

continuance of the bed has been satisfactorily proved, by a second shaft which has been sunk on it to the Eastward of the first shaft on the opposite side of the brook, both at this point as well as in the shaft that Mr. Dawson caused to be sunk. A thick streak of Limestone was found to exist in the middle of the bed of Spathic; this fact, of course, by no means decreases the value of the ore. From an inspection of the shaft and the small tunnel therefrom it could easily be seen that the bed is well-defined, although somewhat irregular in width, and could be easily worked as the material yields readily to blasting, and is not of a very hard texture throughout; portions of it, however, are of a very gritty texture. This ore will, no doubt, prove a most valuable feature of this property.

HEMATITE, RED.—This the next deposit referred to by Mr. Dawson after having made thorough examination along the entire line of the "out-crop" of this vein, and visited all the openings made on the same; the general character and dimensions as described in the report were found to be perfectly correct. This "selected" area embraced the Eastern slope as well as the flat ground on the summit; the vein is here so well defined and proved in its general character and size that an approximate estimate may readily be arrived at of the probable amount of ore contained in that portion of the vein that lies above the level of the bottom of the valleys on either side of McLellan's Mountain. After taking the fact into consideration that this vein re-appears both East and West of this area at elevations considerably lower than the summit on area "101," and that the vein at these points is of a far greater width than it is on the summit, it will then be quite reasonable to take the average width of the vein on the higher ground as a basis for a calculation; such a calculation would show as much ore as would yield one million and a-half tons of metallic iron. The most advantageous way of working this vein would be to drive a "level" in along the course of the vein from a point as low down as possible on the Eastern slope of the mountain, while at the same time a very large quantity of ore might be quarried from along the entire line of the out-crop of the vein on the higher ground.

SPECULAR ORE.—The evidence revealed by the openings made by Mr. Dawson, and marked "A" "B" "C" "D" on his supplementary plan of this vein, reveal a well-defined and regular vein for a distance of about 2,100 feet varying from 6 to 30 feet in width, having a southerly dip at an angle of about 65°. The