Applying these considerations to the ore deposits of Fabre, we find that:

(a) The veins are narrow, excepting a few of the Keewatin copper veins; the average width would be under three inches.

(b). With one or two exceptions the veins are short and pinch out quickly.

(c). The vein material, even when obtained, is very largely composed of nearly barren calcite and quartz carrying only small values.

(d). Transportation facilities and availability of supplies are not unfavourable to mining.

(e). So far, prospecting has not discovered any workable bodies of ore.

(f). No ore worth saving has been obtained from the prospecting already done.

(g). Those who have done the most important work in prospecting and are thus in the best position to judge the results, have ceased work.

In view of all these considerations, and after comparison with the working mines of South Lorrain and Cobalt, the conclusion seems unavoidable that there is at present no great promise in the mineral deposits of Fabre.

CLAYS.

The clay which is so well developed in Fabre is quite similar to that already successfully employed in the manufacture of bricks at New Liskeard. Whenever conditions call for its use there is an unlimited supply of clay available in Fabre.

WATER RESOURCES.

Fabre Township is bounded on the west by Lake Temiskaming, into which drain the only two streams in the area of any considerable size—Lavallee and Young Creeks. Since almost all the forest has been removed, the snow and rain waters run off both quickly and completely, with the result that there are very few smaller streams tributary to those just noted, and in consequence, in a large number of cases, the settlers are obliged to get their supplies of water from wells. It is ,therefore, of considerable importance to know what are the underground water resources.

On the shore at Lavallee Bay, north of the point at Fabre wharf, there are a number of natural springs issuing from the bank and giving a strong flow of water.