

"In the Collins shaft, in the sixteen fathom level, the vein of calcareous spar is 3 feet 4 inches wide, and is rich in lead ore. In the stopeing ground of this level, the lode is 3 feet 9 inches wide, and at the sump at the bottom of the shaft it is 5 feet wide. It is an important fact to note that on the surface of the rock over the mine the lode was but 8 inches wide, and here, at the depth of 60 feet, it has attained a width of 5 feet.

"At the eastern end of the level, from the Victoria shaft, the lead ore is not so abundant, but the lode is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; but 40 feet to the westward the vein is rich.

"We next examined a vein to the north of the Victoria shaft, between that and the Collins shaft, where a vein 20 inches wide, rich in lead ore, was seen. This vein has a large "vug" or cavity in the centre, bordered with galena; and veins of the pure ore, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, were seen running parallel with the dip of the vein 80 deg. to the south-westward.

"West of Collins shaft, 550 feet distant from it, the vein runs 65 deg. E., and dips 80 deg. to the south-westward. It is flanked with brown "gossan" or ochreous rock in a decomposing state. The lode is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide, 10 feet from the surface, and the yield is estimated at 15 per cent. of galena. This vein is one of much promise.