

are worthy of attention, such as fahlbands, wide bands of schist heavily charged with sulphides, and showing a considerable amount of free gold; and dikes of felsite or quartz porphyry containing pyrites and gold, though up to the present none of these have been mined sufficiently to prove their value.

Regions Visited During the Summer.

On Sawbill lake, which opens into the Seine from the north some distance below Proudfoot's camp, and thirty-three miles southwest of Bonheur station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the now well-known Sawbill mine is situated. At our arrival early in July we found that a shaft had been sunk to a depth of 49 feet, and that the vein had increased in width from four feet on the surface to six at the bottom and showed very distinct walls. The vein can be traced for more than a quarter of a mile on the surface, and will no doubt afford a great quantity of ore. The quartz contains the usual sulphides, and free gold can frequently be seen.

Still further down the Seine, a little west of its expansion, Steep Rock lake, the Harold Lake mine, owned by Messrs. Wiley and Gibbs, is situated. Here several veins, in general not very large, have been more or less opened up by shafts or drifts, and a five-stamp mill worked intermittently has yielded a number of gold bricks. One small vein on the shore of Harold lake contains ore exceedingly rich in free gold, in leaf form. The country rock here is quite varied, granite of the greenish altered kind, often called protogine, piercing green and yellowish rocks of the Huronian.

Up to the present the most important mines have been found in an area of protogine granite about six miles in length from northeast to southwest and about a mile in width, lying between Shoal and Bad Vermilion lakes. The whole granite area has been located and scores of veins have been found, varying greatly in gold contents, but generally true fissure veins with well defined walls of slickensided talc or sericite schist.

The largest amount of development has been done on the Foley mine, now owned by the Ontario Gold Mines Co., the property comprising AL74, 75, 76. On one of their veins, the Bonanza, one shaft had been sunk to 210 feet and another 1,200 feet away to a depth of 113 feet, and more than 300 feet of drifting had been done at various levels at the time of our visit, July 17. The vein proves very uniform in width, running from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to about four feet, and the ore, which contains a considerable amount of visible gold is said to average \$20 in free milling gold and \$5 in concentrates per ton. By this time a well equipped twenty stamp mill is being erected, and before the new year should be producing gold. There is every reason to expect that this will prove a very profitable mine.*

The Ferguson mine is situated northeast of the Foley mine, in the same area of granite, on locations AL110, 111 and K223. This property is owned by the Seine River Gold Mines Company of England, which is at present doing mainly exploring work. There are several veins ranging from a foot to three feet or more in width and traceable for hundreds of feet. On the Daisy vein two shafts had been sunk to a depth of fifty feet, and sinking had been begun on the Government veins at the time of our visit, rich specimens coming from the latter ore body. On the Finn vein, one of the widest, a shaft had been sunk seventy feet. The work thus far done shows that the veins are not usually very wide, but that there is in the aggregate a large amount of fairly rich ore available.

*The mill is now running steadily and producing gold.