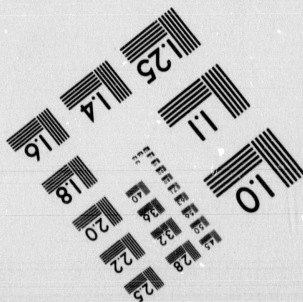
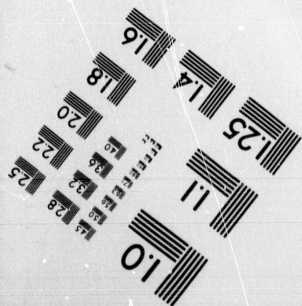
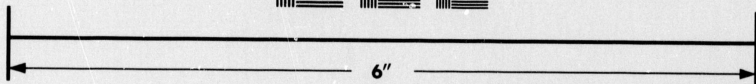
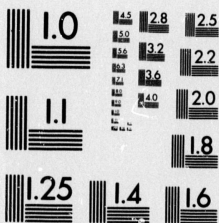


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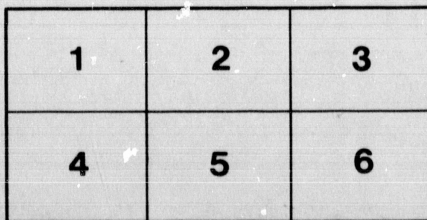
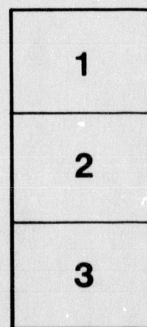
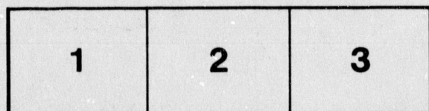
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GOLD FIELDS

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NEW ONTARIO

COMPRISING THE

Lake of the Woods
Rainy Lake
Seine River
The Manitou and
Michipicoton Districts

REACHED ONLY BY THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MARCH, 1899

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MARCH, 1899

North-Western Ontario

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NEW ONTARIO

THE marvellous mineral wealth of Canada, the vastness of which has only lately become fully apparent, is indicated by discoveries in recent years in widely separated parts of the Dominion which rival one another in the magnitude of their untold treasure. With the illimitable mining regions of British Columbia and the Klondike in the Yukon basin, which are attracting the attention of the world, there is every probability of now being ranked the immense Gold Fields of Northwestern Ontario, which, although as yet comparatively in the early stages of development, possess every indication of a wonderful richness in precious metals. Practical miners of long experience and the most eminent mining engineers of the day, representing English and foreign capital, are authorities for the statement that these mineralized areas of New Ontario when properly developed will astonish the world with the wealth which Nature has implanted here.

THIS GREAT UNDEVELOPED MINING REGION

Which extends along the north shore of Lake Superior to the waters of Lake Winnipeg in the adjoining Province of Manitoba, a distance of nearly 600 miles, comprises the **Lake of the Woods District**, extending over the shores and islands of that lake, south of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the **Rainy Lake and Seine River District**, embracing, from Rainy Lake to Lac des Milles Lacs, the water-stretches lying immediately north of the international boundary between the Province of Ontario and the State of Minnesota, and connected at its western extremity with the Lake of the Woods; the **Manitou-Wabigoon District**, extending from Rainy Lake northward, following the line of the Manitou Lakes to near Lac Seul, north of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the **Michipicoton District**, on the northeasterly shore of Lake Superior, about 125 miles in a northerly direction from Sault Ste. Marie. The mineral wealth of the country, however, is not confined to these districts, and mining operations have been carried on in the vicinity of Shebandowan, Mattawin River (iron); Port Arthur (silver); Sudbury (copper and nickel); Wahnapiatae and in the country along the north shore of Lake Huron, as well as at Jackfish, on the north shore of Lake Superior, 150 miles east of Port Arthur, where the Empress mine is located, covering an area of about 7,000 square miles.

Within this large territory is an undeveloped Mining Empire which eminent experts class amongst the **most promising gold regions in America**, capital under intelligent direc-

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tion being alone wanting to produce astonishing results. The entire region, geologically to the prospector and the miner, glacially bare the solid rock formation, which makes the finding of veins comparatively easy, and prospecting very light. The natural advantage of the character of the ore, the unequalled facility of transportation by its magnificent water area being a network of rivers and streams; and an unfailing supply of water and timber with the cheap labor procurable, are preconditions to the expeditious development of properties. The requisites for the inexpensive handling of the ore of this region is **almost entirely** met. The yield of the ore is 83 per cent, according to the reports of the assay department officials—and yields from \$5 to \$10 per ton, running from \$10 to \$25 by actual mill test. The cost of mining and milling that mines can be worked by those possessed of moderate means, making it a profitable venture, which, besides being contiguous to the best agricultural land in Manitoba, has large fertile tracts within its limits, ensuring a cheap food supply. **pre-eminently** **Man's mining country** of the world. "Pioneer Farm" by the Ontario Government, on the Canadian Pacific Railway—in a country for so long a wilderness—has proved that portion of the land of great agricultural value; and nearly the whole of the region is well settled by prosperous farmers, who have ready home markets for their products among the cities and lumbering camps of the region.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES

Notwithstanding that until recently mining has been carried on in a desultory manner, due to a lack of practical experience and the want of capital to operate successfully, the annual production is showing gratifying increases, and it is confidently expected that the yield of 1899 will exceed one million dollars; however, will not at all indicate the full measure of the development that is taking place, for there is being a great deal of which the results are to be obtained later. Companies have of late been organized for the purpose of exploring in New Ontario—capital having been attracted by the yields of some of the mines actively worked, and the good indications of other mining propositions. The rapid development, and by the frequent finds of minerals in different parts of this vast territory. Referring to the opportunities of development, the report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines asserts: "In gold mining there is practically no limit. . . . The free millage laws of Ontario and Northwestern Ontario offer probably as good a chance to the miner and capitalist as any ores in the world, and the continuity admit of no doubt."

While in all the districts a great number of mines have been taken up, there is yet a vast v

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One wanting to produce astonishing and remunerative results in the entire region, geologically, is very favorable to the prospector and the miner, glacial action having laid down a hard rock formation, which renders the work comparatively easy, and the cost of prospecting is light. The natural advantages of the country, in the location of the ore, the unequalled facilities for cheap transportation by its magnificent waterways—the whole network of rivers and streams and navigable lakes—its abundant supply of water and timber for building and fuel, its cheap labor procurable, are pre-eminently favorable to the rapid development of properties and furnish all the facilities for the inexpensive handling and treatment of ores. The entire region is **almost entirely free milling**—according to the reports of the Provincial Government—and yields from \$5 to \$100 per ton, generally from \$10 to \$25 by actual mill test. So cheap is the cost of transportation and milling that mines can be profitably operated by the use of moderate means, making this New Ontario, being contiguous to the broad wheat fields of the West, a large fertile tract within its own limits, thus insuring a constant food supply. **pre-eminently the Poor man's country** of the world. The erection of the "Great Northern" by the Ontario Government, at Dryden, on the Pacific Railway—in a country formerly regarded as a wilderness—has proved that portion of the district to be of high value; and nearly the whole length of the Rainy River is settled by prosperous farmers who find excellent markets for their products among the extensive mining camps of the region.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES

It is being realized that until recently mining has, with a few exceptions, been carried on in a desultory way, owing to a lack of practical experience and the want of sufficient capital to operate successfully, the annual output is constantly increasing, and it is confidently estimated that in 1899 will exceed one million of dollars. This, however, does not at all indicate the full measure of development to be expected, for there is being a great deal of work done and the results are to be obtained later. Numerous companies have been organized for the purpose of operating on a large scale—capital having been attracted by the large yields of the mines actively worked, by the remarkable success of other mining propositions in various stages of development, and by the frequent finds of bodies of rich ore in this vast territory. Referring to the many prospects of development, the report of the director of the Ontario Mines asserts: "In gold mining there is no limit. . . . The free milling ores of Northern Ontario offer probably as fair a reward to the prospector as any ores in the world, and their extent is admitted of no doubt."

In the districts a great number of locations have been made and there is yet **a vast virgin field for**

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the gold-seeker,—prospecting having only been carried on around the water's edges, still leaving large tracts of valuable mineral lands, in which discoveries of astonishingly rich finds are confidently predicted by eminent authorities, actually awaiting exploration. No part of the country is remote from railway or steamboat communication, and the working mines are all within a few miles of rail or navigation.

RICH RETURNS

Until the fall of 1895 there was only one mill of ten stamps treating gold in the entire Province. To-day there are a score of mills with over 200 stamps, and there is every probability of this number being increased to 300 before the end of 1899. Among the best known mines which are being actively operated is the Sultana on the Lake of the Woods, which has for several years been credited with producing a weekly average of \$2,000 with a ten stamp mill, but having recently increased its capacity to thirty stamps, the output is now much larger. The Mikado, which paid for itself in the first year of its operation, and the Regina, two other mines on Lake of the Woods, are also well equipped, the former with a twenty and the latter with a thirty-five stamp mill. In the Lower Seine region, the Foley mine, operated by the Ontario Gold Mines Co., is completely equipped and has a twenty stamp mill; the Olive has erected a ten stamp mill, the Golden Star a twenty, and the Alice A. is putting in one of fifty stamps, while other mines are preparing to enlarge their operations. On the Upper Seine are the Sawbill and the Hammond Reef mines, at both of which ten stamp mills are erected, and large quantities of low grade ore are being treated so profitably that thirty additional stamps are to be erected at the latter's mines. In the Manitowish region as in other districts are several properties which have passed the initial stage of development; and in Michipicoton, where the discoveries were only made in the fall of 1897, mining operations are being prosecuted vigorously. On Michipicoton Island, where native copper was discovered many years ago in a formation exactly similar to that of the famous Keneewa Point on the south side of the lake, wealthy capitalists have recently acquired extensive properties, and 100 men were sent in during the past few weeks to open up the mines. There is a promise of extensive operations on this island during the present year.

At Rat Portage are the Reduction Works of the Ottawa Gold Milling & Mining Co., and of the Dominion Gold Mining & Development Co. each with twenty stamps; and in addition to these companies the Bullion Mining Co. of Ontario, the Toronto & Western, the Sabaskong, the Mines Contract Co. of London, England, the North Star Gold Mining Co. of London and Paris, and other companies with ample capital are operating widely and successfully.

MINING TOWNS

The nucleus of several progressive mining towns has already been formed in these new gold fields, and the establishment of other camps will undoubtedly follow as further rich discoveries are made and the full measure of the boundless

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store of hidden wealth of the region becomes more definitely understood.

Rat Portage, on the northern shore of Lake of the Woods, is a progressive town of over 6,000 population, and possesses fine stores, large hotels, several banks, newspapers, etc.

Wabigoon, from which the Manitou country is reached, is a growing town, also on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, 133 miles east of Rat Portage, near which are Dinorwic and Dryden, the latter being the centre of a good agricultural district.

Fort Frances, at the head of Rainy River, is an old established Hudson's Bay post, that is showing renewed activity as a result of the development of the country, and along the Canadian bank of the river are Emo, Boucherville and several other rising villages.

Mine Centre, on Shoal Lake, an expansion of the Seine River, is a new town created by the mines within a radius of five miles, and possesses an excellent large new hotel and several smaller ones, well-stocked stores, etc. Near Mine Centre are Bell City and Foley.

In the Michipicoton district are Michipicoton, an old Hudson's Bay post on Lake Superior, and Wawa City, on Lake Wawa, in the centre of the gold mining district.

LABOR

The rate of wages generally prevailing is for miners \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day and board, mechanics \$2.00 to \$4.00, blacksmiths \$3.00, laborers \$1.75, wood-choppers 90 cents to \$1.10 per cord, although it may vary slightly in the different localities. Board is usually \$4.00 to 4.50 per week at the mines. Bushmen are paid \$22 to \$30 per month and board in winter.

LIBERAL MINING LAWS

The Mining Laws are Remarkably Liberal, and give every opportunity for the development of legitimate mining enterprises, being favorable both to the small operator and the capitalist, and any amendments likely to be made to them are sure to be in the direction of greater liberality.

Any person may explore for minerals on any Crown lands not previously staked out or marked or otherwise occupied, and not withdrawn by Order-in-Council.

MINING LOCATIONS

Mining lands in Northwestern Ontario are sold as "mining locations" at the following prices per acre: In surveyed townships and within six miles of a railway \$3, elsewhere \$2.50; in unsurveyed territory within six miles of a railway \$2.50, elsewhere \$2; or they may be leased for ten years renewable, at \$1 per acre for the first year and 25 cents per acre thereafter.

The owner of the surface rights may acquire the mining rights at half the above rates, except where another party has been the first discoverer of valuable mineral and has first applied.

Locations must be not less than 40 acres nor more than 320 acres. The applicant is required to file a plan by a surveyor (if the location is in unsurveyed territory) with an affidavit showing discovery of valuable mineral and no adverse claim, and within sixty days to pay one-quarter of the purchase money or rental, and the remainder in three months.

No individual can acquire more than 320 acres, and no company or syndicate more than 640 acres, within a radius of 15 miles in any one year.

The purchaser or lessee must expend in actual mining

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work \$1 per acre in the first two years; after the following five years.

After seven years a royalty of not more than 10 per cent is payable to the Crown on the value of the mineral less the cost of extraction and treatment.

A prospector or explorer who is the discoverer of a valuable mineral not less than ten miles from the surface of the same mineral may receive a free grant of the same mineral.

A lessee, if not in default, may at any time convert a lease into a grant, and the first year's rental is paid on the purchase.

Pine trees are reserved except such as may be used for building, fencing and fuel or other work.

MINING CLAIMS

Where a tract of country has been surveyed by the Council as a mining division, the holder of the land may stake out one or more mining claims, and a recovery post at the show of ore and a corner at the four corners.

On September 9, 1897, the Michipicoton Mining Council was established by Order-in-Council, and since that time dred claims have been staked out.

The license fee is \$10, and licenses are renewed annually. In case one or more claims are taken up, a fee of \$10 annually must be paid for each claim of twenty chains square, or of \$6.00 for each chain square or less.

Licenses may be granted to a registered mining company incorporated under the laws of the province upon payment of the fee, as well as to an individual.

Any person may be employed by the licensee to work his claim, and the working conditions to be complied with when the equivalent of actual mining has been performed as hereinafter provided.

If the working conditions have been complied with for two years on a claim of twenty chains square, or for one year on a claim of fifteen chains square, or the conditions in less time, the licensee may at any time obtain a patent or lease free from further working, a survey of the land being made and filed and the first year's rental being paid.

No licensee can stake out and recover claims within a radius of 15 miles in the same mining division within one calendar year, and for each additional claim the first he is required to pay a fee of \$10, or such other sum as may be fixed by regulation.

Claims may be 15 chains square, or may be staked out to exceed 20 chains square, as may be provided by regulation.

For every four claims or less held by one person or by different persons agreeing to cooperate in operations within a radius of one mile, a patent or lease may be carried on upon one of the claims, and the first man's time, or an equivalent, if a man is employed on the same claim, is required for every calendar year in actual mining operations.

HOW TO REACH THE GOLD FIELDS

The easiest and speediest route to the gold fields is by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the northern extremity of Lake of the Woods, the mining district in that locality, from which numerous mines in the vicinity in summer, and in winter are obtainable. During the season of navigation, regular connection is made with steamers for Fort Frances, where connection is made with steamers for Minnesota, and for Seine River City, Foley

North-Western Ontario

acre in the first two years and \$1 per acre per following five years.

in years a royalty of not more than two per cent. the Crown on the value of the ore extracted, of extraction and treatment for the market.

tor or explorer who is the first discoverer of al not less than ten miles from a known deposit neral may receive a free grant of 40 acres.

if not in default, may at any time convert his rant, and the first year's rental will be applied se.

are reserved except such as may be required nging and fuel or other work essential to the mine.

CLAIMS

ract of country has been set apart by Order-in-mining division, the holder of a miner's license one or more mining claims by planting a dis-the show of ore and a corner post at each of rs.

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y be 15 chains square, or of such other extent, 20 chains square, as may be fixed by regulation. four claims or less held by the same licensee, t persons agreeing to combine their mining in a radius of one mile, all mining operations l on upon one of the claims, and at least five man's time, or an equivalent if more than one ed on the same claim, is required to be expended lar year in actual mining operations.

TO REACH

OLD FIELDS

t and speediest route to the New Ontario gold Canadian Pacific Railway to Rat Portage, at the city of Lake of the Woods, the centre of the min-at locality, from which numerous steamers run to e vicinity in summer, and in winter conveyances

During the season of navigation steamers run Rat Portage to Fort Frances on Rainy River, on is made with steamers for Rainy Lake City in for Seine River City, Foley, Mine Centre, and

North-Western Ontario

other points in the Seine River districts, and by which route the Manitou district can also be reached.

The Rat Portage route is the most practicable way of reach-ing the Rainy Lake and Seine River districts with comfort, the entire journey being performed by rail and steamer without the delays, expense and hardships of long and wearisome stage transfers across rough and swampy country. In addition to a number of other steamers, the fine new Str. "Keenora," which has accommodation for 200 passengers and is elegantly furnished, will ply on the Rat Portage-Fort Frances route during the season of 1899. The trip through the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River and Rainy Lake is not surpassed in beauty of surroundings by the famed Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence.

The Manitou country is reached direct from Wabigoon by steamer to the lower end of the Wabigoon Lakes (28 miles), thence stage seven miles to Gold Rock at the head of Lake Manitou, and steamer to south end of the Manitou Lakes (50 miles). The trip may be continued to Rainy Lake by canoeing and portaging to Devil's Cascade, from which steamers run tri-weekly to Fort Frances and other points; but it is an easy day's paddling through land-locked waters from the Cascade to the Fort.

The Lac Seul country north of Wabigoon is reached by road to Lake Minnetaki (about 22 miles), then canoe to Lac Seul and further north.

From Dinorwic, six miles east of Wabigoon, a road leads to Big Sandy Lake (nine miles), from which there is a canoe route to Lake Minnetaki.

From Bonheur station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, a Government road leads 34 miles south to the Sawbill Lake country on the Upper Seine.

Connection is made at Rat Portage, Wabigoon, Dinorwic and Bonheur with the Canadian Pacific trains from Winnipeg and the West and from Fort William, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and other eastern points. From Duluth there is regular steamer communication during navigation with Port Arthur and Fort William, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Westbound trains, and a daily train service via Winnipeg all the year round.

The new Michipicoton Gold Fields are reached by Canadian Pacific Railway to Missanabie station (323 miles east of Fort William), from which the steamers of the Missanabie & Wawa Transportation Co. run on Dog, Canoe and Manitowick lakes to Wawa. Michipicoton is also reached by steamer "Telegram" from Sault Ste. Marie, which has daily communication by the Canadian Pacific branch from Sudbury, the "Soo-Pacific" line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the Marquette line from Duluth throughout the year, and three times a week during the season of navigation by the Canadian Pacific Clyde-built Lake steamers "Athabasca" "Alberta," and "Manitoba" from Owen Sound, on Georgian Bay.

Complete outfits and supplies can be purchased at Fort William, Port Arthur, Wabigoon, Rat Portage, Winnipeg, Fort Frances and Mine Centre.

For tickets, rates, and all information apply to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (Soo Line), the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway (Marquette Line), or to

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GOLD MINING IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

