

of the Telegraph Land Company, now the Newfoundland and Canadian Trust Company. Operations were commenced in 1857, and for a time the mine was vigorously worked. It changed hands two or three times. Finally, the work began to languish, and the mine was closed about 1870. Recently, the original owners have recommenced operations here, and are now getting it in working order. From 1857 to 1868, some 2,375 tons of galena were extracted altogether from excavations, amounting to about 1,000 cubic fathoms, equalling an average of 2.37 tons per cubic fathom. The vein stuff consists chiefly of calcspar, with a mixture of quartz, sulphate of barytes and a little fluorspar. It averages about three feet thick, but often widens out to six or seven feet. It is a regular well-defined lode, filling a fissure in the slate rock. It is in a nearly vertical attitude, and runs very straight, with great persistency, for a long distance. The country rock consists chiefly of a set of greenish, very hard and brittle, compact cherty or jaspery slates (Division C of Huronian Section), which cleave exactly with the bedding. The vein material is frequently tinged with a pale purplish color, and beautiful amethystine quartz crystals are often found lining the sides of small vughs or cavities in the lode rock. The ore is distributed irregularly through the whole thickness of the vein, in patches and isolated crystals, but there appeared to be a pretty regular and continuous string of ore near the middle, of from one to four or five inches in thickness. Large quantities of what the miners term "prill ore," in blocks of many pounds weight, were found in the vughs and pockets at intervals throughout the workings. The only other lead mine which gave promise of considerable value, was the Silver Cliff Mine, at Little Placentia Sound, already referred to under the head of Silver Ores. Assays of this ore gave over 70 per cent. of metal. A very peculiar deposit of galena occurs in Port-au-Port Bay, on the West Coast. The matrix of the lode consists chiefly of crushed Lower Carboniferous limestone, filled with its characteristic fossil shells in great profusion and well preserved. It would appear to have fallen into a fissure, or rather collapsed, by the undermining and crumbling away of the subjacent Lower Silurian limestone, masses of which, containing its characteristic fossils, are caught up in, and confusedly blended with, the Carboniferous. In the broken, crushed rock, much calcspar occurs, in which the galena is thickly disseminated.