

Plan), in which the dip, the lowest bench a thickness. Above Then 3 ft. of ore. is three contiguous slate roof was not dly under the drift d to 14 ft. 6 in. ble length of out- ore of good quali- ough the dip, not remained undeter-

has resumed its nearly vertical,

numerous frag- bed, as indica- Western end of ore exposed, fractured by

, Red Hema- drainage of be extract- ould in this r the drill, resent value

ey to im- shown to l surface previous

marked lackish of the ta are, but 00° to arly.

the strike of the containing rocks, and, so far as our explorations have gone, appearing to be as nearly as possible vertical. It has been exposed by trenching and proved by small shafts from the Eastern boundary of the area Westward for a considerable distance, though as yet not quite across to the Western line. Of its extension across the entire area, however, there can be no doubt from the indications, and the ore is known to occur on some of the other areas both East and West of this, though its value has not yet been proven by actual exposure of its thickness and quality.

At the Eastern boundary of area 100 the outcrop of the lode is exhibited in a trench (marked A in Plan) and shows a thickness of 12 ft. of ore, though with some thin leaves of intercalated slate. A short distance West of this is another costening trench in which the lode is shown to have a thickness of 5 ft. 6 in. of good and pure ore.

About 900 feet Westward from this a shaft 18 ft. deep has been sunk on the crop of the lode. At a short distance from the surface a horse of hard quartzite rock, more or less impregnated with ore, encroached on the Southern side, but at the bottom this was passed through and the ore found passing under and cutting it out. The lode was cross-cut at a depth of 13 ft. and the thickness found to be 10 ft., including, however, about a foot of slate. At the bottom of the shaft the lode was widening. From this shaft alone about 40 tons of good ore were extracted. In connection with the quartzite horse and wall a small quantity of iron pyrites was found in association with the ore.

From this shaft 1086 ft. Westward on the course of the lode a second opening (marked C on Plan) was made and carried down to a depth of about 13 ft. At this place the true lode was missed, and quartzite and hard slate impregnated with ore continued to the bottom. By subsequent trenching (marked D) the lode was discovered to lie about 30 ft. South of the shaft, and it there exhibited a very favourable appearance, and showed 20 ft., of good and very pure ore. The southern wall was not found, as the rock dipped away fast, and the water was troublesome.

This deposit of Specular and Micaceous iron ore is situated like the Red Hematite on high ground, and the course of the lode is cut across in several places by deep brook valleys, which, though encumbered by drift and presenting no good exposures of the deposit at present, will offer great advantages by allowing free drainage to a very considerable depth.

LIMONITE OR BROWN HEMATITE.—This valuable ore is situated