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EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF SIR W. E. LOGAN,

As published in the Geological Report of Canada for $1\epsilon^{-1}\epsilon$

In Leeds the copper-bearing rocks are exposed in a great number of places, and have been more carefully examined than in any other locality along this synclinal. The explorations at the Harvey Hill Mine, on the Seventeenth Lot of the Fifteenth Range, now the property of the English and Canadian Mining Company, are the most extensive which have as yet been made in the eastern townships. The shafts, and the long adit which has been opened, afford an opportunity not elsewhere presented for studying the structure of this mining region, and it is proposed therefore to give a detailed description of this mine. The accompanying plan and sections are reduced from drawings furnished to the Survey, on a scale of one inch to a chain, by Mr. Herbert Williams, the skilful director of the Harvey Hill Mine; who has also kindly given many details to complete the description. The copper ores at this locality occur both in courses or veins, and in beds. The strata are here, for the most part, finely micaceons slates, which, from their unetuosity, are often called talcose, but are generally not mag-A bed of steatite is however met with, and dark bands, approaching to argillite, occur in some parts, while others are whitish or light gray in color, and contain a large amount of chloritoid disseminated. The dip of the strata appears to be from 25 deg. to 80 deg. W. of N., with an average inclination of from fifteen to thirty degrees. I courses are really irregular and interrupted veins, which do not coincide with the strata either in dip or strike. The bearings of eight of them are from north to N. 20 deg. E., while others run nearly eastward. Their underlie is generally to the westward, at from fifty to nearly ninety degrees. These veins, which appear to have filled up fissures in the slates, are more or less lenticular in shape. Some of them have been traced for as much as 100 fathoms on the surface, and are occasionally six or seven feet wide in the thickest part, thinning out however both horizontally and vertically.