

SALMON RIVER GOLD DISTRICT.

DUFFERIN MINE.

A general description of the mining developments on the arch-core of the anticlinal fold at the Dufferin mine has already been given in the Summary Report for 1899, page 183, and a transverse section showing the structure of the saddle veins is now ready for publication. This section shows that a vertical shaft 420 feet deep with cross-cuts across the anticlinal fold at 134, 200, 315 and 420 feet levels, have developed a succession of superimposed saddle-veins which do not crop at the surface, five of which have been worked between the surface and the 315 feet level. This mine has been one of the best gold producers in the Province, 117,906 tons of ore treated having yielded 41,497 oz. 5 dwts. 20 grs. of gold valued at \$788,448, giving an average of 5 dwts. 20 grs. per ton of 2000 lbs. Through one cause or another, the mine is at present idle, but will, undoubtedly, be taken in charge by some skilful mining engineer and developed intelligently and operated as successfully as before, as has been the case with several other abandoned mines lately reopened.

UPPER ISAAC'S HARBOUR GOLD DISTRICT.

A special plan of this district, also called Upper Seal Harbour, was made in 1897, and descriptive notes were published in the Summary Report for that year, in which it was pointed out, at page 106, that "large belts of low-grade ore, conforming with and similar to that of the Richardson vein, certainly occur along this fold, but they will only be found on the apex of the fold, along which more prospecting should be done, and this could be accomplished most readily and at least cost by sinking vertical shafts along the axis." This recommendation has since been successfully put into practice at the Richardson and Dolliver Mountain mines.

The production to date of this district shows 73,314 ounces of gold from 226,355 tons of ore treated.

RICHARDSON MINE.

At the Richardson mine a vertical shaft was sunk 160 feet in depth, about 900 feet to the eastward of the cropping of the apex of the Richardson vein, intersecting at the depth of about 100 feet the south leg of an overlying saddle-vein giving ten feet of quartz and slate, which was developed at the depth of 160 feet by a drift 60 feet eastward and a cross-cut 84 feet long to the north leg,