

This tunnel is nearly 1,000 feet in length, about seven feet high, by seven feet wide, and has a descending grade from the inside of six inches per 100 feet—enough to carry off the water from the upper workings.

The vein, as already mentioned, is an interstratified bed, running in a north-east and south-west direction. The dip is to the south-east and is very irregular, in places being almost perpendicular, and in others nearly horizontal. The average slope is between 35 and 40 degrees from the horizontal. The irregularity of the dip may be accounted for at the period of disturbance by unequal pressure at different points, thus producing a partial folding of the stratification.

The hanging walls generally are smooth and regular, conforming to the bedding of the associated rocks; but in the footwall numerous depressions or crevices filled with ore occur. These are found in many different forms, sometimes having the appearance of branch veins running up and down the slope, others apparently branches running laterally across the vein, and again some are basin-shaped hollows or "squats," occasionally 20 to 30 feet deep, but all of them coming to an abrupt termination, and all showing the extreme irregularity of the bed on which the vein matter was first deposited.

Horses of country rock and boulders of greenstone are of frequent occurrence in the vein.

Four trap dykes running almost parallel with each other in a N.E. by S.W. direction, cut vertically through the vein, but do not disturb or affect it in any way, a proof that they have had their origin subsequent to the formation of the vein, and in all likelihood since the stratification was tilted up into its present position.

Slides or displacements of the vein are met with in three places, one of them being an upthrow of 25 feet, the others causing displacement of only one or two feet. These do not change in any way the general characteristics of the vein or vein matter, and are also disturbances which have taken place since the stratification assumed its present position.

The ore occurs in large bodies or lenticular masses, narrowing down laterally to small dimensions. The vein is continuous between these masses, but it is too small to work and is besides usually low grade in quality.

The deposit being worked has a length of about 350 feet, and