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the bed of Spathic;
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first opening, marked "A" on plan, has been made at the extreme East of the selected area, and the surface indications exist between the last opening made, marked "C" on plan, and the extreme Western boundary of the area, thus proving beyond a doubt that the vein traverses the entire length of the selected area. The direction of the line of this vein extends along an oval-shaped hill nearly parallel to its major axis, the highest point of the vein being about 440 ft. above the level of the bed of the East River; these facts would, therefore, probably render it necessary, in opening out the vein, to do so by sinking a shaft on the summit directly on the vein; the ores might then be conveyed from the summit to the valley of the East River by means of a shoot.

LIMONITE.—The openings made by Mr. Dawson to show the existence of this deposit, as well as the natural indications spoken of by him in his report, were visited and carefully examined. The only point where Mr. Dawson has actually exposed a vein of this ore was in the bed of a brook on the "Fraser Saddler" lot in the area "No. 5;" here the vein was found to be 17 ft. in width and of unusual compactness and uniformity. It would appear that Mr. Dawson was of opinion that a vein of this exists in a line crossing the base of the selected area running nearly parallel to the East River; but the more recent finding of some ore gravel on the same area to the North-west of this first opening, together with the general position of the drift in this vicinity, would indicate that there were several "finger" like veins running at right angles to the course of the East River. The fact of this theory being proved would, of course, considerably increase the value of area "No. 5;" this, however, is a question that can only be proved by more extensive explorations. The samples of Limonite that I have seen from this locality compare very favourably with the best ores from the great Londonderry Brown Hematite vein, while at the same time the circumstances and peculiarities under which they both occur are very similar; this leads me to a comparison between the relative important features of the two properties, and I am of opinion that the subject might be pursued to the advantage of the Pictou district. In the first place it must be admitted that in the aggregate amount of ore already proven on the two properties Londonderry has the advantage; but Londonderry, on the other hand, does not possess any other class of ore in sufficient quantities than the Brown Hematite; there is there most certainly a great superabundance of this class of ore, while