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Item 4

CHARTERED IN DELAWARE.

OPERATING IN NEVADA.

ATLANTA-HOME GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Authorized Capital 500,000 Shares. Par value \$5.00 Non-assessable.

Treasury Stock 299,800 Shares.

President, FRANK R. McNAMEE

Vice-President, EDMOND B. BRONSON

Treasurer, ELMER M. BRAY

Secretary, M. JUSTICE

TRANSFER AGENT**SECURITY TRANSFER & REGISTRAR COMPANY**

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

The Atlanta-Home Gold Mining Company has been organized to take over and operate the Atlanta Group of gold mining claims, in Lincoln County, Nevada, which have been undergoing development for the past three years. The developments on the property have disclosed a large area of disseminated gold ore of good commercial grade and indicate conclusively that the property will develop into one of the largest known deposits of this character.

The ore yields readily to the cyanide treatment and a high recovery has been obtained in tests made by this method. The brecciated character of the ore body admits of mining the same by the caving system, thus reducing the probable costs of mining and milling to the minimum and insuring a good margin of profit on the average grade of the ore encountered. With further equipment and milling facilities the property can be placed upon a dividend-earning basis commensurate with the volume of ore treated from time to time.

Until all of the present workings in the ore measure have been connected up a technical estimate of ore blocked out cannot be made, but it is reasonably certain, however, that these workings will disclose not less than 500,000 tons of ore in sight, that will yield from \$4 to \$5 per ton, or sufficient to supply a mill of 500 tons daily capacity for three years. 2,000 feet of additional development work should increase this estimate to not less than 2,000,000 tons.

The property has been examined by reputable engineers, copies of whose reports may be had upon application, and from which the accompanying data is taken.

In order to provide funds to further develop and equip the property for production, a limited number of shares of the Capital Stock of the Company is being offered. Stock may be obtained through Tefft & Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, to whom all remittances should be made, or through your own broker. Price \$1.00 per share, par value \$5.00, subject to change without notice.

It is the intention to list the stock later on the New York Curb.
New York City, September, 1915.

ATLANTA-HOME GOLD MINING COMPANY.

PROPERTY—The property of the company, consists of ten mining claims, of approximately 150 acres, all patented and free and clear of encumbrances. It is situated in Lincoln County, Nevada, about 45 miles from Pioche, which is the County Seat and terminus of a branch of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. There are also good roads leading to Ely, Nevada, 65 miles north; and to Newhouse, or Modena, Utah, 60 miles east of Atlanta, where railroad connections are also had. The elevation is about 6,700 feet. The contour is excellent for mill buildings and dumping sites. Portions of the property and adjoining territory are thickly covered with pinon and cedar trees, which furnish abundant fuel on the ground at \$3 per cord.

Water for domestic purposes is secured on the ground. Water for milling purposes can be obtained five miles from the property and brought in by gravity. Water rights have also been appropriated for power purposes 25 miles distant and are sufficient to develop 500 to 1,000 electric horsepower. Lumber and mine timbers are obtained from mills nearby.

The property is equipped with steam power plant, hoists, electric plant, shop, laboratory, store, buildings and accommodations for mine force and management.

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT—The formation was originally limestone and quartzite, which was later uplifted and tilted by an immense outburst of porphyry. Later occurred a second intrusion of andesite, which to some extent follows the line of the porphyry and at places occurs as chimneys breaking up through the limestone irregularly over an area of 1,500 feet by 3,000 feet. These intrusions shattered and altered the limestone and were followed by thermal solutions carrying the gold and accompanying minerals, which were distributed in all the crevices throughout the shattered area, and partly replacing the same in the limestone.

The ore occurs as a spongy silicious framework in which the interstices are filled with softer material, sometimes colored with manganese. Both the hard and softer materials carry gold. There are other areas where the brecciated mass is free from manganese and runs higher in gold values. No definite limits to the ore bodies have as yet been determined and it is not improbable that at lower levels the whole formation will prove to be gold ore from one of these chimneys to the other.

In one of these altered masses having a superficial area of 1,500 feet by 300 feet, two shafts have been sunk about 300 feet apart. No. 1 shaft is down 200 feet. No. 2 shaft is down 82 feet, the bottom corresponding to the 100-foot level in No. 1 shaft. From these shafts lateral drifts and cross-cuts have been driven out in the ore body, practically exploring an area 300 feet long, 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep containing approximately 500,000 tons of ore of a commercial grade, averaging in value from \$4 to \$5 per ton. These openings have been carefully sampled at intervals of five feet, the results of which are shown in the following table taken from the assay chart of the mine and have been checked by one or more of the examining engineers.

ORE VALUES—Wherever assayed on the surface all of these outcrops carry appreciable amounts in gold and at depth, where the conditions are favorable, the values rise to an amount that makes it a commercial grade. The surface was plotted into 20-foot squares and at least fifty pounds taken to the sample. Five samples from the outcrop above No. 1 shaft and along the line of the first cross-cut averaged \$4.20 in gold and 45c. silver, or \$4.65 per ton. An average of 40 samples covering the outcrop above No. 2 shaft gave gold \$1.94, silver 31c., or \$2.25 per ton.

ORE SAMPLING OF MINE WORKINGS.

Bullion Value.

NO. 1 SHAFT.

100-ft. Level E. & W. Drift: 2.43, 2.36, 5.49, 5.17, 4.80, 8.26, 6.96, 3.71, 10.33, 14.65, 10.26, 8.78, 3.92, 5.02.
100-ft. Level, Winze: 12.07, 10.95, 7.25.
100-ft. Level, N. & S. Drift: 3.20, 6.75, 11.34, 12.94, 12.07, 9.75, 19.22, 11.44, 5.86, 6.52, 6.19, 5.07.
Shaft, 100 to 200 feet: 2.82, 3.80, 5.25, 4.60, 4.56, 5.66.
200-ft. Level, S. Drift: 2.81, 3.76, 3.90, 3.25, 4.15, 2.88 (1.95, 1.86, 1.42), 2.44, 3.56, 5.15, 3.65, 2.63, 2.81, 2.07, 3.25, 4.21, 3.84, 4.25, 4.09, 3.21, 2.36, 2.51, 3.00, 2.85, 3.63, (1.78-1.98), 6.41, 4.11, 4.97, 3.14, 3.79, 5.94, 3.63, 3.56.
Do. No. 1 Cross-cut: 3.10, 3.15, 3.34, 6.38, 3.01, 1.65, 2.91, 2.85, 3.54, 3.57, 4.50, 5.14, 3.21, 4.42, 3.24, 1.60.
Do. No. 2 Cross-cut: 2.65, 3.22, 2.65, 5.14, 2.29, 2.89, 2.29.
Do. No. 3 Cross-cut: 8.22, 6.60, 4.05, 4.20.
Do. No. 4 Cross-cut: 2.90, 4.03, 6.48, 6.35, 4.10.

NO. 2 SHAFT.

Shaft 20 to 80 feet: 2.42, 2.26, 5.37, 7.80, 8.26, 8.86, 9.71, 10.33, 14.65, 10.26, 8.48, 3.92, 5.02.
20-ft. Level: 6.47, 5.77, 6.33, 6.21, 4.44, 6.52, 5.13, 4.92, 3.67.
55-ft. Level: 8.60, 4.80, 12.90, 8.75, 16.30, 11.50, 14.65, 10.40, 13.62, 9.55.
82-ft. Level: (1.86, 1.10), 3.96, 5.01, 3.75, 3.25, 3.63, 4.90.
No. 4 Cross-cut 100 feet lower: 4.03, 6.48, 6.35, 4.10.

Every indication points to a continuation of this great ore body for a distance of 600 feet in either direction from these shafts, and perhaps further in the lower levels and in depth. The extension of these workings should therefore increase the present estimated tonnage to approximately 2,000,000 tons above the 200-foot levels, with additional area yet to be explored.

Evidences are found of partial leaching of the values in the lower workings, particularly in old water courses encountered where the values are lower, as shown in brackets above. This would seem to indicate that the values should improve with depth when water level is reached and a redeposition of these values is encountered with the original ore body. With the amount of the company's capital practically in sight, the prospective value of the shares is at once apparent.

TREATMENT OF ORE—It is the purpose of the company to equip the property with a cyanide plant for the recovery of the bullion on the ground. The ore is particularly adapted to this treatment. Tests made show a consumption of only four ounces of cyanide per ton of ore treated. A solution of two pounds of cyanide per ton of water extracted 72 per cent. of the value in a grade of \$2 ore in 13 hours' leaching, the ore being crushed to a quarter inch mesh. The percentage of extraction is much higher as the grade is increased, since the loss in tailings is usually a fixed minimum, depending on the fineness to which the ore is crushed. By this method of treatment the costs of mining and milling should not exceed \$1.50 per ton.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON PROPERTY.

From Report made by Colin Timmons, M. E., February, 1913:

"The ore may be considered a mixture of intrusive rhyolite and silicious replacement of limestone. There is some free gold and many samples which I planned showed good prospects of comparatively coarse gold, but in the main I regard it as a splendid cyaniding proposition. * *

"Since the ore is entirely associated with the rhyolite and the gold bearing solutions have deposited the precious metal in every shattered and favorable location, I think the expectation reasonable for finding great bodies of gold ore in the Atlanta ground.

"The two bodies already developed are very probably one and the same, the surface between the two shafts indicating that the ore extends the whole distance and much further southward from shaft No. 2. * *

"In a year's continuous traveling both in the United States and British Columbia, I have found no other ground which appears to me so promising for producing great bodies of good milling ore as the ground at Atlanta. * If the ore occurs in the quantity I think probable, the costs of both mining and milling can be brought to a level comparable to that of the Homestake."

From Report of Paul M. Myers, M. E., September, 1914:

" * * At the time of my visit the total footage of development work in the two shafts amounted to 1,445 feet. * * I took 25 samples from the workings, all of these being cross-cut samples taken with an idea of getting a check on the Company's sampling results. My samples were taken in 10-foot lengths, an average of at least 5 pounds to the foot was cut. In taking the samples care was exercised to have every sample represent as far as possible a cross-section of the ore. * I feel on the whole well satisfied with the result of my sampling, as it shows the Company's figures of values and widths of ore to be entirely dependable."

From Report of J. J. Stubenbord, M. E., February, 1915:

"I believe from all indications of present developments, the large area of commercial free-milling ore and the easy method by which the same can be mined will justify a plant of from 100 to 500 tons daily capacity; and the operating expenses, including mining, milling and general expense will not exceed \$2 per ton.

"Considering the Atlanta from the view point of a very large tonnage, running into a million or more tons, the property is yet in the prospective stage. While not actually blocked out from a purely technical standpoint, there is reason to believe that sufficient tonnage is in sight to keep a plant in operation for three years on comparatively high-grade ore running from \$4 to \$5 per ton. * * All indications point to the continuation of ore of as high or a better grade than that already encountered, so I conclude that the possibility of developing a very large tonnage to be good."