

## NORTHERN ONTARIO RICH IN GOLD

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.  
Porcupine, June 20. — Gold is one of the most 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 mining 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 probably not over a score of really big gold mines, the made, with a large and profitable production. A great deal of the \$450,000,000, which now represents 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 do not now yield over a tenth of the whole.

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 preliminary 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 always unusually large. Limited capital has very little chance with low-grade ore, however large the body may be, for 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 new property costs just as much as a rich one and, therefore, the tenor of the ore and the margin of profit over operating expenses are always a matter of prime importance.

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 treasure house of gold, and 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 mining. Everyone seemed to think that all silver regions should be the same, and at Cobalt practically no capital was required, and even methods that would be dispensed with. In fact, the rosy conditions of the early Cobalt rather tended to disqualify us for ordinary mining operations, as were necessary in other camps.

In the Porcupine of the present day one can see several failures owing to the adoption of methods that have succeeded with the better class of Cobalt mines. In fact, Cobalt generated expectations, and led to the adoption of methods that have not succeeded elsewhere. Most of the companies going into Porcupine in 1911 did not understand the conditions there, and were not sufficiently prepared to them. Hence many failures have arisen, and many good properties have been neglected by insufficient development and gross mismanagement.

Great Inducements.  
There is probably no part of the world which offers greater inducement to gold mining than Northern Ontario. Gold is found over a very considerable area, and there are all kinds of properties, large, small and indifferent. In Porcupine there are a good proportion of very large ore bodies, and a rather unusual feature is that size does not often bring any diminution in the amount of gold per ton of ore. Of course the small veins, those only a few inches in width, are usually the richest, but when veins of fair dimensions swell or increase in width the value per ton is often greater than before.

Some of the ore bodies at Porcupine are the largest and richest in the world, and this seems to be mainly due to the extensive shearing and crushing, and the consequent alteration of the originally massive igneous rock.

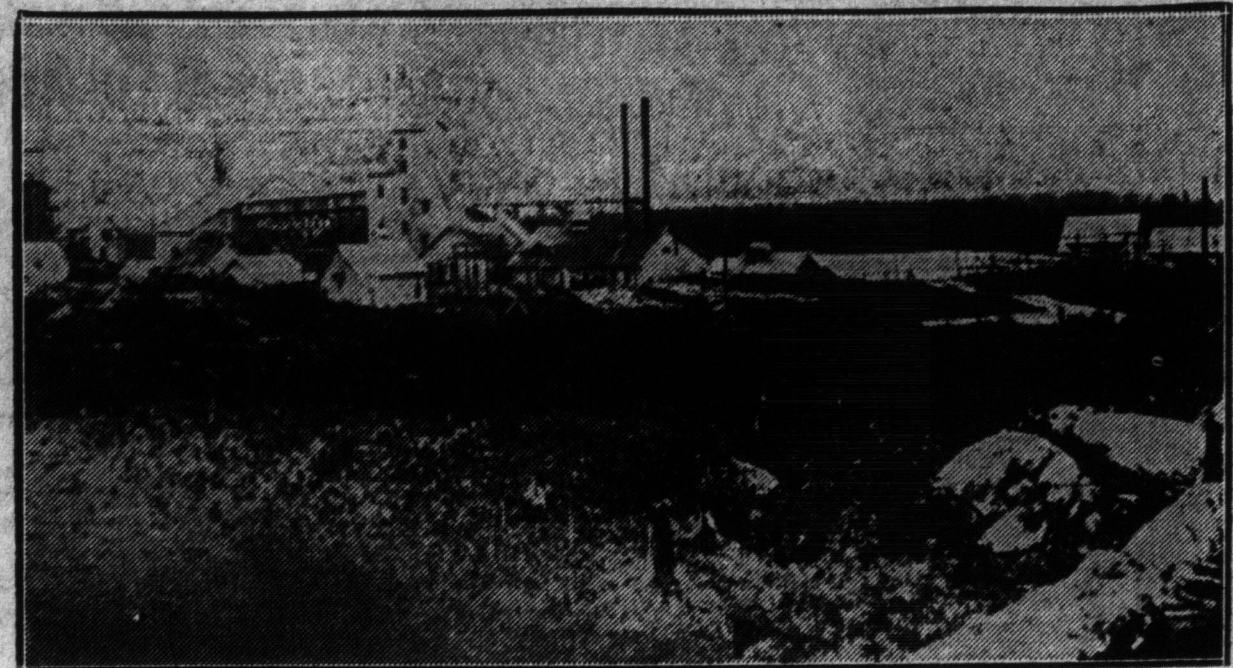
The Township of Munro, about seven miles east of Matheson, is also worth watching. Of course there have been the usual crop of failures at Munro, but until large capital was skillfully devoted to the development of Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre, success was practically unknown in Ontario, and the Munro mines, the Detroit North Ontario and the American Eagle, were all worked about a good proportion of 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 this formation.

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

Kirkland Lake is unique among the gold camps of Northern Ontario. The veins, as a rule, are small. They are the channels through which the auriferous solutions moved. The gold is mostly found in the grey and red felsophy, which forms the walls, and these rocks are hard and tough. The ordinary placers proved useless as instruments for grinding several years ago. But the ore is generally high grade, and impregnate or the lode structure is one of the features of all lode regions.

Kirkland Lake.  
The ore bodies at Kirkland Lake seem to follow the bottom of a synclinal contact between granitic and igneous rocks, and along this contact there is always a good chance for payable ore.

North-south-east-west of Kirkland



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

## AMERICANS WHO VISITED GOLD CAMP POWERFULLY IMPRESSED

Layman's Graphic Description of Impressions Gained  
While Inspecting Porcupine Mines  
For First Time.

"Detroiters who visited Porcupine, the newest bonanza gold camp, came back enthusiastic over Canadian scenery and mines." Under the above caption, Milton R. Palmer of The Detroit Saturday Night gives the following description of a visit to Northern Ontario:

"When a party of us left Detroit over the Grand Trunk last Saturday for a visit to the Porcupine Lake mining district of Northern 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 for the rest of us.

"Everyone had read of Cobalt and the fortunes made in silver and nickel mines. Other names, such as Timiskaming and Timagami were just a trifle familiar thru seeing them in the newspapers from time to time. The map told us that the Porcupine district was off to the north of these places.

"No one could have told us of the beauty of the scenery along the route or have conveyed an idea to us of the wonderful possibilities of this newest frontier. It is necessary to see the district to understand it, and to stand what it promises for the future. Not only does it include developed mining districts of proved worth, but its ruggedness and its scenic beauty and sloping hills afford commercial resources not to be overlooked.

"Of course, we were mostly interested in gold. There is something about the mining of gold that appeals to every imagination. At the same time, there have been so many disappointments in gold mines that all of us were in a 'show me' attitude of mind. Our skepticism was routed by what we saw.

"Leaving Detroit Saturday afternoon, we awoke in the morning to find ourselves in a pleasant country of heavily forested hills and valleys. We were at the beginning of the new country which stretches north from the eastern tip of Georgian Bay. The deep rich soil is already inviting the work of the farmer, despite the fact that the summers are short. These northern Ontario tracts are almost entirely cleared. Log houses were to be seen in the clearings at each side of the road. The road was a fine, straight line, and now a settled mining territory with vast mines producing their ores for the great world market.

"The afternoon did we reach Porcupine Junction, and shift to the branch railroad which runs down to Porcupine Lake. At Timmins.  
"There, at the little town of Timmins, we had our first view of one of the new gold mines, the famous Hollinger. At the crest of a hill we saw the outcropping of white quartz, veined in dark mineralized streaks and decked with dots of pure gold which marks the discovery of the mine. It is a vast property which centres about this ledge of rocks and from it are to be seen other mining properties which lie along the same reef of quartz.

"The astonishing vastness of the giant mill where 100 stamps are already in operation, with as many more being installed, we followed the progress of the ore to the screens and riffles which catch the metallic particles freed by the powdering of the rock in the stamping mills.

"Getting gold in Porcupine district is not a matter of finding nuggets in a narrow vein of ore. It is, instead, a question of mining out huge deposits of quartz and schist in which gold is to be found everywhere but in varying quantities. With modern methods it is possible to determine in advance just how much it will cost to mine and mill and treat the ore, and the average of the high-grade and low-grade ore is such as to produce a profit that is wonderful considering the labor required.

INVISIBLE GOLD.  
"Much of this ore shows not the slightest trace of gold to the eye of the layman. It looks like a slaty building stone. But hidden in its mass is the precious golden metal, waiting to be released by the process of modern science.

"Like all mining camps, it was the high-grade ore that first attracted attention to Porcupine. The gold was discovered in 1909. Development began then, but a great fire swept the district, causing the loss of many lives and the destruction of the mines. Men who met had saved their lives only by taking shelter in the lake and dipping their heads beneath the water except when forced to come up for breath. After the fire came another period of construction and then the war and consequent shortage of labor and materials for a time. Now Porcupine mines are recognized as one of the great mineral groups of America.

"Toronto, Montreal, New York and Chicago have had a part in the finance

ing of these properties. Detroit will have its place in the development of this camp from now on.

At the Davidson.  
"Along about the same time that the Hollinger mine was discovered, the Davidson mine, some three miles from South Porcupine, and in the same district, was found. Its discoverer sold his interest and died. Then the property was taken over by the Davidson mine, which was in operation until a short time ago. Hugh H. Southland, who had trapped the district with a prospectors' pack in this case, was the owner of the Davidson mine. He was a bushel, and lodging cost \$7 a night in the bare pine hotels—stuck to the mine with the Davidson mine. Red C. Southland, secured its control.

"The Davidson mine was our goal on Monday. We found it a collection of typical mine buildings above ground and a maze of winding rock-cut galleries below ground. It lies off in the hills, with a dark pine and birch forest all around it.

"What had been done at the Davidson mine is to sink a shaft, run galleries off from it and 'block out' the bodies of ore which lie within the property. Then when the mill is put up, this ore will be mined, hoisted out and treated to recover the gold in it. The gold-bearing rock of the Porcupine district is a great ledge which has been tilted up endwise in the earth by seismic action ages ago. How deep it goes down only years of mining can tell. The ledge has followed it down for 500 feet. It is the fact that this ore body is a thick ledge and not a narrow vein that is the main one of original character among gold-mining camps.

Picking Samples.  
"With light lanterns and picks we went down into the mine galleries and took out our own specimens of rock as we fancied them. At one level, deep down, we found the galleries winding thru the body of mineralized quartz. Even the schist surrounding the quartz was low-grade gold ore. Down at the 500-foot level we found this same ledge of quartz, and will pit around 15 men at work during the summer, doing shaft sinking and other prominent work necessary to secure our gold. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by him over a distance of 2,000 feet. He expects to sink two shafts, about 500 feet apart, or the vein, and he expects to reach a depth of 100 feet before the end of the year.

Waspika is locally known as the Ribble mine. The properties have been sampled systematically every 500 feet by the engineers of the Waspika mine. Mr. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine, has been in Canada (Messrs. G. W. Dixon, of the Buffalo Mines of Cobalt, and George R. Rogers, the president of the Waspika mine) for approximately 2,000 feet. The vein averages at least five feet, and the values were found by Mr. Dixon to vary from \$120 to \$250 in gold produced per ton. Mr. Rogers calls attention to the remarkable consistency of the assay result of 101 samples taken by