



R. L. Parker, left, and Field Manager L. J. Godbe. Parker is with a Manila engineering company.

# Hargis and Godbe Report on Mindanao Mother Lode



Lionel D. Hargis reports from Cebu that rapid progress has been made in the development of the Surigao claims of the Mindanao Mother Lode Syndicate, of which he is the head. He submits the report of L. J. Godbe, engineer, covering January and February. Contacts of the vein on the 100-foot level show consistent vein width and values; development work to date shows the vein to be at least 500 feet long and probable ore above the 100-foot level, 30,000 tons. He asserts that the project has passed the experimental stage, and that by April the vein will be reached at the 215-foot level.

This is expected to add materially to the body of probable paying ore.

Tabon-Tabon is the name of the vein. Godbe says that at the point of discovery well defined andesite occurs, with fine stringers of quartz, about 10 feet wide. Samples at this discovery point he reports as running 1.66 ounces of gold; check samples 0.68 and 0.56 ounces. Eight trenches were laid out, and in 4 of these trenches the vein was uncovered and samples assayed 1 to 4 ounces per ton.

Three crosscuts were then started; Nos. 1 and 2 at the 100-foot level, No. 3 to cut the vein at depth of about 40 feet. Ten feet from the portal of No. 3 a vein 1 foot wide averaging 0.75 ounce of gold was encountered, Godbe reports; and 12 feet farther in, another vein 2-1/2 feet wide averaging 0.42 ounce, while at 53 feet an apparent vein 5-1/2 feet wide was cut, averaging 1.04 ounces.

Godbe adds that here there were pronounced indications of the big vein being in the faulted area; drifting will be necessary to determine regularity.

Tunnel No. 13 was then driven on the opposite slope of the ridge, to cut Tunnel No. 3 at an angle. Forty-five feet from the portal, a 5-1/2-foot well defined vein was cut, the report continues, a brace of samples showing assay values of 1.13 and 1.64 ounces; and the same vein picked up in Tunnel No. 3 showed values of 0.58 ounce over a width of 5-1/2 feet. No drifting was done here, Tunnel No. 1 at the 100-foot level being almost directly below.

Tunnel No. 1 at the distance of 105 feet in encountered faults showing that the main vein turned to an almost due

south bearing. Godbe says he dropped back to station 93, to drive in 2 directions to cut the vein; and the west cut picked up the vein at 171 feet from the main portal, where the vein

was well defined with pronounced hanging wall and footwall of massive oxidized quartz, and in between, fine quartz stringers in the andesite.

It seems to us that these details of Godbe's prospecting of this property give some insight into the possible general nature of the mineralized Surigao region. At least they may indicate the type of prospecting to be done. At the point just spoken of, Godbe says the vein is 22 feet wide and assays give an average value of \$23 a ton, current gold price. He is drifting parallel to the footwall, to cut the vein at intervals of 25 to 30 feet. His report continues:

"In the East cut the vein was cut at 150 feet from the portal and was found to have a total width of 12 feet with an average assay value of \$43. A drift south is now being driven and at present the vein is being cut 40 feet south and the vein at this section has



Tunnel 16, Portal and at the side, Lionel D. Hargis with the mine boss.

definite bearing of S. 10 degree E.

"From the east cut of tunnel it is planned to continue the cut with the idea of encountering the 3 veins in tunnel 3 and drifting along these veins at the 100-foot level.

▶ Tunnel 16, on the opposite side of the ridge and approximately at the 100 ft. level cut a well defined vein 5 feet wide



Portal of the Main Tunnel.

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**REAL ESTATE**

By P. D. CARMAN  
Addison Hills



The following are the totals for the first two months of each of the last five years:

1932	P1,251,452
1933	1,692,048
1934	2,531,342
1935	2,276,947
1936	2,352,312

*Sales City of Manila*

	1935		1936	
	January	February	January	February
Sta. Cruz	P 285,463	P 239,288		
Sampaloc	645,371	63,261		
Tondo	82,268	81,084		
Binondo	18,000	189,402		
San Nicolas	14,188	48,700		
Ermita	103,050	21,000		
Malate	94,814	67,869		
Paco	39,140	19,048		
Sta. Ana	33,814	88,035		
Quiapo	19,238	128,619		
San Miguel	—	—		
Intramuros	—	32,100		
Pandacan	—	1,130		
Sta. Mesa	1,900	34,700		
San Felipe Neri	630	—		
	P1,338,076	P1,014,236		

**Copra**

(Continued from page 34)

Stocks on hand in Manila and Cebu—	Tons
Beginning of Month	9,439
End of Month	8,881

**DESEICATED COCONUTS:** The desiccated market was featureless during the month. Prices in New York continued pegged at 7-3 4 cents while shipments were slightly smaller than in January. Factories found cocoanuts rather scarce and high priced. The entrance of new small mills into the business which commenced last year continued but small dealers so far have not shown any disposition to under-cut prices to find a market for their products. Shipments for the month total 2155 tons.

**GENERAL:** As usual future prospects for coconut products are most uncertain. Many things can happen which will either improve or harm our prospects. Buyers are adopting a hard on the mouth policy with regards to coconut oil, while buying far more freely other fats and oils not so subject to adverse legislation. There is considerable sentiment in Washington toward modifying the excise tax, but it is extremely unlikely that anything constructive will be done, particularly unless the Philippine Government takes a definite stand favoring constructive legislation along these lines.

Prospects for the coming few months indicate an fluctuating market with a long range probability that the second half year with large offerings of copra available may prove disappointing to producers in comparison with 1935, although substantially better than two years ago. All this, however, is largely a matter of speculation.

**Hargis and Godbe**

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with an assay value of 0.44 oz. at 101 feet from the portal and at 210 feet encountered the main vein. The vein at this point is 4 feet in width with an average assay of 2.02 oz. or \$70 per ton. Drifting S. E. at this point shows the vein to have a bearing of N. 32 degree W with a more northerly bearing than the general bearing of N. 60 degree W. A connection with the west drift of tunnel 1 is about to be made which will insure good ventilation and facilitate the work in this section.

"Tunnel 2 at the extreme northwest end of the ridge has proven that Tunnel 2 has not been driven far enough north to have encountered the main vein, and a distance of not more than 50 feet should encounter the main vein. At the present time, the drift being driven east is in a well defined vein and the assay values are now running between P7 and \$8. As this vein approaches the main vein the values have shown a steady increase. This work is starting immediately and within 30 days should prove the location of the vein at this point.

"The main Tunnel at the 200 level is now in a distance of 366 feet."

**Hoover and Coconut Oil**

(Continued from page 34)

reminded Chester Davis, quondam administrator of AAA, that the act existed, Roosevelt revamped his farm policy without delay. What the supreme court deprived him of in invalidating the AAA, he seems to have in this act in much more substantial form; and True says the act is brief, covering but a single page. This being spring, and an election year in America, the act will be heard from this summer. It will probably influence the planting of hundreds of thousands of acres; more particularly in the south, where superabundant cotton together with new cotton-picking machines disemploy colored labor that it would hardly be well to have float northward, will intensive diversification be an aim of administration.

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