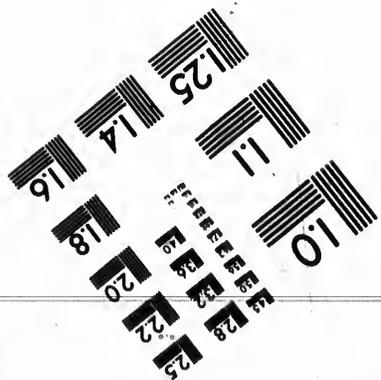
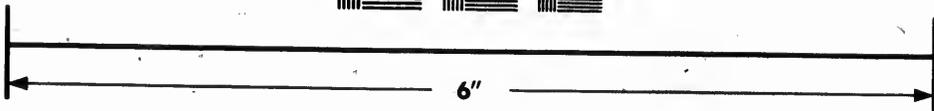
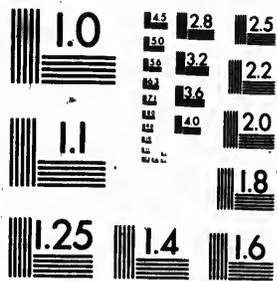


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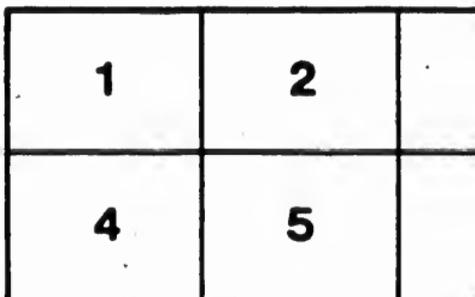
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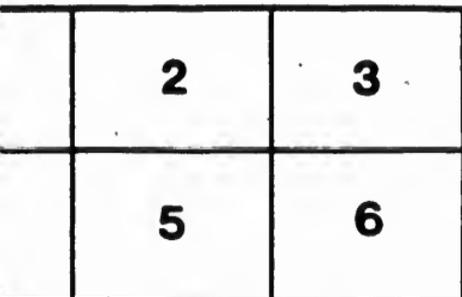
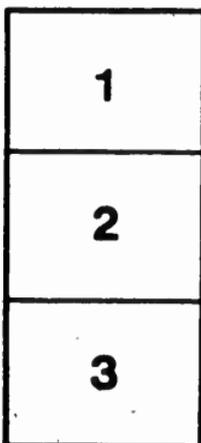
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# NINO MINE



LAKE OF  
THE WOODS





UNITED STATES  
OFFICE OF THE  
NINO MINING  
COMPANY

PRUDENTIAL  
BUILDING  
BUFFALO  
NEW YORK  
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**The Nino  
Mining Company,  
Limited.**

**NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.**

**HEAD OFFICE:**

**95 Freehold Building, Toronto, Ontario.**

**UNITED STATES OFFICE:**

**812 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.**

**Par Value of Shares,  
\$1.00 each.**

## OFFICERS.

*President.* . . . . . WILLIAM CHAPLIN.  
*Vice-President and Gen'l M'gr.* THOMAS W. GLEASON.  
*Secretary.* . . . . . DEXTER D'E. POTTER.  
*Treasurer.* . . . . . CHARLES B. WORTHAM.

## DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, President Welland Vale Mfg. Co., St. Catharines, Ont.  
JAMES D. CHAPLIN, Manufacturer, St. Catharines, Ont.  
ARTHUR SCHOELLKOPF, President Power City Bank, Secretary and Treasurer Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Mfg. Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
WM. B. WILLARD, President Fremont Marble Co. of Colorado, Hartford, Conn.  
BENJ. W. GALLUP, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, and Assistant Treasurer People's Savings Bank, Woonsocket, R. I.  
D. WILLARD WILLIAMS, Vice President of The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.  
CHARLES B. WORTHAM, President Niagara County Irrigation & Water Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
DEXTER D'E. POTTER, Real Estate, St. Catharines, Ont.  
THOMAS W. GLEASON, Financial Agent, Buffalo.

## SOLICITORS.

JAMES B. O'BRIAN, . . . . . Toronto, Ont.  
J. BOARDMAN SCOVELL, . . . . . Buffalo, N. Y.

## BANKERS.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, . . . Buffalo, N. Y.  
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, . . . . . Rat Portage, Ont.

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## THE NINO MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

The Nino Mining Company, Limited, is a corporation organized under a charter from the Province of Ontario. It has taken over, and is operating, the Nino Mine on mining locations J. E. S., 93, and J. E. S., 110, in the Deer Lake District, Lake of the Woods, about sixty-five miles from Rat Portage.

This remarkable property was discovered only a short time ago; but sufficient development work has already been done upon it to demonstrate the permanence and character of one of the many large veins, and to confirm the good impression made by the surface showings.

### LOCATION.

The Deer Lake Country, in which the Nino Mine is situated, is a part of the Lake of the Woods District of Western Ontario, which comprises several thousand square miles of territory between the western end of Lake Superior and the Manitoba boundary. This tract of country is very much broken, although without any points of great elevation; and the depressions filled with water constitute a network of navigable lakes which serve as water-highways to all parts of the district. It is asserted, upon good authority, that there are more than 14,000 islands in the Lake of the Woods proper, and it is probable that the number of small connecting lakes in the mainland adjoining is even greater. By this means nature has provided transportation facilities to most parts of the district of a most economical character, which may be still further extended

artificially at very small expense. The country is well wooded, in many places with heavy timber of finest quality, and elsewhere with excellent firewood. At the outlet of the Lake of the Woods there exists one of the greatest water powers in the world. This is already under development and operates a reduction plant doing custom work, and there is sufficient reserve power to operate thousands of stamps. The cost of labor is moderate; and the expense of living in the district is reasonable, owing to proximity to the rich agricultural lands of Ontario and Manitoba.

It will thus be seen that the natural conditions are favorable for the installation of mining plants and for the prosecution of mining operations at minimum cost. But a still more important factor lies in the character of the ores, which are to an exceptional degree free milling, and call for treating plants of the simplest nature, costing relatively little for equipment and operation. Under these conditions, the operations of mining and milling can be carried on as cheaply in this district as in any country where quartz mining is done on ore bodies of equal extent. Under present conditions, all costs can be covered by \$2.50 per ton, which should be still further reduced as conditions become more settled.

#### DEER LAKE COUNTRY.

The Deer Lake Country is reached through Rat Portage, a city of 7,000 people, which is the distributing center for the Lake of the Woods District. It is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, about forty hours ride from Montreal and thirty-six hours from Toronto, without change of cars. A new line of railway, known as the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, is now being built through the central and southern part of the district, which will greatly improve transportation facilities.

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The neighborhood in which the Nino property lies is of recent discovery, but is already one of the most active in the district, having regular steamboat service almost daily during navigation and service by stage during the winter.

Many rich finds have been made during the present summer, some of which have produced the richest surface samples ever found in the Lake of the Woods District, and it is probable that the number of working properties in the neighborhood will be largely increased before the winter sets in.

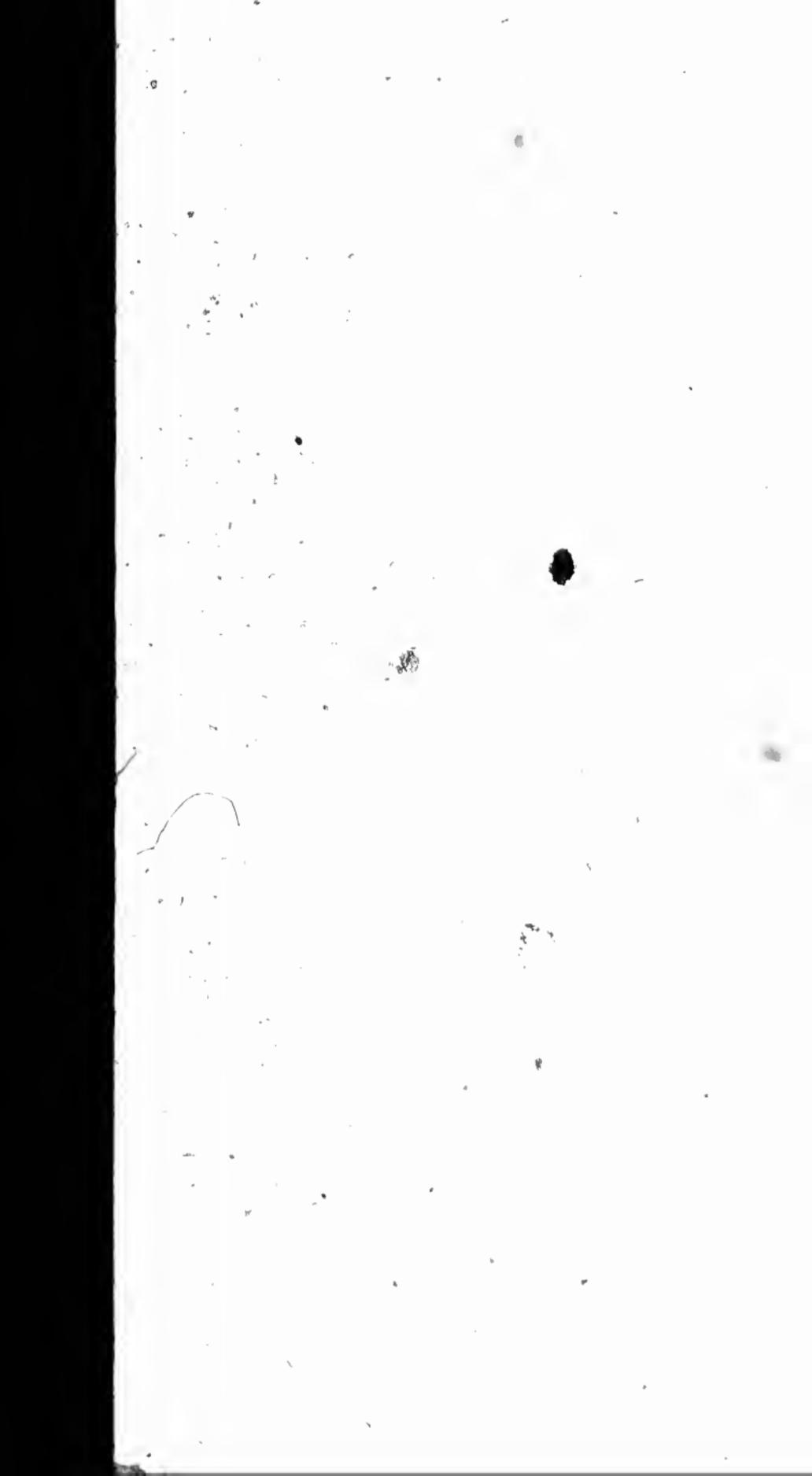
#### NINO PROPERTY.

The Nino property consists of 110 acres on Tillie Lake, north of Deer Lake. It is traversed by many well-defined veins of quartz, of which no less than twelve have been already located; and it is probable that many others exist covered by vegetation. Of these, only one, the No. 1 Vein, or Nino Vein, from which the property derives its name, has been explored to any considerable extent. This outcrop is along the shoulder of a hill dropping into a swamp at either end. In the other veins, we have ample ground for extending operations in the future, and will doubtless be able in time to supply ore for our mill from a number of shafts. On one vein many tons of millable ore already lie exposed by action of the elements, and need only transportation to the mill.

#### WATER POWER.

An application has been filed with the Ontario Government for the right to control the water of Caribou River and develop power for use on this property and elsewhere, and such right will be granted as soon as the company is prepared to develop the power.

Under this concession, at very small expense, a fall of sixty feet can be made available upon a



stream drawing from a watershed of about 250 square miles; while there can also be held in reserve, above this head, an available amount of water equal to six feet in depth over about fifteen square miles. In this way, ample and permanent power for all uses on this and other properties will be assured for all time at a nominal cost.

The location of the falls is near the present point of mining development, which will eliminate any problem in transmission.

#### TIMBER GRANT.

The mining locations of the company are well wooded, and will supply fuel and mine timber for a long time. Besides this timber and lumber supply, the company has also secured a timber grant for mining purposes on Deer Lake, furnishing ample quantities of excellent pine, so situated that it can be floated to Caribou Falls and there manufactured by water power within a short distance of our camp.

#### EXPERT REPORTS.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., August 17, 1900.

MESSRS., THE DIRECTORS OF THE  
NINO GOLD MINING COMPANY,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Gentlemen:*

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 4th inst., to visit and make a report on the Nino Mine, I now beg to submit the result of my investigation, with assays. I also append two plans that will show at a glance where the samples were taken, and also the general run of the veins, etc.

**LOCALITY:** The freehold of the property consists of the two locations, J. E. S., 93, and J. E. S., 110, of fifty-one and sixty acres respectively.

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**GEOLOGY:** I need not dwell on this point beyond saying that the formation is eruptive granite with intrusions of porphyry and trap, the former comprising, approximately, the middle half of the two locations and running east and west. In this band is situated the No. 1, or Nino, Vein, on which most work has been done; but there are a number of other veins that will, I am of opinion, well repay a certain amount of exploiting, especially a band of five veins crossing the line between the two locations; these are running parallel and more or less east and west, varying in size on surface from nine inches to two feet wide. The country is in every way favorable to the occurrence of gold, and that this is the case, especially J. E. S., 93, is demonstrated by the fact that pannings made of the soil from the top of the Nino Vein all show gold, the result of Nature's concentration. Notably is this the case in the sample No. 14 that I took from the top of the vein seven feet east of shaft. I panned an egg-cup full and the result was so surprising that I had an assay made, No. 14; this gave \$50.62 per ton; in fact, for a distance 120 feet north of shaft and 150 feet south, the ground is covered with small stringers and splashes of quartz rich in gold.\* I mention these facts simply to show how lavish Nature has been on the surface, and I think it only fair to assume that the yellow metal will also be found beneath, in more or less varying quantities.

**NINO VEIN:** This vein runs east and west in the granite, parallel with the contact of the trap, from which it is distant about 100 feet. A prospecting shaft has been sunk on the vein to a depth of 123 feet; the quartz varying in width between good walls from four feet to one foot six inches; the vein is dipping north on an

\* From this it would appear that the Nino Vein is like a rich pay streak in a belt of gold-bearing rock 270 feet wide, all of which is likely to prove of working value.  
Nino Co.



ress is in the air, and, in proverbial phraseology, "We must take the season when it serves or lose our venture." Our natural resources are enormous—wheat, cattle, forest products, horses, minerals and men. We are bound by loyalty and affection more closely than most people imagine to the Mother Country, and all are inspired by that laudable ambition of seeing a solid and impregnable British Empire.

The following references to the Nino Mine is made in the *Toronto Globe* of July 4, 1900:



rich spot, always likely to occur in this district. Your assays are lettered from A to I, in the table appended, and mine figured No. 1 to 14; these, compared with the corresponding numbers and letters on plans, will show at a glance where taken.

**ORE IN SIGHT AND ON DUMP:** I estimate this, approximately, to be 1,000 tons, and the average value \$9.50.

**MILL:** The position is an ideal one for the erection of a mill, being on the shore of two lakes; there is a large supply of fine timber of all kinds on the locations, suitable for mining, building and fuel, for many years. Should this fail at any time, or should it be preferred to adopt electricity as the motive power, there is a fine waterfall about a mile and a half away that could be secured and would be ample for all purposes.

**BUILDINGS:** These consist of an eating house and kitchen, sleeping camp for twenty-four men, manager's room and office, assay office, smithy, stable and ice house.

**SUMMARY:** I am of opinion that you have a valuable property, there being in addition to the No. 1 Vein a number of others of a distinctly promising appearance, and there are more yet to be found, I expect on J. E. S., 110. The work done on the Nino Vein, the consistent character of the vein matter from the top to the bottom of the shaft, is satisfactory; and, taken with the general run of the assays, goes far towards establishing the value and permanency of the vein, and

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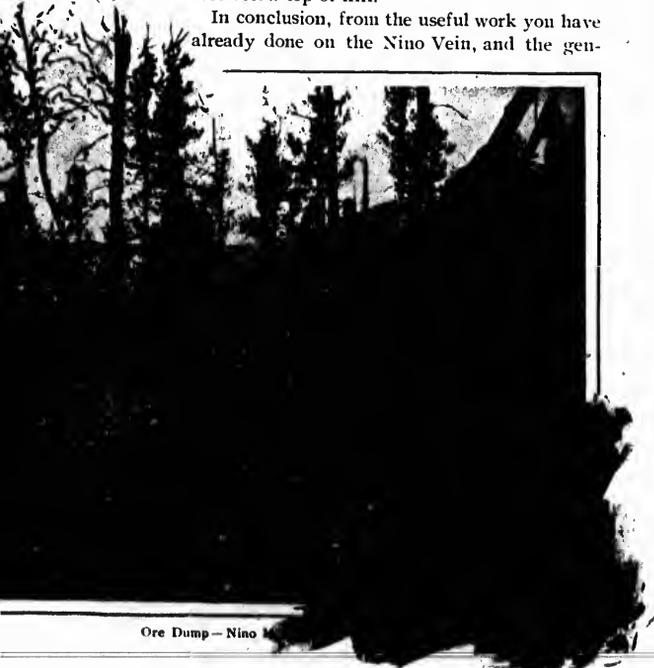
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amply justifies a more extensive outlay. With regard to the work of the future, I strongly advise you to lose no time in sinking the present shaft so as to get well below the valley or bottom of swamp. To do this, a steam hoist is essential, and the boiler should be of sufficient size to supply air drills, if adopted later on.

Every effort should be made to locate the Nino Vein as it leaves the swamp and enters the hill on the east, where I found visible gold in a three-foot vein.

Attention should also be given to the five parallel veins south of this, as the chances are that, with depth, they will unite; possibly, the cheapest way to do this would be to crosscut them by a tunnel at foot of bluff, about sixty feet below top of hill.

In conclusion, from the useful work you have already done on the Nino Vein, and the gen-



Ore Dump - Nino

eral satisfactory nature of the assays, you could not wish for more honest inducement to carry on operations.

Yours faithfully,

[Signed.] WM. S. BECK,  
Engineer.

ASSAYS FROM NINO VEIN.

Sample No.	Value per ton.
1. Across roof of east level at mouth.	\$ 2.06
2. Across roof of east level at 10 feet distance.	2.86
3. Across roof of east level at 20 feet distance.	6.20
4. Across roof of east level at 30 feet distance.	10.30
5. Across breast of east level at 32 feet distance.	5.96
6. Across roof of west level at mouth.	3.10
7. Across roof of west level at 10 feet distance.	2.70
8. Across roof of west level at 20 feet distance.	1.03
9. Across breast of west level at 24 feet distance.	1.60
10. Selected ore from about five feet of bottom of shaft.	42.37
11. Average sample along outcropping of vein for 3.25 chains east.	26.87
12. Average sample along outcropping of vein for 2.50 chains west.	125.70
13. Average sample from vein of schist, 100 feet north of shaft, by the contact.	trace.
14. Ferruginous earth from top of quartz, 7 feet east of shaft.	50.62
A. 6 feet from top of shaft, average value per ton.	6.36
B. 18 feet from top of shaft, average value per ton.	6.20
C. 28 feet 6 inches from top of shaft, average value per ton.	9.66
D. 36 feet from top of shaft, average value of three samples.	35.00
E. 47 feet from top of shaft, average value of four samples.	11.50
F. 55 feet from top of shaft, average value of two samples.	3.75
G. 64 feet from top of shaft, average value of four samples.	9.32
G. 64 feet, a selected sample value per ton	60.00
H. 90 feet 6 inches from top of shaft, average value per ton.	15.8c
I. 101 feet from top of shaft, average value per ton	3.88
I. 110 feet from top of shaft, average value per ton	4.00
K. 115 feet from top of shaft, average value per ton	2.00
L. 123 feet from top of shaft, average value per ton	4.00

It will be understood that all visible gold is excluded from samples taken for assay.  
NINO Co.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., August 13, 1900.

THOS. W. GLEASON, ESQ., MANAGER,  
GREAT GRANITE GOLD MINING  
& DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, OF  
ONTARIO, LTD.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your letter of instruction of August 1, 1900, requesting me to make a report to you on the mining property said company has been developing to some extent since February 1st of the present year, viz: Mining Locations, J. E. S., 93, and J. E. S., 110, District



Caribou Falls—Power for Nino Mine.

of Rainy River, Province of Ontario, the following is respectfully submitted:

As you are fully aware of the route by which the property is approached and the main topographical features surrounding it, I will not touch upon that point more than to inform you that I am now having a wagon road prospected direct from Sturgeon Lake to the property; its length will be, approximately, four miles, and it will run from the camp nearly a southwesterly course direct to the east end of Sturgeon Lake, where connection will be made with the Frazer Line of steamboats. I think this will be a great improvement on the present method of approaching the property and will result in a considerable saving in the operating expenses of the company.

**VEINS ON THE PROPERTY:** There are to be seen on the property not less than twelve distinct veins, eight of which occur in the porphyritic granite and the remainder in the slate and trap rocks. All the veins occurring in the granite have a strike nearly east and west, approximately paralleling the line of contact between the granite and trap, and dipping at various angles towards the contact to the north. Those veins in the trap have a northeasterly and southwesterly strike, and seem to dip to the southeast to the contact also. Immediately in the contact occurs a band of sheared slate, eight to ten feet wide, containing stringers of auriferous quartz, which pan always very freely. In addition to the veins above enumerated, there occurs in the granite, about 125 to 150 feet south of what is called No. 1 Vein, a series of quartz stringers paralleling said No. 1 Vein and dipping at an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  towards Vein No. 1; these stringers are generally highly auriferous and invariably pan gold freely, assays as high as \$1,676 to the ton in gold having been obtained.

**DEVELOPMENT:** The development work done consists in the sinking of a shaft 123 feet, and drifting thirty-two feet and twenty-four feet

east and west respectively on Vein No. 1, the drift being at a depth of seventy-three feet.

On Vein No. 2, an adit has been driven about seventy feet.

The work on No. 1 Vein has proven it to be a strong, well-defined, persistent quartz vein, enclosed between well-defined free porphyritic granite walls. The chute of ore has the appearance of dipping to the east at a flat inclination, which I believe is typical of all proven ore chutes in the Lake of the Woods District. The values I have from time to time reported to you, and a summary of which shows the average of eighty-three assays, made of samples taken all across the vein throughout the drifts and shaft and from the surface for a length of 370 feet, to have been \$7.20 in gold per ton; the average width of the vein from which said samples were taken being estimated at three feet nine inches. I may say that at no time in this vein have we been confronted with the problem of hunting for a lost vein.

The work on Vein No. 2 has proven it to be very tortuous, both vertically and horizontally, so much so, that the adit was driven for a good portion of the distance off the vein, and it remains for a crosscut to be made to prove the vein at all points at this depth. The values to be obtained from this vein show the average of the outcrop to be \$6 per ton in gold, with a width of three feet and an exposed length of 150 feet, the west end of the vein, where it is strongest, running into a swamp; the strike and dip of the vein vary somewhat from the other veins in the granite, its strike being, approximately, northwest and southeast, with an apparent dip of  $45^{\circ}$ ; it apparently forms a junction with No. 1 Vein in the aforesaid swamp.

From the showings already obtained by development work, and from the surface showings of veins upon which no work has been done, I am led to the conclusion that the prospects of developing a paying mine are of the brightest;

and I know of no other property in the district, with the same or a less amount of development work done on it, that promises better.

The locations and surrounding country are well wooded with mine timber and fuel, and, in addition, at a distance of one mile and a half from the property, there is situated a water power which can very cheaply be developed, and will produce 200 horse-power every day in the year; and I estimate that, in the mining and milling of ores, by utilizing this power instead of steam power, fifty cents saving per ton can be obtained.

I would advise putting machinery on the property at once, as the development work is too far advanced for hand labor.

[Signed.] S. H. REYNOLDS,

*Engineer to the Great Granite Gold Mining & Development Company.*

From the foregoing statements, it will be seen that the proposition which is being worked out by this company is a peculiarly favorable one. Namely: A large body of rich ore easily milled, situated conveniently for mining, with all the accessories of cheap operation, water, fuel, and power already at hand at minimum cost.

Seventy-five per cent. of the value of ore at present in sight should be profit above cost of mining and milling.

Assays and pannings of ore from this property, made by disinterested persons at various times, fully substantiate the foregoing estimates of value.

In presenting this property for the consideration of investors, we do so with full confidence in its great value and the practicability of making it a profit-paying proposition almost immediately upon being equipped with machinery.

THE NINO MINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## APPENDIX.

### THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF CENTRAL CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA COMPARED.

Reprinted from the Manitoba Free Press.

Following is an address given at the City Hall by Mr. F. H. Malcolm (late President of the Johannesburg Diamond Boring and Development Co., Ltd.) to the members of the Central Canada Chamber of Mines:

From published statistics it will be noted that the Transvaal ores are low grade, averaging only 6½ dwts. to the ton, over the plates, in value slightly under \$6 per ton. The mines are deep, averaging 2,500 feet, some exceeding 4,000 feet, before the reef is reached. Water is also scarce.

The cost of constructing these immense dams average about \$500,000, and sinking and equipping a shaft to that depth about \$250,000, or \$750,000 in all has to be spent before they are on the same basis as a Canadian out-crop mine, when the first pick is put into the ground.

The Transvaal reefs average ten feet in thickness. In Canada a fair average reef is four feet, but many run in Ontario up to fifteen feet. Average returns from Lake of the Woods mines now working would give about \$14 to the ton, some much higher results. Large out-crop dykes returning \$5 per ton upwards are common in Ontario, which might be worked as quarries. The cost of mining and milling the latter with modern appliances (as on the Rand) should not exceed \$1.50 per ton.

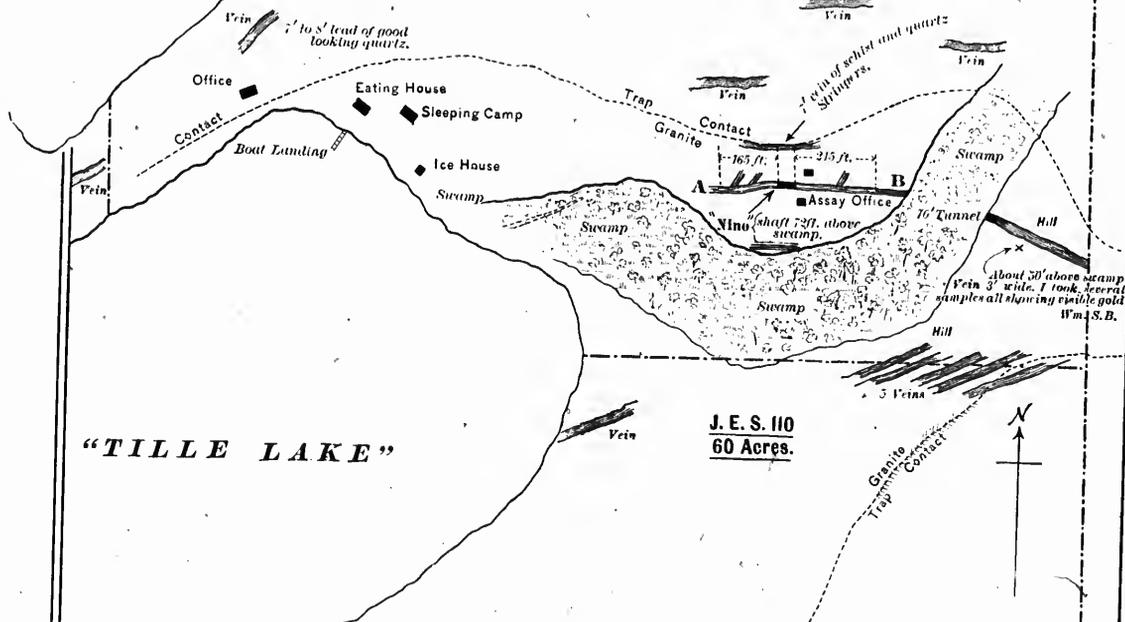
Labor is considerably higher in Africa, averaging for white labor \$6 per day. Kaffir labor being \$17 per month and found. All necessaries of life are much more expensive in Africa, and a workman's three-roomed cottage cannot be obtained in Johannesburg under \$35 per month.

Transvaal mines are highly capitalized, but not more than twenty per cent. of nominal capital has been provided in cash in working capital, yet, notwithstanding this, the dividends are large, as will be observed from statistics. The dividends (average sixty-seven per cent. per annum) are paid also upon vendors' shares which equal about eighty per cent. of the whole nominal capitalization. And the present price of shares in Europe, notwithstanding the war, average about 370 per cent. premium, the highest being Rand Mines, Ltd., whose £1 shares now (even in war time) stand at £38 on London Stock Exchange.

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

"LI LAKE"

J. E. S. 93  
51 Acres.



### PLAN OF THE "NINO" GOLD MINE.

Scale  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. = 5 chains = 331.65 ft.

**A** Western continuation of "NINO" vein. Width of vein where it disappears in side of hill is 1 ft. Average width from end to shaft is 3 ft. 6 in. Average sample taken, all along the 165 feet assays \$125.70 per ton.

**B** Eastern continuation of "NINO" vein. Width of vein where it disappears in swamp is 4 ft. 6 in. Average width from end to shaft is 4 ft. 3 in. Average sample taken all along the 215 feet assays \$26.87 per ton.

There is no doubt whatever that the mines of Central Canada are greatly superior to any yet known in South Africa, both in extent, size of ore body, and grade of ore. The conditions and facilities for economical working are greatly in favor of Canada, both in respect to cost of labor, abundance of water power, cheapness of provisions, accessibility through regular railway communication in all directions, and the important fact that the reefs are payable almost from the surface, as has been abundantly proved by the few mines now working at the Lake of the Woods and other centers, where, with the most primitive appliances, highly encouraging results are even now being achieved.

The total white population of South Africa never exceeded 500,000 persons, the gold fields being distant and difficult of access. Compare this with the central position of Canada, with probably 80,000,000 of people on the American continent south of us, and about 350,000,000 in Europe, all within ten days reach of the Central Canadian gold fields. Many of these (especially those who have made money through mining investments elsewhere) would undoubtedly invest, if they knew of the existence of these mines, a fractional percentage of which will suffice to place Canada on a satisfactory basis as a gold-producing center, and cannot fail to prove advantageous to Canada as a whole, and the great expansion of population and commerce generally.

#### GOLD FIELDS.

Extract from the Canadian Government Gazette.

The Gold Fields of Central Canada are very extensive, the quartz reefs being situated principally in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, in the hilly region on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, also Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg.

The ore bodies are large, clearly-defined fissure veins, of free-milling high-grade ores and of great extent, covering some 350 by 150 miles in area.

In certain localities there are immense bodies of low-grade ore, running up to 150 feet and over in width, at the surface, and of unknown depth; 5 to 10 dwts. per ton mill returns from trial crushings are common averages; these reefs could be worked as quarries at small cost, and should in the near future yield important results.

Unlimited water power is available throughout the whole district, fuel is plentiful, and other facilities are all that can be desired for extensive mining operations.

At present, development is only in its infancy; but, as the railway now passes through this region, important results are anticipated in the near future.

Some of the pioneer mines, with primitive appliances, have proved highly productive, and the reefs increase in size, grade and uniformity as depth is attained.

The following is quoted from an address of Mr. Allan Sullivan to the shareholders of the Anglo-Canadian Company in London:

I should like to make a few preliminary observations as to the gold fields of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts. Their area is, approximately, 60,000 square miles, an extent of country 400 miles long by 150 wide, lying directly northwest of Lake Superior and between that magnificent body of water and Winnipeg, which latter place may be said to be the beginning of the prairie country of the West. This region is traversed along its northern edge by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and there is at present under construction another independent line, called the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, which practically bisects it from end to end. The district has an unrivaled waterway, consisting of a maze of lakes and navigable rivers stretching for hundreds of miles. For instance, I can leave Rat Portage on the Lake of the Woods, which is the point where the Canadian Pacific Railway touches that lake, and take a steamer of 400 tons burden and proceed for 180 miles; I can then take another steamer and proceed another seventy miles, after which canoes are utilized. The ground, where bare rock exposures do not occur, is covered with a dense growth of pine and spruce and other merchantable timber. The most attractive feature of the district is, of course, its auriferous belt. This I find somewhat hard to describe, because this whole enormous tract may be said to compose this auriferous belt. Wherever you go, in any part of it, there are out-cropping reefs varying from one foot to 400 feet, and my personal estimate is that fifty per cent. of these reefs carry gold in appreciable quantities. This high percentage is no exaggeration, and I venture to say it is unparalleled in any other part of the globe. There has been a great deal of volcanic disturbance throughout the district, to which fact I attribute its auriferous qualities. All along and near the edge of the contacts bounding the eruptive points gold is found—sometimes in reefs of outcropping quartz, sometimes in dykes or bands of schistose rocks, through which the solution carrying gold values has percolated with extraordinary uniformity.

I do not consider that the future of the district lies so much in the treatment of the quartz reefs, which vary in size from two feet to six feet and in value from 10 dwt. to 15 dwt., as in the winning of gold from these large dykes, where the marginal profit, while not so great, may be counted upon as absolutely certain. I myself have seen these dykes 300 feet wide, with an average value of 6 dwt., where, under conditions due to available water-power, the cost of treatment should not exceed 3 dwt. In an ore body of this nature a very small amount of development work is necessary to prove the existence of a very large

body of payable stone. As the result of the wearing down by glacial action, the present surface of the country is from 600 feet to 800 feet at least below the original surface. This means, in other words, that Nature has done this amount of prospecting for us, and at 500 feet below the present surface, I have seen reefs which amply justify my assertion that they do most certainly carry down to an indefinite depth. Amongst other mines in the neighborhood of our prospecting rights, the Sultana, at 400 feet, cross-cuts through an ore body thirty feet wide, and a mill test of several tons broken across this face realized over 30 dwt. per ton. The Mikado, at 250 feet, is in splendid condition, with a reef of considerable magnitude and most unmistakable value. The Foley, at 400 feet, is equally promising; and the Olive, at 200 feet, has about 200 feet thickness of ore, which should return them good profits over the plates; while the Hammond Reef has an ore body 400 feet wide and about half a mile long, which has been proved to a depth of seventy-five feet and has a value equal to the Olive. These are irrefutable facts, which I can prove by ocular demonstration to anyone who will take the time and trouble to look at them. [Hear, hear.] The depth of surface disturbance does not, as a rule, extend beyond 100 feet.

A point to which I particularly desire to draw your attention is the purity of our ores. They do not contain tale, which causes slimes and loss of value, or arsenic, which sickens mercury and prevents amalgamation; neither do they contain an appreciable amount of copper, which prevents economical extraction by cyanide. What this means can best, perhaps, be realized by those who are at present wrestling with the problem of extraction from sulphide ores in other parts of the globe. Our labor conditions are most favorable. There is an abundant supply of skilled labor at a cost of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. This is very cheap when compared to labor in British Columbia, where it costs \$3.50. The erection of a plant of machinery is also most reasonable, owing

our transportation facilities. Our percentage of extraction is high, owing to the simple nature of the ores. In most of them from sixty to seventy per cent. can be extracted by amalgamation, the remaining twenty per cent. by cyanide; that is to say, in our ordinary ores I believe a total extraction of from eighty-five to ninety per cent. is easily obtained with a modern and economical plant, and cyaniding is practically rendered unnecessary.

During winter time our shafts are absolutely dry, as we have no surface water. With regard to this, I would say that I do not know of one property in the whole district which is troubled with any more water than it can easily take care of. In our own case, our shaft makes just enough water to keep the boiler going. Crushing, of course, continues also through the twelve months. The water is slightly warmed as it enters the mill, and not the slightest difficulty is experienced either in the freezing of pipes or in amalgamation.

There is no more profitable field for English capital than in Canada. If you send your money there you send it to friends. [Hear, hear.] Canada is on the eve of great developments and prosperity; the spirit of prog-



From Nino Camp

ness is in the air, and, in proverbial phraseology, "We must take the season when it serves or lose our venture." Our natural resources are enormous—wheat, forest products, horses, minerals and men. We are bound by loyalty and affection more closely than most people imagine to the Mother Country, and all are inspired by that laudable ambition of seeing a solid and impregnable British Empire.

The following references to the Nino Mine is made in the *Toronto Globe* of July 4, 1900:

Mr. Pengilly, the managing expert of the Mikado mine, visited the Nino when the shaft was eighty feet deep, and was highly pleased with the property. He is reported to have stated in Rat Portage that if the mine were his property he would not exchange it for any mine in the Lake of the Woods, not even excepting the Mikado: The shaft is now down over 100 feet and looking better than ever. Samples from the property, recently assayed at Rat Portage and Toronto, have shown from \$1,500 to \$1,600 of gold per ton.



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 e Nino when the shaft was eighty feet  
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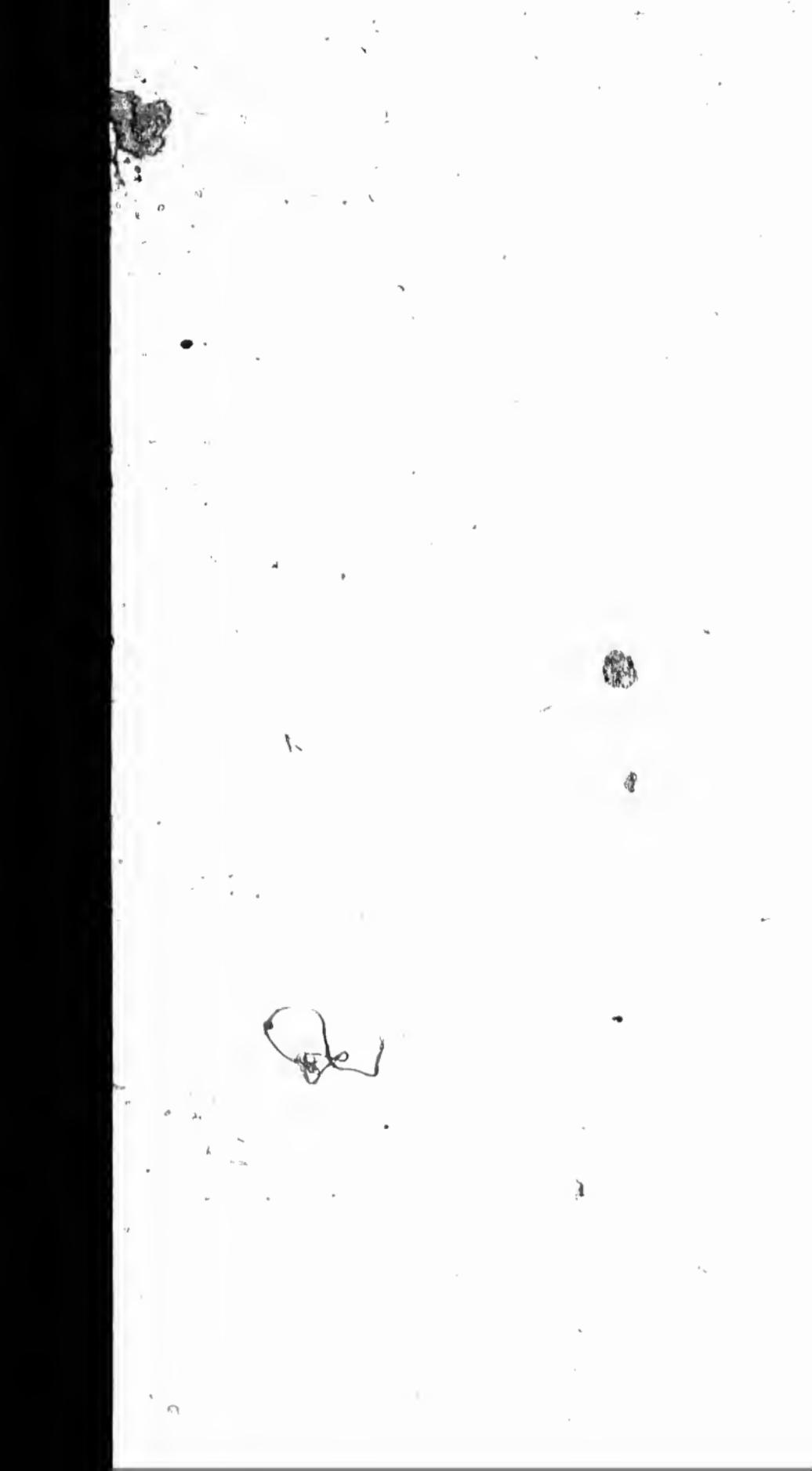


**INO** **INE**



LAKE OF  
 THE WOODS





# Rat Portage Metallurgical Works

Rat Portage, July 4



I hereby certify that the samples submitted to me for assay yielded

Assay  
No.

MARKS

Weight of Sample	Gold oz Per Ton	Silver oz Per Ton	VALUE
Amalgamation Test None	90 lbs ore gave		\$2.09 Gold
			Free Smelting Value \$46

Cham

HENRY D. SYMMES.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

BY CATARINES, ONT.

Sept

Mr. D. D. Potter,  
Secy. Nino Mining Co.,

Dear Sir,  
Below you will find assays of samples handed from the Nino Mine for determination of gold values. There was no gold visible in any of the material. The results given are the average of the entire samples submitted.

- # 1 Marked surface rock from main vein east of shaft
- # 2 From shaft on main vein
- # 3 From shaft on main vein
- # 4 Surface rock
- # 5 From shaft on main vein at 110' depth

Values are given in tons of 2000 pounds.

Yours truly,

*H. D. Symmes*

# Rat Portage Metallurgical Works

Rat Portage, July 4<sup>th</sup> - 1900

samples submitted to me for assay yielded as follows.

Weight of Sample	Gold or Per Ton	VALUE	Silver or Per Ton	VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
<p>200 lbs                      .. 90 lbs ore gave \$209 Gold                      free smelting value. \$46.44 per ton</p>					

Charles Knecht ANALYST

ST CATHARINES, ONT.

Sept. 24th, 1900.

g Co.,

All find assays of samples handed me as coming for determination of gold values. No gold visible in any of the material assayed. The average of the entire samples submitted for assay.

ore from main vein east of shaft	\$1162.39	per ton
main vein	234.30	" "
main vein	83.56	" "
main vein at 110' depth	55.26	" "
	702.66	" "

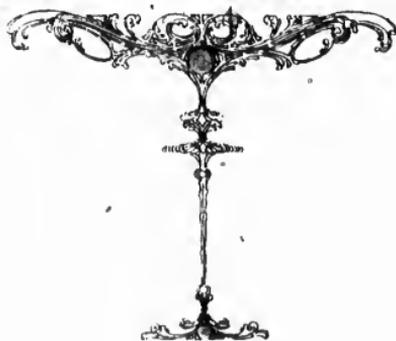
Given in tons of 2000 pounds.

Yours truly,

*N. D. Lyman*



# NINO MINE



LAKE OF  
THE WOODS







