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THE COLONIST

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1886
devoted to the Interests & development of
MANITOBA & WESTERN CANADA GENERALLY

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WINNIPEG, MAY, 1896.

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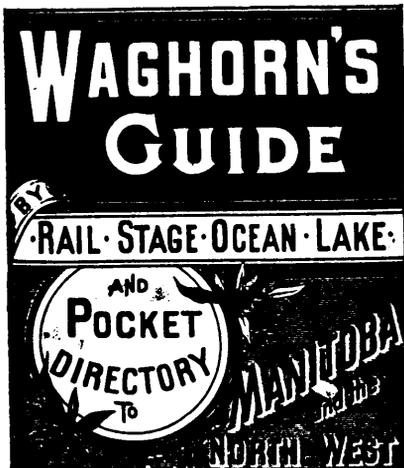
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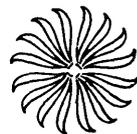
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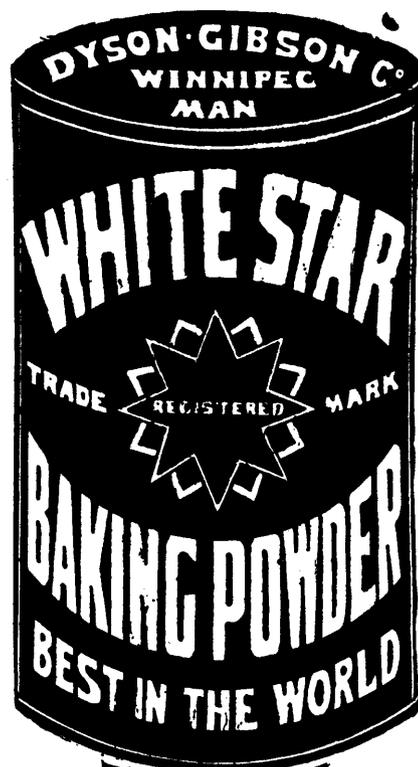
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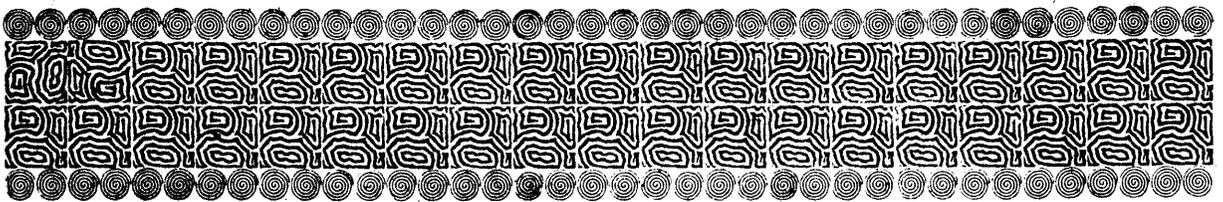
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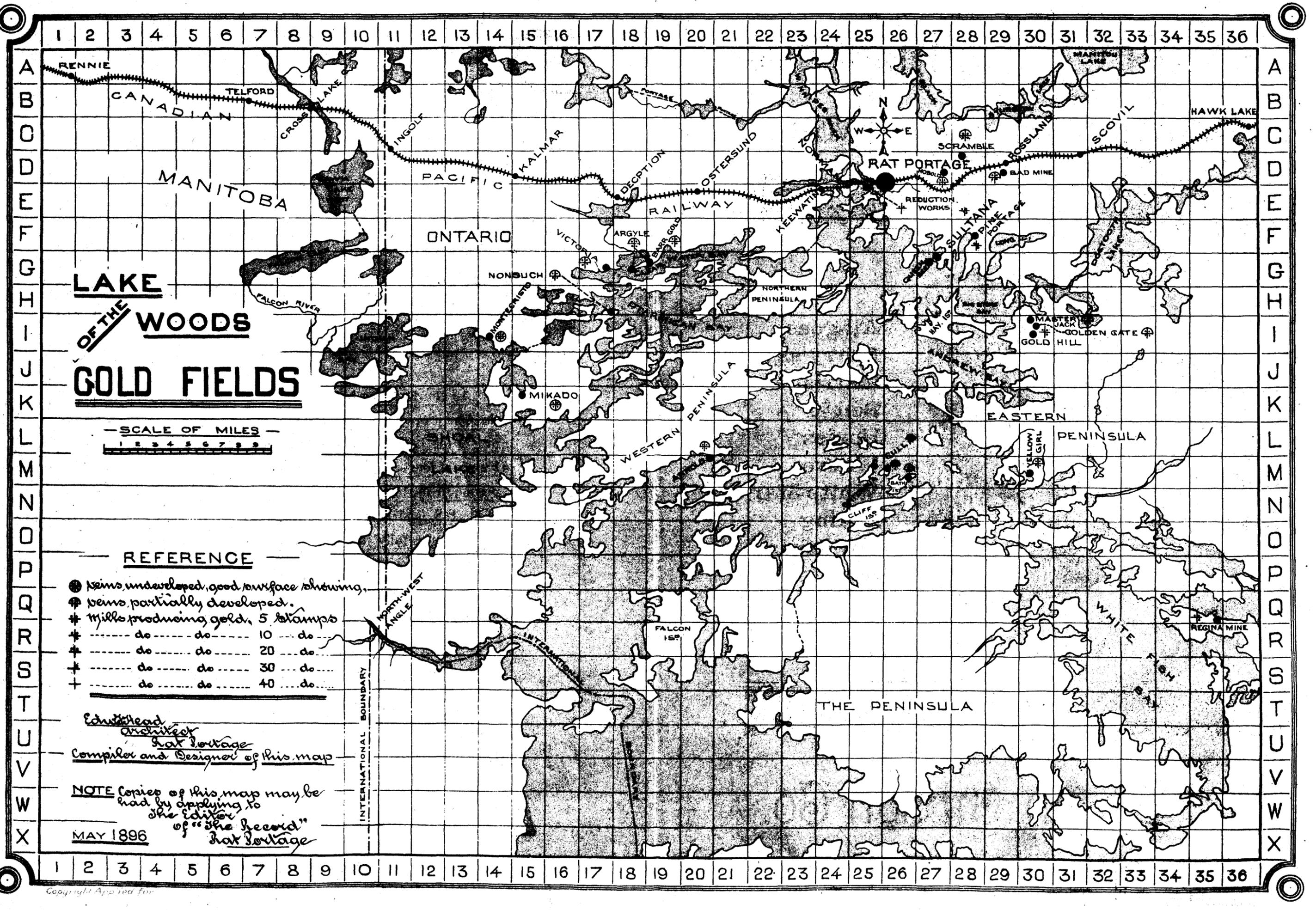
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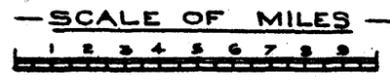
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LAKE OF THE WOODS GOLD FIELDS



REFERENCE

- Mine, undeveloped, good surface showing.
- ⊕ Mine, partially developed.
- # Mills producing gold, 5 stamps
- ⊕ ----- do ----- 10 ----- do
- ⊕ ----- do ----- 20 ----- do
- ⊕ ----- do ----- 30 ----- do
- ⊕ ----- do ----- 40 ----- do

Edwin Head
Architect
Rat Portage
 Compiler and Designer of this map

NOTE Copies of this map may be had by applying to the Editor of "The Record" Rat Portage

MAY 1896

THE COLONIST.

A monthly Magazine, devoted to the progress and development of Manitoba and Western Canada generally.

VOL. 10—No. 12.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—MAY, 1896.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

GOLD MINING IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS DISTRICT



PROSPECTORS AT WORK ON A CLAIM.

For at least twenty-five years it has been the opinion of many competent judges, that the rocks on the islands and mainland around the Lake of the Woods contain auriferous veins, which the prospector, the miner, and the capitalist will, in time, develop into a number of profitable mines.

Before the advent of the iron horse, the only attempts at development of these gold bearing veins were made by the mining prospector with his pick, his canoe or boat, and, if he could afford it, his Indian guide. The perseverance of some of these early prospectors, and the labor and privations

that they freely incurred and endured, furnish records of indomitable courage and determination that were unsurpassed by the experiences of the first explorers and pioneers of the early part of the eighteenth century. It was not, therefore, until the Canadian Pacific railway construction

neared the shores of the lake, in 1880, that any effort beyond that made by the lonely prospector was possible; and not until regular communication was opened in 1881, did the usual swarm of gold seekers enter the lake country, and commence the exploration of its shores and islands.

It might reasonably have been supposed, that with railway communication into the heart of the gold-bearing district of the Lake of the Woods, mining would have made rapid strides. Unfortunately, a combination of circumstances, among them the boundary dispute mentioned elsewhere, which made titles to property uncertain, effectually discouraged the investment of capital upon any work of development. Since the settlement of this dispute, and the granting of crown patents, some six years ago, innumerable claims have been taken up, and actual work of development has steadily progressed, though until quite recently, in only a tentative way. As in other new districts the obstacle to rapid development has been a want of knowledge of the nature of the ore, and the best way to treat it. In evidence of this, it need only be mentioned that until comparatively recently, it was a pretty general opinion that these ores were refractory, whereas it has now been definitely proved that they are all free milling. It was also considered by many, including some trained experts, that the veins would be found to gradually decrease in width at any depth below the surface, whereas all present development has shown that, on the contrary, the tendency is rather that they gradually increase. The experience of Mr. J. F. Caldwell, the father of practical mining in this district, has been in this direction; and, as will be seen, further on, in the description of his mine—the Sultana—at a depth of 300 feet the ore is in a greater body than at any point nearer the surface. Even with perfect assurance of the continuance and depth of the veins there was the want of experience as to the best methods of treating the ore. Mistakes have been made in many cases, resulting in disappointment which would have been easily avoided if as much had been known of the nature of the

ore as is known now, thanks to the perseverance and good judgment of Mr. Caldwell, to whom, indeed, the whole credit is due of having, once for all, established the reputation of the district, and shown how to mine and treat the ore to the best effect.

No arguments are now necessary to prove the fact that this is a very promising gold field; there are the



FALLS OF THE WINNIPEG RIVER, NEAR RAT PORTAGE.

solid facts of actual production, which are the very best kind of proof. Two mines at least—the Sultana and the Regina—have now reached considerable development; both are giving most satisfactory results, exceeding in both cases the most sanguine expectations of the owners; they are situated at a distance of many miles from each other, and had no more promising surface indications than scores of other claims in the district; therefore is it not reasonable to suppose, that what is being obtained from these two mines—the first to be carried to a comparatively extensive stage of development—may be equalled by many

other properties, and probably considerably surpassed by some? It would surely be a strange circumstance if the very first mine to be opened in an entirely new district should prove to be the best one existing there. The contrary is very much more likely; and the accounts which we give below of what is now being done on other properties, show conclusively that there is many a Sultana lying beneath the surface there, and only awaiting the application of a little capital and labor to yield equally good results.

It is now entirely beyond dispute therefore, that the gold is there in quantities and in a form that may be worked most profitably—as profitably, perhaps as in almost any gold field in the world—and when the other natural conditions of the district are taken into account, who can doubt that, in a very short time, here will be one of the great gold producing centres of the world? Let us consider these other advantages for one moment, and compare them with the natural disadvantages of such a dis-

trict, for instance, as Western Australia, where, to merely reach the gold fields, is a kind of passage through purgatory. Here, in the Lake of the Woods, one can ride to his gold mine in a Pullman car, taking his meals luxuriously in a diner, and step, perhaps, right from the car onto his property, or, at the worst, reach it by a steamboat trip on one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. At the mine there will certainly be all the fuel and mining timbers necessary, growing in inexhaustible quantities around it; there will be an unlimited supply of water; labor will be cheap, plentiful and efficient; all kinds of food and supplies will be excellent, fresh and cheap, procured from the neighboring province of Manitoba, whose products have already established a reputation all over the world for special excellence, and last, but not least, there will be a climate that is not only particularly healthful but also as pleasant and congenial to the Anglo-Saxon race as that of the mother land. Under such conditions, the following accounts of what has already been done in this highly favored district will be read with interest by everyone.

The Sultana Mine

This famous mine, the oldest and first to be profitably operated in the district, was discovered some twenty-five years ago. There appears to be some dispute as to whom is due the credit of having made the first discovery; and, under the circumstances, we hesitate to attribute the honor to any man in particular, though we may go so far as to state that among the four men to whom the original patent for the property was issued, was Mr. Chas. A. Moore, a pioneer of the district, who is still resident there. Some time after its discovery, the property was transferred by the patentees to G. F. & J. Galt, of Winnipeg, and Messrs. Bulmer and Hart, of Montreal, who later on arranged to have Sir A. T. Galt, who was then high commissioner in England, float a company in London. With this end in view a mining expert was sent out from New York to report on the property. After spending two weeks in examination of the property, which consisted of only twenty-seven acres, he condemned it, and advised the owners to dispose of it as soon as possible as it consisted only of a mass of lenticular deposits of segregated

quartz, having no depth, or continuity on the surface. Acting upon his advice, the property was disposed of to Mr. J. F. Caldwell, of Winnipeg, who was fully aware of the adverse report and bought the property in spite of it. Mr. Caldwell immediately gave evidence of his confidence in the promise of this as yet entirely untried district, by going to work upon development. After considerable surface work, and prospecting, extending over a period of some months, operations were finally commenced in earnest, in the summer of 1892. The mill was built and completed during the fall and early winter of that year. In spite of many difficulties, resulting from the fact that the district was entirely new and that the nature of the ores was quite unknown, Mr. Caldwell, with the undaunted confidence that has characterized his operations from the first, has pushed on the work continuously ever since. At the present time

can be worked most profitably with a mill of a small capacity. Altogether, the amount of drifting done extends to the respectable figure of one thousand feet.

There is another mine on the property, which is known as the Crown Reef, a name bestowed upon it by Mr. Pascoe, a mining engineer of high authority and repute in London and South Africa. He declared it to be a true fissure, and gave the name of Crown Reef after a mine in South Africa which, he said, it strongly resembled. It has been developed to the extent of an open cut across the formation, following the vein for some distance.

The Sultana mill contains ten 850 pound stamps with an 8-inch drop, eighty-five times to the minute, Tulloch automatic feeders, improved Fruevanners, and corrugated belt. The power is obtained from an 80 horse power boiler and a 60 horse power



THE SULTANA MINE, 1892

the Sultana is by far the most extensively developed property in the district. The shaft is down 300 feet. The drifting has been pushed vigorously, and the fourth level was commenced this spring, with a nice face of quartz. Between the second and third levels, at a distance south of 100 feet from the shaft, a junction was struck where a vein, or body of ore, was found to join the one in which drifting was being carried on. This new vein, or body of ore, was of considerable width, and drifting and stopping have been done at it during the past winter, with the satisfactory result of showing that it maintains its width and favorable appearance. In all this work the great mass of the ore between the levels has been left standing until the milling capacity be increased so as to handle it to the best advantage. In the meantime the mill has been kept running day and night reducing the richest parts of the ore, and, therefore, that which

engine. There are, besides, a steam pump, and a small engine for driving a dynamo, the mill being lighted with electricity. The shaft house is fitted with separate machinery, including a 50 horse power boiler, an air compressor, four air giant drills, the largest size made, a steam hoist, and sinking and mining pumps. There are many other appliances and machines, in particular a blacksmith shop and all necessary working materials.

Most of the men working in the mine are experienced foreign miners from Sweden, Belgium and Germany. The captain of the mine is a Swede.

Mr. Caldwell considers it inadvisable to give any particulars as to the present yield or product of the mine. He says that it is characteristic of the ores of the district that they vary greatly in richness in the same vein. He might give examples of yields, which would be astonishingly rich, but he considers that this would be misleading, as at other times the ore

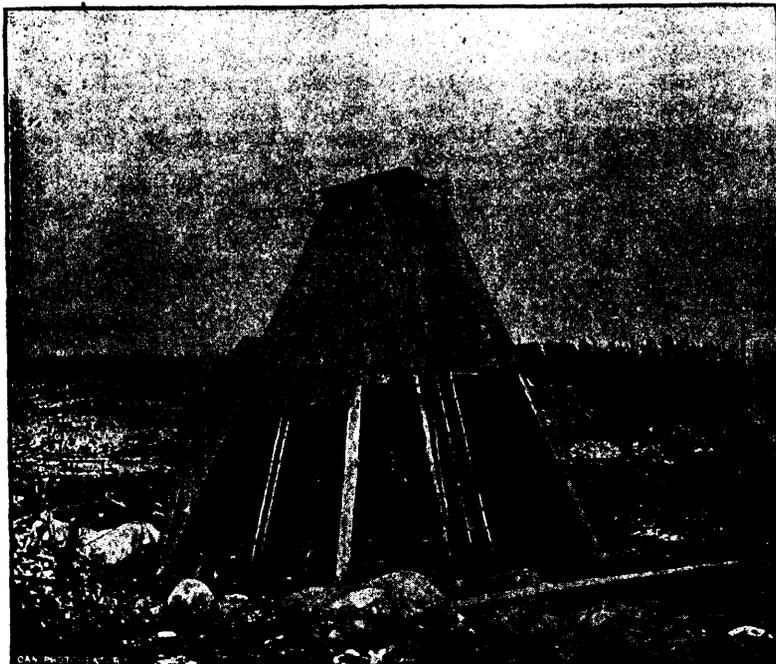
would be of a far lower grade. It is, he says, too early in the present stage of the development to say anything as to probable average, though he admits that at present, the ore is yielding a good profitable return.

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

front and the mill has been constructed on the side of the bank, with a view to the saving of labor and the necessity of twice handling the ore, which should result in great economy in treatment.

Enormous quantities of timber exist on the main land and islands surrounding the mine suitable for fuel, and all mining requirements.

The water of the lake is pure, clear, soft and wholesome, and abounds with fish.

Labor is easily procured at reasonable prices, and provisions are good and cheap.

The company's steamboat conveys all stores and supplies, etc., direct from the C. P. R. siding at Rat Portage, to the wharf in front of the mill.

The mill was completed in September last, and since then considerable additions have been made in the form of workmen's houses, forge, assay offices, stables, etc., and in a few weeks time the mill will be perfectly equipped in every minute particular. The financial position of the company may be considered very satisfactory considering the amount of work that has been done underground, and the buildings, machinery and plant of all sorts that are now approaching completion and are all paid for.

The total debt of the company consists of first mortgage debenture bonds amounting to sixteen thousand pounds (£16,000) and a temporary loan which will possibly be covered by the proceeds of the call of sixpence per share due the 12th of June.

It must be understood that until the mine has been fairly developed by the deepening of the shaft and extending the levels the stamps cannot be fully employed on profitable stone. At present nearly all the material that is brought to the stamps is obtained from this development work and is largely composed of barren country rock. Still it is a fact that this mixed stone has never yet yielded less than about one-third of an ounce of gold to the ton from the amalgam plates, exclusive of that which will be recovered from the concentrates. And it has for weeks together averaged over one half ounce to the ton. It is therefore confidently expected that when pure quartz only is passed through the mill the yield will be very largely increased.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient quartz to supply the mill, as above explained and to various delays and petty accidents incidental to the starting of a new mine, in a new mining district, the stamps have been only worked intermittently.

Up to the end of the first quarter of this year the mill had crushed about eighteen hundred tons of mix-

ed material from which eight hundred and seventy ounces of bar gold has been obtained.

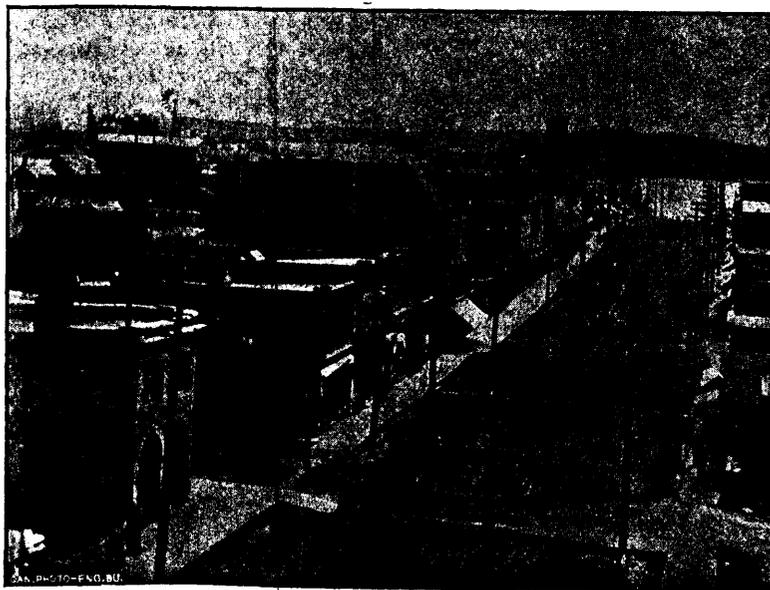
The mill is now working steadily and yielding a bar of gold every fortnight.

The Regina mine is situated in one of the most picturesque and beautiful portions of the Lake of the Woods, known as Whitefish Bay. The water in that part of the lake is clearer and freer from weeds than farther north. The opinion is gaining ground that this will soon become a favorite fishing resort, as black bass, whitefish, pickerel, trout, mascalonge, sturgeon and many other kinds of fish are now known to abound within a few miles of this bay. It is certain that many of them would afford good sport to the rod fisher. The climate here, as in other parts of the district, is extremely healthy, and the scenery is about the finest on the lake.

The Scramble Mine

This mine is situated about five miles east of the town of Rat Portage, and about half a mile north of the Canadian Pacific railway line. It is easily accessible by the government road from Rat Portage, and it is notable for the fact that it is probably one of the only gold mines in the world

surface of the vein. In every place where the vein is stripped, both east and west of the shaft, it measures about thirty-five feet, the narrowest part of the vein being at the point where the shaft is sunk, and here it is twenty-five feet wide. This spot was chosen for the sinking of the shaft because it is the best place for putting up a mill. Several assays of the ore have been made; but Mr. Halstead, who has been operating the mine, was satisfied to rely upon the results of his own panning, which he did carefully at every foot during development. These results were invariably good, and his most sanguine expectations were more than realized, for considering the great width of the seam, and the enormous body of ore which is generally of a low grade when in such quantities, it panned out most satisfactorily. After he drove the cross-cut from wall to wall he never once failed in getting a show of gold in panning. Mr. Halstead expected in such a body of ore a low grade proposition, and he was agreeably surprised to find that beyond the fact of the general body of the ore panning out well, he came across certain very rich pockets. For instance, at a point in the shaft about twelve feet below the surface, and above which the ore had panned poorest of any place, he struck a shoot or



PART OF MAIN STREET, RAT PORTAGE.

which may be reached in the present popular style of travel by bicycle.

The development that has so far been done on the property consists of a shaft which has been sunk to a depth of fifty-four feet, and a cross-cut from wall to wall at fifty feet level, where the vein is twenty-seven feet wide. Before sinking the shaft, surface stripping was done at points for many hundreds of feet along the

pocket of ore which was enormously rich. It is impossible yet to say whether this is a pocket or a shoot, but whichever it is, the ore therein yields from \$200 to over \$700 to the ton. Similar rich spots have been found on the surface both east and west of the shaft.

Mr. Halstead's prime object in carrying on these preliminary developments was to ascertain the width of the

vein at fifty feet below the surface. After having satisfied himself as to the character and richness of the vein he ceased development work until he shall be able to get in the machinery necessary to continue them effectively. Mr. Halstead states that he is not at liberty to make public just what the plans of future operations are on the part of those interested in the property. He wished to say,



RAT PORTAGE IN THE WINTER OF 1830.

also, that certain statements had been published that were without authority. As far as the future is concerned, all Mr. Halstead was in a position to state was that he had no doubt that operations will be pushed in a thorough and practical manner as soon as the season will permit the necessary arrangements to be completed.

With regard to the capacity with which it is intended to start milling, Mr. Halstead cannot say definitely, but certainly not less than ten stamps will be put in at first, with provision for increase of capacity as soon as the mine is opened up sufficiently.

Mr. Halstead is associated in the matter of the Scramble mine with Mr. L. W. Partridge, director of the chamber of commerce, Detroit.

In comparing the district generally with others, Mr. Halstead said that the ores here are all free milling, whereas, the ores of a district such as the Kootenay are refractory. The difference is a notable one in favor of the local ores, and may be clearly shown by a few figures. While ores in this district can be treated at from 60 cents to \$1 a ton, those of the Kootenay cost from \$8 to \$12 a ton for treatment. At Cripple Creek the difference is still greater, for there it costs from \$8 to \$20 a ton for treatment. This advantage in favor of free milling ores is thus so great that if such deposits of ore as the Scramble were to yield not more than half what it costs to treat

the cheapest smelting ores, it would still be a greater paying proposition than refractory ores of average richness.

The Scramble mine is a notable instance of what has been done by, we are compelled to say, too few of the local men, in the way of actual development. There are a few men in the district—and certainly Mr. Halstead is one of them—to whom special credit

in fact, Mr. Daunias sent orders to the mine to have the sinking of the shaft continued, as he is quite satisfied that he has a very rich property. The vein has already been traced on the surface for twelve miles.

Mr. Daunias has spent a good deal of money in developing other properties in proximity to the Non-Such, and he intends to put up a mill upon the latter, and bring ore there from his other properties.

He considers the Non-Such the most promising of his properties, and that is the reason that he gave it the name that it bears. From all accounts this name is an appropriate one.

The Views of Mr. R. H. Ahn

Manager of the Gold Hill Mine, and Other Properties.

Mr. Robt. H. Ahn came to Rat Portage, first, about two years ago, and has resided there steadily for the last eighteen months. As an authority on gold-mining, he is one of the most widely experienced men in the district. He has gained his experience in the mining camps of many of the most famous gold fields in the world, among other places having been a practical assayer in Sudbury, in California, in Australia, and in New Zealand. For twenty-five years, indeed, he has been associated with mining; and though not always entirely occupied in it, he has always given more or less attention to it. It will, therefore, be seen that his opinion is of value, and is probably nearer the actual facts than the conjectures of a hundred amateur prospectors.

He states emphatically that, so far as he can judge (which, on the basis of what we have said above, should be something considerable) there is in this district every feature necessary for a permanent gold field. He says that, though differing somewhat in general topographical features, there are, he has no doubt, a large number of auriferous veins. The area of this gold field, so far as known, and established by the Geological department at Ottawa, is over 500 miles in length by 100 miles in breadth, extending from the north shore of Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg, and from the international boundary to as great a distance north as it has ever yet been explored.

This immense region is probably all mineral bearing, and is practically so far as its capabilities in that respect are concerned, still a terra incognita; though in a few districts, such as this which we are now describing it has been more or less prospected. Mr. Ahn says that he knows a number of prospects in the district that when assayed from surface ore that does not

is due for their years of undaunted perseverance, and determination to demonstrate the mining wealth of this district. Although still a young man he is looked upon as one of the pioneers of the mining interests of the country. Unswerving faith in the capabilities of the district, and sincerity in his business undertakings seem to have characterized his actions, and whatever benefits may accrue to him from the "Scramble," or other interests that he may have here, will certainly be entirely due to the energy and strong tenacity of purpose with which he sticks to his enterprises.

The Non-Such Gold Mine.

This mine is owned by Mr. O. Daunias, who is one of the pioneers of the district. It is about 18 miles from Rat Portage; and Mr. Daunias has worked at its development since last August. A shaft has been sunk about 60 feet or more. At 26 feet, a cross-cut was made, but as water began to come in, it was abandoned, and another cross-cut was made at a depth of 60 feet. Here the width of the vein was found to be 50 feet. All the way down assays were made, and the lowest result obtained was six dollars per ton, the highest being as much as sixty-five dollars. There are pockets of ore very much richer even than this. Since then, about a week ago,

show any free gold, nevertheless yields over twenty dollars to the ton. These veins, in some instances, can be traced for a distance of a mile or more. There are also instances where veins are showing a width of thirty feet with an assay value of ten dollars, and he can quote instances where even this can be exceeded in large deposits. The only thing wanted in this district, Mr. Ahn declares, is systematic development, and he is fully satisfied that at a depth of 500 to 1,000 feet, these veins will be found to be continuous, and, judging from the work already done, an improvement in value over surface indications.

It appears that the average product for the best gold fields throughout the world is about \$12 a ton, whereas, here, the few mills that have so far been put in operation, have been giving returns of nearly double that amount. For instance the Sultana output, he says, averages \$3,500 per week, and as their stamp mill is not capable of treating more than twenty tons a day, this shows a return of over \$28 a ton. This may be taken as a fair average of this gold field, and for an exceptionally rich return, we might instance the Golden Gate mine, which has so far produced \$60 per ton for ore milled.

Mr. Ahn says that he has always avoided anything that would have a tendency to boom the district. Indeed, the writer found that it was the general feeling of the residents of Rat Portage that a boom was a thing to be avoided, if possible. They appear to be quite confident that they have a very good thing, and are anxious to get hold of as much of it as they can, before values of property go up to big prices. Nevertheless, everyone will welcome the investment of capital upon the work of development, and as this has already begun to come into the district in considerable quantities, it is pretty certain that, in a very short time, Rat Portage will become a really large town, and it is probable that the residents will find it difficult to avoid something in the nature of a boom, though probably a healthy one.

With regard to the Reduction Works of which Mr. Ahn has been the manager, he says that they were established for the purpose of treating ores on a customs basis; and they will, if requirements demand it, be increased to any capacity necessary. It is, moreover, the intention of the company to add to the present works a complete system of chlorination, so that all ores can be treated to a finish; that is to say, not only will the free gold be taken out, but also the concentrates will be afterwards chemically treated, and, by this means, the whole of the assay value of the ore

will be obtained. The mill is now capable of treating 45 tons a day. It was run for some time last fall to test its capabilities, and what work was done, showed that all the gold, and also silver, obtainable by a free milling process was secured. The mill was open at any time to anyone who had ore under treatment, so that everyone had an opportunity of witnessing the process, and of fully satisfying themselves that they were getting all that could be obtained from the ores.

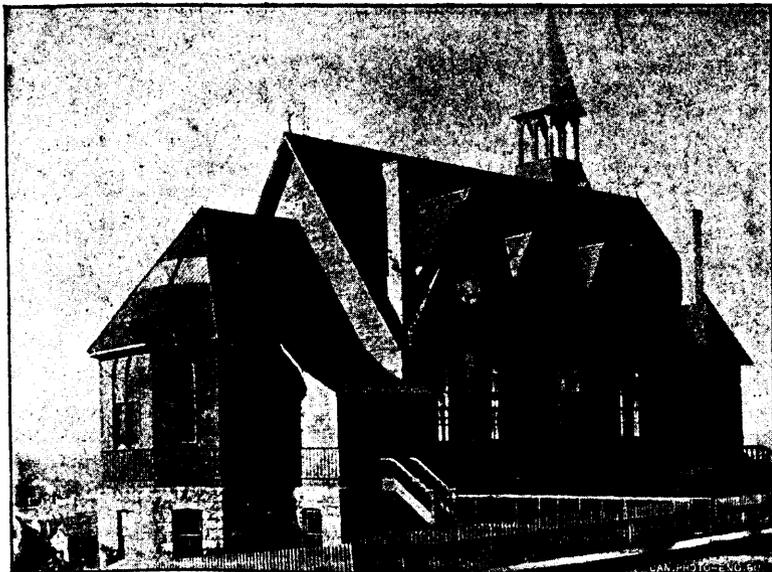
Speaking of the immediate prospect for development in the district, Mr. Ahn said that one of the richest and most experienced mining companies in Europe have given him instructions to secure them a number of properties here, with the view of commencing operations on a large scale, and the company will put in several million dollars of capital, as soon as the work requires it. Mr. Ahn is manager of the Golden Gate Mining company; and he says that he has a large number of enquiries from different monetary centres in Europe for properties in this district.

Up to the present, there are six English companies already here, namely, the Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction company, the Regina Gold Mining company, the Mines Contract

secured properties; and are preparing to operate at different portions of the Belt. As regards the Golden Gate company, Mr. Ahn says that it is principally a Montreal enterprise.

Speaking of gold mining generally, Mr. Ahn points out that the general impression that it is something of a gamble is a very mistaken one, when it is carried on as a legitimate industry in the way that it is mostly done at present. He draws attention to the fact that there is no more money lost at it than in business, and that it has very much greater possibilities of making huge profits. There is always the great advantage about it that there can be no fluctuation in price, and that there is no possibility of over-production. Mining to-day is, in fact, a legitimate business, and there is no longer the element of rash speculation about it that there used to be. Moreover, the improved systems of treating ore make it possible, to-day, to profitably treat ores that even so recently as ten years ago, were passed by as useless and unprofitable.

Finally, Mr. Ahn admits that after an experience of many years in several of the great gold fields of the world he is thoroughly satisfied with this Lake of the Woods district. He has every confidence in it, and intends to



ST. ALBAN'S ENGLISH CHURCH, RAT PORTAGE.

company, a company represented by Mr. Ferguson, besides two other companies in the Rainy river district. There is also a French company preparing to start operations, and a wealthy Belgian syndicate is carrying on negotiations for the purchase of a large block of property. Besides these from the other side of the Atlantic, there might be fully half a dozen American companies, who have

remain with it, in the hope that within five years it will have become one of the largest mining camps in the world.

We have Mr. Ahn's permission to state that if these remarks should arouse the interest of any readers at a distance, he will be pleased to give them any further information they may require.

A Favorable Report.

An Interview with Mr. W. G. Motley, M. E., by a reporter of the Winnipeg Free Press.

While the gold mines of British Columbia are attracting world wide attention those of Western Ontario, although they have not the same amount of advertising bestowed upon them as their western rival, are not only holding their own, but are making satisfactory and gratifying progress. Free Press readers can scarcely realize the amount of work that has been done during the past year right at our own door, so quiet and businesslike have been the methods of those immediately interested in the mines. They have made no attempt to boom the district, in fact they have been criticised for their reticence in furnishing information to the press, many attributing their silence to a want of confidence in the mines and a desire to keep the rest of the world in ignorance of their unproductive efforts to develop their properties. That this idea is entirely erroneous will be gleaned from the following report of progress in the Rainy Lake district which a Free Press reporter obtained from Mr. W. G. Motley, M. E., who was in the city on Saturday.

Mr. Motley visited Rat Portage about eighteen months ago in the interests of an English company, to examine and report upon certain properties owned by them on the Lake of the Woods. His report was so favorable that the Regina Mine company was formed in London, with Major General Wilkinson as president, and the Regina mine—the first under British auspices—was opened at White Fish Bay, 20 miles from Rat Portage. The reef on the Regina proved so rich on development that a ten stamp mill was erected last fall and has been almost in continuous operation since, producing gold bricks regularly from ore that averages an ounce of gold to the ton.

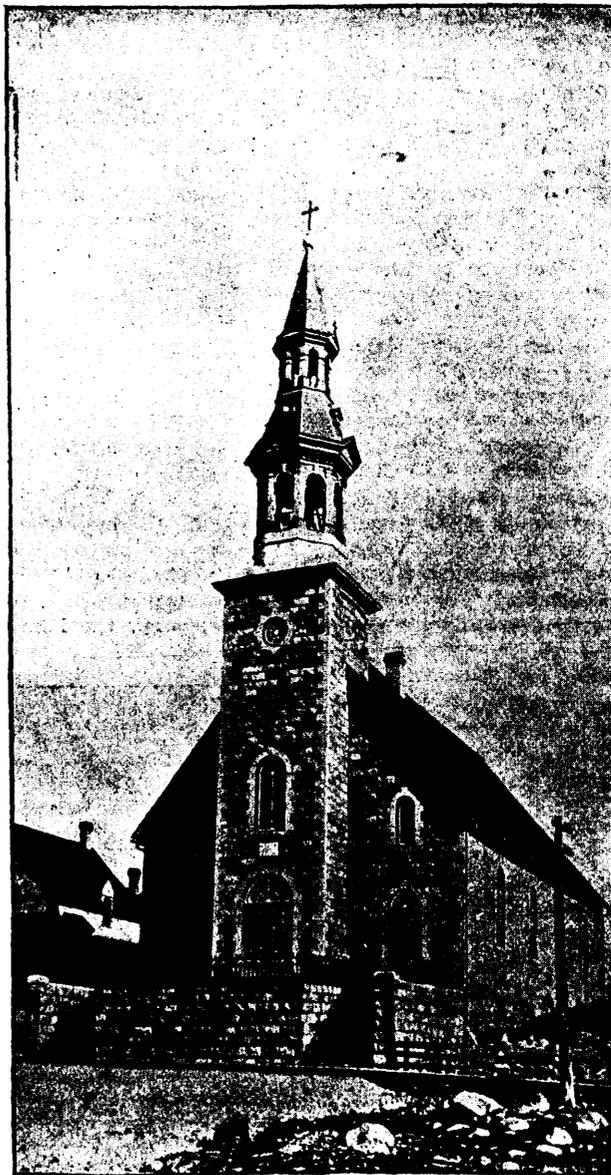
Having fulfilled his contract with the Regina company by placing the mine on a solid working and paying basis, Mr. Motley has severed his connection with them and is now on his way to Chicago, New York, and possibly London, for a well earned holiday, and on business which will result in the opening of another mine near Rat Portage in a few weeks. Mr. Motley is possessed of ample means to embark in mining and is in touch with unlimited capital so that anything that he may undertake is not likely to suffer from want of funds to carry it to a successful stage. He has secured several promising prospects within a circle of twenty miles from Rat Portage and it is one or more of these that he proposes to develop.

Mr. Motley was in good spirits when approached by the Free Press man, and talked freely of the mining country and its prospects.

"You Winnipeg people," he said, "do not seem to understand what is being done for you in the Rainy Lake district—I speak of it as the Rainy Lake district, although my interests lie on Lake of the Woods, because that is the official name given it, and it includes Lake of the Woods, Rainy, Manitou, Wabigoon, Shebandowan, Mille Lacs, and other lakes, the Seine river, in fact the whole mineral belt extending from Port

Arthur to the eastern border of Manitoba)—we are building up an industry there that is bound to make your city a second Denver or San Francisco. Why, even the people of Rat Portage do not realize the immense riches with which they are surrounded. Some day, when you all wake up and see the tangible results of our work you will be astonished beyond description. When I first saw

"I must confess that I was surprised that so little had been done in the way of development, but that was explained to me by the difficulty over the provincial boundary, the impossibility of obtaining title that had existed, and lastly, the unfortunate losses incurred by amateur miners, who had squandered a lot of money in useless work through sheer ignorance, and thus deterred others from



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, RAT PORTAGE.

the district, eighteen months ago, I was satisfied that it was worth a careful examination, and very soon I became convinced that it was a most valuable and promising gold field. The general features, formation, etc., reminded me of West Australia, where so many rich finds have been made, but with this important difference, the West Australia gold reefs are found in an arid and treeless country, far inland, and remote from any settlement, while here we have the mines right alongside the C. P. R. track, on the shores of navigable lakes and rivers, and with ample timber for building and fuel right on the ground.

engaging in the business. Somehow when a man makes a failure at mining there is more talk about it than where a score fail at any other business. Take farming, for instance, how many hundreds of amateur farmers have gone to smash on your prairies, yet no one will say that Manitoba is not a grand agricultural country. Yet it seems to be expected that a man who goes into mining should make it pay from the start, notwithstanding the fact that he has had no previous experience in a business that above all others requires expert skill and a thorough understanding of all its features.

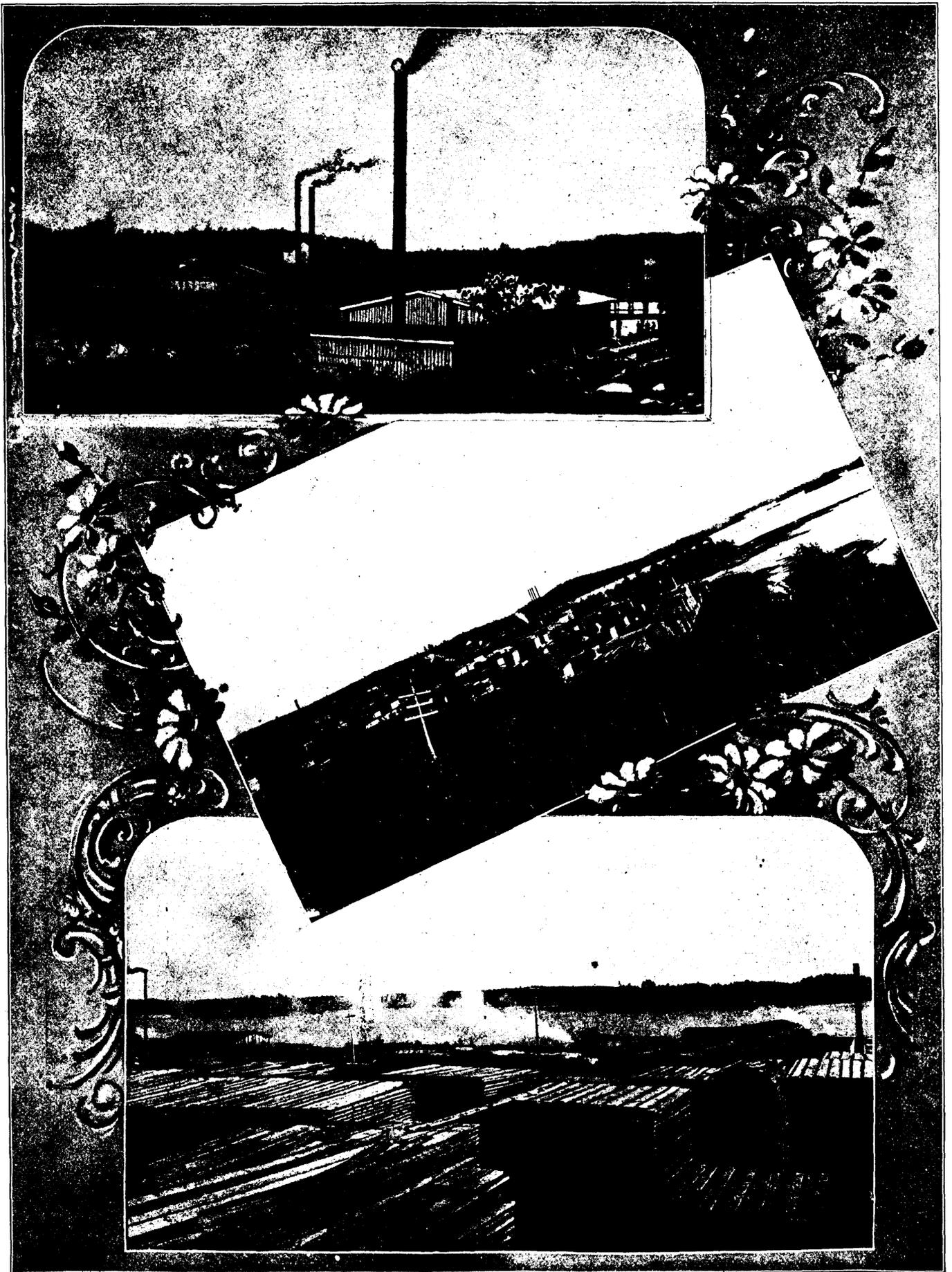
"The Sultana was the only mine



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BRIDGE
AT RAT PORTAGE.

TOWN OF RAT PORTAGE.

THE FIRST FALLS.
FROM THE LAKE TO WINNIPEG RIVER.



SOME OF THE ONTARIO AND WESTERN LUMBER CO'S MILLS.

working when I arrived in the country. Its ten clanging stamps were a welcome sound to me, I must confess, in the midst of the general apathy which seemed to pervade the whole district. I took hold earnestly to see what could be done to improve matters, and although my interests were entirely in the Regina property at that time, I never withheld advice and assistance to those who applied to me, and I am happy to say that I have been the means of contributing in some degree to the advancement made in the past year and a half.

"I think our progress has been highly satisfactory and that you will agree with me when I tell you what has been and what is being done. We have now in the Lake of the Woods, in and near Rat Portage, the following stamps: Sultana, 10; Regina, 10; Gold Hill, 10; Reduction works, 20; These are practically all that are in actual use at present, but in addition we have the following in course of erection and contracted for: Oliver Daunais, the Nensuch mine, 20 stamps; Halstead and Partridge, the Scramble mine, 10 stamps; Goodhouse & Co., the Eschweller mine, 10 stamps; Haycock, 10 stamps; Empress mine, 10 stamps; Foley mine, 40 stamps; Saw Bill mine, 10 stamps; Harold mine, 10 stamps; Wiggins mine, 20 stamps; Lucky Coon, 10 stamps—or in all two hundred stamps where only ten were dropping eighteen months ago. In addition there are 20 stamps on the Minnesota side, 10 at the Lyle and 10 at the Little American, which may be fairly included in the aggregate of the district.

"It must be admitted that this is a wonderful showing for such a short time, and I consider that what has been done is but a small portion of what we may reasonably expect to see accomplished within the next twelve months. Attention is now being directed to the district, and as it presents exceptionally good prospects and facilities, there is no doubt in my mind but ample capital will soon be enlisted to develop the mines on an extensive scale. In this connection I may say that the Mines Contract company, one of the strongest mining corporations in Great Britain, have secured control of some promising locations on Pipe Stone point, which they are about to open as soon as the lake is clear of ice. The work will be under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Abn, who has also charge of operations on a property adjoining the Gold Hill, which was recently bought by a wealthy English company.

"Mr. Burley Smith, M. E., has been doing some good work near Rat Portage with the diamond drill. He is well satisfied with the results of his tests, a fact that should silence those who have prophesied the pinching out of the leads when a great depth is reached. I consider the veins continuous and lasting some true fissures and others bedded. The average of value will compare favorably with any of the mining countries I am familiar with. It is better than South Africa or West Australia, but when the district is more generally developed and the low grade ores, which are now neglected, are worked the average will be lowered proportionately.

"You may say that I am so well pleased with the district that I have invested largely in it and will advise

all my friends to invest there. I expect to return to Rat Portage in a few weeks and will begin work on one of my properties immediately."

Regarding the work of Mr. Burley Smith, who is in charge of the diamond drill, he was subsequently seen by a representative of the Colonist. Asked as to the results, so far, of his work in the district, he stated that, as yet, he was not in a position to say anything very definite. Since he had been there, the season had not been, until recently, favorable for investigating surface indications; and as to the result of the work of the drill, he was not authorized to make any statements for the present. Regarding the prospects of the district in general, he said that as far as he was able to judge from his short and imperfect experience here, he should consider the indications very promising.

The Gates Ajar.

This property, which takes its name from the pass through which the C. P. R. runs, and which is now highly spoken of throughout the Rainy River district, was discovered by Mr. Wm. W. Baby, several years ago, and has the distinction of being the first discovery and survey in the Tache section of the gold field.

It is situated four miles east of Tache station, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and contains one hundred and sixty acres, less the right-of-way of that great road, which crosses it from southeast to west near its north boundary. It lies in the granatose rocks between the great ranges of slate on the one side and the granite on the other, with a fine creek suitable for all mining purposes wending its way through the pass.

Although this property has been patented for several years, its enormous volume of ore, assaying from a trace to \$53.50 in gold, was not known till last fall, when a considerable amount of earth stripping was done, which exposed a chimney of 437 feet in length by an average width of twenty feet, cutting through the granatose rocks with large well defined veins running from it in all directions, some of which have been traced for over a mile.

This property is owned by Mr. Wm. W. Baby, of Rat Portage, and R. W. Jameson, Esq., mayor of Winnipeg.

The country surrounding Tache is noted for its large and continuous fissure veins of low grade free milling ore.

The above are, of course, not by any means all the mines that have been more or less developed in the Lake of the Woods district. As a matter of

fact, there are a number of good properties that we have not the space to describe. Such mines, for instance, as the Bad mine, near Roseland, a station on the C. P. R. about eight miles from Rat Portage, the Eschweller, the Ophir, the Winnipeg Consolidated, and a number of others, a complete list of which will be found in the advertisement of the Russell house hotel on another page. On nearly all these properties some work has been done and in some cases most promising results have been obtained.

As a very large number of this issue will fall into the hands of strangers at a distance from Rat Portage, we give below, for their convenience, the names of a few men from whom they can obtain any information they require, and which we have not space to print in full. As regards the Bad mine, which has come to the front very considerably of late, and is beginning to be considered one of the best properties in the district, the local agent is Mr. H. F. Holmes, of Rat Portage. This gentleman also can give any particulars desired concerning town houses or island cottages and lots. Mr. C. W. Chadwick, of Rat Portage, is agent for the Bullion Mining company of Ontario, which has a capital of \$300,000, and has a great deal of valuable property. Mr. Chadwick is an old resident of the district and can supply any kind of information. Mr. Harding Rideout, of Rat Portage, has also promised to furnish any information required. He is interested in the Rideout estate and mining property, and knows all about this district.

There are many other gentlemen in the district, whose names will be found in these pages, associated with the mining industry, who will be always willing to reply to any inquiries regarding the mines of this great gold field which is coming so rapidly to the front.

A Remarkable Industry.

Anyone who has been through the woods picking blueberries, and has suffered from a pain in the back long before he could half fill a pail, will be surprised to hear that there was actually picked, handled, packed and exported from Rat Portage last year, one hundred tons of this wild fruit. It is an industry with money in it, too, for we hear that there was one merchant in Rat Portage last year, who made a profit of \$700 in handling it; and as, in favorable years, the supply is practicably inexhaustible, it is possible that the time may come when they will be shipping blueberries from Rat Portage by the train load, in the same way as they ship wheat from Manitoba.

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS AS A SUMMER RESORT.

People living in northern latitudes too frequently search for summer pleasure in places further south, and with more sweltering heat and other discomforts than are to be met with in their own homes. The search for more northern and cooler and pleasanter resorts has never been as keen as it ought to be, although within the last twenty years, the growth of common sense in selecting holiday resorts has made rapid progress, and the north is every year more sought after for a time of cool rest in the summer months, than it formerly was.

The New England sea shore is much more popular than it was twenty years ago, and the Thousand Islands on the river Saint Lawrence are yearly bringing an increased number of pleasure hunters. The far distant Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific coast are also attracting year after year a larger influx of visitors, as are many other less notable localities of northern latitudes. Each has its own attractions, so varied are the tastes of pleasure seekers as to scenery and other matters. For instance the placid beauty of the Thousand Islands cannot be measured for attraction against the rugged and awe-inspiring grandeur of the Rocky and Seikirk ranges of mountains penetrated by the Canadian Pacific railway. But we can make comparisons between lake and river-scenery in different localities, and in doing so we are forced to the conclusion that in the Lake of the Woods can be found more fairy-land beauty, more real isolation from the bustle of life, and more roaming over nature in her primitive beauty, untouched by hand of man, with less trouble and inconvenience, than can be found in any other locality in North America, and we might say in this world at large.

Five hours travel by rail from the city of Winnipeg, and about ten hours travel from Port Arthur or Fort William, on Lake Superior, will bring the pleasure seeker to Rat Portage, the key to the most beautiful portion of the Lake of the Woods. Here he is on the margin of a lake containing many thousands of islands, varying in size from the one containing a dozen or more square miles of land to the little timber crowned islet of two or three acres in area. Each has its

own peculiarity of beauty in form, and each channel or sound that penetrates this archipelagic maze, its characteristics, yet all are alike beautiful; softly so, for there are no harsh features in all the attractions of the lake.

For instance, starting from the busy little town of Rat Portage, one can in one hour's row or sail in a light boat find himself in a seemingly land-locked sheet of beautiful clear water, surrounded by high, rising lands, covered with spruce and pine, without the first evidence of civilization or the appearance of humanity in sight. He can move on in his boat and pass through channels and bays as varied in scenic beauty as they are tantalizing and bewildering in their windings.

gravings illustrating this work show only a few among thousands of views equally and even more attractive in beauty. Why pleasure seekers do not swarm here in thousands during the summer season, instead of to resorts where the hotel bill of fare is the main attraction, is a matter hard to understand. But then there is no accounting for taste, even in selecting a place of resort for the summer months.

Before starting out upon the lake the visitor will do well to do some walking around the town of Rat Portage and the villages of Norman and Keewatin. A walk to the east end of the first will bring him to a trail leading through the brush and timber,



"ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME."

Assuredly there is no place on this continent, where men can so quickly glide, so to speak, from the rush and bustle of life into solitude and communion with nature in her most untutored, and yet her most attractive state. Here are to be found islands by the thousand and in their recesses people could be more effectually hidden from the world than ever were the hunted Douglas and his friends in the Isle of Loch Katrine. Yet this hidden retreat one can leave and in one hour or so be travelling by express train for either Atlantic or Pacific coasts.

It is simply impossible to give in print anything like a clear idea of the natural beauty of this lake and its islands, bays and channels, and the en-

which if he follows for half a mile through a beautiful glen, from which he views every few rods a bay of the lake gradually getting narrower, until it reaches the first falls, over which the water from the lake thunders down to the Winnipeg river below. The illustration of these falls given in this number conveys but a faint idea of the beauty of the scene, which has to be visited to be appreciated. Above and below them splendid pickerel and jack fishing can be had by all who delight in piscatorial sport.

Returning over this trail to the main road again, the pleasure seeker can follow on a primitive kind of road in the direction of the village of Norman, near to which he can again step aside and view another beautiful

cataract, which rushes from a narrow channel of the lake into another arm of the Winnipeg river. Here the fishing is even better than at the first falls, a case being known to the writer where two fishers landed over fifty pounds of pickerel during one afternoon's sport. From the village of Norman on to Keewatin calls for another walk of over a mile over a romantic road, and then for a few cents a return to Rat Portage by a steam ferry can be made in half an hour's interesting sail.

But it is the different excursions by water which will most interest the pleasure seeker, and those are frequent during the entire summer season, and provided at a very small cost, the day's sail in any direction seldom exceeding one dollar a head of a fare. The trip from Rat Portage to Fort Francis on steamers equal to those of the great lakes, is a treat that no visitor who has any taste for romantic scenery should ever miss. Besides parties wishing to enjoy a more exclusive trip can, for a matter of fifteen to twenty dollars, hire one of the steam craft for the day and have ample accommodation thereon for twenty to thirty of a party. In fact every pleasure around the Lake of the Woods can be secured for a very small charge, compared with the exorbitant figures extorted at so many summer resorts.

This attractive lake has already become quite popular among those residents of Winnipeg who appreciate natural beauty; and who have learned by experience what a beneficial and complete change from the monotony of their prairie country in scenery, in climate and every other condition, is to be obtained on its wooded shores and islands. There are already around Rat Portage, Norman, Keewatin, on Coney island and many smaller islands, a considerable number of summer houses—rustic, simple structures, surrounded by the romantic scenery, still in a primitive state, and unsullied by human hands; and such a scene as the camps shown in the accompanying illustrations is a common one during the hot months when the sidewalks of Winnipeg blister the feet, and working in a confined office enables one easily to realize the feelings of the victims of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Some individuals have purchased small islands, in which to erect their summer cottages; so that in the season they can feel that they are, if not quite, like Robinson Crusoe, monarchs of all they survey, at least the lords of their isles. When a person can secure that satisfaction, not to mention the other charms of this lovely retreat, by the outlay of two or three hundred dollars for an island, and about twice that amount for a sum-

mer cottage; it is certainly not an expensive luxury, and about the cheapest form of absolute monarchy obtainable. The trouble of boating back and forward for supplies is an additional charm to some, though, doubtless, to others it would be a drawback; and for these there are plenty of opportunities of securing good building lots, most charmingly situated on the shores of the lake, around Rat Portage, Norman or Keewatin.

It must be understood, of course, that it is not necessary to possess an island, a building lot, or a cottage in order to enjoy the pleasure of a sojourn by the lake. The unoccupied portions of the shores are open to anyone to pitch his tent where he pleases; or the visitor will find many cottages to rent. The usual prices of these are, for a 9x112 ft. cottage, \$12.00; for a three or four roomed house about \$45.00, for the season.



BATHING IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Islands can also be rented, and used for camping purposes.

It is true, as we have said, that a great many people already make use of this beautiful summer resort, but when its charms and advantages to those weary of the monotony of the prairie, are considered, as well as the inducements offered by the C. P. R. in the way of the smallest of small fares, the only wonder is that every resident of Manitoba who has a week, and a dollar or two to spare, during the hot months, does not instantly board the train for either Rat Portage, Norman, or Keewatin.

The visitor will find at all these places the very best of hotel accommodation. At Rat Portage, for instance, there are at least four hotels with every modern convenience, and equal in all respects to the best houses in the largest towns of Western Canada. The Hilliard house, presided over by Mr. Louis Hilliard, is a completely modern building, with accommodation for over 400 guests. This hotel, together with the Russell

House, on the other side of the street, and the Queen's, nearly next door, occupies the most central part of the town. The Hilliard House will be a surprise to any stranger to Rat Portage, who expects to find there only the usual country hotel. It is equal to the best of houses in large Eastern towns, and has all the conveniences and comforts of an up-to-date house. During the summer, things are exceedingly gay there, and twice a week, "hops" are given, at which not only the hotel guests, but also cottagers and campers from the neighboring islands are welcome. The bar and the billiard room are in the basement, while on the ground floor the "rotunda," is equal to a first-class club room. The house is steam heated and lighted by electricity. This house is now being further improved and extended to meet the requirements of the summer trade.

The Russell House is kept by Mr. E. Arnold, who came to Rat Portage about six years ago, from Manitou, in Southern Manitoba. There will be seen upon his walls a framed illuminated address from his old fellow-townsmen, which testifies his popularity in his former home. That he is equally popular and would be quite as much missed from Rat Portage, as he was from Manitou, is certain, and is no more than his due. When Mr. Arnold bought the Russell House, he refurbished it throughout, and made it in every respect first-class. It has sixty bed-rooms, comfortable parlors, a large dining-room, and first-class bar and billiard rooms. The table is first-class, like every other department of this comfortable house.

Although the two former houses are so large and commodious, such is the rapidly increasing popularity of Rat Portage as a summer resort, that Mr. W. G. Cameron saw the necessity for a third first class hotel, and accordingly bought the Queen's, which he thoroughly re-modeled, re-decorated, and furnished throughout with a taste and a lavishness that makes it from cellar to attic a completely comfortable, modern house. The visitor to Rat Portage will find in this hotel every thing as neat, clean and enjoyable as he could obtain in the largest and best of city hotels—beds that tempt sleep, a generous table, and cosy, luxurious parlors to read or write in during the day. Mr. Cameron has a fine steam yacht, which during the summer months plies on the Lake of the Woods for the accommodation of his guests.

Free buses meet every train from all of these hotels.

The Drewry house, owned by Mr. Geo. Drewry, president of the board of trade, is smaller than the above, but is fitted up with the elegance of a perfect home. In connection with it,

there is a restaurant, equal to anything of its kind anywhere in Western Canada. The whole establishment is characterized by a superiority in every department that is evident at a glance to the most unobtrusive visitor.

Lumbering and Forest Products.

Although at present the leading topic of interest in the whole region of the Lake of the Woods is mining and in the future it is certain to become also by far the most valuable of its industries, so far that which has brought the most money to the district is lumbering. The history of that industry dates from the time of the building of the Canadian Pacific railway, which with its own requirements and those created by the development of the great Northwest, led to a large demand for all kinds of forest products. The demand for a time was so great, and the prices obtainable so good, that a great many mills were encouraged to start operations in this district where the forests were so extensive and accessible. Unfortunately the demand did not keep up as well as was expected, and the prices did worse, with the result that for some years the business was not very profitable. The competition soon became excessive, and in the end the lumbermen of the district decided that the only way to avoid loss to all was for them to amalgamate, limit the output, keep down expenses, and economize the cost of production in every way possible. Thus, in the spring of 1893, the several companies and firms who were doing business in the district, were incorporated under the joint stock companies' act as "The Ontario and Western Lumber company, Limited." This great combination is known as the "combine," but unlike other combines in other places, it has proved to be the salvation of the lumbering industry of this district, and has nevertheless been able to place its product on the market at lower prices than ever before. When the new company began operations it held a stock of one hundred million feet of lumber and logs, and as the market was still in an unsatisfactory condition, no logs were taken out during the winter of 1893-94. Even under these circumstances, it was a difficult job to dispose of the stock profitably, and competition from the States forced the company to cut prices still further, making things even worse than before. Things continued thus until last winter when the improvement in the general prosperity of the Northwest increased the demand, and once more brought a revival in the busi-

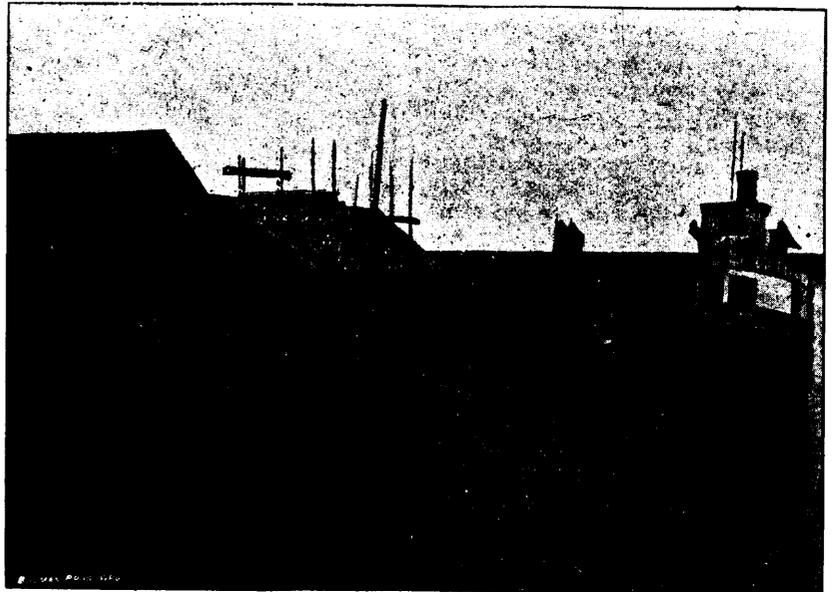
ness. Last winter several camps were sent into the woods and a supply of logs taken out, and the prospects at present are better than they have been for many years. Mr. D. C. Cameron, who is the manager of the company's business, states that the demand during the past two months has been considerably in excess of the same period last year, and although for the moment, on account of backward weather that demand has somewhat fallen off, he confidently expects a very active and prosperous season. Certainly the financial condition of both farmers and merchants in Manitoba and the Territories was never on a sounder basis, and the result to the great lumbering industry of the Lake of the Woods must be a largely increased volume of business.

Whatever the demand may be it will certainly not exceed the capa-

most skillful mechanics obtainable. Stock sizes of sashes and doors are kept on hand for immediate shipment and special sizes are made to order promptly. The company specially invites the attention of the building trade to this department, which is a new feature of their business.

The company own six saw mills and six planers, all of which are lighted by electricity. They employ from 400 to 500 hands, and their average pay roll amounts to about \$20,000 per month, which will show what importance the industry is to this district.

At Keewatin there is also a large lumbering concern, known as the Keewatin Lumber company. The mill is operated entirely by water power, and as there need never be any fire about the place, this adds greatly to its safety. The capacity of the mill is about twelve million feet per an-



LAKE OF THE WOODS FISHING CRAFT.

city of this great company to easily supply it, for their mills are all thoroughly equipped with machinery of the best designs, including in addition to the plant for the general manufacturing of lumber, moulding machines, board saws, turning lathes, etc. They pay special attention to the manufacture of mouldings, corner blocks, newel posts, balusters, and brackets of all kinds, all of which are manufactured from kiln-dried stock by first class workmen. The company also have a thoroughly equipped box factory for the making of all kinds of packing cases. One of the machines in this factory is an electro-printing machine with which shippers can have whatever they require printed upon their cases when they are made. The company have also a first class sash and door factory, excelled by none in Canada. It is fitted up with thoroughly modern machinery, and is operated by the

num. Mr. Richard Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., is president of the company, Mr. John Mather, of Ottawa, managing director, and Mr. R. A. Mather, local manager.

The mills have been running since 1880, cutting from 10 to 12 millions annually, the whole of which is shipped to Manitoba and the Northwest. The saw mill has a rotary and band mill, with the necessary edgers, trimmers, etc., and has a capacity of about 100,000 feet per day. The planing mill is supplied with the latest machinery for making flooring, siding, ceiling, mouldings, etc.

The company employs about a hundred men, and owns three steamboats, the Keewatin, the Cruiser, and the D. L. Mather.

Other forest products of the district include 350,000 ties taken out, last year, by the C. P. R., all of which brings revenue to Rat Portage, as the supplies and labor are largely ob-

tained from that town. There were also taken out of the district large quantities of piles and cedar for reconstruction on trestles and culverts. Besides all these recorded products, a large quantity of telegraph poles and cedar posts for fencing are, regularly, taken from off the Rainy River and are sold by the settlers there. There are no exact records of these, but they sum up to a considerable amount and afford the settlers of that district a valuable source of revenue.

Farm Lands on the Rainy River.

Although a few isolated settlers had found their way to the banks of the Rainy River, as early as 1874, it is only within the last few years that settlement of any consequence has taken place. It has now been definitely demonstrated by actual settlers that the valley of the Rainy River is admirably adapted to all kinds of agriculture; and as in many ways it is a particularly desirable district to live in we will give some particulars of the inducements that it offers to the agriculturist.

The Rainy River is situated at the extreme south of the Lake of the Woods district, the river itself forming part of the international boundary. The river connects the southeast corner of the Lake of the Woods with Rainy Lake, its total length being eighty miles, every foot of it passing through one of the finest and most desirable agricultural countries to be found in the whole Dominion. The good land extends back from the river to a distance of from ten to twelve miles, and over the whole of this area the rich alluvial soil is of unparalleled fertility. It has been declared by the Hon. A. S. Hardy, commissioner of crown lands, that he knows of no other stretch of eighty miles in Ontario that can compare with it for richness or fertility of soil. The land is lightly timbered, and where necessary is easily cleared.

The great advantages of this district, especially with regard to water and wood, over a prairie country have attracted a number of settlers from the adjacent States, as well as from many parts of the Dominion and Great Britain. Already there is a white population in the district of nearly 7,000, and an Indian population of 2,800 on Government reserves. Some of the settlers have been on the lands for a considerable time, and have good houses and barns, large clearances, good fences, and well-bred stock. The Ontario Government gives a Free Grant to every bona-fide settler, head of a fam-

ily, male or female, of 160 acres of land, and if he desires it will sell him an additional 80 acres adjoining at \$1 per acre, payable in three years, while any or all of their sons over 18 years of age may have 120 acres free, and may purchase 80 acres each at \$1 per acre. A great deal of the land has now been surveyed into townships and sections on the same plan as in the Northwest. One advantage of the district over the prairie provinces is, that every section is open for homesteads—odd and even numbers alike.

There are well equipped saw mills on Rainy River, where the incoming settler may procure the necessary material for the erection of a home, and where he has the additional advantage of being able to obtain employment during the winter months. Indeed, to the settler without capital, this is an invaluable benefit, for he can always earn enough, either in the mills or in the camps, during the winter, to enable him to spend the summer in improving his land. It must also be remembered that, besides the results of farming, the settler can do all the business he likes in cutting cordwood for which he finds a ready sale.

Schools and churches will be found at regular distances all through the settlement. In connection with the former there has been experienced the usual difficulty of a new country to retain its teachers, who are mostly of the fair sex; which is very much in demand in the district, and leads frequently to a disregard on the teacher's part of her engagement by the school trustees, when another kind of engagement is in view. The land produces all the grain and root crops that can be grown in any part of the Dominion; while in fruits, the smaller kind, such as raspberries, strawberries and plums grow in abundance.

There are postoffices and stores within easy reach from any part of the settlement, and at the largest town, Fort Francis, everything can be obtained that is usual in a live country town.

In considering the advantages that this district holds out, the intending emigrant must not overlook one that may be considered perhaps the greatest advantage of all, from the point of view of the farmer. We refer to the fact that the district is in the heart of a great industrial centre, where lumbering is already a large concern, and where in the future mining and manufacturing will be on such a scale that all the supplies that can be raised in the district will be inadequate to the demand. At present these supplies come mostly from Ma-

nitoba, and the consequence is that most products of the farm are about fifty per cent dearer in Rainy River than on the prairies. In these days of low prices, the settler on the Rainy River has an advantage in prices which many a prairie farmer would envy him.

Farming in the Wabigoon Country.

About eighty miles east of Rat Portage, and 215 miles east of Winnipeg, is situated what Hon. John Dryden, Ontario's minister of Agriculture, has appropriately called his "Pioneer farm." A pioneer it certainly is, for the region is an entirely unsettled one, being a part of the Territory until recently in dispute between Ontario and the Dominion. The farm itself is located immediately at the crossing of the Wabigoon river by the C. P. R., and a full view may be had of it from the railway train as it passes. It is here that the first steps have been taken by the Ontario government to open up for settlement a section of country that hitherto was a complete wilderness. Little over a year ago, not an acre had been cleared, not a furrow struck, nor any seed sown; today a crop has been grown and gathered—the fore-runner it is believed, of many rich harvests—a comfortable house and suitable barn erected, and about forty acres cleared and ploughed. The first crop of grain was a very encouraging one considering the fact that it was sown on the first ploughing. The wheat was well filled and hard, barley plump, oats heavy, white clover and timothy made enormous growth. But it is as a dairying rather than a grain growing country that it has special advantages to offer to the settler. Clover and grasses grow most prolifically, the former being indigenous and producing two crops a year. Fine natural pasture is supplied in the prairie grass and wild peas, while cattle thrive on the wild hay to be obtained in all the creek bottoms. Moreover, the scrub growth also found there protects cattle from flies in summer, and the valleys themselves form a very desirable shelter in stormy weather.

One of the foremost advantages of this region is that a good market is brought to the very door of the settler by the ready means that exist of railroad and water communication. Rat Portage, Norman and Keewatin offer a better market than the settler has any where further west. The other advantages of the district are similar to those of Rainy River, namely, plenty of timber, water, fish and game; and

winter employment in the lumber camps.

The land may be obtained by any bona-fide settler, upon the following conditions: That the amount of land each settler may purchase shall not exceed half a section, or 320 acres; that the price paid shall be fifty cents an acre, one fourth down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent. The settler will be required to clear and put under cultivation at least ten per cent of the land purchased, and to erect a habitable house. When this has been done, and the purchaser has resided on the land for at least six months in each of the three years, or for two years continuously, and has fully paid for the same, he may obtain his patent.

The result of the Ontario Government's enterprise is that about 8,000 acres are already taken up and the first payments made; and about 30 settlers are now on the ground. By the end of this season there will already be a nice little farming community established there.

Mr. Randall commences development work on "Our Jack" property on Monday or Tuesday night. It is said to be a continuation of the Eshweller vein from which such fine specimens were shown a few days ago by Mr. Goodhue. The property is only three miles out from Rat Portage.—The Rat Portage News.

The Town of Rat Portage

The town of Rat Portage is the business centre of the whole district which this number of the Colonist describes. It is the most important town on the main line of the C. P. R. between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. It is beautifully situated at the northerly end of the Lake of the Woods, and is 133 miles east of Winnipeg, and about 300 miles west of Fort William. A little west of the business part of the town, though still within the corporation limits the waters of the lake flow in a magnificent stream into the Winnipeg River, which, within a few hundred yards tumbles through a rocky gorge and forms the beautiful Ka-ka-be-kitchewan Falls. The site of the town is about as fine as could be imagined, lying along the lake front where excellent wharfage can be had at very little expense, and at the same time standing high and with a perfect natural drainage upon the gentle undulations of the wooded shore. There is, moreover, plenty of room for expansion, a condition which the last year has shown to be a very necessary one.

Properly speaking the history of Rat

Portage dates from the year 1876, although as far back as two hundred years ago a Hudson's Bay Company's post existed where the present east end of the town lies, and another below the first falls of the Winnipeg River, near where the electric power house now stands. These were links in the chain of trading posts which that company had established extending from the present site of Fort William on Lake Superior west and north through Fort Garry in the Red river district to York Factory on the Hudson's Bay. It is estimated that in those days several millions of dollars worth of furs must annually have passed these posts bound for the markets of the far east. But this is practically ancient history now in a country where progress is so rapid, and as we have said, the modern history of this place began in 1876, when the first C. P. R. contractors located their camps in the neighborhood. It was they who gave the place its present name of Rat Portage. For several years there was very little growth or settlement, and what there was was considerably retarded by the dispute between the Ontario and Manitoba governments as to which had the right of control over the district. The dispute was settled by the decision of the privy council, known as the boundary award, though not without a good deal of trouble, and even some disturbance, before the Manitoba government submitted to the decision which had been given against its claims.

In August 1883, Rat Portage was incorporated as a township, under the laws of Ontario, and H. F. Holmes was elected the first reeve; and in 1891, the difficulty about the provincial boundary having been definitely settled, the town obtained its charter of incorporation. The first council was composed of the following gentlemen: Mayor, Mr. Archie Campbell; councillors, Messrs. Davis, Nash, Savage, Cameron, Belyea and Oliver. The Rat Portage board of trade was formed in 1888.

The growth of the town since its incorporation has been steady and substantial, as the following statistics of the increase of population in comparison with assessment will show:

Year.	Population.	Assessment.
1891.....	2,205	\$ 807,410
1892.....	2,287	856,625
1893.....	2,774	917,260
1894.....	3,182	941,045
1895.....	2,969	1,190,096

The apparent decrease of population in the year 1895 was caused by the fact that at the time the assessment was taken, a great many of the inhabitants were away.

The assessment for the present year

has just been completed, and shows the following satisfactory evidence of recent growth. The population is now fully 4,000, and the gross amount of taxable property is \$1,839,970, of which \$676,000 is exempt from taxation for a certain time.

The vital statistics for the year, show the remarkable proportion of 98 births to only five deaths for the whole year. This is certainly the most conclusive possible evidence of the wonderful salubrity of the place, for surely few if any towns of a population of 4,000 ever had such a low death rate as this, which is little more than one per thousand.

The affairs of the town are at present administered by the following gentlemen: Mr. Geo. Barnes, mayor; and councillors C. W. Belyea, Jacob Hose, Geo. Foster, Charles Pope, Alex. McQuarrie and James B. Davies.

The worthy mayor, Mr. Geo. Barnes, is a pioneer of the settlement, having arrived there in 1882. Starting business in a simple log house, he has grown up with the town, and much of its prosperity is due to the broad-minded spirit of progressiveness with which he has always taken a leading part in its affairs. Although originally from the east, he is a typical westerner, full of the energy and unbounded faith in his adopted home, which is always characteristic of the type. This is the second year that he has held the office of mayor, and during his administration, he has helped to secure many benefits for his town. He is the manager of the K. Furniture company, which is known everywhere through Western Ontario as the headquarters for all kinds of household and office furniture of a very superior class.

The councillors are all thoroughly representative men, some of them having proved themselves so satisfactory to their constituents that they have been elected again and again.

It is a remarkable fact, and one that reflects credit upon the last named councillor, that he has been a member of every council since the town was incorporated. He appears to be as tenacious of office as Mr. Gladstone, and in another quarter of a century or so, if fortune takes us again to Rat Portage, we shall expect to find him still there as the local G. O. M.

The town clerk, Mr. J. Kerr Brydon, also appears in every day parlance, to be "tired with the same stick," for he also has stood where he is ever since there has been a town clerk of Rat Portage.

The other officials of the town are: Treasurer, D. T. Ferguson; chief constable, A. Woods; constables, R. B. Donkin, E. Pich and W. Greenwood; assessors, R. B. Donkin and A. Woods.

The Ontario government officials are

Stipendiary magistrate, Jas. Robinson; sheriff, W. H. Carpenter; jailor, W. H. McKay; chief of provincial police Jno. Emmons. Mr. Frank J. Ajohn is registrar and local master of titles, and Hy. Langford is crown attorney.

There is an efficient and well equipped fire brigade, of which the two permanent officers are A. Woods, first engineer, and E. Pinch, second engineer. The others are voluntary members, as follows: N. Nicholson, chief; H. Eager, assistant chief; L. Johnson, secretary, and twenty-seven other members. The apparatus comprises

town, with a seating capacity of 500, which this summer is to be increased by the addition of five rooms to the central school and two rooms in Norman, all of solid brick and stone. In the central school one room is used as a training school, and takes the place of a high school. This department is to be increased this year, when two teachers will conduct it instead of only one, as hitherto.

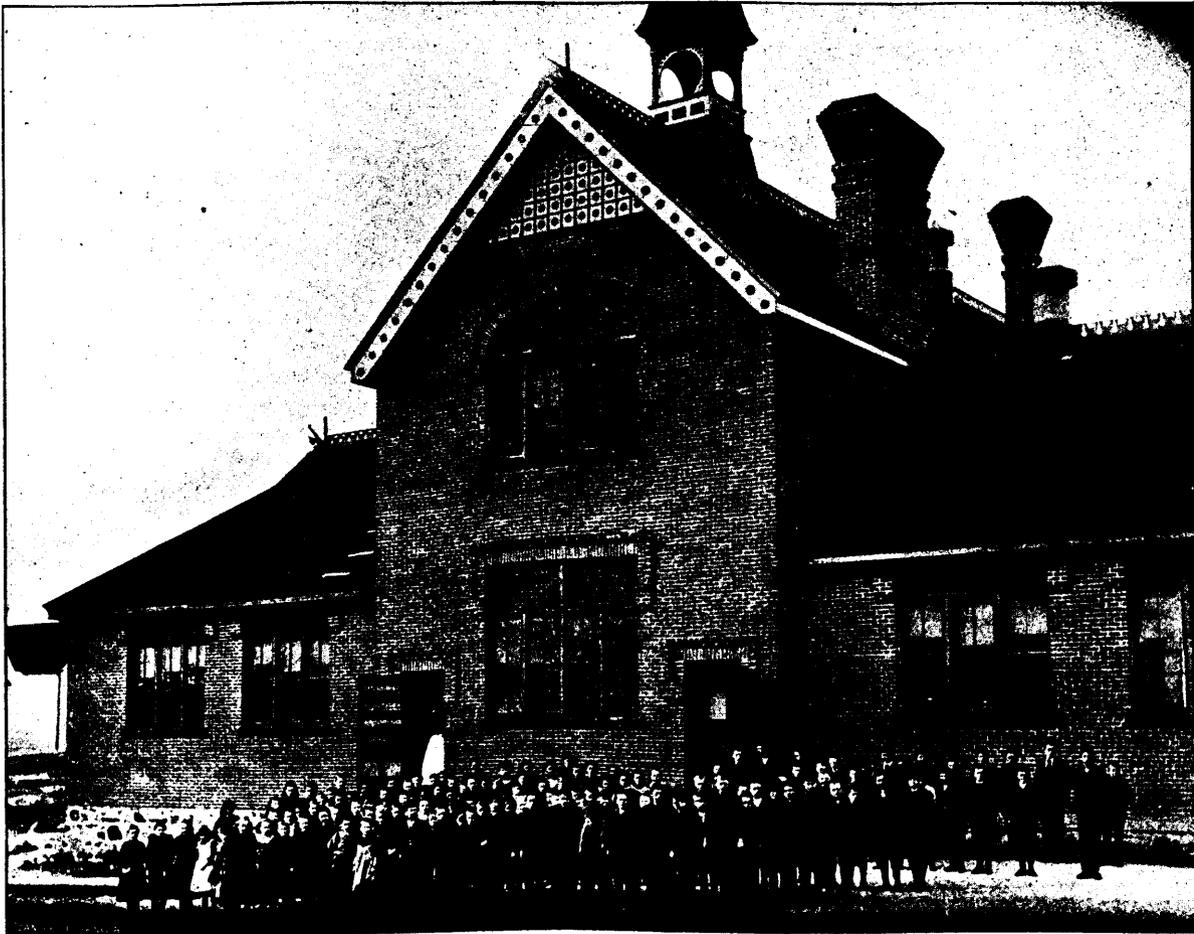
There are some fine church buildings as our illustrations show, and the various denominations are represented as follows: Presbyterian, Rev. R. Nairn; Church of England, Rev. J. W. B. Page;

Kay, C. R.; R. W. Ferrier, F. S., and R. E. Foy, R. S.

Gold Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday night.

Besides these there is a branch of the Royal Templars of Temperance; and of the A. O. U. W. of which George Foster is master workman. There is also an Orange lodge, and the various railway societies and orders are well represented.

The business community of the town are as a body progressive and enterprising. They have reason to be satisfied with their surroundings, for there is certainly no more prosperous



RAT PORTAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL, NOW BEING ENLARGED.

one steam fire engine, three reels, with 2,500 feet of hose, three portable chemicals, a steam heater, and all the most modern electrical alarms and other fittings. As evidence of the efficiency of the service it may be mentioned that the only fire during the past year was a dwelling house and even that through the efforts of the brigade, was confined to the house itself, though it was surrounded by other wooden buildings. The fire hall is a solid stone building that would be a credit to a much larger town than Rat Portage.

There are four school buildings in the

Methodist, Rev. W. Colpitts; Lutheran, Rev. Mr. Hillander; Roman Catholic, Father Blais. There is also a local Salvation Army corps.

The fraternal societies are strongly represented, nearly every man in the town appearing to be a member of one or the other. The Masonic Lodge, A. F. and A. M., meets the first Wednesday in each month. The officers are: D. McMurphy, W. M.; W. A. Weir, secretary, and Andrew More, D. G. M.

Court Keewatin, No. 19, I. O. F. meets the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The officers are: David

community to be found in any town of the size of Rat Portage—or in many cases of twice the size—in any part of Canada. One fact alone proves this conclusively, namely that in the history of the town, such a thing as a failure is practically unknown. It is not our purpose to write the individual histories of every man in business in the town, but rather to give a general description of the institutions and industries that make Rat Portage the prosperous place that it is, and which tend to show to the outside enquirer what a splendid field for either investment or active work is

here open to him. In a general way it will be sufficient for this purpose, to say that every line of retail trade is well represented, that some of the the stores in the town are far superior to what would be expected in a place of this size, and that anything from a pin to a bicycle, or from an egg to a wedding breakfast, can be purchased as readily, as cheaply, and as good as anywhere, in Western Canada. All the professions are ably represented, and there are no requirements of modern life that cannot be amply provided just as well in Rat Portage as in any other town in Canada. It is frequently spoken of—late-ly more than ever—as a mining camp,

one of the islands in the lake, the erection of a band stand and the construction of promenades along the whole of the water front. Finally, there is now being built by the Dominion government a fine new steel bridge, at a cost of \$7,000. The town is building the approaches at a cost of \$1,000. This bridge is over the west branch of Winnipeg river, and will enable boats to run right down to the dam of the Keewatin Power company's works, of which a description will be found on another page.

Among new buildings to be erected by private individuals, this year, is Dr. Scovil's brick block on Main street, containing three stores, another brick

very pleasantly situated for summer resort purposes on the Lake of the Woods. It has three saw and planing mills, the property of the Ontario and Western Lumber Co., a large fish freezing establishment owned by the Norman Fish Company, a sash and door factory, owned by A. Desaubrier, and the works of the great water-power of the Keewatin Power Co., are situated within its boundaries.

It has many beautiful camping sites near at hand, and campers on the numerous beautiful islands in the lake find it very convenient to receive their mail and get their supplies at Norman, where they will find, besides some good stores and two hotels, a full-



RAT PORTAGE FROM C. P. R. TRACK IN 1883.

but let no stranger run away with the idea that there is anything of the nature of a camp about it, although mining is probably destined to become its most striking and famous characteristic.

The town is lighted by electricity, and has a complete and efficient telephone service, extending to Norman and Keewatin. One of the sights of the place is the electric power house, which is situated about half a mile from the town, surrounded by the most romantic kind of scenery conceivable, on the falls of the east branch of the Winnipeg river. It is a spot that the visitor should not miss seeing.

Many improvements to the town are promised for the immediate future, among them a new post office building, the creation of a public park on

building on the same street by D. T. Ferguson, and a brick building by John Gardner & Co. Several other buildings are talked of, including a number of additions to, as well as new, residences. It is significant of the prosperity of the place that, at the time of writing, there is not one unoccupied house in the whole town. The increase of population has been so rapid, of late, that this result has been inevitable; and the demand for houses to rent has become so active that already many of the residents are making plans for a profitable investment in new residential buildings.

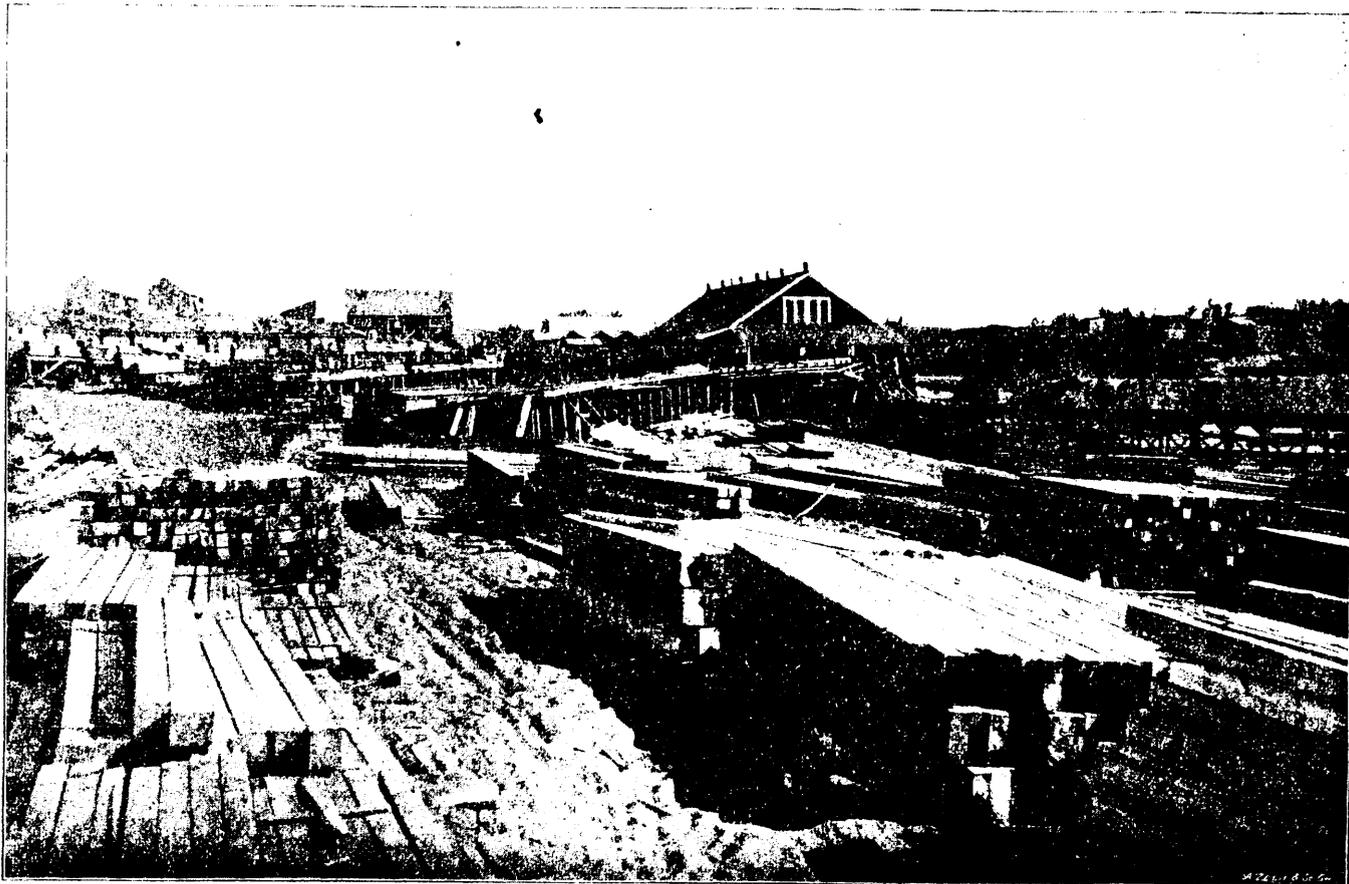
Norman.

Norman, which is the west ward of Rat Portage, distant about two miles from the centre of the town, is

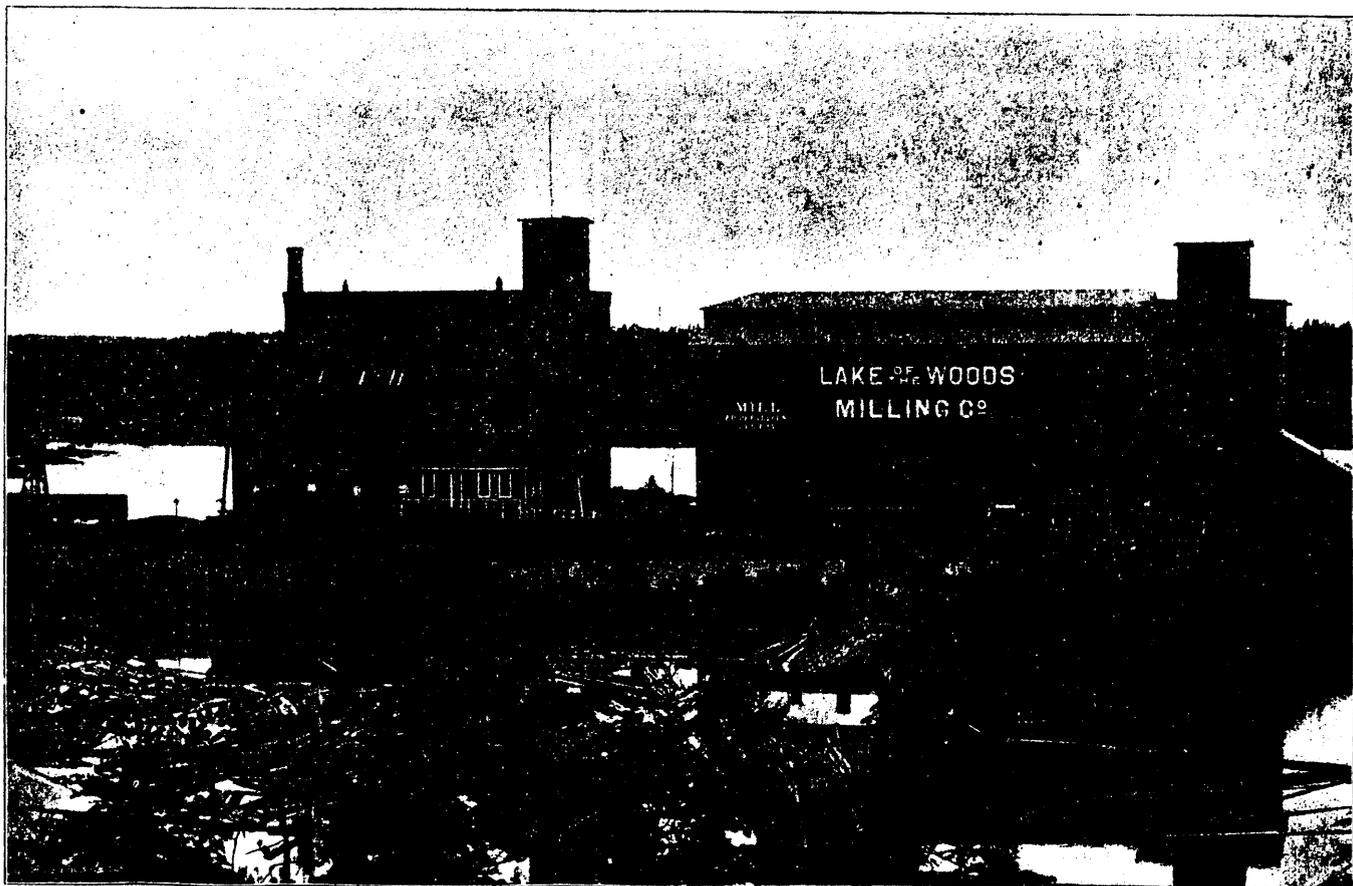
fledged post office, money order and savings bank, presided over by Mr. J. B. Davies, the councillor, whose portrait will be found elsewhere.

This pretty little suburb contains also public and separate schools, for the former of which a solid brick building is being constructed, at a cost of \$3,500.00. There is a Presbyterian church building, and the Methodist congregation worship in the school house, the Episcopalians in the Norman hall.

Mr. J. B. Davies, the postmaster, has resided in Norman for ten years. He has represented Norman in the Rat Portage town council continuously since incorporation, the present being his fifth consecutive term. He is chairman of the finance committee. He is a native of South Wales, from near New Castle, Emllyn.



KEEWATIN LUMBER MILLS, KEEWATIN.



THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILL, KEEWATIN.



VIEW OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS FROM SULTANA MINE.



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF JOHN MATHER.
RESIDENCE OF R. A. MATHER.

RESIDENCE OF D. L. MATHER.

Summer visitors will find Norman a particularly desirable locality for camping. It possesses many beautiful camp sites on the mainland, which afford the double advantage of being secluded, and of enabling campers to avoid the inconvenience of having to do their shopping and other business by boat, as they have to do when camping on an island. Nobody intending to spend a part of the summer on the Lake of the Woods should overlook the attractions of Norman.

Keewatin.

Three miles and a half west of Rat Portage, and a mile and a half west of Norman, is the thriving village of Keewatin, named after the great district of which this whole neighborhood was once a part. The village is divided into two parts by a broad bay, and is spread over a considerable area. The site is a little rough, in places rocky, but it contains many very beautiful spots, particularly by the water's side.

Like Rat Portage, Keewatin depends largely for its existence upon lumbering, for besides the large concern, known as the Keewatin Lumber Co., described elsewhere, there is a large mill belonging to the Ontario and Western Lumber Co.

An establishment which has added greatly to the progress of Keewatin is the large stone flour mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, an illustration of which will be found in these pages. It is the largest flour mill in Canada and one of the most perfectly constructed, and fitted up in the world. It has a capacity of 2200 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 driven entirely by water power, with a minimum available of 1,300 horse power. No trouble with ice has ever been experienced.

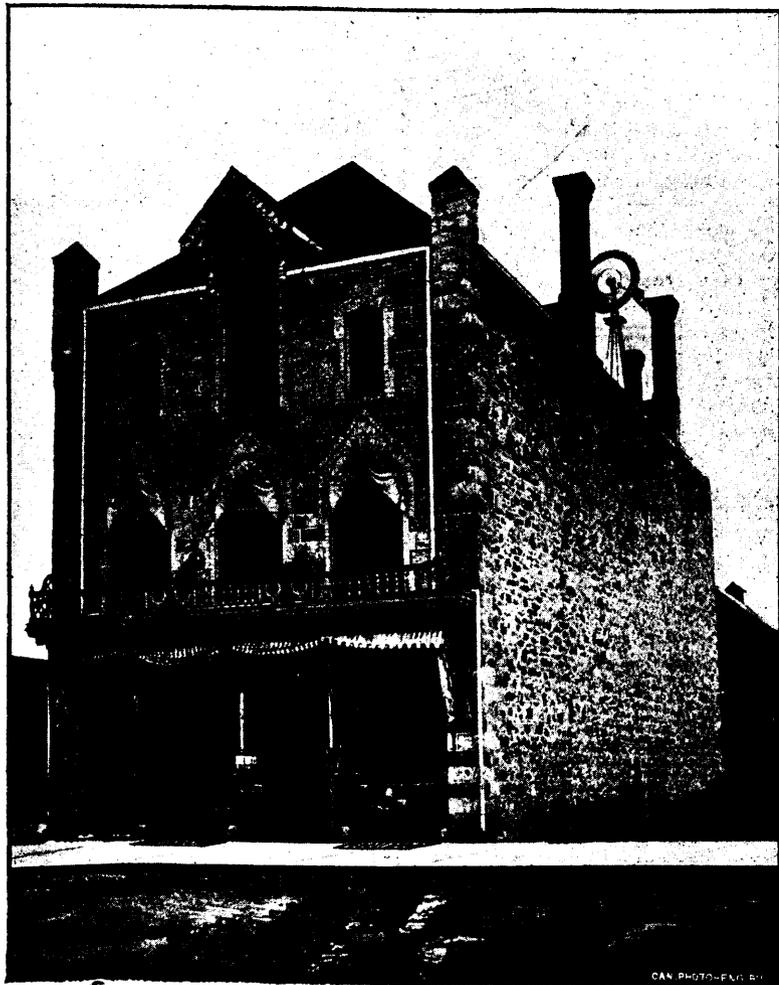
There is a cooper's shop in connection with this institution for the manufacture of the barrels used by the company for the shipment of their flour. This was largely extended, and fitted throughout with new machinery during the past year, and the barrel now made is said to be the best flour barrel turned out anywhere. They are made of poplar wood, cut near the mill.

The principal business office of the company is in Montreal, where Robt. Meighen, president and managing director, and W. A. Hastings, vice-president and general manager, make their headquarters. The company has a large storehouse, and a large stock of flour is carried there. Geo. Hastings,

general superintendent of plant, buildings and manufacturing, makes his headquarters in Winnipeg. The grain buying department is in charge of S. A. McGaw, who also has his headquarters at Winnipeg. The general business office of the two mills, has recently been moved to Winnipeg, thus consolidating the office of the superintendent, the offices of the grain buying department, and the general business offices of the mills, in Winnipeg.

The wonderful success of this great enterprise has caused the employment of a large number of men at Kee-

where they can make their purchases as cheaply and satisfactorily as anywhere else. Indeed, it is a hint which a great many visitors, not only to Keewatin but also to Norman and Rat Portage, might take, that there is not the least necessity for them to encumber themselves with all kinds of odds and ends, which they bring with them, apparently oblivious of the fact that they are going to a place where everything may be obtained as good and as cheap as anywhere else in Canada. Taking the whole district throughout the merchants are as enterprising and as intelligent a set of



GEO. DREWRY'S RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

watin, and has been a matter of great importance and value to this district.

Keewatin is very pleasantly situated for camping purposes, and there are already many beautifully situated summer residences there, notably that belonging to Mr. John Mather, which is shown in our illustration.

A prominent feature of the place, in future, will be the fine new station building which the C. P. R. company are building there now, and which will be one of the best stations between Fort William and Winnipeg.

Visitors will find every convenience in the village, in the way of stores,

business men as can be found anywhere, and it often amuses and sometimes very reasonably exasperates them, to see visitors and campers coming down there in summer with every article they will want during their visit—dragged with them for hundreds of miles, whereas they might just as well have saved themselves the inconvenience by making their purchases in some of the local stores, where they would get probably as good a selection to choose from, and certainly find the goods as cheap and satisfactory. It is to be hoped that, in future, summer visitors will save themselves this

unnecessary trouble, and also the danger of getting themselves disliked locally, which they might certainly avoid with profit to themselves and everybody else concerned.

At Keewatin, they will find a good general store, kept by Mr. J. A. Shaw, formerly manager of the Hudson's Bay store, which has been withdrawn from the place. He does a large trade through the district and will be found to keep as good stock as is to be found in Winnipeg.

There is also, a first-class druggist and stationers, kept by Mr. R. H. Gilchrist, where campers can get anything they want in those lines, and will find the goods equal in every respect to anything they can carry with them from Winnipeg or elsewhere.

If they want fresh meat or vegetables, they can get them for there is a first-class butcher's shop, kept by Mr. H. Burton.

Besides these business places, there is a good hotel at Keewatin, called the Bay City Hotel, which is admirably presided over by Mr. B. Rochon. There is also a branch of the Bank of Ottawa, being the oldest banking establishment in Algoma, having been established in 1837. Mr. H. Swan is the manager.

The Fishing Industry.

Next to lumbering probably fishing is the industry that, up to the present, has been of most benefit to the towns of the Lake of the Woods. In a quiet, unobtrusive way, a very large amount of business is done, in particular in that aristocratic luxury, caviare. It may possibly surprise many a resident of the place itself to hear that the Lake of the Woods, practically controls the world's market for this delicacy. It is estimated, indeed, that the Lake of the Woods produces seventy-five per cent of the caviare supply of the world. Consequently, it will be understood that the sturgeon is the fish that most attention is paid to, though there are a great many whitefish, bass, pickerel, and other fish caught and sold. The total catch for last year, is estimated at 5,000,000 pounds, a large part of which would be sturgeon, from which 190,000 pounds of caviare was made. The business is divided between Canadian and American companies, though Rat Portage is the headquarters for all. The American companies operating are the Lake of the Woods Co-operative company, and the Lake of the Woods Fish company, while the chief of the Canadian companies are the Rat Portage Fish company, the Norman Fish company, E. W. Brydges and Captain Hooper. There are engaged in the industry altogether four-

teen steamboats, and fifteen barges, besides a very large number of so-called pound-boats. It is estimated that the work gives employment to fully 500 men, and that the amount of money brought to Rat Portage through the industry last year, was about \$200,000.

From the sturgeon, besides caviare another valuable product is obtained, namely isinglass, which is made from the bladder. The caviare is treated mostly in Germany at present, but the amount treated and put up in Canada and the United States is increasing every year.

The Keewatin Power Company.

Among the many resources of the Lake of the Woods district, there is probably none that will have a greater eventual effect in the development

which is capable of producing at least 30,000 horse power.

Realizing the importance of this magnificent source of power a number of Ontario capitalists secured the water privileges at the outlet of the Lake, and by building an enormous dam and sluice-ways, now have one of the finest water powers on the whole continent. These gentlemen formed the Keewatin Power Company, the directorate of which is composed as follows: Richard Fuller, of Hamilton, president; John Mather, of Ottawa, vice-president, and the following directors: Alexander Fraser, of Ottawa; Wm. Gibson, M.P., of Beamsville, and Alex. McLaren, of Buckingham.

The dam is built at the falls of the west branch of the Winnipeg river, near the suburb of Norman, and is constructed in the most solid manner possible of cut granite and Portland cement. The



THE KEEWATIN POWER COMPANY'S DAM DURING CONSTRUCTION.

of the district into a great manufacturing centre than the inexhaustible supply of power that is so economically available at the falls of the Winnipeg river. Imagine a source of water supply from a drainage area of 30,000 square miles, which feeds the Lake of the Woods, and it will easily be understood that there can never be any variation of the volume of water, to speak of; and it will always be a very simple matter to maintain a perfectly uniform head of water. With a directly available water storage from the 3,000 square miles of area of the Lake of the Woods the dam of the Keewatin Water Power company, (an illustration of which will be seen on the opposite page,) obtains an average head of water of twenty-one feet,

foundations are of solid rock, and with such a substantial style of building there is absolutely no possibility of any interruption to the power from washouts or other accidents. Fifteen years experience at the large flour and saw mills fed from the lake, in close proximity to the company's works, has proved that there is freedom from frazil, anchor and floating ice, and other common obstructions to water powers. It will, therefore, be seen that there is absolutely no possibility of any interruption during any season of the year, a condition which exists in scarcely any other great water power on the continent.

The situation of this vast source of cheap power is a most desirable one for manufacturing purposes. Norman,

the west ward of the town of Rat Portage, where the works are located, is 130 miles east of Winnipeg, and 300 miles west of Fort William and Port Arthur, the shipping points on Lake Superior. The main line of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the company's property, close to the works, and by means of sidings, yards, etc., affords every facility for transportation. With low through rates, and the complete and efficient system of the C. P. R. and its railroad and steamship connections, shipment from the works, either east to the Atlantic and across it, or west to the Pacific and to China and Japan, will be as rapid, as cheap and as reliable as from any point on the continent. Moreover, at this central point where the power is so economically available, there are many other advantages in the way of raw material. For instance, the whole district is covered with forests of spruce, which forms the greatest source of supply of material for the manufacture of pulp and paper that exists, to-day, anywhere in North America. There is water connection between every part of the district and the location of the works, and logs, or for the matter of that anything else, can be brought to the work easily and with the least possible expense. To the west lies the great agricultural province of Manitoba, whence may be drawn many kinds of raw material as the basis of profitable manufactures. This province, still in its infancy, raised last year 31,000,000 bushels of wheat, a very small proportion of which was manufactured into flour in the west. The site of this great water power should be, at least, as good as Minneapolis as a great flour milling point. The supply of wheat from Manitoba will be always reliable, with only a short haul; and in quality is unexcelled by any wheat in the world. If it pays to manufacture flour for the world in Minneapolis, it must certainly pay better still to do it at the site of the Keewatin Power company's works. Besides wheat, Manitoba could furnish all the flax straw necessary for the manufacture of cordage and twine, and would in return form an ever growing market for the disposal of a large quantity of the manufactured article. As a market for other goods, Manitoba and the whole Northwest would be a favorable one for such manufactures as agricultural implements, furniture, sleighs, and wagons, etc., Electric power might also be transmitted to such points as Winnipeg, Portage and Brandon, where it could be supplied from these great water power works much more cheaply than it can be obtained at present.

The company owns the land, water

powers and a large number of magnificent mill sites, in connection with which they will provide flumes to carry water from the dam, and will make any arrangements for the conveniences of large purchases of water power.

The directors of the company have spent a very large sum of money in order to provide about as perfect, and promising a site for many kinds of industries as it is possible to conceive, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity will be quickly taken advantage

of, and that before long many mills and factories will line the banks of the mighty river, which has the power to drive all the machinery at present in operation in the whole of Western Canada, and a great deal more to boot.

Anybody desiring further information on this subject, or in connection with the unequalled inducements which the company is prepared to offer to prospective manufacturers, should apply to any of the above named directors, who will respond fully to all enquiries.

THE BOARD OF TRADE. DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

The local board of trade is a good live body. Most of the merchants in the district belong, and it has a membership of forty. As the annual meeting was held only the other day, we



GEORGE DREWRY,
Ex-President of the Board of Trade.

take this opportunity of publishing in full, the report of the council, and other particulars, which we cull from the columns of the Rat Portage News, a bright local weekly.

The president in his speech, referred to the importance in aiding in every way the development of the mining industry, which will mean so much to the district. He said that as it was, at last, demonstrated beyond dispute that there was pay ore here in large quantities, he expected to see a considerably greater advance in 1896 than in 1895, though the progress of the latter year, was very satisfactory, giving as it did employment to upwards of a thousand men. He suggested that mining should be encouraged by the Dominion government in

the same way as it encourages farming, that is to say by the establishment of experimental mines on the same lines as the experimental farms. He referred to the construction of the Keewatin Power company's dam as an important feature of the past year, and one that ensures the future of the place as a manufacturing centre. The advantages of the district for the manufacturing of paper pulp, on account of the inexhaustible supply of pulp wood, and the cheapness of the power now established at Keewatin, must soon make the district the largest pulp producing centre on the continent.

In conclusion, the president, called attention to the inducements that the district had to offer to the farmer. He referred to the Rainy River belt of as fine farming land as existed anywhere in the Dominion, and said that besides the excellence of the land itself the farmer had the advantage of the very best market for his produce, which was worth from 50 to 100 per cent more here than on the prairie.

The following is the full text of the council's report:

FISHERIES.

When the board first undertook, in the interest of the district, to encourage and if possible extend the fishery business of the Lake of the Woods and waters tributary thereto—which, as many of you will remember was in the year 1891—the then existing conditions were in the highest degree disadvantageous to the local industry. For while only fourteen nets possessed the right to take fish in our Canadian waters in 1894, a practically unlimited number were legally operating in that portion of the lake within the boundaries of the United States. The persistent work done by your council both in correspondence, and personal interview with the head of the department of marine and fisheries, has been the means of greatly extending the export trade in fish and other valuable products of our

waters. During the past season 5,000,000 pounds of fish and 190,000 pounds of caviar taken from the waters of the Lake of the Woods, were delivered into C.P.R. cars for shipment at points between Rat Portage and Wabigoon. We may well congratulate ourselves upon the great advantages which must accrue to our people and district, as a result of our labors in connection with this valuable source of income.

IMPROVEMENT TO LAKE NAVIGATION.

Your council through their delegates—a report of whose proceedings was read before the general meeting of April 8th, 1895—had a lengthy interview with the department of marine and fisheries with reference to the improvement we deem necessary to the safe navigation of the Lake of the Woods; and of the Rainy River. The results of our representations are seen in the placing of a range of lights at the mouth of the river; and in the putting in order and maintaining in that condition, of a system of buoys marking the course of the channel between Rat Portage and the river. In addition to this, soundings have been taken with a view to improving the channel at the Long Sault and Manitou Rapids. Your council has endeavored to constantly keep before the department the actual necessity which demands the immediate prosecution of the work and success has crowned our efforts, in so far that the minister of marine and fisheries has assured us most positively that \$16,000 has been placed in the estimates for that particular purpose. Your council has also urged upon the department that the conditions here call loudly for the preparation of an official hydrographic chart of the lake, so that steamboat owners may be enabled to obtain insurance upon craft navigating its waters.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A free site having been granted for the erection of a public building to contain post office, custom house, fishery overseer, Indian agent, inland revenue and other public offices, the government was approached by your council in a manner best calculated to impress its members with the fact that such a building was necessary to meet the growing demands, and increasing trade of the district. Here also your council has to report that a gratifying measure of success has attended its efforts, for we are lately informed that an appropriation sufficient at least to commence this important and much needed work, will duly appear in the estimates.

HULLS AND BOILERS.

The petitions received by the board from the steamboat owners, praying that the board use its influence to induce the government to place the inspectorship of hulls and boilers in the hands of one man, was taken up by your council; and after communicating with the government through the local member, Mr. G. H. Macdonell, the prayer of the petitioner was acceded to; and the appointment made in the manner petitioned for.

NEW STEEL BRIDGE.

And in the matter of roads and surveys your council has been particularly occupied in pressing upon the attention of the administration the inadequate condition of the bridge crossing the west branch of the Winnipeg river; and the desirability of constructing a new and stronger bridge at that point. We are pleased to be

able to report that our labor was not in vain, and that a sum of \$5,140 has been appropriated for the building of a new steel bridge, the town agreeing to construct the necessary approaches thereto.

ROADS AND SURVEYS.

In the matter of roads and surveys, your council caused a deputation to wait upon the commissioner of crown lands, in consequence of which, about ten townships have been surveyed in the district including among others the townships of Wainright, Van Horn, Haycock and Bennett, and a large number of roads have been constructed and repaired much to the advantage and convenience of our miners and settlers generally. The list of roads is a long one and embraces those of Atwood, Barwick and Dobie, Carpenter and Lash, Crozier and Lash, Ignace and Sturgeon Falls trail, Pine Portage, Rainy River, Rayside, Rossland and a number of others. Bridge repairs have also been consummated in the district at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The total monies expended in this connection by the provincial government reach the handsome total, exclusive of cost of survey or exploration, \$9,294.30.

MINING MATTERS.

This important department has occupied much of the attention of your council. A delegation appointed for that purpose interviewed the commissioner of crown lands in the interest of the local mining industry to lay before him the views of this board in reference to its importance to the province, and inform him as to the measures deemed necessary to its encouragement and success at this present stage of development. It was suggested by the delegation that the government might come to the assistance of our mining men by advancing, in the shape of a loan, a portion of the cost of sinking shafts, etc., the money so advanced to be a first lien on the property. The advantages which would accrue to the mining interests from the establishment of a government customs mill in the district, were also pointed out to the commissioner; and furthermore, the appointment of a local crown mining lands agent, who could receive applications and be in a position generally to give all necessary information to prospectors, etc., was asked for. The latter request, we are pleased to be able to report, has been granted, and as to the more serious matters of financial aid and customs mill the government will carefully consider the whole question by helping forward the development of the local industry before deciding upon what they will do in that respect.

FREIGHT RATES.

Your council was requested to interview the freight rate commissioners; and prepared matter for that purpose; but when our delegation approached the commission, it was explained to them that the commissioner had been appointed for the purpose only of enquiring into and taking evidence regarding freight rates to and from the province of Manitoba, and could not take cognizance of matter affecting any part of Ontario without authority from the Dominion government.

IMMIGRATION.

An invitation was extended to this board to attend the Immigration convention lately held in Winnipeg. In

response to which three members of this board attended the convention the outcome of which was, as you are aware, a permanent organization for the purpose of encouraging immigration, known as the Western Canada Immigration association.

ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS.

Several of our eminent statesmen and parliamentarians have visited this district during the season, including the Hon. A. S. Hardy, commissioner of crown lands. Your council took advantage of the honorable gentleman's presence here to bring to his notice the several matters affecting the welfare of the district within the jurisdiction of his government. These matters—such as the steel bridge for instance—have already been referred to in this report. While Sir Mackenzie Bowell was in Winnipeg an invitation was extended to him in behalf of this board to visit Rat Portage, and shares with its members the pleasures of a trip on the Lake of the Woods, and to the Rainy River. Unfortunately, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was suddenly called away to Ottawa, he however deputed the Hon. T. M. Daly to accept the invitation as the representative of the Dominion government, and in company with the local member Mr. G. H. Macdonell, the honorable minister of the interior duly arrived here in that capacity. Your council took every opportunity to urge the requirements of the district upon the attention of Mr. Daly. We have already informed you in this report as to results which have attended the efforts of your council in this connection.

CONCLUSION.

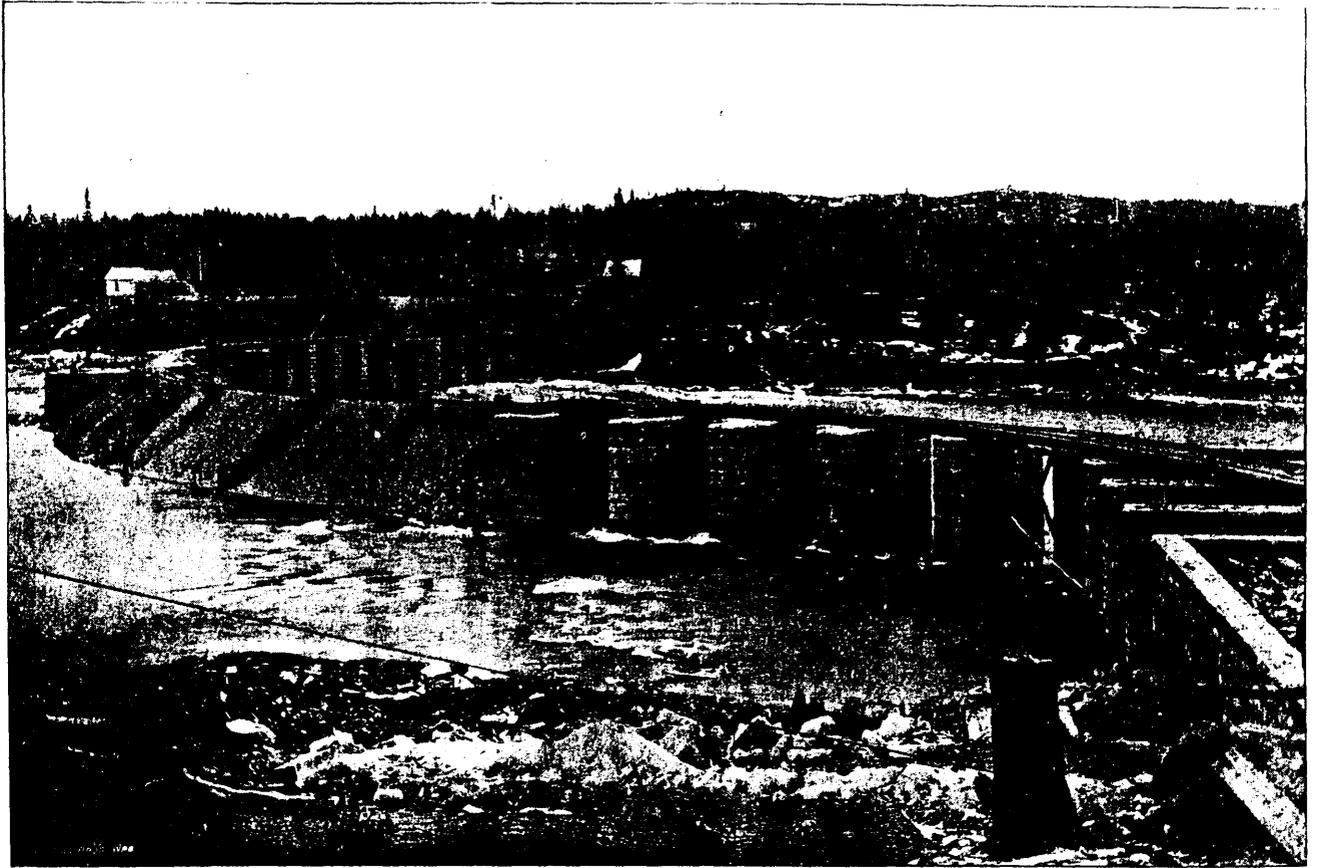
The deep waterways commission called upon this board to furnish delegates to attend the convention held at Ottawa, but none of your members could make it convenient to attend.

We have at all times met with the greatest attention from the C. P. R. officials; and take pleasure in placing our sense of their unfailing courtesy on record.

The meeting at which this report was presented was held in Rat Portage on the 11th inst. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: J. M. Savage, president; R. A. Mather, vice-president; E. A. Chapman, secretary, and councillors Geo. Drewry, C. W. Chadwick, J. W. Colcleugh, Geo. Barnes, C. E. Neads, A. Carmichael, Wm. Margach, and J. E. Rice.

We have all been indulging in a good deal of "kicking" here in Western Canada, this year, on account of the somewhat backward spring, and rather more than somewhat rain. But let us take to ourselves some consolation from the fact that these little drawbacks are as nothing compared to the vicissitudes of life in many other climes. What is a little too much moisture—even when it makes Red river mud—compared to such a meteorological event as is reported in the following dispatch:

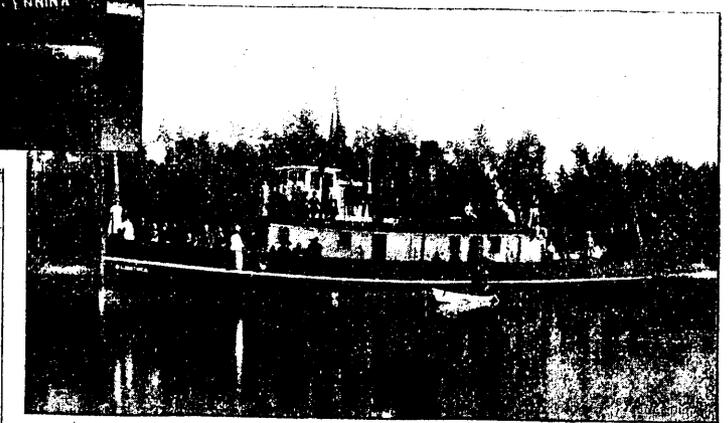
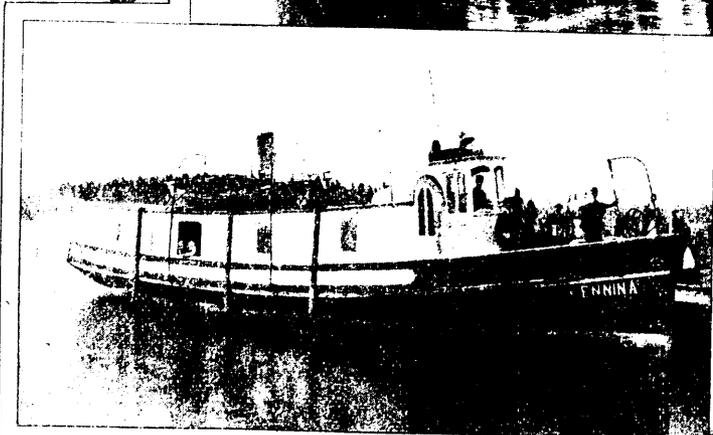
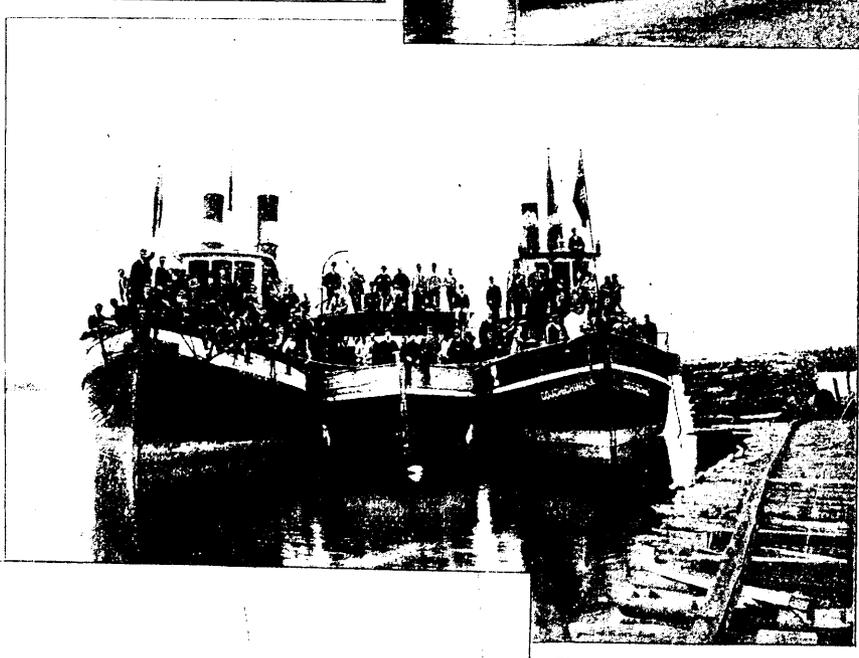
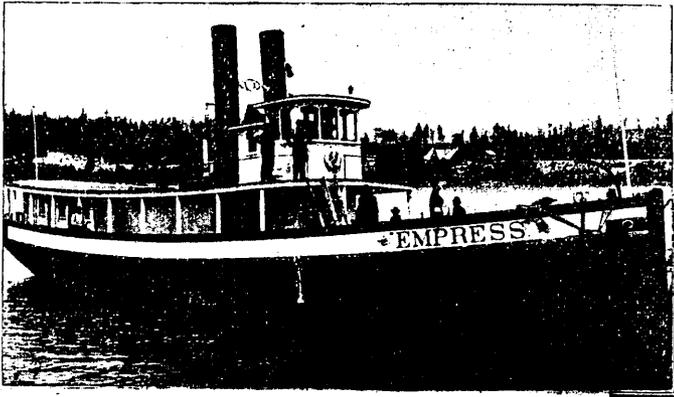
St. Paul, Minn., April 30.—A Mitchell, S. D., special to the Dispatch gives additional particulars of Monday's cyclone in that state. The town of Epiphany was wiped out of existence, not a building being left standing. No estimate of the damage to crops, live stock and property has been given, but it is now known to be large. The number of people injured is rapidly growing and will probably reach thirty.



KEEWATIN POWER CO'S DAM COMPLETED.



TYPICAL CAMP SCENE ON CONEY ISLAND.



LAKE OF THE WOODS STEAMBOATS.

CAPT. LEWIS' LINE OF STEAMBOATS

The steamer "Swallow" shown in the accompanying illustration, is a large Mississippi style of vessel, a stern wheeler, specially built for the Rainy river rapids. She has accommodation, with berths, for 125 passengers. During the summer months, she and the "Shamrock" make three trips weekly between them, between Rat Portage and Fort Francis, calling at all intermediate points on Rainy River. Capt. Lewis, the owner of these fine boats, is well known, having sailed these waters during the past fifteen years. He is always accommodating and obliging to passengers and will be found to possess a fund of interesting information.

The "Shamrock" is a propeller boat, and was built five years ago. She is known on the Rainy River as the "Settlers' friend." She made the first trip of the season, this year, from Fort Francis, having had to cut her way, in some places, through the ice. This fine boat has accommodation for 25 passengers, exclusive of steerage accommodation for 50 more.

During the season, the following will be the schedule times for these steamers: Leave Rat Portage, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock. Leave Fort Francis, Mon-

round trip, the first-class fare, including meals and berth, is \$12.00; steerage rate, \$3.80. The round trip takes about three days. All kinds of freight

and steamboats in particular, can always be promptly obtained by addressing Capt. Lewis, Keewatin, or D. B. Dulmage, Rat Portage.

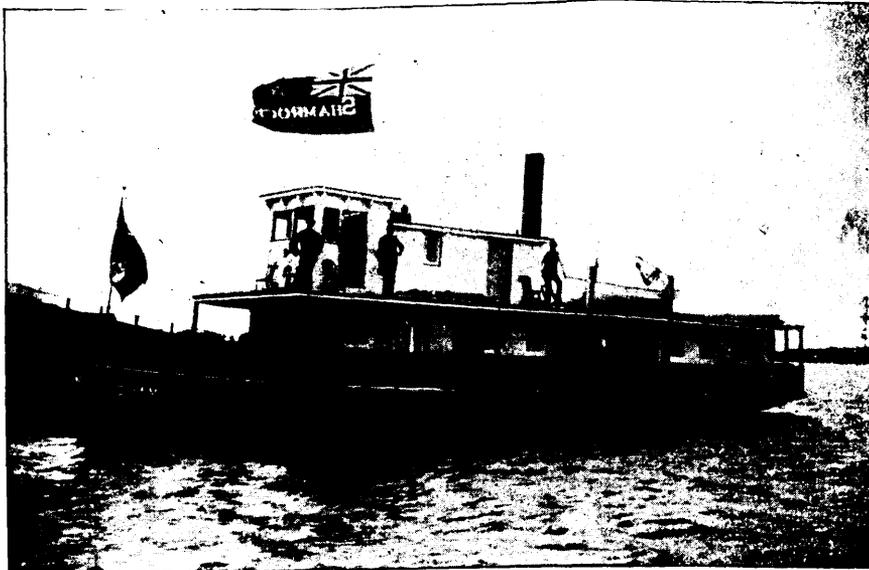


CAPT. LEWIS' STEAMSHIP "SWALLOW."

is also carried by these boats at reasonable rates.

Fort Francis is situated at the head of navigation, where there is a fall of

Winnipeg people can make this delightful and interesting trip to Fort Francis by leaving Winnipeg on Saturday and returning by the following Wednesday's train from Rat Portage, the whole in less than five days. There is no way in which the fagged out business man, or the farmer tired of the monotony of the prairie, could spend a holiday so enjoyably or so economically as by taking this trip. The scenery the whole way is of the grandest, and the most complete change possible to residents of the level, bare prairie; the steamships are floating hotels with first-class accommodation, and a man can take the trip at no greater cost than staying on shore in a hotel where he would get no more comfort than on the steamship, and lose all the delight of the panorama of ever changing scenery.



CAPT. LEWIS' STEAMSHIP "SHAMROCK"

days, Wednesdays and Fridays, at about 8 o'clock. These times are, of course, subject to some variation on account of adverse weather.

The fares are as follows: For the

twenty-eight feet, and water power second to none. There is good hotel accommodation in the town.

Full information regarding the district in general, or these excursions

The building boom for this season has already commenced at Morden. Among the many improvements now going on, those to the new store of Mr. L. Weissgerber have been the occasion of drawing attention to a splendid example of British Columbia pine. One two inch board delivered at the store measured nearly three feet in width, and twenty-four feet in length. It would have made an unusually large counter, all in one piece.

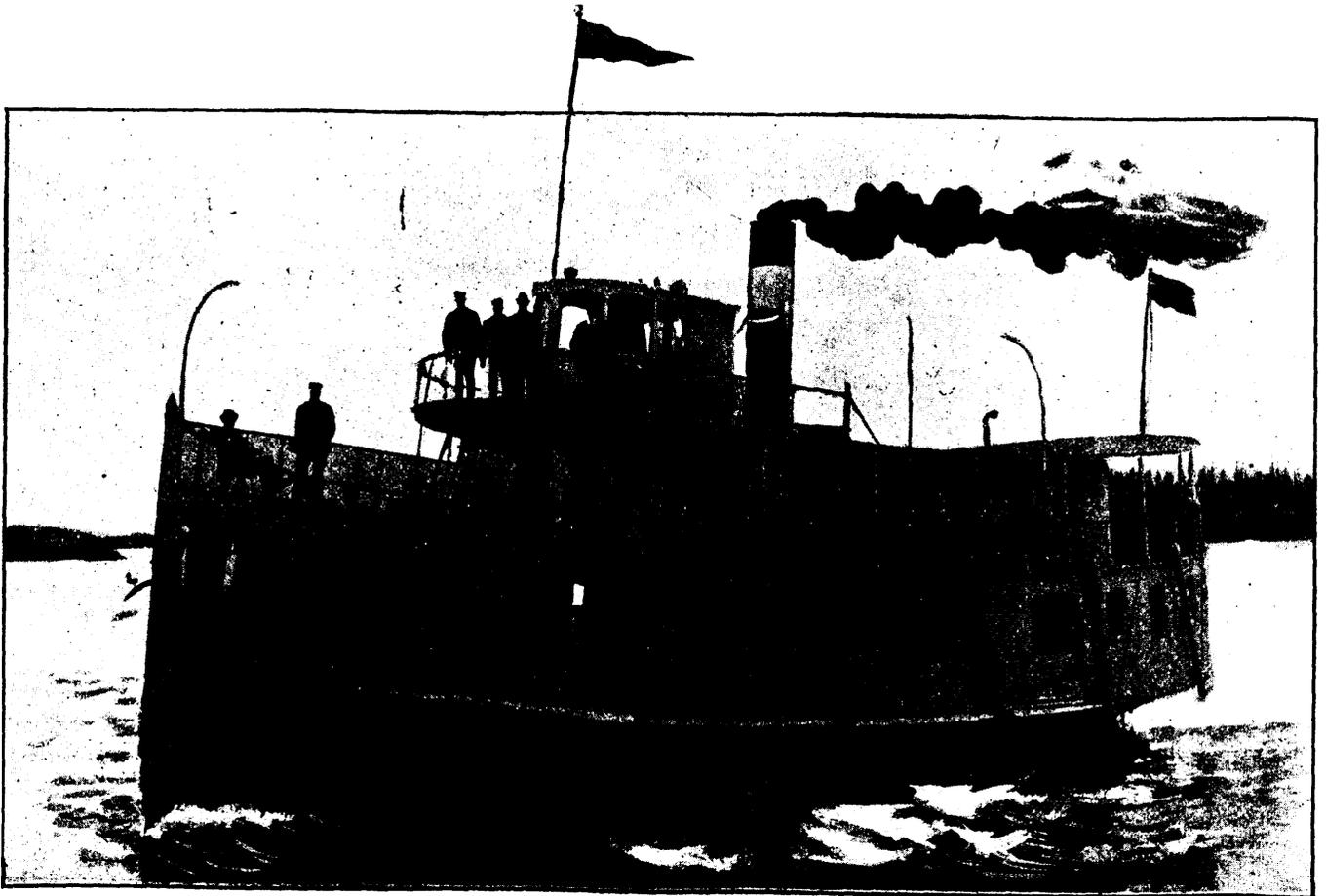
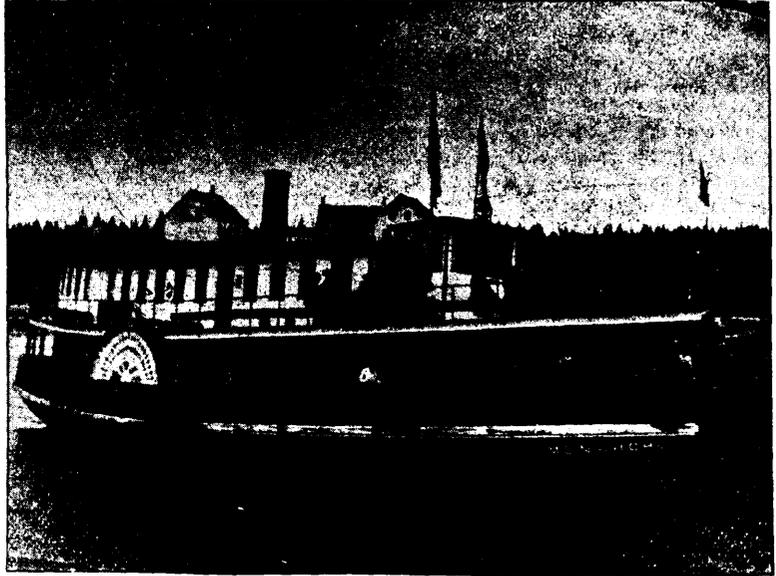
E. W. BRYDGES' LINE OF STEAMERS.

This well-known and popular line of steamers, plying between Rat Portage and Fort Francis, includes the following vessels, views of which will be found in these pages: The Monarch, the Kennina, the Edna Brydges, and the Ethel.

The Edna Brydges is of a registered tonnage of 119.72. She has accommodation for sixty passengers, and is a handsome boat, thoroughly equipped for the lake and river trade. On the main deck is the dining-room, engine-room, purser's office, refreshment bar, kitchen, lavatories, passenger and crew cabins. On the upper deck is the saloon, ladies' saloon, smoking-room, captain's and passenger cabins. The latter are comfortable and well appointed, fitted with wash-bowls, and water on tap. The dining-room is a model of neatness and refinement, the tables being dainty in white linen, and handsome silverware. The meals are second to no first-class hotel. The boat is run on schedule time, and, unlike most inland boats,

is calculated to reach its destination punctually on time. She is in charge of Capt. McKenzie, one of the oldest

officers on the lake; and, a most efficient Indian pilot, Andy Guick, takes the boat through the rapids on the Rainy River. The route is through some of the most beautiful scenery in Canada, taking in all points on Rainy River up to the head of navigation and going through both the Sault and Manitou rapids. As a most enjoyable trip, at a small cost, it is unequalled;



THE "EDNA BRYDGES."
E. W. Brydges' Line of Steamships.

and to dwellers upon the prairie, in particular, there is no more thorough and delightful change to be had within such a short distance of their homes.

The steamer Edna Brydges will make



J. K. Brydon, Town Clerk of Rat Portage.

two regular trips between Rat Portage and Fort Francis, leaving former place at 8 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and arriving at Fort Fran-



B. T. Ferguson, Treasurer of Rat Portage.

cis at 7 p. m. on Thursdays and Sundays respectively. On the return journey, she leaves Fort Francis for Rat Portage, on Mondays and Fri-



J. B. Davies, Councillor of Rat Portage.

days at 9 a. m., and arrives at Rat Portage at 5 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays respectively. She always runs strictly on schedule time.

Through tickets can be bought at any C. P. R. station for Fort Francis,

Seine River, and Konchiching. Arrangements are being made with the C. P. R. by which Winnipeg tourists will be able to secure tickets for the round



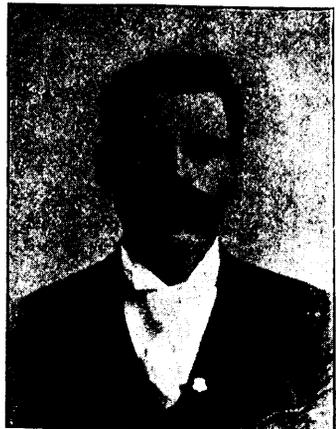
Chas. Pope, Councillor of Rat Portage.

trip, including first-class passage on the boat, meals and berths, at only



Geo. Barnes, Mayor of Rat Portage.

a little higher rate than the ordinary C. P. R. fare for return tickets between Winnipeg and Rat Portage.



G. Foster, Councillor of Rat Portage.

This boat carries the weekly mail between Rat Portage and Fort Francis and all intermediate points.

The steamer Monarch will make weekly excursions on the Lake of the Woods, leaving Rat Portage every Saturday evening at 10 o'clock, and calling at Oak Island, Garden Island, Mouth of Rainy River and Star road.



A. McQuarrie, Councillor of Rat Portage

arriving at Rat Portage at 5 p. m. Sunday evening.

Captain Brydges says that if the C. P. R. Co. will issue tickets at the



C. W. Belyea, Councillor of Rat Portage.

rate mentioned above, namely, \$3.00, he will reduce the fare for this excursion to \$2—meals and berth to be extra.



J. Hose, Councillor of Rat Portage.

Tourists can at any time secure state-rooms on any of the Brydges' line of steamboats by writing or telegraphing to G. W. Smith, agent, Rat Portage.

THE COLONIST.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

The Colonist is issued on or about the 15th of every month. Communications for insertion and copy for advertisements should be in the office not later than the 10th of the month to insure insertion.

Correspondence on subjects bearing on the interests of Western Canada or on any of the subjects treated on in this paper is invited.

The subscription price of the Colonist is one dollar a year, to any country. Subscribers wishing their paper stopped must pay all arrearages and notify the publishers to that effect. New subscriptions may start at any time. Single copies of any number or samples will be sent for ten cents.

Advertising rates and all further information furnished on application.

The publishers' office is at 186 James St. E., Winnipeg. All communications should be so addressed and money orders, etc., made payable to

THE COLONIST PUBLISHING CO.
H. S. White. J. J. Roberts.

WINNIPEG, MAY, 1896.

A REGION OF MANY RESOURCES.

It is not often that one district has so many different resources as the district of the Lake of the Woods. The general thing is for a country to be naturally adapted to one or two special products, in which it may excel other countries, but the district of the Lake of the Woods is distinguished as supreme in at least five utterly distinct and different interests. In the whole vast region between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains, it is immeasurably the finest summer region; it is approached only by one other place, West Seikirk, in its fisheries; it is absolutely unsurpassed, in the whole Dominion, in its water power; and last, but a long way from least, as a goldfield, it has, at length, established its reputation as second to none. Surely such a wonderful combination of unbounded sources of wealth is not to be found in one spot in any other part of the continent. Upon consideration of the possibilities of this great district, the most sober predictions must appear extravagant to one who has not examined the evidence for himself. When to these vast resources is added the advantages of a healthful climate, easy accessibility, and a most complete system of water communication, by means of which carriage of all kinds of freight will always be cheap and expeditious, there is simply no limit to the possibilities—indeed, it were truer to say, the certainty—of the future development of this great district—probably the richest in natural resources of any district of the same size within the boundaries of the whole Do-

minion of Canada. It is not too much to say that anyone who has visited the Lake of the Woods, and has considered its resources in the most cursory manner, must be fully convinced that where to-day there exists a settlement of some five thousand people altogether, in another quarter of a century, at most, there will be one of the greatest industrial centres on the continent. Fortunate, indeed, are they who are already there, and will have the opportunity of "growing up with the place."

JOHN LAPINE, A PIONEER OF PIONEERS.

Every place has its "oldest inhabitant," and most new settlements cherish the memory of the "first settler" and Lake of the Woods district is no exception. Everybody there knows



A PIONEER OF PIONEERS.

the venerable John Lapine, who is the oldest inhabitant, first pioneer and prospector, and most widely experienced explorer all in one. The district is proud of him, and the residents were unanimous in their opinion that a descriptive account of their notable places and people would not be complete without a mention of old John Lapine.

He first came to this country with Governor Simpson, in 1856, and since that time has explored, hunted, trapped, and prospected from Fort William to the Mackenzie River. As far back as 15 years ago, he was in that still remote region; and when he first explored the country it was, in truth

the "great lone land." His recollections, if they could be written down, would form a history of this country as interesting as a romance by Fennimore Cooper, and far more realistic. He has lived with the Indians for years at a time, and knows them as well—perhaps better—than they knew themselves. When he first knew the "great lone land," buffaloes roamed the prairies in tens of thousands, where now wheat grows by the square mile, and fetches seldom more than 50 cents a bushel, though he can remember flour being sold on the Peace River at \$60.00 a sack.

He is now a finely preserved old man of 66 years, with long white hair, which at one time, it is said, reached his waist. He drinks tea made like syrup with sugar, and, the temperance people will be glad to hear that he looks good for another 20 years.

RAT PORTAGE NOTES.

There are two banks doing business at Rat Portage, a branch of the Imperial Bank, and one of the Bank of Ottawa. The former opened here in 1891, the latter in 1894. Of the former, Mr. W. A. Weir, is the manager; of the latter, Mr. J. H. Leevé.

There are also two newspapers, one the "Semi-Weekly Record," published Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the other the "News," published every Friday. The Record is conducted by James Weidman, who is also chairman of the school board; and the News is under the management of Mr. E. A. Chapman, who is also secretary of the board of trade. Both papers will be found to be very excellent examples of local publications, and to worthily represent their progressive and enterprising district.

Among other industries of interest are the brickyards of the Western Algoma Brick company, where a very superior red brick is turned out. It is a particularly handsome brick, in appearance, and in quality is as good or better than anything produced in Western Canada. As a fancy brick in connection with the monotonous yellow brick of which we are all so tired in Winnipeg, this fine red brick from Rat Portage would be invaluable and it is strange that Winnipeg builders should not have made more use of it. The yards have been in operation three years, and have a thoroughly well equipped establishment, including a Martin brick machine with a capacity of 20,000 per day. They are doing quite a business too, for some four hundred thousands of bricks are already contracted for this season.

The officers of the company are J. Breachley, president; J. O. Dolphin, and C. W. Belyea, directors; R. E. Dowcott, manager, and W. A. McLeod, secretary-treasurer.

Another industry that will interest prospectors and summer visitors is a very complete tent factory, conducted by Mr. E. J. Hall. Here tents and other camping conveniences are manufactured; and it is an advantage to the many visitors who require camping outfits that they can save themselves the trouble of bringing them a long distance on the trains, and can get them just as good and as cheap in Rat Portage, itself.



A CHARMING DRIVE IN RAT PORTAGE—REDUCTION WORKS IN THE DISTANCE.



RAPIDS NEAR THE FIRST FALLS.

0-12



PART OF MAIN STREET, RAT PORTAGE, SHOWING FIRE BRIGADE EXERCISING.



A GROUP OF MINERS AT GOLD HILL MINE.



Boats AND Canoes

For Sale and for Hire

Special terms to campers and visitors to the Lake of the Woods having boats for a lengthy period.

C. N. STERLING

RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Agent for Canadian Canoe Co., Peterboro. A stock of their canoes always on hand. Prices and terms reasonable.

MORNING, EVENING, WEEKLY
and SEMI-WEEKLY EDITIONS

The Manitoba Free Press

Circulates from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains.

The only Daily Paper offering full value to advertisers.

THE LEADING PAPER ... of the Canadian Northwest

Subscription Rates to any point in Canada or the United States.—Daily, \$8.00; Semi-Weekly, \$2.00; Weekly, \$1.00 a year. To the United Kingdom, Semi-Weekly, \$4; Weekly, \$2.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

JOHN GARDNER & Co.

Opposite Hilliard House and next door to Russell House,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

DRY GOODS
CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES
GLASSWARE, ETC.

Mining Camps, Fishing Boats, Excursion Parties and Summer Visitors supplied with every requirement, at prices as low as anywhere east or west.

JOHN GARDNER & Co.

MAIN ST., RAT PORTAGE

Lake of the Woods Gold Fields

Information that is reliable, respecting the whole region, or specific, as to indicated properties, can be obtained by writing to

The Mining Exchange

Office of "The Semi-Weekly Record,"
Rat Portage, Ontario, Canada.

Outside Parties owning property in the district who desire estimates for prospecting or developing work, and desire such work done, will do well to entrust their arrangements to the undersigned.

Mining engineers' reports and mill tests of ore procured. Samples which may be relied on will be obtained from properties for transmission by mail, express or freight.

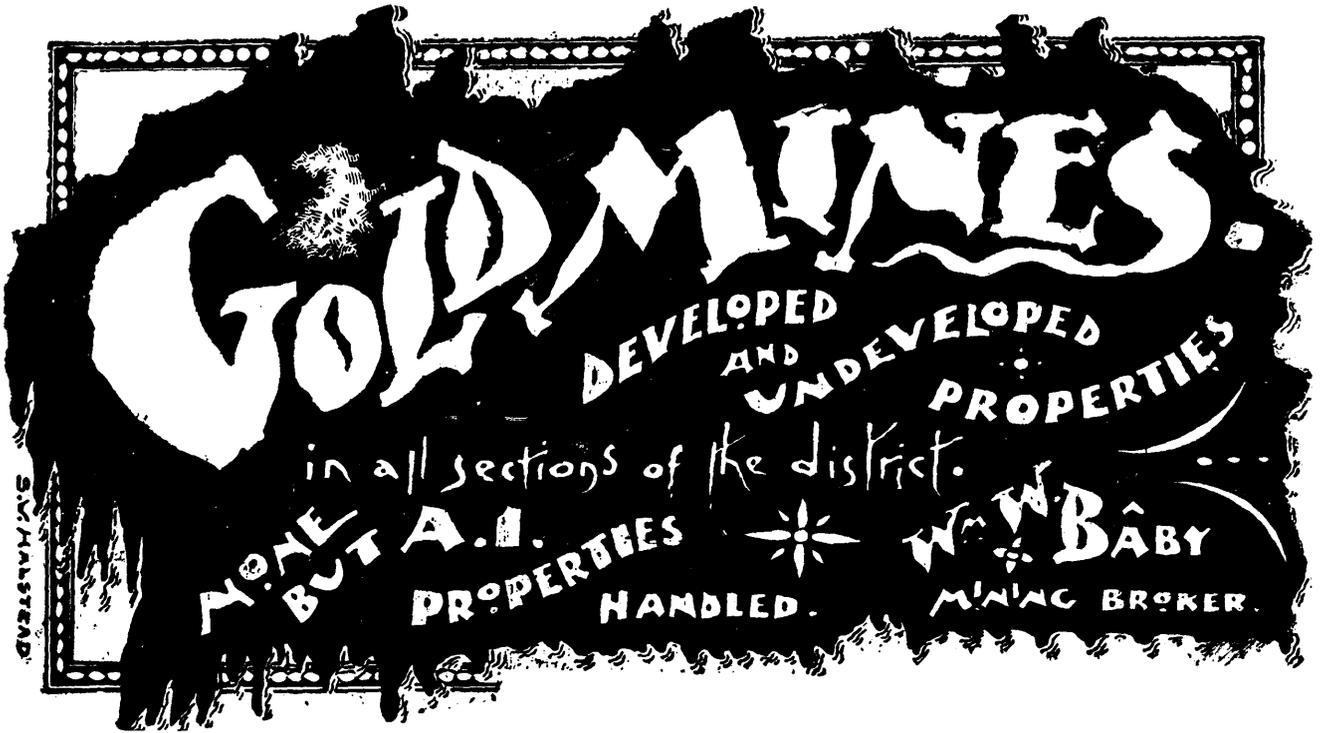
FOR SALE—Mining Prospects and Locations under various stages of development.

REASONABLE PRICES RULE a considerable number of the properties we are commissioned to sell. Parties desirous of investing small or large amounts will do well to consult us either personally or by letter.

Address, with stamp,

JAMES WEIDMAN,

OFFICE OF
"THE SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD,"
RAT PORTAGE, ONTARIO, CANADA
MINING EXCHANGE



Office Rooms, 2 and 3 Clougher Block, Rat Portage, Ont.

Correspondence Solicited.

Information cheerfully given.

N. B.—Capital Invested. 16 years experience in this district.

Rat Portage

Real Estate

For good

♦ ♦ ♦
INVESTMENTS

in Rat Portage Property,

ISLANDS

in the Lake of the Woods,

AND

MINING PROPERTY

ADDRESS OR INTERVIEW:

C. W. CHADWICK

*Real Estate, Financial
and Insurance Agent*

MAIN STREET, RAT PORTAGE.

PROSPECTING

DEVELOPING

AND WORKING

GOLD MINES

It will interest you to procure your outfit from **J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg**, as his stock is full and complete in Mining Tools of all descriptions.

J. H. ASHDOWN

WINNIPEG

Clarendon Hotel

WINNIPEG

Has no superior in Western Canada,
and is in every respect



A First Class Family and
Commercial Hotel

with every modern comfort and con-
venience.



VIEW OF THE ROTUNDA.

◆ ◆ ◆ Accommodation for 300 Guests ◆ ◆ ◆

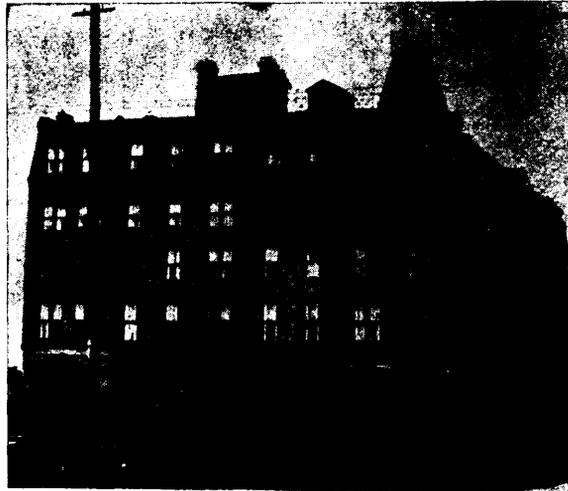
CORNER OF PORTAGE AVE. AND DONALD STREET, WINNIPEG.



Suites of Rooms for
Families.

Sample Rooms for
Commercial Travellers.

All elegantly
fitted and furnished.



A Solid Fire-proof
Building, thoroughly
heated and ven-
tilated.

Turkish and Russian
Baths in connection
with the house.



Rates from \$1.50 a Day and Upwards



VIEW OF THE DINING ROOM.

THIS HOUSE has been thoroughly over-
hauled and renovated by the present pro-
prietor, and every detail for the comfort of Guests
has been carefully attended to.



C. F. BUNNELL,

Proprietor

T. A. Shaw

*GENERAL
MERCHANT*

CAMPING OUTFITS supplied. Goods delivered to any part of neighborhood.

Prices as low as in Winnipeg or Eastern Ontario.

First Class Goods Only kept in stock.

T. A. SHAW, Keewatin.

R. H. GILCHRIST

Successor to W. D. Coate,



AND

**Druggist
Stationer**

Complete stock of Druggist Sundries, Stationery, School Books, Wall Paper, Etc . . . Campers and Visitors to this district will find this store a good place to secure good-sized Hammocks, Fishing Tackle, Etc.

R. H. Gilchrist, - Keewatin

EDWARD F. HEAD,

Architect.

Elevators a specialty.

Patents secured.

All kinds of Plans and Maps prepared. Information relative to the Lake of the Woods District will be promptly furnished on application to

E. F. HEAD,
Rat Portage, Ont.

HENRY BURTON

Butcher

Campers supplied with Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables, Etc.
Delivered to any part of the district at shortest notice.

Henry Burton, Keewatin

S. HUNTER

**General
Merchant**

KEEWATIN

First-Class Stock.
Prompt delivery to any part of the district.
Prices reasonable.

RUSSELL

RAT
PORTAGE

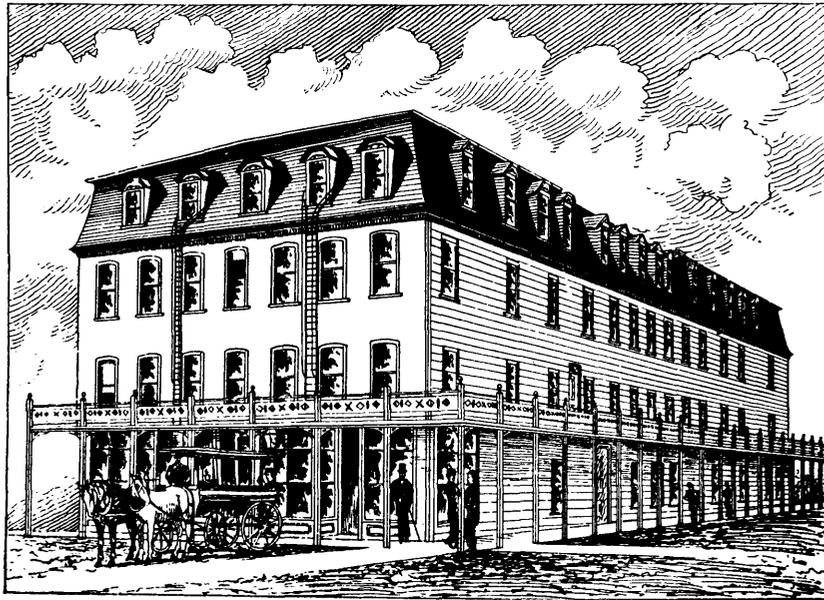
ONTARIO

E. ARNOLD
Proprietor

HOUSE



Nearest
Hotel
to the
Wharves



Sample
Rooms
for
Commercials



TERMS—\$2.00 PER DAY

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

Distances from Russell House to the Mines as follows:

Winnipeg Consolidated 15 Miles	Dead Broke 20 Miles	Three Ladies 9 Miles
El Diver 10 "	Original Home Stake 22 "	Three Friends 15 "
Treasurer 10 "	Sultana jr. 6 "	Nickle Mine 3 "
Pine Portage 11 "	Bad Mine 9 "	Caribou 4 "
Sultana 6 "	Euraka 9 "	Esweiler 4 "
King 9 "	Woodchuck 16 "	Ben. Harris 3 "
Black Jack 16 "	Manitoba Consolidated 14 "	Rajah Mine 6 "
Keewatin 12 "	Queen of Sheba 16 "	Argyle Mine 10 "
George Henau 13 "	Minerva 9 "	Ophir Mine 6 "
Gold Hill 20 "	Bullion 4 "	Arnold Mine 22 "
Home Stake 8 "	Gold Creek 7 "	

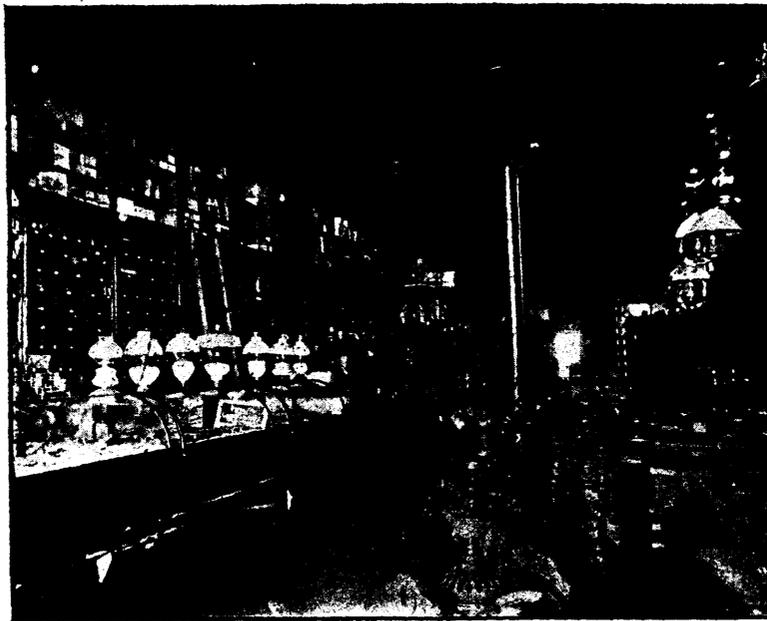
Everyone interested in Mining can get every information as to location, etc., at the "Russell."

P. O. Box 0.
Telephone 18.

E. ARNOLD,
Rat Portage, Ont.

The Rat Portage Hardware Co. Limited

*
Will be
found the
best place
to get an
outfit,
whether



*
you be
Prospector,
Miner or
Health
Seeker

THE RAT PORTAGE HARDWARE CO.

Main Street, Rat Portage, Ontario.

H. F. HOLMES

**Real Estate
AND Mining Agent**

HOUSES TO RENT . .

. . . HOUSES FOR SALE

Lots for Sale on Coney Island.
Also Lands in and near Rat Portage.
Mining Locations for sale. For full
particulars and reliable information
apply to

H. F. HOLMES

. . RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

G. A. KOBOLD



Wholesale
AND Retail . .

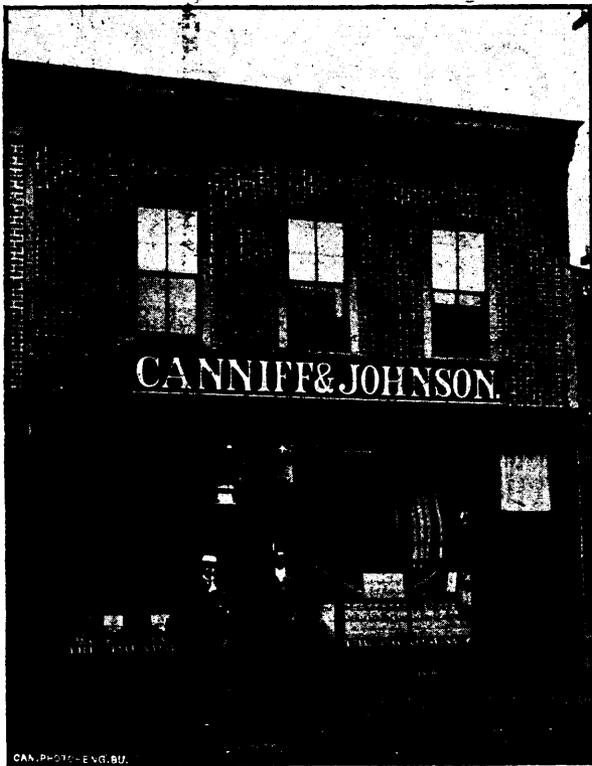
Butchers

Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats, Vegetables,
Butter, Eggs, Etc.

Second Street, = Rat Portage

Mining Camps and Steam Boats supplied on
shortest notice.

Special attention paid to Family Trade and
Camping Parties.



Caniff & Johnson have made a specialty of Souvenir Goods. Local views on dainty China cups, saucers and plates, porridge sets, bowls, jugs, five o'clock teas. Metal goods with views, card holders, trays, jewel boxes. A big stock of small bark canoes.

THE PHARMACY, Rat Portage

McVEIGH'S



Billiard, Pool AND Shaving Parlors

RAT PORTAGE

Cigars, Aerated Waters and Temperance Drinks only.

CARMICHAEL'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.

W. McVEIGH,
Proprietor.

R. L. ELLIOTT,
In charge of Shaving Parlor

P. O. BOX 51, RAT PORTAGE.

Harding Rideout,

Agent for the Rideout Estate
and Mining Property.

Builder and Millwright.

Water Power Developed and
Estimates Given.

Town Lots and Mining
Property For Sale.

Write for information to

HARDING RIDEOUT,

P. O. Box 113

Rat Portage, Ont.

Say!

Where are you going to spend
your outing this Season?



Let us answer that question for you. The Lake of the Woods offers every facility for an enjoyable holiday, and our advice is to come here and you will never regret it.

Bishop & Co.



Grocers, Second Street, can supply you with all the necessaries, and would be pleased to hear from anyone contemplating a visit. Drop us a post card for particulars.

K Furniture Company.

When you go to buy Furniture, you like to have a large assortment to choose from. We carry the largest stock in all lines between Toronto and Winnipeg, and



defy competition in prices and quality, from any quarter, from any person, firm, or dealer. When you want Bargains, call and get our prices.

Telephone 33
Night Telephone A 33

K FURNITURE COMPANY
RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Special Notice

TO MINERS,
 CAMPERS
TOURISTS

We are prepared to supply everything in Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc., at short notice. Quality guaranteed. Prices right.

**CAMPBELL
BROS.**

**MAPLE LEAF STORE
RAT PORTAGE**

M. NICHOLSON

*Merchant
Tailor AND
Outfitter*

ESTABLISHED 1882

Fine Imported Woolens, made up in latest fashions. Best workmanship. Fine Gents' Furnishings in all leading lines. Largest stock in the district to select from.

**Nicholson Block,
Rat Portage, Ont.**

G. W. SMITH

The Up-to-date
Stationer

Fresh
Bright
New Goods
♦
Commercial
Blanks,
Letter Books,
Presses, etc.



Books,
Papers,
Magazines.
♦
Fine
Writing
Paper and
Envelopes.

INTERIOR OF G. W. SMITH'S STORE.

Seasonable Goods
always in Stock.

HILLIARD HOUSE BLOCK
Main Street, Rat Portage, Ont.

MEDICAL HALL

TELEPHONE 80
NIGHT BELL

MAIN STREET,
RAT PORTAGE

Pure Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT has our SPECIAL ATTENTION. Purest of Drugs, ability and dispatch are our arguments in this branch.

PERFUMES TOILET ARTICLES
Latest Odors Large and well assorted stock

Fancy Good, Toys, Stationery and Cigars.

SOUVENIRS in White Metal, Celluloid, etc.

W. D. COATE

Customers and Visitors are cordially invited to call and inspect our stock and may be assured of receiving courteous attention, whether they wish to purchase or not.

SEAGER & PATERSON

LAND SURVEYORS
And **ENGINEERS**



Mining and other claims surveyed and reported on at short notice.

All business entrusted us held strictly confidential.

**MAIN STREET,
RAT PORTAGE**

E. SEAGER, O.L.S. & D.L.S.

H. PATERSON, C.E., M. E.

Photographs



Views of Rat Portage
Lake of the Woods
and Rainy River.

Camping Parties and
Special Views taken
on shortest notice.

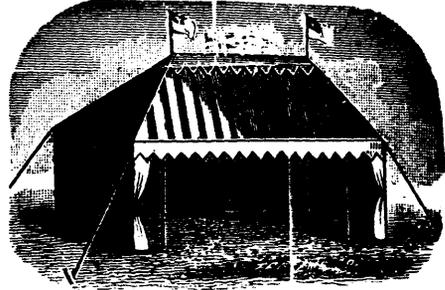
H. WRIGHT
RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

E. J. HALL

MANUFACTURER OF



Awnings, Tents,
Sails, Flags, etc.



Mining and Camping Outfits supplied at shortest notice
Camping Parties coming to Rat Portage can do better by
getting their outfits from us than by bringing them with them,
and relieve themselves of the bother of removal.

Tents to Rent from \$1.00 per week.

E. J. HALL MAIN STREET
RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Our Prices of Tents will be found as reasonable as any manufacturer in
Canada.

Brydges & Griffith



LIVERY
BOARDING
AND
SALE
STABLES

CABS, CARRIAGES and
SADDLE HORSES.

Rates Reasonable. Open day and night.
Telephone 77.

SECOND STREET.

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS**



STOCK FIRST-CLASS.

UNEXCELLED EAST OR WEST.



A. CARMICHAEL,

ESTABLISHED 1883

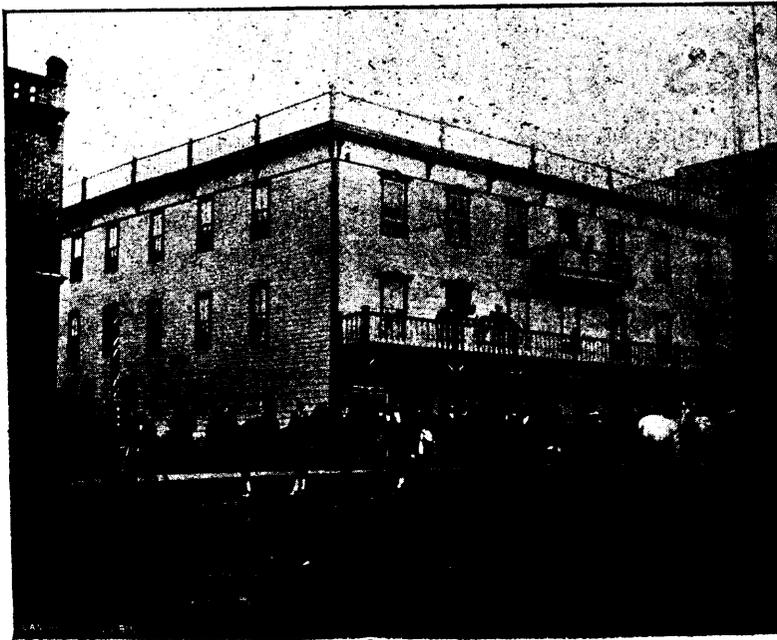
Main Street, Rat Portage, Ont.



QUEEN'S HOTEL

W. G. CAMERON - Proprietor.

RAT PORTAGE, ONTARIO



Modern

Good

Conveniences

Accommodation



Rates from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

Reduced Rates to Tourist Parties by the week.

Bus meets all trains.

Boats and Livery in Connection.

Full and Reliable information furnished of Mining Properties, and

Guides procured when necessary.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

— W. G. CAMERON, Rat Portage

Central Meat Market

SECOND STREET, RAT PORTAGE

Camping, Mining and Prospecting Parties supplied with Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, etc.



Blueberries

We make a special business of regular shipment of Blueberries to Winnipeg and all points west.

Parties desiring supply will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

A. GIBSON, RAT PORTAGE
AND WINNIPEG

J. W. PICKETT

GENERAL DEALER IN

Groceries

Men's Furnishings

Boots and

Shoes 

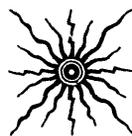
Reasonable Prices. Honest Goods. Fair Treatment.
We want your trade.

NEXT DOOR TO CENTRAL HOUSE. Opp. C. P. R. Depot

TELEPHONE 59

The Western Algoma Brick Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of first-class



Red Bricks

Parties in Winnipeg and the west will find it to their interest to use this Brick. Full particulars as to prices, etc., can be had from

W. A. McLEOD,
Sec.-Treas.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

HENESY, CALDWELL & Co.

Mining Brokers

During the past winter we have built a steamer for the convenience of those desirous of investigating the merits of any mineral properties we control.

We also have for charter the steamer "Annie Mc" suitable for conveying parties to any point on the Lake of the Woods.

D. B. DULMAGE,
Manager

RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

REAL ESTATE SUPPLEMENT.

A Market Report showing the volume of Business done, and Actual Values of Real Estate during the past month.

Transfers under Torrens system Filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office during April.

SUBDIVISION LOT NOS.	BLK.	RIVER LOT D.G.S.	PARISH.	NO. OF PLAN.	FROM.	TO.	CONSIDERATION.
9.....	2)	67-68	St. James	218	S. Minaker	Sarah Minaker ..	\$ 250 00
186 and 187.....	8)	69	St. James	176	S. Minaker	Sarah Minaker ..	400 00
8 and 9		497	St. Agathe.....		H. Archibald	W. G. Turner	1,100 00
All		37	St. Boniface	341	Mary A. Carter	G. A. Knox	475 00
38		8	St. John	146	F. J. Henderson	T. L. Peters	200 00
6, 7 and 8		8	St. John	146	T. L. Peters	B. E. Chaffey	250 00
6, 7 and 8		8	St. John	146	B. E. Chaffey	J. McMillan	125 00
6		199	St. Agathe.....		Jos. Hall	P. Parenteau	1,000 00
Part of		9	St. John	482	Geo. R. Crowe	Cath. J. Yeo	1,100 00
188		65	St. James		D. W. Taylor	O. Nowland, et al	1 00
Part inner, all outer		208	St. Agathe.....		M. Davis	J. L. Escorbeau ..	
Part S hf 205 and N hf		66	St. James	279	E. M. Thompson	S. Falson	200 00
8 and 4	15	78	St. James	390	J. F. Reilly	T. C. Muirhead ..	800 00
10		17	Kildonan		E. Polson	W. R. Sutherland ..	350 00
Part of		24	Kildonan		E. W. Jameson	G. Sutherland	500 00
Part of		75	St. James	188	J. B. McCracken	City Winnipeg	900 00
89 and N 28 ft 40		8	St. Vital		T. Jette	D. Jette	1 00
Part of		82	St. Norbert.)				
Part of		87	St. Boniface	102	A. J. Andrews	W. J. Porter	1,200 00
W 88½ ft 86 and 88		71	St. James	171	C. W. Clark	J. G. Latimer	225 00
162		72	St. James	49	C. A. Barber	H. T. Champion ..	1 00
877		1	St. John	258	E. B. Sutherland	Jno. Stevens	1 00
Part 207	4	78	St. James	258	K. Sutherland	Jno. Stevens	1 00
247		80	St. James	112	A. Spencer	A. & G. Gillespie ..	2,840 00
85		85	St. John	331	Jas. Robertson	Jno. Schultz	250 00
S hf 4	9	85	St. John	331	Jno. Schultz	N. Oswald	445 00
S hf 4	9	35	St. John	331	Eliz. Byron	F. C. Tiley	270 00
8	46	35	St. John		A. Allan	T. Bertrand	220 00
1 to 17 inc	28)	80-89	St. Boniface ..	386	A. Allan	T. Bertrand	220 00
5 to 9 inc	24)	6	St. John	16	E. Powis	K. McKenzie	15,000 00
E hf 5 and hf int in pt 6	"B")	80	St. James	112	K. McKenzie	A. & G. Gillespie ..	350 00
84		86	St. James	434	B. Cunningham	J. G. Greathead ..	3,750 00
7 and 8		8	St. John		J. H. Ashdown	Robt Strang, et al	1 00
Part of		8	St. John		J. H. Ashdown	Robt Strang, et al	1 00
Part of		8	St. John		J. H. Ashdown	Robt Strang, et al	2,000 00
212		37	St. Boniface ..	102	E. S. Easterbrook	G. o. Davis	235 00
15	23	80-89	St. Boniface ..	386	T. Bertrand	J. Gabriel	50 00
14	23	80-89	St. Boniface ..	386	T. Bertrand	Chas. Bossueyt ..	50 00
7	23	80-89	St. Boniface ..	386	T. Bertrand	V. Mager	50 00
16	23	80-89	St. Boniface ..	386	T. Bertrand	W. H. Pamborn ..	50 00
17	23	80-89	St. Boniface ..	386	T. Bertrand	A. Gray	50 00
216	3	1	St. John	129	J. and B. Sawyer	J. Dunnett	1,200 00
45 and part 46		81	St. James	40	R. Wyatt	D. E. Sprague	1 00
55		77	St. James	37	G. R. Turk	T. F. Graham	450 00
Other lands, and		14	St. Vital		Rod. Stewart	D. G. McBean	1 00
E hf 21		39	St. John	46	Dom. Can Mtg Co	J. Arbutnot	175 00
4	41	35	St. John	331	J. McLachlan	J. Curley	275 00
99		71	St. James	171	E. Davidson	G. Anderson	50 00
Part 19	4	35	St. John	63	C. Farquhar	Jas. Farquhar	4,000 00
411		76	St. Boniface ..	64	E. Guilbault	M. Guilbault	400 00

THE LARGEST
LIST OF
PROPERTY.

WALTER SUCKLING & CO.,

374 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

REAL ESTATE, RENTING & MORTGAGE.

YEARS
OF
Experience.

LOT NOS.	BLK.	TOWN.	FROM.	TO	CONSIDERATION.
Part	"F"	Treherne	N. McCoig	A. Palmer	\$ 225 00
25	17	Killarney	Jno. Williams	Jos. Pritchard	50 00
10, 11 and 25	17	Killarney	Jos. Pritchard	Geo. Hall	2,050 00
1 (and other lands)	7	St. Boniface	W. Colcleugh	E. Baxter	250 00
3 and 4	23	Killarney	S. L. Irvin	A. Pritchard	660 00
Part 29	16	Boissevain	T. Johnston	B. Willis	30 00
25 and 26	7	Treherne	D. McCoig	J. Perrie	100 00
3 and 4	20	Killarney	Jno. Williams	C. A. Cleveland	100 00
5	2	Deloraine	A. J. Falconer	J. Boyd	1,007 00
23 and 29	8	Rathwell	M. Fay	H. Woodman	525 00
3	3	Boissevain	F. L. McRae	A. J. Cameron	100 00
26	1	Cypress River	J. Chewings	B. Edwood	40 00
22	12	Shoal Lake	M. W. Thompson	Thos. Clarke	20 00
13, 14 and 15	13	Holland	J. McLachlan	J. K. McLennan	250 00
10	9	Solsgirth	Hugh A. Allan	L. L. Anderson	30 00

DESCRIPTION.	SEC.	TWP.	RGE.	FROM	TO	CONSIDERATION.
S W & S hf N. W.	9	12	1 E.	S. Minaker	Sarah Minaker	\$ 650 00
W hf S. W.	1	10	1 W.	M. A. Copeland	S. J. S. Moore	100 00
E hf E hf S E	2					
S E and S hf N. E	4	14	7 E.	Jas. Reilly	D. E. Rafuse	180 00
N E	20	1	2 E.	Jas. Hogg	Wm. Shields	1,150 00
S W S hf N W	14	4	5 E.	T. Jette	D. Jette	1 00
Parts	32-33	7	7 E.	Robt Ramsey	D. Langill	900 00
N hf	4	3	21 W.	L. & C. Loan Co	Sam. Smith	3,200 00
N E and E. hf N W	20	8	2 E.	T. G. McIntosh	M. Carmier	800 00
Part N. W.	16	13	3 W.	Con. Life Ass Co	T. Tully	960 00
Pt S E. and E hf S W	4	12	1 E.	D. Minorgan	The Queen	51 78
Parts	25-36	5	4 E.	W. L. Watt	E. Hebert	200 00
SE	18	2	3 E.	M. A. Agnew	B. J. Whittle	1 00
SE	36	1	17 W.	W. H. Hicks	Massey-Harris Co	1 00
Pt N. E.	34	11	1 E.	W. T. Armstrong	The Queen	45 50
S W	20	6	24 W.	E. S. Phillips	W. A. Machafe	1 00
N E 6 and S hf SE	7	8	1 W.	W. Fletcher	J. E. Rutherford	20 00
N E and N hf N W	2	8	5 E.	W. W. Ogilvie	G. Towers	1,200 00

LEADING REAL ESTATE AGENTS IN WINNIPEG, MAN.

<p>TELEPHONE 304. P. O. Box 527. LOANS, VALUATIONS AND INSURANCE. J. H. OLDFIELD, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 450 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN. Special attention given to the management of Estates and Collection of Rents.</p>	<p>AIKINS & PEPLER, Farms and City Property for Sale, Loans, Insurance, Rents Collected, Etc. 451 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.</p>	<p>R. H. Hayward, 191 LOMBARD STREET, Agent for the Sale and Purchase of REAL ESTATE.</p>
<p>JNO. A. ROSS, 544 MAIN STREET, Farms and City Property for Sale. Loans. Rents Collected MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.</p>	<p>CHAS. BAGSHAWE, REAL ESTATE, 375 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. Insurance and Financial Broker, GOOD FARMS to sell in all parts of the Province. Debentures Bought. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.</p>	<p>J. E. MILLS, REAL ESTATE, 462 Main Street, - Winnipeg, Man. PROPERTIES BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.</p>
<p>E. G. CONKLIN, REAL ESTATE and LOANING AGENT, 470 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. ESTABLISHED 1878. SPECIALTY: WINNIPEG CITY PROPERTY and Winnipeg District Farming Lands. List is now fully complete. Land sold on Easy Terms</p>		

Transfers Filed in the Portage la Prairie Land Titles Office during April.

DESCRIPTION.	SEC.	TP.	RGE.	FROM.	TO.	CONSIDERATION.
NW qr & N hf of SWqr	27	11	9	Ex'rs of McIntyre Estate	John James Setter	\$ 360 00
SW 1/4 28 & N 1/2 of NW qr	14	10	4	Roland Hogarth	George Barron	1 00
S W qr	1	15	15	John A and James H. Davidson	Andrew C. Graham	480 00
S E qr	27	11	4	Michael Blake	W. B. Dick and Jno. Dick	800 00
S E qr 18 & N hf N E 1/4	7	12	3	Jno F. Caldwell	Charles Williams	50 00
All	10	18	9	Alfred J. Long	Ellen Turriff	1,200 00
1/2 int in S W qr	30	15	19	Chas. P. Wilson	James B. McKillop	40 00
Right of way across NE 1/4	15	11	5	Land Securities Coy of Man.	N P. & Man. Ry. Co	35 00
S W qr & S hf NW qr	1	10	8	Edward S. Phillips	Wm. A. Machaffie	1 00
S 1/2 13, S 1/2 NE 1/4 13 N 1/2 NW 1/4	12	17	4	Les Revds Peres Oblats	Marie A. V. Engestere	500 00
Part of E hf	10	15	16	William Todd	Horace D. Lewis	150 00
N 50 acres of S E	27	15	15	Albert Pocket	William Pockett	900 00
Pt tak'n for road'y SW 1/4	16	19	28	Thomas Rhodes	Her Majesty the Queen	1 00

LOT NOS.	BLK.	PLAN NO.	TOWN.	FROM.	TO.	CONSIDERATION.
8 and 4		232	Bagot	Wm. M. Link	Robert E. Walden	\$ 50 00
8	8	201	Arden	Hugh A. Allan	Jno. Earngey	50 00
Plot H and pt of sec 2, tp 20 rge 29 W		7790	Millwood	Henry B. Mitchell	Frank Chapman	800 00

SUBDIVISION LOT NOS.	BLK.	RIVER LOT D.G.S.	PARISH.	NO OF PLAN	FROM.	TO.	CONSIDERATION.
81, 82, 83 and 84	A	60	P. la Prairie	100	Chas. R. Garland	Alt A MacIennan	\$ 200 00
169 to 178		62	"	17	Henrietta Hogarty	L'ke Wo'ds M'l Co	350 00
183, 184, 185 and 186		62	"	17	"	Jno G Rutherford	116 00
100 to 111, 127, to 129, 137, 138, 147, 148		62	"	17	"	Chas. R. Garland	895 50
479 and 480		64	"	12	Fred'k W. Sprado	Wm P. Rundle	100 00
14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31		68	"	118	Joseph J. Davis	Wm. P. Rundle	10 00

TERMS OF REPAYMENT TO SUIT.

No interest charged till money is advanced.

The borrower can have his payments become due at whatever time of the year suits him best.

Loans completed without delay, and charges reduced to the lowest possible figure.

Loans renewed or extended without legal charge.

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND

CANADIAN MORTGAGE CO., Ltd.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

Managers, 881 Main Street, Winnipeg.

...MONEY TO LOAN...

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

No Commission

Low Charges

No Fines

No Delay.

A Coney Island Lot

Beautifully situated in the best part of the island, and near to the town of Rat Portage.

For Sale Cheap

Apply to P. O. Box 1351
Winnipeg, Man.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.



Homestead Regulations.

All even numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed under the following conditions:—Three years cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent or any homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to, the second day of June, 1889.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

The management of Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm are now in a position to supply creditable farmers, with

Young Men and Lads

from their Institution or direct from England. Address :

"MANAGER," RUSSELL,
For Application Form.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.	R·I·P·A·N·S
	<p>The modern standard Family Medicine: <u>Cures</u> the common every-day ills of humanity.</p> 

SEND TO-DAY



Ladies and Gentleman, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered, and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whitening." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this excellent remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." We also sell a "Complexion Whitening" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of "Whitening," for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this "Whitening," the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc., etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whitening" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to—

R. & J. RYAN,

201 DIVISION STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

P.S.—We take P.O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose.

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IN TWO DAYS

By direct service and Without Change
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Quickest Route to the Pacific Coast.

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The only direct connection with
Atlantic Steamers from St. John,
Halifax and New York.

Trains go alongside the steamers
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Lowest Rates always obtainable.

Apply to—

W. M. McLEOD, City Passenger Agent, 471
Main Street. J. S. CARTER, Depot Ticket
Agent.

ROBERT KERR,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.
WINNIPEG

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, May 8, 1893.

Read Up.			MAIN LINE.	Read Down.		
North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Freight No. 108 Daily.	St. Paul Ex- press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex- press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 114 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.
1.30p	2.45p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30a	
10.31a	1.08p	45 4	..... Morris	1.08p	7.40a	
8.00a	11.59p	06 0	..... Emerson	2.06	10.18a	
7.00a	11.50p	08 1	..... Pembina	2.15	11.12a	
11.05p	9.15a	108	..... Grand Forks	5.45	8.25p	
1.30p	4.35	223	..... Winnipeg Junction	9.30	1.25p	
	8.30a	470	..... Minneapolis	6.40a		
	7.50a	453	..... Duluth	8.00a		
	8.00a	451	..... St. Paul	7.10a		
	10.30a	883	..... Chicago	9.35a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Ft. No. 130.	Ex. No. 138 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Ex. No. 137 Wed. & Fri.	Ft. No. 129.	Miles from Brandon.
1.30p	2.45p	0	Winnipeg	11.35a	5.30p	
7.50p	12.55p	0	..... Morris	1.10p	8.00a	
5.25p	11.50a	25 0	..... Roland	2.07p	9.50a	
3.55p	11.30a	30 0	..... Miami	2.27p	10.50a	
2.15p	10.40a	62 1	..... Somerset	3.23p	12.51p	
11.57a	9.35a	92 3	..... Balder	4.24p	3.25p	
11.12a	9.41a	108 0	..... Belmont	4.45p	4.15p	
9.40a	8.25a	120 0	..... Wawanesa	5.35p	5.47p	
7.50a	7.40a	151 1	..... Brandon	6.30p	8.00p	

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

West Bound.		STATIONS.	East Bound.	
Mixed No. 148, every Day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Mixed No. 144, every Day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winnipeg.
5.45 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	12.00 p.m.	
8.30 a.m.	52 5	Portage la Prairie	9.10 p.m.	

Numbers 108 and 104 have through Pullman Vestibuled
Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St.
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connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at
Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific
coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections
with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company,
or
CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G.P. & T.A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.
CITY OFFICE, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

Atlantic Steamship Sailings

FROM MONTREAL
ALLAN AND DOMINION LINES, Sailing
Saturday.

BEAVER LINE, Sailing Wednesdays.
Saloon fares, \$40 to \$80, according to steam
or and accommodation. Return \$90 to \$150.
Intermediate rates outward, \$80. Prepaid
\$80. Steerage, \$24.50 and \$25.50; prepaid,
\$25.50.

FROM NEW YORK
WHITE STAR, AMERICAN, RED
STAR, ALLAN STATE, and
all other Lines

Saloon fares, \$60 to \$175, according to
steamer and accommodation. Return tickets,
\$120 to \$180. Intermediate rates, outward,
\$50 to \$45. Steerage, outward, \$25.50;
Prepaid, \$26.50.

All Steamship and Railway Ticket Agents sell tickets
at the lowest rates obtainable, and engage berths or state-
rooms for intending passengers without extra charge.
Money is exact for passage tickets at starting point
as the through fare, in connection with the ocean pas-
sage, are generally less than the ordinary rate to the
steamer.

Further information apply to any
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General Agent C.P.S. Offices,
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Daily Trains. Suber Equipment.
Close Connections. Choice of Routes.

For tickets and further information, apply to :
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or at Depot, or write H. SWINFORD,
General Agent, WINNIPEG.

Manitoba and Northwestern R'y Coy

Taking Effect March 5, 1893.

Regular passenger trains run as follows :
WESTBOUND.
Leave Winnipeg at 9.45 on Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday for Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and inter-
mediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival
of passenger trains as below.
EASTBOUND.
Leave Minnedosa and intermediate stations Monday,
Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minne-
dosa as below.

Passgr. Tues. Thurs. and Sat'dy	STATIONS.			Passgr. Wed'y and Friday
9.55	Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	21.25
	Tues.	Mixed	Mixed	Mon.
	Sat.	Thurs.	Friday	Wed.
19 15	19 40	Portage la Prairie	18 35	19 10
14 05	15 10	Gladstone	16 30	17 45
13 10	14 10	Neepawa	14 10	15 15
12 45	13 30	Minnedosa	13 40	14 45
Sept 17 45	Ar	Rapid City	Lv	18 45 Mon.

Mixed Tuesday to Russell Sat. to Yorkton	STATIONS.			Mixed Mon'y from York'n Wed'y Russell.
16 35	Lv	Minnedosa	Ar	15 05
17 40		Nevada		18 40
19 00		Shoal Lake		19 15
21 10		Birdie		10 25
22 30		Bincarth		8 55
23 30		Russell		3 05
8 30	Ar	Yorkton	Lv	7 40

* Meals.
Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and
Winnipeg only when signalled, or when there are passen-
gers to alight.
W. R. BAKER, A. McDONALD,
Gen. Super't. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

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Improved & Unimproved Farm Lands

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Low Prices and on

Easy Terms of payment, usually

One Tenth Cash, and balance in nine
equal annual payments with interest

Six Per Cent

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Furnishings, Boots and Shoes*

Suits made to Order. The largest
Retail Stores in the City. Our Goods
are all bought for cash, and sold
at small profits. Orders from the
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application.

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578 AND 580 MAIN STREET,

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