

Both Transvaal and Central Canada ore are free milling and these remarks apply to over plate yields only (in both cases) for the reason that few Canadian mines are equipped with modern cyanide or other processes for extraction of residues from tailings, slimes, etc., which would probably increase yields about 35 per cent, as in the Transvaal.

The mill batteries in Canada have mostly light stamps—in Africa the average weight of stamp is 1,250 lbs. against 900 pounds in Canada—and other appliances compared with the Transvaal are of most primitive description—the advantage of heavy stamps being that they double the capacity at only 10 per cent. increase of power.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Mines has been established only nine years, but has introduced during that short period about twelve hundred and fifty millions of dollars of capital, equalling £250,000,000, now invested in the mining industry in the region, and supplies of capital are always forthcoming for new enterprises. The reason of this being the absolute confidence reposed by European investors in the integrity of the Johannesburg institution, which has disseminated its monthly statistical information and is now known and recognized as the premier institution of its kind throughout the world.

The Johannesburg main reef is about fifty miles long by seven miles wide. In Western Canada the Lake of the Woods gold district alone is about 350 miles long by about 150 miles wide; then there are many other promising gold areas, such as on the shores of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg, Port Arthur, etc., and taking all these facts into consideration and comparing the conditions with those obtaining elsewhere, there is no reason whatever, with adequate appliances and machinery, why the Central Canadian gold mines should not soon be included amongst the most productive in the world.

As outside issues and enterprises emanating from the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines are the railways and telegraphs. No less than five lines of railway converge on Johannesburg, all built during the last six years, the cost of which is about equal to the entire Canadian Pacific railway system, and a line of telegraph is now being built right through Africa from the Cape to Cairo.

Johannesburg, at the time of establishing its chamber of mines, was much in the same condition as the mining districts of Central Canada are to-day, their very existence being unknown in Europe, and necessarily, therefore, without capital. That city was centred in the heart of the South African continent, and being without either railway or telegraphic communication, 1,400 miles by road from Cape Town, was quite unknown to the rest of the world. It has achieved its fame throughout the world entirely through the reliable information and propaganda of its chamber of mines, and now there is scarcely a newspaper in the whole world, in any language, that does not publish its telegraphed information of the progressive monthly output of gold.

Compare these results with the mines of Canada and the United States of America, which in consequence of no such institution being hitherto in existence, not a single American or Canadian mine has yet been listed or recognized on the stock exchanges of Europe.

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