

blende and galena contents are lower than the metal contents of the veins proper, but add greatly to the mineable area of the property, and will be very valuable assets whenever development is pushed on a very large scale, thus allowing of ore being mined whose metallic contents are considerably lower in zinc and lead than the main veins as now exposed.

One peculiarity of the breccia is that the mineral bearing solutions did not in any way attack the shattered and splintered fragments of the slates, and in all cases, the edges of these slates no matter how small, are sharply defined.

Eleven hundred feet a few degrees west of south of the main shaft a vein is cropping sixty feet wide with an apparent horse of slate in the centre of same. This vein is known as the "McKinlay vein," and is cropping on the flank of the hill with craigs fifty feet high, decomposed and leached out, but still showing the usual zinc and lead contents. This vein is also visable on the road below the main cropings, thus giving a vertical height of 110 feet of exposed ore which is all below the bottom of the main shaft.

One-half a mile south of the McKinley vein, while grading a road, the vein system was cut 560 feet below the collar of the main Federal shaft, thus proving that the slates have been enriched quite uniformly where fractured and to depth.

North and northeast of the Federal shaft prospecting has uncovered