

SHINING TREE DISTRICT DESCRIBED AS ONE OF ONTARIO'S BIG ONES

Great Opportunities for Live Prospectors—Confederation Cleared Away Underbrush.

Special to The Toronto World.

Sudbury, Ont., Sept. 5.—You leave Sudbury at 6.30 a.m., taking the Canadian Northern train northbound, arriving in Kambhwa about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day. After an excellent dinner of fresh beef, new potatoes, good bread and butter, topped off with a juicy raspberry pie, you start on your way into the wilderness. You first portage about two thirds of a mile over a first class trail to the shores of Dochow Lake, where you may either embark in your own canoe or take the gasoline launch run by that genial giant, Ed. Steep. It is about 37 miles by water to the first stop by launch, and it takes about seven hours to make the trip, which is all down stream, for one is now in James Bay waters. At seven p.m. the same afternoon we landed at the stopping place and little store on the south east bay of Washagum Lake. After a good night's rest, and a first rate breakfast of trout and other good things we started out to explore the camp.

I forgot to say we saw one moose and hundreds of ducks of various breeds on our way down the river from the railroad.

Guide Necessary.

From our stopping place it takes nearly a day to reach Washagum Lake. Prospectors call it 17 miles via Okawenda Lake route. There is a shorter route overland, with some small lakes, but one would require a guide as there are so many trails going off in various directions. At Goldfields, G. R. Rogers, M.E., has located a camp, and has about 12 men at work stripping and sinking on a strong vein.

This vein is a contact vein lying between andesite schist and porphyry, and running in a north and south direction. It averages between five and six feet in width, and can be traced for about two miles.

The vein surface is quartz highly impregnated with iron pyrites. Some excellent showings of free gold are to be seen at various places along this vein. I was informed by the men that the vein had been thoroughly sampled for a distance of eight hundred feet by cutting molten samples from wall to wall at every few feet along the vein, and it averaged \$10.40 per ton of molten ore. Mr. Rogers is now sinking a shaft into the ore body at one hundred feet.

Rock Formation.

The rock formation of this camp consists of both andesite and diorite, and is a very accessible feature is that wherever diorite intrusions occur, the veins are generally more numerous and richer in values. Many of the larger veins are either contact veins or veins cutting the formation, and have a north and south trend or north east and south west trend.

In the andesite schist above referred to are to be found numerous quartz veins which follow the strike of the schist. These veins vary in width from a few inches to several feet. Many of them carry visible gold in considerable quantities.

I saw a ten or twelve-inch vein with a streak of visible gold down the centre of it, about half an inch wide, and twelve or thirteen places there is a swift current.

Free Gold Visible.

Where little pits have been sunk

GREATLY IMPRESSED BY KIRKLAND LAKE

Local Mining Broker Paid
Visit to Camps of
North.

After spending a few days in the north, Hamilton B. Willis of the Royal Bank Building, as well as the managers and executive staffs at his various offices in New York, Rochester, Buffalo and Detroit, have returned and are most enthusiastic on what they saw at Cobalt, Kirkland Lake and surrounding areas.

"When I arrived at Cobalt a noticeable activity was in evidence and to a much higher degree than was the case for at least two or three years," said Mr. Willis to the "World." "In driving along the road to the southeast Coleman it was very satisfactory to see all the mining plants operating full as well as to hear the various mills pounding away."

"Our visit to the Adanac mine was entirely satisfactory. In fact, we were very much surprised at what we saw underground along the 300-foot level, and it is very evident this property will soon join the list of regular producers, as well as continue for an extended period of time. The lack of any extravagance in the work now being aggressively pushed was plainly discernible, and under Mr. Morgan Cartwright the shareholders' interests appear to be in safe hands. He keeps in close touch with everything that goes on and is underground most of his time."

"I look to see a nice shipment made from the Adanac within a short time, as I saw a large pile of ore bagged and ready. This ore ranges in value from \$500 to \$600 per ton, and with the bar silver rapidly approaching the dollar mark this will net the company a tidy sum. From what we saw in this mine it was our opinion, in which Manager Cartwright joined, that the drillers are now working close to

NORTHERN ONTARIO'S MINING WEEKLY

If you want reliable news of all the mining camps of Northern Ontario, subscribe for The Northern Miner, Cobalt, Ont.
Canada, \$1.50; U. S., \$2 per year.
SAMPLE ON REQUEST.

RISE IN SILVER TO STIMULATE OUTPUT

Inducement to Redevelop
and Push Aggressive Exploration.

World Special Correspondent.

Cobalt, Sept. 4.—A few years ago some pessimists were predicting the early exhaustion of the great ore deposits of this camp. It was thought that the mines in the conglomerate were pretty well worked out and that the igneous rocks would not be nearly as productive as the sedimentary series. But the gloomy forecasts have not been realized. Within the past year over a dozen new properties have either begun or have resumed operations. Down in South Coleman the Adanac is now taking out some very fine ore. The Badger is preparing to resume on a considerable scale. The People's, the Gifford, the Cochran and the Shamrock have been at work for some time and progress is very satisfactory, while the Timiskaming and Beaver are turning out as much of the white metal as at any time in their history.

The Hargrave is getting some very rich ore, and it is about to begin the exploration of the lower contact between the diabase and keowadin from No. 3 shaft. The Badger is about to begin a large amount of the very low grade of the ore. Mr. Yeandle at the time made himself very unpopular with jacking and tonnage recovery of over \$1.25 per ton would never be realized owing to the method of mining which made the amount of the country rock. This is exactly what did happen, bringing recoveries under \$1 per ton.

The estimate the mines have failed to pay and a large amount of money has been lost by Mr. Jackson and those who shared with him the outlay on the ill-fated enterprise. Keen insight.

Mr. Yeandle is bright, keen and broad, and even during his first visit to Porcupine he was able to grasp the whole situation without difficulty.

The United States Smeltering & Refining Co. have large plants in the camp he made a careful examination of the McIntyre Consolidated, passing over all the stories from the 500 to the 1000 foot level, and it is understood that he was very favorably impressed with this big property. They have got it absolutely was his expressive remark on leaving the mine.

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Mr. Van Law was in Northern Ontario about two years ago, and it is believed that he came away with a very favorable impression of the future of the camp. He has lately been transferred to Boston from the Pacific Coast and this may account for his interest in the situation of mining operations in Canada.

But whatever the intentions of the big smeltering and mining house may be, it is certain that they will retain only properties of the highest class. Several offerings have been rejected as unsuitable and unsuitable, and it is said that over 99 per cent. of those submitted meet this fate at some stage of the investigation. Mr. Yeandle's endorsement of a property is therefore a very convincing testimonial as to its value.

When an engineer is brought into the country every other owner or broker who sees him even from afar proclaims that once more the property is in the hands of the experts, and even, in some cases, actually on the property being shown, they swarm around the dispenser of money with eagerness equal to that of black flies in midsummer in a northern swamp, and often go to the extent of attempting to depreciate the property which the engineer was fairly employed to examine. But fair play is a level-headed business, and one should not attempt to climb another's ladder and even kick it from under his feet without remuneration.

Mr. Yeandle has been at Cobalt for some time, and he has been altogether too much of this kind of petty meanness. Play fair gentlemen, and let the market be a level-headed business, and one should not attempt to climb another's ladder and even kick it from under his feet without remuneration.

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GOOD SHOWING AT HARGRAVE.

The management of the Hargrave mine at Cobalt states that they are working between 25 and 30 men in the Nos. 1 and 2 shafts. On the 125-foot level at the bottom of the No. 1 shaft the high-grade showing was encountered at the bottom of the drift, about 20 feet from the shaft. A bunch of ore was taken out running around 1500 ounces. This ore is located immediately below the section in which the old company took out ore from the 125-foot level to the surface. The management is doing considerable exploratory work on the 255 level, which connects the Nos. 1 and 3 shafts. This work is in the diabase formation in the northeast claim. Some values have been taken out in this section running as high as 1500 ounces to the ton. The management has made three especially rich strikes this year, the first in February, when a couple of tons were taken out on the 75-foot level of the No. 1 shaft running 4,000 ounces.

At present the company is shipping about 1,000 to 1,200 tons a month from the dump to the Dominion Reduction Company. Since the management took charge last November, after a three-year suspension, the treasury has been built up from \$23,000 to around \$33,000, besides spending some \$2,000 on new machinery and equipment. This includes some 5,000 ounces of ore in transit, which the management expects to realize in the current market somewhere from 95c to \$1.

The months of September and October will be eventful ones at the Newray mines, where the representative field engineer of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company is making a close examination of the properties. The Newray management is steadily testing out the extension of the mineralized system on the eastern side of the properties.

PRICE OF SILVER

New York, Sept. 5.—Bar silver, 95 1/2c.

London, Sept. 5.—Bar silver, 45 1/2d per ounce.

PROMINENT MINING ENGINEER IN NORTH

Representative of Big American Smelting and Exploration Company.

EXAMINED MCINTYRE

Presence Believed to Betray
Interest of Corporation
in Porcupine.

From World Special Correspondent.

Porcupine, Sept. 3.—W. H. Yeandle, Jr., M.E., who is now in Porcupine on behalf of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Exploration Co., has had wide experience in the United States, also in Mexico, Alaska and the west coast of South America. His interest in the Hargrave property in Alaska, but on his advice withdrew.

D. C. Jacking of porphyry copper fame was at the same time going on with operations on a number of adjoining properties all on the main land opposite Douglas Island and the once prominent Treadwell group. These properties were then being financed by the big mining house of Hayden, Stone & Co., of Boston and New York. They have, however, failed to make good because of the very low grade of the ore. Mr. Yeandle at the time made himself very unpopular with jacking and tonnage recovery of over \$1.25 per ton would never be realized owing to the method of mining which made the amount of the country rock. This is exactly what did happen, bringing recoveries under \$1 per ton.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Our Engineering and Metallurgical Acquisitions

FOR several weeks we have been stating from time to time that we were in search of mining engineering talent which we would add in a permanent consulting capacity to our office organization.

It gives us pleasure to be able to announce the selection by us of an engineering, metallurgical and mine administration firm which meets the exacting standards which we had chosen to set up for our requirements.

This firm is Messrs. Alderson, Baker & Gaebelin, of Boston, Massachusetts; Boise, Idaho, and Toronto. This firm is now engaged with us in the capacity of consulting mining engineers and metallurgists.

We are doing our utmost to bring capital into the Canadian north country for the development of its great mineral and natural resources; and by the same token we feel called upon to bring technical talent here also.

The members of this firm have become greatly interested in the possibilities of Ontario mining, with Toronto office in Standard Bank Building, and they will endeavor to have a man on the ground here every day necessary in serving in their capacity when called upon the great and growing needs of this section of the country. Having a large organization which specializes in all the departments of mining, they feel that they will be able to meet the views of our office and of the various mining interests with which we are already connected and with which we may become associated in the future.

Boston and Montreal have a progressive organization of chemists, under the direction of Mr. Arthur D. Little, an incorporated title, which is rendering the United States and Canada valuable economic service in the department of chemistry.

We trust this departure of ours as a stock brokerage house will result in many new undertakings here in the Province and the Dominion which require mining engineering ability of modern and comprehensive type being shouldered and carried through to success along substantially similar economic lines.

The senior member of Alderson, Baker & Gaebelin is Dr. Victor C. Alderson, a distinguished mining and general technical engineer, a man of proven administrative ability, a constructive mining man, who has the confidence of capitalistic and official circles to a rare degree. We count it a very great privilege to have secured Dr. Alderson through his organization at the head of such engineering and mine administration work as a progressive and responsible stock brokerage house, in modern practice requires.

Dr. Alderson is one of the most capable men within our acquaintance. His career is a remarkable one. He was practically a co-founder with the late Philip D. Armour and the president of the institution, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, which ranks with the great technological institutions of the world, having an annual student attendance of some 1500. Dr. Alderson began with the Armour Institute and was for the first 10 years of its history identified with it in an administrative and constructive way, serving as dean of the institution. He had the confidence and the closest co-operation on the part of the famous Armour family in directing the work and building up this institution.

From Armour's Institute he was selected from among 60 applicants who were examined by a special committee and invited to take the presidency of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, a school with a half century of history, a history practically co-extensive with that of the "Centennial State" itself. He spent 10 years in building up this institution from assets of \$225,000 to \$850,000 and rendering the State inestimable service in treating its complex and rebellious ores. He visited the continental countries of Europe and England in meeting their great technical mining men and securing data for the building and installation of an ore-dressing plant at Golden, which is one of the models of the world.

Some three or four years ago Dr. Alderson resigned his position as president of the Colorado School of Mines in order to give more of his time to his profession and to mine development work. Since leaving the school it has lapsed into difficulties, and the doctor has been urged and persuaded to again accept the direction of this important institution with the understanding that this position shall not interfere with his connection with our house or other professional duties.

Since he has been called back to the work which suffered so much from his absence it is unnecessary for us to say more concerning his efficiency and fidelity in discharging that trust. Since he has been begged and urged to take up the direction of the school again with a free hand and on flattering terms, it must be admitted that his stewardship speaks for itself.

Dr. Alderson enjoys in a rare degree the confidence and support of strong banking, financial and professional circles, both East and West. His credentials come from such men as United States Senator C. S. Thomas, of Colorado; Representative Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado; State Representative and Chairman of Mines and Mining Thomas Tongue; former United States Senator Simon Guggenheim, chairman of the board of directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company, and United States Senator and former Governor John F. Shaforth. The return of Dr. Alderson to the presidency of the Colorado School of Mines is causing his host of friends to mention him prominently in connection with the Governorship of Colorado.

The other members of the firm are young men, but men who have already won their spurs in the mining field. Dr. Alderson says: "In organizing my firm for general engineering practice I selected three mining engineers, all of whom were technical graduates and had also graduated from the University of Hard Knocks through intimate acquaintance with the actual work of mining and mill practice and of geological field work."

Hamilton W. Baker, M.E., is a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, who has had extensive general experience in Colorado, Nevada, Utah and Idaho. His specialty is ore genesis and geology.

John M. Baker, M.E., his brother, is a graduate of the University of Buffalo. He took post-graduate work at the Colorado School of Mines. He has had extensive experience in New Mexico, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. His specialty is mining machinery and operation. The Messrs. Baker had notable practical experience at Cornucopia, Oregon, where they developed and put on a highly profitable basis the Cornucopia Mines Company and the Baker Mines Company.

Paul W. Gaebelin, M.E., is a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines, New York. He has had two years' experience at the Golden Cycle mill, Colorado, an \$8,000,000 dividend-payer, and at Cornucopia, Oregon, where he designed and erected the mill, besides having a large amount of other practice in mill designing and operation. His specialty is mill work, and all of his mills have been successful and have done what was claimed for them.

Dr. Alderson says: "The work of these three associates has been successful and remunerative, especially in the work of developing and putting mines on a paying basis, as well as increasing the efficiency of mill operations and a maximum recovery of values."

Mr. Hamilton W. Baker arrived in Toronto a week ago and is now in the north country visiting the principal camps and mines. We expect a report from him, collaborating with Dr. Alderson and conferring with the other members of his firm, covering the properties of the United Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited, and in a general way the Kirkland Lake gold camp. This report will be made public as soon as it is available, which should be in the near future.

We bespeak for this firm and its several members, with their excellent personnel, the glad extended hand of fellowship from Canadian mining interests and investors and predict that they will become efficient co-workers in developing our local mining resources and in attracting with their recommendations capital to this country.

ISBELL, PLANT & CO.

Members Toronto Standard Stock Exchange

STANDARD BANK BUILDING TORONTO

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