





NEWS OF THE TURF

Mr. Wishard Returns to New York and Reports That He Made Money by His Horses in England. New York, Nov. 17.—Enoch Wishard, the first man who has been campaigning in England with a string of American horses, arrived today on the steamer Mobile...

Mr. Wishard returned to New York on the steamer Mobile, and reports that he made money by his horses in England. He said he could get a good stable together by the end of next season...

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THE RECITAL OF THE DEATH SCENE BROKE HER DOWN

MRS. STEPHAN IN TEARS. The Recital of the Death Scene Broke Her Down. Mrs. Stephan, mother of the late Archbishop, was overcome by emotion during the recital of the death scene...

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CONVOCATION AT TRINITY

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HOBBERLIN BROS. & CO.

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RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

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NEW RECORDS ON WEST

New Records on West. A new record was set in a recent race on the West course.

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STAR HOCKEY CLUB

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THE GALIBORDS

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Various small advertisements and notices on the left side of the page, including mentions of 'Punching Bags', 'Every Dollar', and 'The Galibords'.

Large advertisement for 'The Slater Shoe' featuring the slogan 'Know-How' and 'The New Five-Cent Cigar'. It includes detailed text about the shoe's quality and the cigar's value, along with contact information for W. R. Webster & Co. in Toronto.

Additional text and advertisements on the right side of the page, including mentions of 'The Slater Shoe' and 'The Galibords'.















of the Rat Portage and the Lake of the Woods district. The most important of these is the lumber trade. The mills of Rat Portage and the adjoining village of Keewatin supply the biggest part of the lumber used in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory. In 1895 the several sawmills then in existence at Rat Portage were consolidated into a single concern under the title of "The Ontario and Western Lumber Company." This concern is in existence to-day, and it transacts a large and growing business. The company owns six sawmills and six planers, all of which are lighted by electricity. Their average run is about 100,000 feet per month. The average monthly output is about \$200,000. The M. C. Cameron is the manager of the concern.

**THE LAKE OF THE WOODS FISHING.** Next in importance to its lumber business comes the fishing industry of the Lake of the Woods. Rat Portage is the centre of this trade. It is estimated that the amount of money brought to Rat Portage last year through this industry was \$200,000. It will be a surprise to learn that the Lake of the Woods produces about 75 per cent. of the cavare supply of the world. The Selkay, as it is well known, is prepared from the sturgeon, which abounds in these waters. The total catch for 1895 is estimated at 5,000,000 pounds, a large proportion of which was sturgeon, from which 100,000 pounds of cavare was made. Rat Portage is the headquarters of this trade, which necessitates the employment of 14 steamboats, 15 barges and a large number of pound boats.

**HIGHEST FLOUR MILL IN CANADA.** Keewatin is virtually an annex to Rat Portage. It is three miles to the west of the town, with which it is connected by water. Besides the sawmills, there are four flour mills of the Lake of the Woods millage. In a recent report on the largest flour mill in Canada, and one of the most perfectly constructed in the world, it is stated that it has a capacity of 2300 barrels a day, and its flour is famed for its quality all over Canada as well as in Europe. In connection with the mill are two huge elevators, having a combined capacity of 700,000 bushels. The machinery is entirely by water power, with a minimum available of 1300 horse-power.

**A FEW HISTORICAL FACTS.** A few facts in regard to the past and present history of Rat Portage are of interest. Rat Portage dates back to 1876, when the C.P.R. contractors located their camps in the neighborhood. For several years thereafter there was very little increase in population. The town was not incorporated till 1891, when it was incorporated in 1891. The population steadily increased till 1895, when it amounted to over 8000. The increase during the present year has exceeded that of any previous period. The town has a population now of fully 4000, with an assessment of \$1,500,000. It is the most important town on the C.P.R. between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. It is situated 133 miles east of the latter city and 300 miles west of the former.

**RAT PORTAGE AS A SUMMER RESORT.** Besides its reputation as a business and mining centre, Rat Portage enjoys distinction as a summer resort. The town is beautifully situated on the Lake of the Woods, and there is not a more beautiful and variegated spot of water on the continent. It possesses all the beauties of Michigan and the Thousand Islands combined. Quite a number of residents of Winnipeg have built summer cottages on one of the islands in the vicinity of the town. The fact that Rat Portage possesses such advantages as a summer resort is considerably to its credit as a mining town. People who would never dream of visiting such a place as a business centre would not hesitate to spend a month or two among the beautiful islands of the Lake of the Woods. In this way the mining industry of the Lake of the Woods will receive a great deal of attention that less favored localities cannot expect to receive.

Another feature of Rat Portage that deserves mention is its excellent water power. Less than a couple of miles from the town are the falls of the west branch of the Winnipeg River. These falls are capable of generating 20,000 horse-power. This power is about to be utilized for commercial purposes. The Keewatin Water Power Company has already constructed a large dam, whereby an average head of 21 feet is obtained. Very little more work is required to make this immense power available. It is the intention of the company to transmit some of the power to Winnipeg, 130 miles to the west. If this proposal can be carried out on a commercial basis, Winnipeg ought to be greatly benefited, as coal is an expensive item in that city. Whatever power can be profitably transmitted 130 miles or more, certainly it is that Rat Portage itself will have an abundant supply of power, which will ensure the future of the town as a manufacturing centre. There is no reason to believe that the power will be transmitted to the various mines within a reasonable distance of the town, which is the industry that will soon spring into existence in the district is the manufacture of pulp, the raw material of which is said to be an inexhaustible supply of pulp wood in the neighborhood. The water power of the Winnipeg River will be available for this industry, and the business men of Rat Portage decidedly look forward to its becoming one of the largest pulp producing centres on the continent.

**THE SCRAMBLE MINE.** The Scramble mine is the northerly one of a belt that begins at a point north of the Canadian Pacific track, and extends east of Rat Portage. This belt runs north and south for a distance of 60 miles, and lies in the contract of the Laurentian granite with the Huronian schists and gneiss. Along this line there are said to be 50 properties that will make good mines. These properties include the Scramble, Bar Mine, Sultana, Pine Point, Winnipeg and Consolidated. Master Jack, Golden Gate, Golden Hill, half a dozen other veins in the vicinity known only by number, Jennie Leigh, Yellow Girl, Regina, and various others between the Regina and Camp Bay. The country to the south of Camp Bay is unexplored until you get into the Selkay River district, where the belt seems to reappear, forming a system of veins along Rainy River and Bad Vermilion Lake. The veins in this belt are free milling, and a deeper vein is the more free milling does the ore become.

The principal vein on the Scramble has been traced for 1000 or 1500 feet upon the Scramble property, and it reappears upon two or three other properties in line with it. The mine is owned by S. V. Husted and Joseph Herma of Rat Portage and I. W. Hart of Detroit. The latter has controlling interest. The mine was purchased as a prospect for \$1000. A shaft has been sunk 90 feet deep and a tunnel has been driven to the bottom, showing the vein to be 38 feet wide. The ore averages \$15 to the ton. The main shaft is now being sunk to keep a 40-stamp mill going. The mine will be developed as rapidly as possible. An engine, boiler and hoist, have been received at the mine and other machinery is being ordered. A month ago another vein was found, running parallel to the main vein. The former is 12 feet wide. The Scramble is considered a very good mine, one of the best in the Lake of the Woods district.

**CAN ROWLAND BRAT THIS?** The now celebrated Mikado mine was discovered by an Indian last summer. It was owned by the Indian in the hands of Dr. Scovill and Mr. John B. Bunn, manager of the Hudson Bay Co. at Rat Portage, and was purchased from them by Col. Ingledue, who was sent from England to inspect this district in a few months ago. The price paid was \$25,000 cash. Mr. Theo. Broadbent was put in charge with instructions to develop the mine, as fast as possible. He has been working for two months, twenty-three months at work building shanties, sinking shafts, etc. In order to get a definite idea of the richness of the ore, Mr. Broadbent mined 140 tons, which he shipped to the Rat Portage reduction works to be milled. The product of this ore was a gold yield of \$800. Col. Ingledue is highly elated with his purchase, while the vendors are kicking themselves for parting with a valuable property. The vein matter of the Mikado carries a great deal of coarse gold. Even the wall rock is rich in the yellow metal. Assays of \$50 have been made from it. The vein matter appears to be a granite that has undergone local alteration. It is highly impregnated with quartz and the different sulphates. A stamp mill will be put up next summer. In the meantime the ore is being shipped to the reduction works for treatment. It is estimated that the total purchase price of the Mikado from this ore, added to the \$800 previously obtained, will be sufficient to pay the total purchase price of the Mikado mine, which is now being installed on the property. The Mikado mine is situated on Shoal Lake, southwest of Rat Portage.

The phenomenal success of the Mikado has given a boom to all the locations in its immediate vicinity. During the last week of October the Yukon, which adjoins the Mikado, was sold for \$60,000. The owner was Dr. Edmund J. Rat Portage and the purchaser Mr. Burley Smith, who acquired it from the Ottawa syndicate. A company is now being formed to develop the property. The Yukon Gold Mining Company of Ottawa is the name of the company. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and the provisional directors are C. Magee, J. W. Mather, Dennis Murphy, E. J. Coates, J. Mather, John Burns, Mr. Smith and Mr. John Burns. Mr. Smith is manager at the mines. He has a dozen men at work stripping the veins. The Yukon Mining Company has secured options on several locations near the Mikado, and so satisfactory has been the development of the property that the last few weeks that the stock of that company has risen from 40 to 60 cents per share.

**THE GOLDEN GATE.** The Golden Gate mine is under partial development. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 45 feet and a drift of 18 feet made, showing a vein 7 feet wide and containing 225 ounces of gold. The vein is now being worked by a 40-stamp mill. The property is owned by the Golden Gate Mining Co., which was organized in London. With this end in view a mining party was sent from New York to report on the property. This was in 1895. After spending two weeks in examination of the property, which consisted of only 27 acres, he continued to the surface. It was estimated that it contained 100 tons of gold. The mine is situated on the edge of the lake, and is a very rich mine. The ore is a mixture of quartz and pyrite, and is highly refractory and incapable of reduction on a commercial and profitable basis. In the face of these discouraging reports, Mr. J. E. Caldwell, a Winnipeg druggist, bought the property and gave evidence of his confidence in the mine by starting at once to develop it. After considerable surface work and prospecting, he was convinced that the mine was a valuable property. He commenced in earnest in the summer of 1892. The mill was built in the fall of that year. In spite of many difficulties, resulting from the fact that the district was in a state of lawlessness, the ore was quite unworked. Mr. Caldwell, with the undoubted confidence that has characterized his operations from the first, has pushed on the work continuously ever since. One of the mistakes made by Mr. Caldwell was the adoption of the cyanide process for treating the concentrates. A cyanide plant, which cost him several thousand dollars, proved worthless for treating the gold that was left after the ore had been subjected to the free milling process. During the past summer he installed a portable plant for treating the concentrates. This process has proved to be exactly what is required for the successful treatment of the ore of the Sultana Mine. The Sultana is now equipped with as perfect a plant as it is possible to install in this class of property. When I visited the mine the other day I found everything in first class shape. The work has been reduced to a perfect system, and the mill is kept running night and day. The ore is fed into the stamp mill with clock-like regularity and the pulp passes from one machine to another until almost every particle of gold is extracted from it. The shaft of the vein that is now being worked is 320 feet deep and ore is being taken from the third and fourth levels. The vein has now developed into an immense body of ore, which varies from 35 to 50 feet in width. Quite recently Mr. Caldwell discovered another large vein on the Sultana property, which is an early date. The plant in the mine consists of a 10-stamp mill, with a quartz boiler and engine, an air compressor for driving four drills and supplying air to the miners underground; a hoisting engine and chlorination machinery for treating the concentrates. Fifty men are employed at the mine, working in two shifts of 25 each.

The output of Sultana is variously estimated. The proprietor himself does not seem inclined to make public the output of his mine, but this much at least is known, that the mine is now paying handsomely. It is said by those who ought to know something whereof they speak that the Sultana produces a gold brick weekly worth from \$2000 to \$2500. I believe this estimate about correct. After paying all expenses, Mr. Caldwell ought to have a clean \$1000 a week for himself as the profit of the Sultana.

**THE REGINA.** The Regina Mine is situated in Whitehead Bay, 45 miles northwest of Rainy River. I had not time to visit this property, but was fortunate in meeting Gen. Wilkinson at Rat Portage. The latter has a controlling interest in the mine. The general is an elderly man with a distinctly soldierly bearing. He has been connected with the mining industry for 30 months. The assay gave me the following particulars about the property. The main shaft is now down 200 feet. Work has been done along the first and second levels, and they are now being worked on the third level. The vein is getting richer as the vein goes down. The surface assay went \$2 to the ton. At 20 feet, \$5.50; at 40 feet, \$22. On my return to Rat Portage, after an absence of ten days,

I learned that the shaft was down 70 feet, and that coarse gold was showing in the veins. This vein gold was struck for the first time just a little below 26 feet. Below that it has frequently been seen in drift along the vein north and south. The vein is holding out richer and richer the deeper the shaft is sunk. The company's intention is to sink to the bottom of the vein, which is about 100 feet in length. The Master Jack is situated about five miles south-east of the Sultana. The property was sold to the Rat Portage Mining Co. of London. The former company placed a block of 100,000 shares on the market in Rat Portage on November 7th last, the proceeds to be used for further development, after which stock will be sold in the eastern cities. The shares were taken up at once by the residents of Rat Portage.

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The output of Sultana is variously estimated. The proprietor himself does not seem inclined to make public the output of his mine, but this much at least is known, that the mine is now paying handsomely. It is said by those who ought to know something whereof they speak that the Sultana produces a gold brick weekly worth from \$2000 to \$2500. I believe this estimate about correct. After paying all expenses, Mr. Caldwell ought to have a clean \$1000 a week for himself as the profit of the Sultana.

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For information regarding gold mining properties, &c., in this district, apply to Mines Contract Company of Rainy River, (Ltd.), 75 Canada Life Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

**MR. ROBT. H. AHN.**  
One of the first Mining Men in the Lake of the Woods Country.  
Mr. Robert H. Ahn's first visit to Rat Portage was about three years ago, being at that time engaged by some New York capitalists to examine gold mining locations in the Lake-of-the-Woods district. On this occasion Mr. Ahn became so favorably impressed with what he saw in the district, that he resolved to cast in his lot with those who were then striving (as they thought, almost in vain), to develop the gold mines of this district. Mr. Ahn's early knowledge in England of metallurgy and his experience in mining matters in Australia, New Zealand, California and later in the Sudbury district, enabled him to judge successfully of the future possibilities of what is now destined to be one of the best gold-producing districts in the world.

His predictions were at first scarcely believed by many of those who were then striving to cast in his lot with those who were then striving (as they thought, almost in vain), to develop the gold mines of this district. Mr. Ahn's early knowledge in England of metallurgy and his experience in mining matters in Australia, New Zealand, California and later in the Sudbury district, enabled him to judge successfully of the future possibilities of what is now destined to be one of the best gold-producing districts in the world.

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**BEFORE SELLING HIS CLAIM.**  
The Little Turtle is a very rich mine. The vein is now being worked by a 40-stamp mill. The property is owned by the Little Turtle Mining Co., which was organized in London. With this end in view a mining party was sent from New York to report on the property. This was in 1895. After spending two weeks in examination of the property, which consisted of only 27 acres, he continued to the surface. It was estimated that it contained 100 tons of gold. The mine is situated on the edge of the lake, and is a very rich mine. The ore is a mixture of quartz and pyrite, and is highly refractory and incapable of reduction on a commercial and profitable basis. In the face of these discouraging reports, Mr. J. E. Caldwell, a Winnipeg druggist, bought the property and gave evidence of his confidence in the mine by starting at once to develop it. After considerable surface work and prospecting, he was convinced that the mine was a valuable property. He commenced in earnest in the summer of 1892. The mill was built in the fall of that year. In spite of many difficulties, resulting from the fact that the district was in a state of lawlessness, the ore was quite unworked. Mr. Caldwell, with the undoubted confidence that has characterized his operations from the first, has pushed on the work continuously ever since. One of the mistakes made by Mr. Caldwell was the adoption of the cyanide process for treating the concentrates. A cyanide plant, which cost him several thousand dollars, proved worthless for treating the gold that was left after the ore had been subjected to the free milling process. During the past summer he installed a portable plant for treating the concentrates. This process has proved to be exactly what is required for the successful treatment of the ore of the Sultana Mine. The Sultana is now equipped with as perfect a plant as it is possible to install in this class of property. When I visited the mine the other day I found everything in first class shape. The work has been reduced to a perfect system, and the mill is kept running night and day. The ore is fed into the stamp mill with clock-like regularity and the pulp passes from one machine to another until almost every particle of gold is extracted from it. The shaft of the vein that is now being worked is 320 feet deep and ore is being taken from the third and fourth levels. The vein has now developed into an immense body of ore, which varies from 35 to 50 feet in width. Quite recently Mr. Caldwell discovered another large vein on the Sultana property, which is an early date. The plant in the mine consists of a 10-stamp mill, with a quartz boiler and engine, an air compressor for driving four drills and supplying air to the miners underground; a hoisting engine and chlorination machinery for treating the concentrates. Fifty men are employed at the mine, working in two shifts of 25 each.

**THE GOLDEN GATE.** The Golden Gate mine is under partial development. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 45 feet and a drift of 18 feet made, showing a vein 7 feet wide and containing 225 ounces of gold. The vein is now being worked by a 40-stamp mill. The property is owned by the Golden Gate Mining Co., which was organized in London. With this end in view a mining party was sent from New York to report on the property. This was in 1895. After spending two weeks in examination of the property, which consisted of only 27 acres, he continued to the surface. It was estimated that it contained 100 tons of gold. The mine is situated on the edge of the lake, and is a very rich mine. The ore is a mixture of quartz and pyrite, and is highly refractory and incapable of reduction on a commercial and profitable basis. In the face of these discouraging reports, Mr. J. E. Caldwell, a Winnipeg druggist, bought the property and gave evidence of his confidence in the mine by starting at once to develop it. After considerable surface work and prospecting, he was convinced that the mine was a valuable property. He commenced in earnest in the summer of 1892. The mill was built in the fall of that year. In spite of many difficulties, resulting from the fact that the district was in a state of lawlessness, the ore was quite unworked. Mr. Caldwell, with the undoubted confidence that has characterized his operations from the first, has pushed on the work continuously ever since. One of the mistakes made by Mr. Caldwell was the adoption of the cyanide process for treating the concentrates. A cyanide plant, which cost him several thousand dollars, proved worthless for treating the gold that was left after the ore had been subjected to the free milling process. During the past summer he installed a portable plant for treating the concentrates. This process has proved to be exactly what is required for the successful treatment of the ore of the Sultana Mine. The Sultana is now equipped with as perfect a plant as it is possible to install in this class of property. When I visited the mine the other day I found everything in first class shape. The work has been reduced to a perfect system, and the mill is kept running night and day. The ore is fed into the stamp mill with clock-like regularity and the pulp passes from one machine to another until almost every particle of gold is extracted from it. The shaft of the vein that is now being worked is 320 feet deep and ore is being taken from the third and fourth levels. The vein has now developed into an immense body of ore, which varies from 35 to 50 feet in width. Quite recently Mr. Caldwell discovered another large vein on the Sultana property, which is an early date. The plant in the mine consists of a 10-stamp mill, with a quartz boiler and engine, an air compressor for driving four drills and supplying air to the miners underground; a hoisting engine and chlorination machinery for treating the concentrates. Fifty men are employed at the mine, working in two shifts of 25 each.

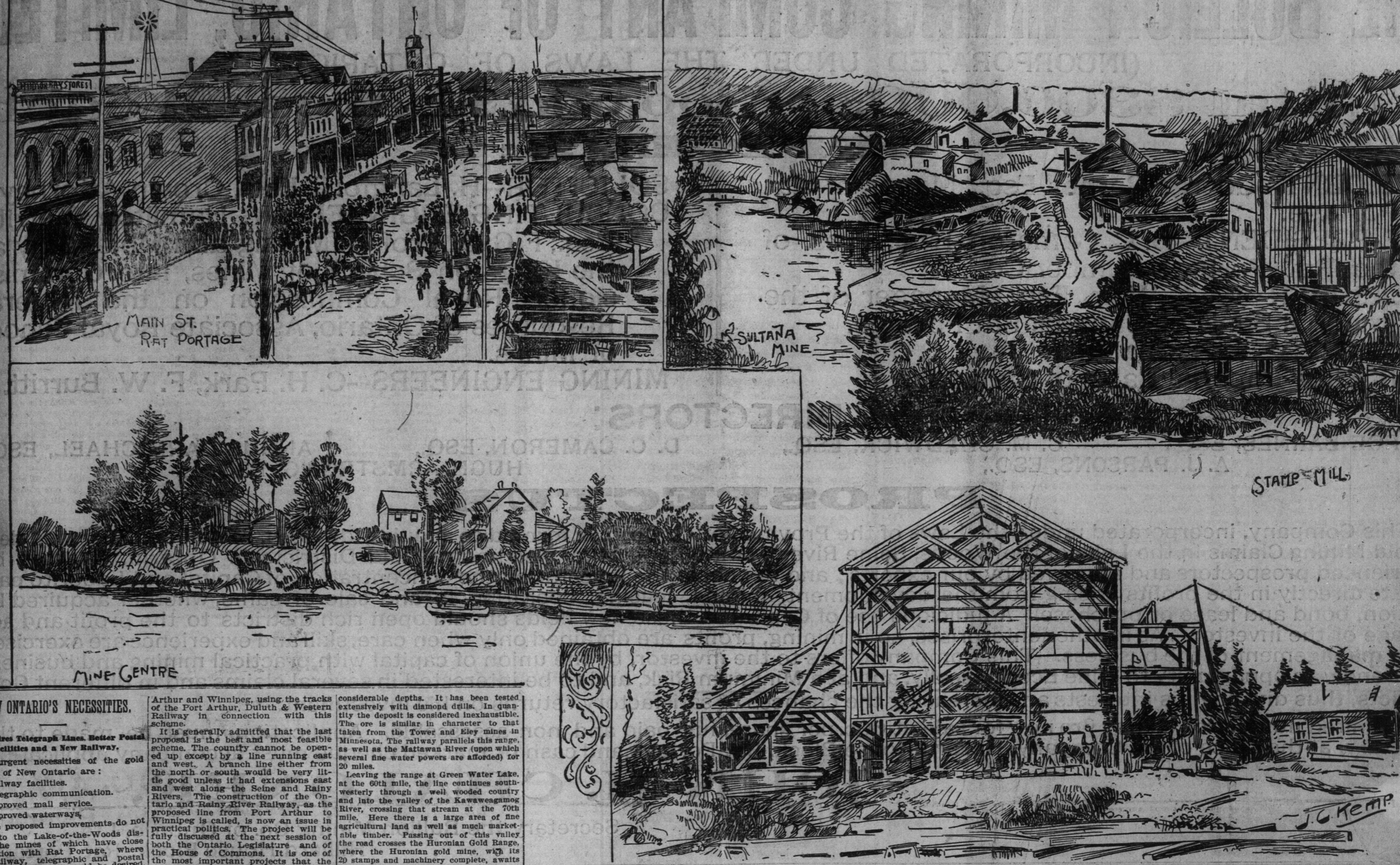
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NEW ONTARIO'S NECESSITIES.

Requires Telegraph Lines, Better Postal Facilities and a New Railway.

The urgent necessities of the gold districts of New Ontario are:

1. Railway facilities.
2. Telegraphic communication.
3. Improved mail service.
4. Improved waterways.

These proposed improvements do not apply to the Lake-of-the-Woods district, the mines of which have close connection with Rat Portage, where the railway, telegraphic and postal facilities are all that could be desired for the present at least. The district where the improvements are most needed is along the Seine River, particularly in the vicinity of Mine Centre. This is the case of the Seine River, where the absence of railway and telegraphic facilities has seriously retarded and is seriously retarding the development of hundreds of mines in the mines of Mine Centre, for example. The present telegraph station at Mine Centre is situated in the vicinity of the mine. It is a ninety miles away. Major Whittier, of the Ferguson mine, has been the one who has often found it necessary to send couriers to that place to deliver and receive telegraph messages. On one occasion it cost his company \$125 to deliver a single message. The average cost of sending a message to Tower is about \$50. It takes a week to make the round trip. They say he would often be willing to give \$50 or \$100 if he were able to send a telegraph.

A WRETCHEDED MAIL-SERVICE.

The absence of the telegraph is doubly annoying on account of the wretched mail service that is in operation during the winter. The winter there was a semi-monthly mail in Green Bay and the mail left Rat Portage on the 1st and 15th of the month and reached Mine Centre on the 10th and 25th. The mail for Mine Centre left Fort Frances on the 5th and 20th of the month. The arrival of the Rat Portage mail. A letter leaving Rat Portage on the 1st, would not reach Mine Centre till about the 25th. For a month or more in the winter there is practically no mail at all reaches Mine Centre or Fort Frances. In order to maintain communication with the outside world the two big mining camps near Mine Centre have found it necessary to establish a post-office on the Seine River. A post-office on the Seine River, 40 miles from Mine Centre, will be a great improvement. The American mining camps in this neighborhood have a semi-weekly mail in summer and winter. The United States mail is almost exclusively used at Mine Centre. The mining companies and the men all have their letters sent to Harlow, Minn., and they use nothing but American postage stamps. A petition was recently sent to the Government to have a weekly mail established by way of Wabigoon and Rat Portage. This petition was signed by the residents of the mining camps north of Mine Centre. The mail route would traverse the Manitowishuntown country, which is destined to be one of the great active mining centers in the world. It is reported that the Government has decided to begin this service very early. It certainly is very badly needed.

THE EASTERN TERMINUS.

At Fort Arthur the railway has connections with the docks on the water front (Lake Superior) and with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The rising ground upon which the town is situated affords an elevation for the approach to the docks, similar to those constructed at Two Harbors in Minnesota, can be readily obtained. Leaving Fort Arthur the railway runs southerly through Fort William, where it crosses the C. P. R. and has access to the banks of the Kaministiquia River, which is navigable for the largest vessels up to the docks of the Port Arthur. The line extends. Here also the banks of the river afford exceptional facilities for the erection of one or more docks. Leaving Fort William the railway runs westerly, following the valley of the Kaministiquia River, crossing that river at the 22nd mile. Here the line diverges from the tracks of the P. A. D. & W. Taking a more westerly course it follows the valley of the river three miles to Kaministiquia Falls at the 25th mile, where the waters leap over a perpendicular precipice higher than Niagara and capable of affording a water power treble that of the St. Anthony Fall at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Leaving the falls the railway takes a more southerly course to the Mattawan River, which is reached at the 40th mile. Here there are six millions of tons of a Bessemer quality of hematite ore, averaging from 50 to 90 per cent. metallic iron. The ore body has been discovered by stripping and shafts have been sunk to

Arthur and Winnipeg, using the tracks of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway in connection with this scheme.

It is generally admitted that the best proposal is the best and most feasible scheme. The country cannot be opened up except by a line running east and west. A branch line either from north or south would be very little good unless it had extensions east and west along the Seine and Rainy Rivers. The construction of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, as the proposed line from Port Arthur to Winnipeg is called, is now an issue in practical politics. The project will be fully discussed at the next session of both the Ontario Legislature and of the House of Commons. It is one of the most important projects that the Ontario Legislature has ever considered before it, as far as railway schemes are concerned. The whole of Eastern Ontario will be benefited by the opening up of this new country, it called on Mr. Conmee, M.L.A., who is the chief promoter of the line, and obtained from him the particulars set out below.

A TRUNK LINE FOR NEW ONTARIO

Description of the Country Through Which the Ontario and Rainy River Will Pass.

When it was first proposed to build a railway from the head of navigation at Fort Arthur to the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, passing south of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the valleys of the Seine and Rainy Rivers in Ontario as well as Southern Manitoba, the Federal Government refused the charter of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company, which contended that under certain conditions the Government was bound to grant any charter south or southeast of that line. To overcome this difficulty the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company, through which it was desired to build the line, applied to the Legislature of Ontario (The Ontario and Rainy River Railway), covering the section of Ontario through which it was desired to build the line, and the Manitoba and Southern Railway Company, which was the Manitoba Legislative charter for the Manitoba Legislative territory in Manitoba, through which it was proposed to build.

THE UPPER SEINE GOLD BELT

From the 90th mile the line bears more westerly than what is known as the Upper Seine River gold belt, in which several promising properties have been prospecting and there are two stamp mills in operation yielding very satisfactory returns. The quartz being free milling, it is believed that once railway facilities are afforded there will be great activity in mining in this section. Continuing southwesterly, the line passes along the water courses of the Upper Seine to Sturgeon Falls, crossing that river at the 150th mile. Here the line crosses the heart of the gold belt. It is predicted that the machinery of thousands of gold mines will yet be operated by means of the electrical energy that will be generated by water power. A company is being organized and is preparing to proceed with the development of this power and the erection of reduction works, as well as the generation and transportation of electrical power for mining and milling purposes. Navigation from Rainy Lake, as small vessels can come up the river to the foot of the falls. From this point the valley of the river widens out extensively. The soil is a deep alluvial deposit and very fertile. A large agricultural population will no doubt find its way into this region. The railway affords a means of ingress and egress. Although the greater portion of the land suitable for farming is not opened up nearly all the tracts so far as a tested prove to be true. The greater portion of the country for 20 miles on either side of the proposed railway line has been taken up, some of the properties changing hands at a distance of over \$200,000 to \$300,000 for a 40-acre location. Leaving Sturgeon Falls the line follows the valley of the Seine River, crossing the river at the 162nd mile. From this point the line turns westerly, touching the shores of Sturgeon Bay, at the 174th mile. In the vicinity of Sturgeon Bay many gold mining prospects are opened up and three stamp mills are at work, and several others are in course of erection. Here, as in the Upper Seine belt, the quartz is free-milling. Some of the shafts are down to a depth of 200 feet, the veins being for the most part perpendicular fissures that dip somewhat

as they go down. The general average on the surface may be given at three feet of 200 feet. The Foley and several other mines have been proven by mill tests to contain from 20 to 70 per cent. metallic iron. Here also shafts have been sunk and cross cuts made, as well as extensive prospecting with diamond drills. Some of the borings are 500 feet deep (the full capacity of the drill). The ore body is found to be magnetic and of a Bessemer quality, ranging from 60 to 70 per cent. metallic iron. Here also shafts have been sunk and cross cuts made, as well as extensive prospecting with diamond drills. Some of the borings are 500 feet deep (the full capacity of the drill). The ore body is found to be magnetic and of a Bessemer quality, ranging from 60 to 70 per cent. metallic iron.

2000 MILES OF COAST LINE

The chain of navigation afforded by Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River and the connecting waters exceeds in extent of coast line any other series of inland navigation on the continent (the Great Lakes alone excepted). It is over 300 miles from southeast to northwest, averaging from 100 to 200 miles, as well as the great lakes to the west. From Rainy Lake to the mouth of the Rainy River, a coast line of more than 2000 miles, surrounded as it is by a territory rich in natural resources that will doubtless contribute an immense traffic to the railway. There are besides many other large lakes, requiring but slight improvements on the connecting streams to enable vessels from Rainy Lake to pass into them. Manitowishuntown, Pikemak, Kaministiquia and Shebandawan Lakes are the largest, and will be great contributors to the traffic of the road.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

As yet it is a question of policy whether the line should be deflected northerly from the 270th mile so as to cross the Narrows of the Lake of the Woods and on to Winnipeg, or carried across the Rainy River at that point and run south of the lake through a corner of Minnesota, entering Manitoba south of the northwest angle. The route to be adopted is the one that will be the cheapest to construct, but 80 miles shorter. By the former the line would be through the Manitoba territory and customs requirements avoided. The difference in cost will not exceed \$1,000,000. The route to be adopted is the one that will be the cheapest to construct, but 80 miles shorter. By the former the line would be through the Manitoba territory and customs requirements avoided. The difference in cost will not exceed \$1,000,000.

NEW ONTARIO'S WATERWAY.

A Magnificent System of Inland Navigation—Improvements That Are Already Needed.

The waterways of the Rainy Lake country will play an important part in the development of its agricultural and mining resources. With the removal of two or three impediments a continuous navigable channel can be made between Rat Portage and Sturgeon Falls, a distance of 230 miles. This waterway traverses a rich mining and agricultural country, which is settling rapidly, and which is much in need of improved means of communication. The settlers along the banks of the Rainy River are dependent entirely upon this waterway for communication with the rest of the world. They have no railways and no wagon roads. It is consequently of great importance that this waterway be improved so as

Stamp Mill—Foley Mine, Mine Centre.

to give the settlers access to the markets that have been and are being created in the mining districts.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

The making of a continuous and uninterrupted channel from Rat Portage to Sturgeon Falls involves these improvements:

1. The removal of the old lock at Fort Frances.
2. The removal of the boulders in the Sault and Manitowishuntown rapids, or better still, the construction of a lock to overcome these two obstructions.
3. The removal of the boulders in the river above each of the rapids. When ascending the river it is necessary to make a connection between the boat and the pier, by means of a long rope. The services of three or four Indians are required for the job. Every time they are called upon to do this work they receive a bag of flour. It takes the steamer an hour or two to ascend each of the rapids. With half a dozen men the captain and under a full head of steam, it is all the vessel can do to overcome the force of the stream. The additional \$1000 has been appropriated for the improvement of these rapids. The work will be done during the winter or early in the spring.

THE PORT FRANCES LOCK.

The other improvement referred to is the completion of the old Mackenzie lock at Port Frances. It is estimated that \$50,000 would finish the job. The lock would enable the Rainy River boats to ascend the river for 70 miles above Fort Frances. The shipment of goods at this point adds greatly to the freight charges, especially with machinery. Next to the Rainy River boats to ascend the river there will be a large amount of volume every year. It cannot be too soon completed, as the completion of the Port Frances lock will be a great benefit to the people interested would like to see made.

Hawk Bay Gold Mine—A Rich Property.

Mining operations at Hawk Bay are being vigorously pushed, and a large staff of miners are at work upon the property. All the buildings are erected and the preparation made for the winter season.

Since starting work on the shaft the Hawk Bay property has shown there being a large amount of gold in the state of fine division galena and copper sulphurets, with a splendid showing of free gold. Especially who have examined the property and the ore therefrom express the opinion that Hawk Bay will turn out to be another rich property. There is every indication to point to this. The vein is very clearly defined upon the surface and is traceable for a distance of over 1000 feet.

This stock in this company is being rapidly taken up and the directors are now considering the advisability of advancing the stock to a premium, as there can be no question about the success of this mine.

(Continued on page 4).

THE BULLION MINING CO.

Its Directors Are Well-Known Business Men, Possessing a Thorough Knowledge of the Locality.

The Bullion Mining Company, which was incorporated in July last, has its headquarters in Rat Portage. The company was organized for two purposes, viz: to promote the mining industry of the Lake-of-the-Woods district generally, and secondly, to make a profitable investment for those connected with it. As far as the first object is concerned, the company has been highly successful. The organization of the Bullion Company has been the means of extending and increasing the interest of the people of Rat Portage and vicinity in the mining industry. It has done a great deal towards creating the boom that is now centering about Rat Portage. As for the second object the company had in view, there is every indication that it will score a big success in this line, too. The stock of the company, which was originally placed at 40 cents, has already advanced to 60 cents and the prospect of a further rise are very good. The company started out under very favorable auspices. It was organized by the leading business men of Rat Portage, most of whom have been residents of the place for a dozen years or more. They are all thoroughly acquainted with the district and have followed the development of its mining resources year by year. They know, therefore, ought to know, the whole situation like a book. In this respect they have a decided advantage over any development company operating from a distance. Being on the spot they can readily consult the local authorities for desirable properties that are offered for sale. Knowing all the prospects personally they have a wide range of properties to choose from. They can buy them at rock bottom prices, and there is little danger of their acquiring any that are not valuable. Among the properties which the company has bought, or upon which it has options, may be mentioned the Master Jack, Jennie Leigh, Northern Light, and a group of locations adjoining the celebrated Mikado mine. All of these have been proved to excellent properties, and the Jennie Leigh and Mikado locations are likely to turn out wonderfully well.

The president of the Bullion Company is Mr. George Barnes, Mayor of Rat Portage.

Mr. Barnes came to the town in 1858, his previous place of residence being Wellington, Prince Edward County. He has been in the furniture business since 1859, and is now the head of the largest furniture concern between Toronto and Winnipeg. The St. Furniture Company has extensive connections all through the Rainy River district. Mr. Barnes was a member of the Council in 1884, was elected Mayor in 1885 and re-elected this year. His name is mentioned as the prospective member for the local house of West Algoma.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, vice-president of the Bullion Company is president and general manager of the Ontario and Western Lumber Company, now known as the Rat Portage Lumber Company. He has been engaged all his life in the lumber business. The Rat Portage Lumber Company has been employing some 500 men and paying \$20,000 a month in wages. It is needless to say that a gentleman of Mr. Cameron's standing is a guarantee of success.

(Continued on page 4).

THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF ONTARIO)

Capital \$200,000. 300,000 Shares, \$1 each

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT--George Barnes, Esq., Mayor of Rat Portage.

VICE-PRESIDENT--D. C. Cameron, Esq., Pres. of the Rat Portage Lumber Co.

TREASURER--W. A. Weir, Esq., Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Rat Portage.

SECRETARY--J. H. Chaloner.

BANKERS--Imperial Bank of Canada.

SOLICITOR--H. Langford, Esq., Crown Attorney.

CONSULTING ENGINEER--W. Hamilton Merritt, Esq., F.G.S., Prof. of Mining and Metallurgy at the Kingston School of Mines, late Commissioner Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario, Associate Royal School of Mines.

MINING ENGINEERS--C. H. Park, F. W. Burrill.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE BARNES, ESQ.,

C. M. CHADWICK, ESQ.,

D. C. CAMERON, ESQ.,

ANGUS CARMICHAEL, ESQ.,

A. J. PARSONS, ESQ.,

HUGH ARMSTRONG, ESQ.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company, incorporated under the Laws of the Province of Ontario, is formed to acquire, develop, re-sell or otherwise deal in Gold Mining Claims in the Lake of the Woods, Seine River, Manitou and other well known Gold Districts in Ontario, selected by experienced prospectors and approved by our experts; and to enable the investor, by the concentration of Capital and Labor, to participate directly in the profits arising from the development, mining, leasing, operating in and sale of same, whether acquired by location, bond and lease or purchase. A judicious use of Capital in these new fields should open rich districts to the profit and advantage of the investor. As in other enterprises, so in mining, profits are obtained only when care, skill and experience are exercised in the management of the business. This Company offers to the investor, by the union of capital with practical mining and business experience, an opportunity to Mine Economically, and at a Minimum Risk, and to be interested in several claims and in different Gold Districts, thus dividing his interests and increasing the chances of satisfactory returns on his investment.

A limited number of shares are now for sale at 60c. per share, full paid and non-assessable. Application must be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Hilliard House Block, Rat Portage, and cash or marked cheque must accompany application.

JOHN H. CHALONER,

Secretary the Bullion Mining Co. of Ontario, Ltd., Hilliard House Block, Rat Portage.

THE BULLION MINING CO.

Continued From Page 1. eron's business ability will prove of invaluable service in the directorate of the Bullion Mining Company or any other concern. Mr. Cameron has been a resident of Rat Portage about fifteen years. He is conversant with the whole district, including its mines and mineral resources. As an active member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Cameron has done a lot to bring Rat Portage to the front.

Mr. Angus Carmichael, another director of the company, came to Rat Portage in 1883. He is the leading dry goods merchant of the town, and does a large and profitable trade. Mr. Carmichael is a man of independent means, and is looked upon as a shrewd, conservative business man. He enjoys the confidence of all his fellow townsmen. Mr. Carmichael retired from business some time ago, but, like many others similarly situated, he couldn't stay away from it. He is a big real estate owner, and is now engaged in building a main street devoted to real estate, insurance and broking. He has been a resident of Rat Portage since 1880. Mr. Chadwick came originally from Ingersoll, where his father was Police Magistrate for years. He has all along taken a keen interest in mining matters, and has had unbounded success in the intimate success of the district as a mining country.

Mr. Hugh Armstrong, ex-M.L.A. Manitoba, is another director of the Bullion Company. He is at the head of the Norman Fish Company, Rat Portage. The company does a large business over Lakes Manitoba, Winnipeg and Lake of the Woods, and is a large exporter of fish to the United States. Mr. Armstrong is a man who is highly thought of by everyone who is acquainted with him.

Alfred Joseph Parsons, postmaster of Rat Portage, takes an active interest in the affairs of the Bullion Company, of which he is a director. Before his appointment as postmaster in 1888 Mr. Parsons was in the lumber business as manager for H. Bulmer, Jr. He has been interested in a good many mining claims for years.

The treasurer of the Bullion Company, Mr. W. A. Weir, is local manager of the Imperial Bank at Rat Portage. An important official of the company is Mr. John H. Chaloner, the secretary. He has the practical management of the company's affairs, and a better man for this purpose it would be hard to name. From his youth up he has traveled the whole country from Rat Portage to the head of navigation. He does not profess to be a professional mining expert, but there are few experts who can do a better job of it on a mining property than Mr. Chaloner. There is not a more popular man around the Lake-of-the-Woods than Jack Chaloner. Everyone knows him and he knows everyone. He talks to the prospectors in French, and to the Indians in their native tongue. He has an extensive reputation as a connoisseur of high grade liquors, and he is the first man called on when he comes to Rat Portage is Jack Chaloner. He is the greatest story-teller and entertainer in town.

The engineers of the company are William Hamilton Merritt, C. H. Park and F. W. Burrill. The former gentleman is the company's consulting engineer, the latter two are the men who attend to the practical work at mines. Mr. Merritt is well known throughout the whole of Canada, but especially in the Province of Ontario where he has been engaged in the mining business for many years. He is Professor of Mining and Metallurgy at

THE JACKFISH DISTRICT

Only a Year Old, But It Has a Good Reputation--Description of the District. It is only a year since active mining operations were started in the Jackfish district. It is now as well known as the older districts in the West. It has been brought into prominence by the success of the Empress Mine, where in less than a year they have developed their property to such an extent that they were able enough to warrant the erection of a ten-stamp mill. During the last two months the Empress has turned out bullion more than sufficient to pay running expenses.

THE JACKFISH DISTRICT

The Empress, however, is not alone in this district. Many valuable finds have been discovered in the vicinity of Jackfish, Schreiber and other localities. At the present time the Empress is the only one on which a mill has been erected and which is producing gold. This mine is situated about 5 miles from Jackfish Station on the C.P.R.

To get to it one takes passage on a tug which makes regular trips to the head of Jackfish Bay, and thence by wagon road about two miles up a gradual ascent to the Empress property. On arrival there everything was bustle and activity. The development work in connection with the driving of the tunnel was being vigorously pushed by working three shifts of men night and day. Another gang of men were at work getting ready the foundation for a seven-drill air compressor plant which the company has purchased and which is now on the way to the mine. Owing to the mill not being prepared for winter work, it was closed down a short time ago, and men were at work putting heaters in the mill and protecting the water system from frost so that milling can be carried on during the winter.

The mine is situated on the side of a small mountain, on the top of which is a lake forming a natural reservoir for a water system. The water has a pressure of 100 pounds to the inch in the mill, and men were at work putting heaters in the mill and protecting the water system from frost so that milling can be carried on during the winter.

The development work is chiefly drifting. The mine is situated on the side of a small mountain, on the top of which is a lake forming a natural reservoir for a water system. The water has a pressure of 100 pounds to the inch in the mill, and men were at work putting heaters in the mill and protecting the water system from frost so that milling can be carried on during the winter.

When the new adit level, which is now being driven in, crosses the main vein and the four other veins at or near their junction, which it is expected will be about Jan. 1, there will be enough ore in sight, so the superintendent, Mr. Home, informed me, to keep a six-stamp mill going for two years, without sinking any shafts or



THE STAMP MILL AT THE EMPRESS MINE.

putting in any pumping machinery. He also informed me that the mill had been turning out every week gold bricks averaging about 900 oz. up to the time it had been closed down to get it ready for winter running. Mr. Home feels confident that the mine will be a dividend payer by spring. It certainly looks as if the Empress had a great ore body to work from, and as the cost of mining and milling has not exceeded \$3 per ton a very low grade ore would pay a handsome dividend.

OTHER PROPERTIES. The Jackfish district has every requisite for cheap mining. Wood and water in plenty. Labor is reasonably cheap. Supplies are abundant. These points essential to the success of a mining district, will make of Jackfish quite a mining camp next spring. On a very promising-looking property, the "Moose," 1 1/2 miles from the Empress, a contract has been let to drive a tunnel 100 feet on the vein.

On the Carina property, adjoining the Empress on the east, a great deal of strapping has been done, exposing the vein. Several cross cuts have been made, and two test shafts sunk, showing good results.

The Duchess is a continuation of Carina and Empress veins. Considerable stripping done here shows a good, strong vein. To the north of the Empress two miles, Ullcock and McIntyre have lately discovered a large quartz vein which assays high in gold. It is the intention of the owners to open up this vein at once.

Eight miles west from the Empress, near Schreiber, Messrs. Walker & Bay have a gang of men at work on the property.

Peters & Fraser are working on a location from which very rich gold specimens have been taken which assays high in gold. It is the intention of the owners to open up this vein at once.

Marks & Co. have recently surveyed a gold property at Jackfish Station. Those mentioned are a few of the many claims which are being more or less developed. Every indication points to a busy time at Jackfish next year.

QUEEN'S HOTEL TORONTO.

One of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada, being adjacent to the lake, commands a splendid view of Toronto Bay and Lake Ontario. It is well known as one of the coolest houses in summer in Canada, and is elegantly furnished throughout. Rooms en suite, with bath rooms attached on every floor.

THE QUEEN'S has been liberally patronized by royalty and nobility during their visits to Toronto, and among those who have honored it with their patronage are:

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold, Prince George, Princess Louise. The Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Inverurie, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Stanley of Preston. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and the best families.

The beautiful grounds about it being both spacious and airy, with Croquet and Tennis Lawns, render it one of the most pleasant and desirable hotels for business men, pleasure-seekers and the travelling public. THE QUEEN'S is furnished with all the latest modern improvements. Handsome passenger elevator, electric bells, etc.

Independent ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

INCORPORATED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA Order of Foresters

ANYBODY who knows anything about Fraternal Insurance Societies acknowledges that the Independent Order of Foresters is far and away the best Fraternal Benefit Society in the World. It was founded at Newark, New Jersey, on the 17th of June, 1874, and has since spread all over Canada, and varied benefits at the lowest possible cost consistent with Safety and Permanence.

The total number of applications considered by the Medical Board for the year ending December 31st, 1895, was 28,995, of which 25,951 were passed and 3,044 rejected. The Medical examinations of the Order are unexcelled in the just and careful discrimination made in the acceptance of risks, as shown by the fact that for 1895, the 51st year of its existence, the Death Rate was only 5.67 in 1,000. The unexampled prosperity and growth of the I. O. F. are due to the fact that its foundations have been laid on a solid Financial Basis, and every department of the Order has been managed on business principles; thereby securing for all Foresters large and varied benefits at the lowest possible cost consistent with Safety and Permanence.

Look at this list of the Benefits which you may obtain for yourself and your family by becoming a Forester: 1--The fraternal and social privileges of the Order. 2--Free Medical Attendance, furnished by the Subordinate Court in the attendance of the Court Physician, within whose jurisdiction the brother is taken sick. Some Courts, in addition, furnish medicine free, as well as trained nurses, if deemed necessary by the Court. 3--A Sick Benefit of \$3.00 a week for the first two weeks, and \$5.00 a week for the next ten weeks, and as provided in Section 224 (6) of the Constitution and laws, \$3.00 a week for the next twelve weeks. 4--A Total and Permanent Disability Benefit of \$250, \$500, \$1000, \$1500, \$2000, or \$2500.

Table of Rates of Monthly Assessments for \$1000 in the ORDINARY OR PREFERRED CLASS. Columns: AGE, \$1000, AGE, \$1000, AGE, \$1000.

Progress and Prosperity. Columns: Membership, Surplus.

Membership--September 1st, 1896--98,452. Surplus October 1st, 1896--\$1,890,046.41.

HEAD OFFICE--Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto, Canada. OFFICE FOR GREAT BRITAIN--24 Charing Cross, Whitehall, London, Eng. OFFICE FOR IRELAND--5 Royal Avenue, Belfast. UNITED STATES OFFICE, 6340 Monroe Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

ORGANIZERS WANTED. For further information, literature, etc., apply to ORONHYATEKHA, M.D., S. C. R., Toronto, Canada. HON. D. A. AITKEN, S. V. C. R., Flint, Mich. JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Q. C., Supreme Secretary, Toronto, Canada. A. E. STEVENSON, American Agent, 6340 Monroe Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing various fragments of text and names.

THE CENTRE SEINE DISTRICT.

It has a Great Reputation as a Gold-Producing Centre—Wonderful Proven Greatly in Two Years.

This district has only recently come into prominence. The first development work dates back two years ago...

PROF. COLEMAN'S OPINIONS. On Saw Bill Lake, which opens into the Seine from the north, some distance below Froudo's camp...

OUTSIDE OPINION. The mine has been visited during the summer by a great many scientific men as well as practical miners...

ESTIMATED VALUE OF ORE. In Mr. Chewett's report he estimated the average width of the outcrop of the vein to be 2 feet...

SURFACE IMPROVEMENT. The following surface improvements have been made on the property, viz.: An engine house for the hoisting machinery...

NEW DISCOVERIES. Since my last report to the company a large reef has been discovered on locations adjoining the company's property...

MILLING OPERATIONS. In conclusion, I might say that the development work so far justifies the company in proceeding with the purchase and erection of a mill...

THE HAWK BAY GOLD MINE. This is an Extremely Rich Looking Property. No more promising vein has been opened up in the Seine River district...

THE CHIEF PRODUCT WAS IRON. Of course the chief product there has been iron, some 10,000,000 tons being mined and shipped there annually...

THE HAWK BAY GOLD MINE. This is an Extremely Rich Looking Property. No more promising vein has been opened up in the Seine River district...

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THE HAWK BAY GOLD MINE. This is an Extremely Rich Looking Property. No more promising vein has been opened up in the Seine River district...

BEAUTIFUL...

IS THE WORD WHICH EVERYONE USES AT FIRST SIGHT AND SOUND OF THE

THE... MODEL... PIANO

ELOQUENT IN TONAL QUALITY, AND IN TOUCH EXQUISITELY DELICATE.

CAUTION—The production of these elegant instruments (which have been termed "The Artistic Standard of Canada") has been a veritable triumph for the great firm of BELL, and has not been without its effect in other quarters...

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR INSPECTION. A PLEASURE TO SHOW INSTRUMENTS.

MANUFACTORIES AND CHIEF OFFICES: GUELPH, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS: 70 King-st., 211 Dundas-st., 44 James-st. N. TORONTO. LONDON. HAMILTON.

THE copper on Kesweenaw Point and at the Calumet, Hecla, Tamarac and Tamarac Junior mines. This group of copper mines is one of the richest in the world...

THE next mining operations of any extent were carried on in the silver country, south and west of Fort Arthur...

AT RAT PORTAGE. "At Rat Portage wonderful samples of gold have been found for years. One of the best was found in 1887...

EVERY FACILITY THERE. "The country has been visited during the past season by a great many mining men, both native and foreign...

VAST BEDS OF IRON ORE. "There are vast beds of iron ore also scattered through that section at different points, and these are worked by the blast furnaces of Ontario...

FIFTEEN GOLD MILLS ALREADY. "I think there are now either in operation or under construction about fifteen gold mills, and this number should be augmented to at least twenty-five before next summer."

S. R. CLARKE, Toronto.

The HAWK BAY GOLD MINING CO.

Being Incorporated Under the Laws of Ontario. Capital, \$150,000, divided into 150,000 Shares par value of \$1 each. Five miles from Saw-Bill.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, CANADA. MINES AT HAWK BAY, SEINE RIVER, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, ONTARIO.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS: F. C. Bruce, of J. A. Bruce & Co., Wholesale Seed Merchants, Hamilton; Hugh C. McLean, of the McLean Publishing Co., Toronto; George T. Marks, Mayor of Port Arthur; H. N. Kiltson, Director Saw-Bill Lake Gold Mining Co., Hamilton; John M. Tilden, President Hamilton Blast Furnace Co.; H. A. Wiley, Vice-President Saw-Bill Lake Gold Mining Co., Port Arthur; S. C. Mewburn, Barrister, Hamilton; H. C. Beckett, Director Saw-Bill Lake Gold Mining Co., Hamilton; F. S. Wiley, Managing Director Saw-Bill Lake Gold Mining Co., Port Arthur.

BANKERS: Bank of Montreal, Hamilton; Ontario Bank, Port Arthur. SOLICITORS: Staunton & O'Heir, Hamilton.

CAPITALIZATION.

The attention of the public is especially drawn to the low capitalization of this company. This point of low capitalization cannot be too strongly impressed upon would-be buyers of stock who look for large returns from their investments...

Assays of picked ore from this property would run up in the thousands, but the directors have no desire to boom the sale of this stock by such methods. Before deciding on the purchase of this property the directors secured the services of the well-known and reliable expert, Mr. J. H. Chewett, M.E. and C.E., who reported on the now famous Saw-Bill Mine...

EXTRACTS

"SITE AND AREA. The property, consisting of 53 acres, is situated on the Seine River, just east of Hawk Bay and about five miles south-east of the Saw-Bill mine.

"GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL SKETCH. The formation is similar to that round the Saw-Bill mine, consisting of granites in a more or less altered condition. The rocks possess all the lithological characteristics of eruptive granites, and in this region appear to cover a very large area. In some localities they are gneissoid in structure.

As regards the vein, it is undoubtedly a true fissure of great continuity, being well defined upon the surface for fully 1000 feet, varying in width from six inches to five feet, as far as is observable on the numerous out-crops, the average being over two feet.

The vein undoubtedly from the out-crops extends across the full length of the location and can be safely estimated at 2000 feet.

The vein filling consists of quartz, for the most part white, but often of a pink and brownish color. The quartz is well mineralized with iron pyrites, chalcopyrite and galena, and occasionally particles of visible gold are found along the surface.

"SAMPLES AND ASSAYS. The samples were taken with the utmost care in order to obtain the true average of the out-crop. The following are the results:

Table with 5 columns: Sample No., Position, Length of Out-crop, Average Width of Vein, Value Per Ton in Gold. Includes data for samples No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

"The average assay value of the vein upon these out-crops is \$17.67 per ton. The results are most satisfactory and show clearly the most promising prospects.

"The result of sample No. 1 is very encouraging. The vein at this point is over four feet in width, and if it proves permanent in grade and width as depth is gained it will yield large profits, as the cost of stamping and milling ore should not exceed \$5.00 per ton.

"At present I would recommend the putting in of a hoisting plant, pump and material for sinking. If this development maintains the excellent surface showing, as I believe it will, it will then be time to consider the erection of a mill for treating the ore.

"The cost of treatment will be covered by \$5.00 per ton. This will leave a margin to be devoted to dividends, assuming the ore permanent in grade on the present basis of surface showing of \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton. With a ten-stamp mill, under favorable conditions, 25 tons of ore per day can be treated, and with a twenty-stamp mill double the amount.

"CONCLUSION. In conclusion I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending you to at once proceed with the work of development. The property is well situated, and large returns may reasonably be anticipated.

"(Sgd.) J. H. CHEWETT."

The facts presented in Mr. Chewett's report on the location are fully as favorable as those submitted in the report of the now well-known Saw-Bill property.

Immediately after the presentation of this report in September last the necessary supplies were transported to Hawk Bay and a full staff of miners engaged, who are now at work upon the property with very gratifying results.

A double compartment shaft is being sunk and has now reached a depth of from 15 to 20 feet, the ore improving as depth is gained. The vein at the bottom of the shaft is over four feet in width.

The following are the advantages to be derived by investing in the stock of this company: The company is being incorporated under the Statutes of Ontario, thus affording stockholders the protection provided by their own laws. The property is situated within Ontario.

The Ontario Government Bureau of Mines periodically inspect the mining properties of this country, and their unbiased reports are open to the public.

The directors of the Hawk Bay Gold Mining Company are well and favorably known to the public.

In securing the services of an expert a competent man has been chosen, who is known to Ontario investors.

A limited number of shares are now offered at one dollar per share, fully paid up and non-assessable, in lots of not less than twenty-five shares. Applications for stock may be made by letter or telegram, and they will be filled in the order in which they are received. Remittances, with application, may be made by bank draft, postoffice order or marked cheques, payable to

H. N. KITSON, Provisional Sec.-Treas. STOCK BOOKS ARE ALSO OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF WYATT & CO., TORONTO.

Assessment System Mutual Principle.

OFFICE OF THE Mutual Reserve Fund...

Life Association FREEHOLD BUILDING

Toronto, Oct. 14, 1896.

I am authorized to announce that in future payment of all death claims in the Dominion of Canada will be made by check on Ontario Bank, Toronto, or The Molsons Bank, Montreal—thus making the Mutual Reserve practically a

Send for Samples and Prices

THE E. B. Eddy Co., LTD.

HULL, TORONTO, MONTREAL.

W. J. McMurtry, Manager for Ontario.

OUR FLOUR SACKS

Life made of PURE ROPE A MANILLA of great tensile strength, their patent undulating corrugation controlled by us gives them elasticity, the sack stretching any way.

Send for Samples and Prices

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that there is large timber wealth in this country, that it has large tracts of available land, that its lakes teem with fish and that sportsmen can there indulge in unlimited game.

RESIDENTS ARE INVESTING. It would be idle of me to attempt in a brief interview to explain the characteristics of the different mines. Prof. Coe has already explained the location of the country the highest kind of a name, and Prof. Bell of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, has also appeared in print to a similar extent.

LOWER SEINE RIVER COUNTRY.

It is thickly studded with mining localities, some of which have wonderful showings. Its working mines. The mouth of the Seine River is distant about 35 miles east from Fort Frances.

A larger number of locations have been taken up in this neighborhood than in any other section of New Ontario. A description of mine centres. Mine Centre is situated on a promontory on the north shore of Shoal Lake.

DESCRIPTION OF MINE CENTRE. Mine Centre is situated on a promontory on the north shore of Shoal Lake, which is an expansion of the Seine River.

Typical Natives of the Rainy River District. A group of miners. A unique stamp mill.

AN ENGLISH COMPANY'S PROPERTY. The property of the Seine River Gold Mines (Ltd.) is situated three miles from Mine Centre.

HERE IS A BONANZA. Probably the most interesting mine in the district is that of the Preston Gold Mining Company.

THE RANDOLPH PROPERTY. The Randolph property consists of 160 acres, made up of locations AL 113, AL 114, AL 115, and AL 116.

THE CELEBRATED FOLEY MINE. This is known as the Foley Mine, and belongs to the Ontario Gold Mines Company.

THE MANITOUCO COUNTRY. What is known as the Manitou country follows the course of Manitou Lake and Manitou River.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS. Better access to the gold fields—proposed telegraph systems desired by mine owners.

The south shaft is 1200 feet from the north shaft. It has been sunk 115 feet. The shaft is very crude and is supported by rough boards.

THE JUMBO VEIN. The Jumbo vein lies a little west of the Bonanza. It shows a continuous outcrop of 500 feet, and is from 4 to 7 feet wide on the surface.

THE LUCKY JOE VEIN. The Lucky Joe vein is a recent find. It has been stripped for a distance of 100 feet and is 12 to 15 inches wide.

THE LUCKY COON VEIN. The Lucky Coon vein is owned by Messrs. William Campbell, Alexander Robinson and J. Mother of Fort Frances.

THE RANDOLPH PROPERTY. The Randolph property consists of 160 acres, made up of locations AL 113, AL 114, AL 115, and AL 116.

THE CELEBRATED FOLEY MINE. This is known as the Foley Mine, and belongs to the Ontario Gold Mines Company.

THE MANITOUCO COUNTRY. What is known as the Manitou country follows the course of Manitou Lake and Manitou River.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS. Better access to the gold fields—proposed telegraph systems desired by mine owners.

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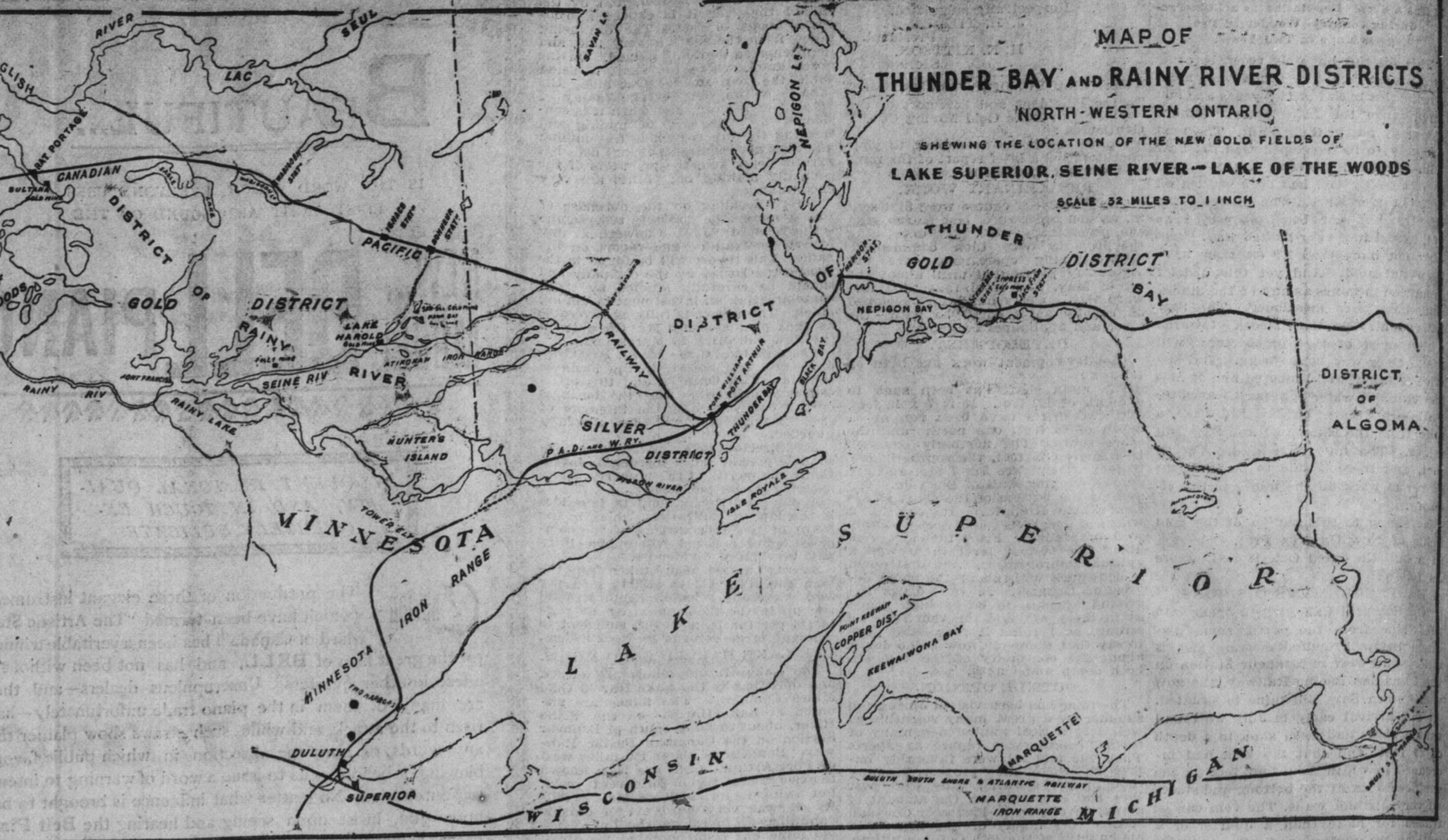
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MAP OF THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER DISTRICTS, NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO.



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