

but hitherto the method seems to have been to get the mill that least is known about. The results of this kind of management can be seen in the neighborhood of Rat Portage. He did not mean to say that those other mills would not work well in other regions or under special conditions, in our own districts, but up to the present they have not worked well. He said: "Take the mill that has been proved to work." The first thing, however, that should be done in any mine was to prove that you have gold. He had strong objections to taking in a mill of any kind until a depth of a couple of hundred feet had been reached, and it had been proven that there was enough gold-bearing quartz to pay for the mill. Up to the present only stamp mills had been introduced into the Seine river district. This, he thought, was wise. Most of them are small. One is a 10 stamp mill in the Shoal lake region, and two others are 5 stamp mills.

MR. J. F. LATIMER inquired if the ores of the Rainy lake region carried much sulphide.

DR. COLEMAN—Yes, in several sections.

MR. LATIMER—Any arsenic?

DR. COLEMAN—A little, not very much. Not enough to be any serious drawback. I may say that there is no district except that near Shoal lake, where granite is the country rock; otherwise, the geological conditions are pretty uniform.

MR. LATIMER—There are a few veins on Lake of the Woods, in granite.

DR. COLEMAN—They are rather, I believe, in gneiss. The Bad mine, for instance, is between two layers that are probably both gneiss.

DETERMINING THE VALUE OF GOLD ORES IN THE FIELD.

By R. W. LEONARD, M. C. Soc. C. E., M. Am. Inst. M. E., Kingston.

At this time when there is a renewed interest in Ontario gold fields, it is of peculiar interest to prospectors and owners of gold locations to be able to arrive at a fair estimate of the value and character of their