons of ore which netted around \$14,000.

The Pittsburgh-Lorrain Company—a close corporation, the main owner a big Pittsburg capitalist—is operating the Curry Mine and has over two miles of underground workings and is down about 500 feet, having been perated almost continuously for four years.

Lorrain Consolidated has sunk about 300 feet under the direction of Steindler interests.

We are offering at net 16c per share, without commission, treasury tock of the Belle-Ellen Silver Mines, Limited, for subscription.

The company has 40 acres of property. It is operating under a splendid management, Mr. C. A. Richardson, formerly of the Temiskaming, being general manager. The property has been vouched for by some of the most excellent mining engineers of the north. Under earlier managements the roperty was developed in a gophering and ridiculous manner. Today it is under scientific and systematic development, and the progress being made s very satisfactory and the indications point to early shipments.

The Belle-Ellen has shipped silver ore running 2000 ounces to the ton. It is prepared now to ship out two or three cars of cobakt. This will be a source of revenue when the company is operating on large scale lines, as the

Application will be made in the near future to list Belie-Ellen shares on the Standard Stock Exchange in this city and other markets.

We predict that with an open market for the shares, the strength of the silver market, the growing need of new silver districts and properties, the location of Belle-Ellen in the heart of a district where the active mines are bunched around in a radius of less than a couple of miles, and where another Cobalt is probably in the making, with capital to back operations, the shares of this company, while not in the investment classification, offer remarkable speculative opportunities.

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SHAMROC Extensive

paign Directors of dated Mines Pesterday for According to New York, ti look over the age paign which New capital enlarged op-coming, and mine staff to about 120 in addition t mond, were W. Howe, Anderson,

