

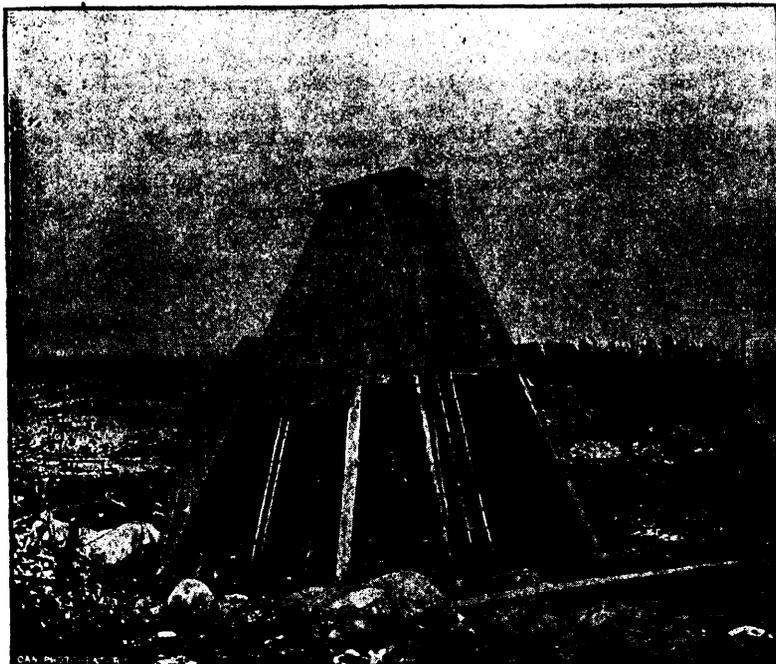
would be of a far lower grade. It is, he says, too early in the present stage of the development to say anything as to probable average, though he admits that at present, the ore is yielding a good profitable return.

Of the district in general, Mr. Caldwell says truly, that there could be no clearer evidence of his thorough confidence therein than the persistent

The Regina Mine.

The Regina (Canada) Gold Mining Company, Limited, is an English company, its London office being at 13 Walbrook, E. C.

The mine is situated on the Lake of the Woods, about forty-five miles S.E. of Rat Portage, a station on the C. P. R. The distance can be run by a



THE MAIN SHAFT AT THE GOLD HILL MINE.

way in which he has stuck to his own work of development, and that when there was no experience of others to guide him as to the best and most profitable manner of mining and treating the ores. The men who are coming into the district now will have the immense advantage of being able to profit by his experience; and instead of having to grope in the dark, as he had to, they know now just how to go to work. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that only a few years ago, it was declared by many, including so-called experts, that the ores were not free-milling, and unless Mr. Caldwell had had full confidence in his own judgment he might easily have been led as others actually were, to put in a completely useless style of machinery. This is a big advantage to new operators, and it is one for which the district cannot be too grateful to Mr. Caldwell, to whom is certainly due the credit of having practically established the reputation of the district as an exceedingly promising gold field.

Mr. Holmes was out at the Bad mine on Monday last. He was down the shaft and reports the property looking better than ever since the snow left.

steam boat in four hours.

The company was reconstructed in January, 1896, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (£150,000) in shares of one pound (£1) each, about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and eleven shares of which have been issued to present shareholders, each share being credited with seventeen shillings (17s.) paid, and having a liability of three shillings (3s.) per share. Six pence per share of this liability was paid on application for shares, on the 12th of March, 1896, and a second six pence will be due June 12th. The remaining liability of two shillings can, if required, be called up at intervals of not less than three months, in sums of not more than six pence (6 d.) per call.

The company is possessed of a very complete and convenient 10 stamp mill, fully equipped with all modern machinery, including compressed air drills, etc., and is lighted with electricity. The main shaft has been sunk one hundred and fifteen feet and a tunnel has been driven into the hill on a level with the top of the shaft, one hundred and forty feet in length. The "first level south," which is sixty feet below the tunnel, has been driven

about one hundred and thirty feet, and the "second level south" about fifty feet below the first level, has been driven forty feet, and the "second level north" about the same distance.

Little or no driving has been done to the north of the main shaft as the proximity of the lake renders it unadvisable, at that shallow depth. The ore at all these points maintains its width of from one to four feet and also its average quality.

The vein on which all this work has been done is known as No. 3 vein. It is composed of quartz; is a true fissure vein and runs from N. W. to S. E. across the granite formation, and close to its junction with the schist. There are four other important veins, that have been partly uncovered but not worked, on the company's property. The largest of these is about two hundred yards from the west boundary and is known as the west vein. It is about twenty feet wide on the surface, composed of quartzite with about twenty inches of true quartz; the whole carries gold, but the quartz is very rich.

No. 1 vein is about one hundred yards east of "The west" vein, and is also a clearly defined fissure vein, and has been traced on the surface for over three hundred feet, and is from six to twenty inches wide on the surface.

No. 2 vein is about fifty yards further east, and can be seen under the water of the lake as a strong fissure vein from twenty to thirty inches wide, and can be traced on land to near the top of the hill.

No. 3 vein—the one on which the mill is built and all the work has been done—can be traced on the surface for a distance of five hundred and thirty feet, at which point the schist overlaps the quartz, but the vein has been discovered about four hundred and fifty feet further on, and it, no doubt, extends throughout the whole property.

The original area of the Regina property was seventy-seven acres, but the company has recently acquired three additional mining claims comprising one hundred and forty-eight acres of well wooded land to the west of their original property.

Before the purchase of the Regina was concluded, about twenty five samples of quartz were obtained at various times from the veins on the property, by one of the directors of the company, under personal and careful supervision, and in an absolutely impartial manner, all chance rich specimens being excluded from these assays, yet the average result of them was twenty-five dwts. per ton, or about twenty-five dollars (\$25) per ton in value.

The land rises rapidly from the lake