

The camp is in the first raw stage that succeeds discovery. The deepest shaft is down not more than twenty-five feet. On many of the older properties the principal work done has been the stripping of veins and the erection of bunk-houses.

Supplies are costly, but not inordinately so. Freight is delivered from the nearest points on the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario and the Canadian Northern, over the winter trails, at the rates of three dollars and two dollars per hundredweight respectively. Hay sells for about \$70 per ton in Gowganda. Bread retails at 25 cents per loaf. Other commodities bring corresponding prices.

Yet it is evident that very soon the cost of living and the prices of supplies and labor will be reduced. Proof of this is afforded by the statement that contracts have been let for shaft-sinking at rates only slightly higher than those obtaining in Cobalt.

On several mining properties visited by a representative of the Canadian Mining Journal, camp buildings had been erected. These rough, but comfortable, log structures are the first essential. Their builders are typical Canadian bushmen, French-Canadians mostly, hardy, resourceful men who appear to revel in such work. Under a competent foreman the speed with which these men construct is astonishing.

Gowganda has not yet a mining population. Indeed very few miners are to be seen, although the country is dotted with prospectors' cabins and tents. But miners are filtering in every day. Orders for machinery have already been placed and before spring there will be a considerable demand for skilled mine labor.

No one can fairly give an opinion of the district in its present condition. The country is covered with many feet of snow. Travel, except on the beaten trails, is almost impossible. Prospecting is out of the question. Of the veins discovered before the snow fell, several show high silver contents. Statements as to the horizontal extent of vein exposures cannot be checked until next summer. But it is by no means an exaggeration to say that the diabase areas of the district are well worth prospecting and that a few excellent discoveries have already been made. Indeed from a mining point of view the country offers many inducements, not only because of present showings but also because of the large future promises indicated by these showings.

So much for Gowganda itself. Gowganda's success or failure will depend very largely upon the methods of the men who exploit the region. If the district is proved and developed sanely and quietly, we believe that the chances are good that it will repay amply whatever expenditure is necessary to open it. If, on the other hand, promoters and brokers realize fortunes out of the sale of promotion stock before development is possible, then the drama of Cobalt's early days will be re-enacted.

Continual warnings are a weariness to writer and reader. They are necessary because the crop of dupes is never exhausted. We have no wish to protect the

gambler in stocks. Our desire is to guard the *bona fide* investor, particularly the investor whose means are limited. We advise strongly that all investors seek the counsel of disinterested mining engineers. And in all cases where it is at all possible the investor should visit the mining property himself. It is no longer a matter of great difficulty to reach the new mining districts of Ontario and a journey of this sort is worth taking on its own merits.

Among the most vivid impressions that Gowganda makes upon the visitor are those of restless energy, a shrewd sense of commercial opportunities, and, especially in the mining camps, unlimited hospitality. Whilst on the streets of our cities a man may die of hunger, in Gowganda no one need go without a meal. As a contrast to this milk of human kindness, a teamster will calmly ask you ten dollars for an hour's drive.

The pioneer spirit of Canadians is exemplified in the amazing speed with which a well-equipped winter road, through 70 miles of heavily wooded country, has been finished. Work was begun in the second week of January, 1909. The road was pushed through to Gowganda before February 1st.

Gowganda may be but one section of a silver-bearing region extending far towards the west. Here is inspiration for the prospector. Gowganda may become a producer of wealth or it may prove the graveyard of hopes and reputations. It is now a realm of probabilities. The thoughtful will take pains to inform themselves at first-hand.

A NEW BUILDING FOR THE KINGSTON SCHOOL OF MINING.

The Kingston School of Mining is asking the Government of Ontario to provide the money to erect a much needed building for the Departments of Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy. The Government aids the school by a substantial annual grant for maintenance and equipment; and from time to time special sums have been voted by the Legislature for building purposes. By this means the Mining Laboratory was built in 1894 and in 1900 the two buildings for the departments of Mineralogy, Geology, Physics, and General Engineering.

In the sixteen years of its existence the School of Mining has grown rapidly, so that it now has 292 students taking engineering courses. This number would be very much larger if matriculation were not rigidly enforced as a condition of admission. As the overcrowding in some of the buildings had reached a critical stage, it was decided several years ago to keep down the numbers in this way. But even under these restrictions the departments referred to have become so crowded that it is impossible to carry on the work with the usual practical efficiency, or even with due regard to the