diagram is to a certain extent conjectural, in consequence of the absence of working plans and records; it is introduced merely for the purpose of more clearly illustrating the probable importance of the proposed work.

## VI.—PROPOSED WORK ON THE FOREST LODES.

It is suggested that the deepest shaft on the Forest lode be made a main working shaft, of the full width of the mineral between, and including the north and south Forest lodes, together with the belt of slate eight inches thick on the foot wall of the north Forest. This will form a main shaft 4 feet 3 inches wide, 10 feet broad and 144 feet deep. Levels can then be carried to the east and west and along the breaks, the position and extent of which are known. The shafts already sunk to the east and west of the main shaft are 120, and 99 feet deep respectively. One of these can be continued down to serve as an air shaft.

Subsequently a tunnel can be driven north and south from the bottom of the main shaft to intersect the Chambers. Hill, Tunnel and Dunbrack lodes on the north, and the Wallace lode on the south, together with the numerous intervening lodes which are known to exist, but which have not yet been prospected. All the work on the Forest lode will afford mineral for crushing, the only Jead work will be the driving of the north and south tunnel, which would not be commenced until the stopes on the Forest lodes are well under way. The deep shaft on the Forest lode is represented to be in good order and provided with a horse whim. It would require to be enlarged to the dimensions stated, in order to convert it into a main shaft suitable for hoisting and pumping gear and ladders with platforms at proper distances. The enlargement of the shaft would supply mineral for crushing. The hoisting and pumping will eventually have to be accomplished by steam power. Similarly, No. 3, on the east side of the dyke, should be made a main It has been already stated that five-sixths of the south shaft. Forest lode with the underlying sandsone interlaced with spurs from the North Forest still remain standing in the shafts and stopes. It would be advisable, in order to keep the mill running day and night, to take out the mineral from those shafts and stopes where the spurs from the North Forest show themselves in force. If this were accomplished without deepening the shafts it would not increase the injurious effects already produced by the numerous existing openings in the rock, and it would render a considerable portion of the dead work already done in some measure remunera-

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