

of No. 3 shaft where it outcrops down to the mouth of the 59 east drift, and all through that drift I continued to follow that vein to the head of the winze. Its ore is continuous, its structure unmistakable.

Q. So that there is a lateral extent of the vein in No. 3 shaft of at least 100 feet? A. There is.

Q. You spoke of the structure of the vein in 59 east drift. Please describe that structure you found there, and why from that point of view you say there is a vein in the 59 east drift? A. Primarily because the ore lies upon the south and north sides of the drift, corresponding in position to the inclination which the ore has followed from the surface; therefore it is a part of a plane, which plane has been defined upon one side by No. 3 and upon the other side by the east drift. Also by the presence of a plane visible, frequently tapping the ore and defining it from the immediate country rock, which plane is the trace of a fissure.

Q. What about the ore? A. I should like to qualify that answer a little more, and say that that plane is not a mathematical plane in the sense of it fitting co-ordinate with absolute exactness, but it is a pure geological fissure vein.

Q. What do you say as to the ore in 59 east drift? A. It is the same mixture of predominant pyrrhotite and a little chalcopryite.

Q. As to its continuity, what do you say? A. Absolutely continuous from the point of its divergence from shaft No. 3 to the head of the winze; and the face in that direction shews ore forthgoing.

Q. Now, I wish to have this point clear, Mr. King. When you speak of the ore being absolutely continuous, you are speaking literally. A. I am speaking in the case of No. 3 and this drift literally.

Q. You have made such an examination as enables you to say that? A. Yes, sir; it is literally continuous.

Q. What do you say as to the width of the ore and the width of the vein, if you know the width in 59 east drift? A. It varies from—

Q. Which? You see, I asked you as to the width of the ore and also of vein. A. As to the width of ore, it varies from perhaps 18 inches to about four feet on the plane of exposure. It would indicate a little less on an absolute perpendicular to the plane of the vein. As to the vein itself, I got no further light—I did not get so much light as to the general structure or rather as to the presence of overlying parallel walls as I do in the shaft itself.

Q. That is, you cannot tell the width of the vein in the 59 east drift? A. No, I am only able to follow a distinct line of unbroken continuous ore, which was a part of the sheet which I had followed down which I traced inwardly to the head of the winze.

Q. What do you say as to the walls there? A. I repeat that the only wall, clearly visible is a somewhat disturbed wall covering and limiting the ore, which wall I will describe later.

Q. Perhaps it would be as well to describe that wall now, since we are on it? A. Well, if you ask me about the winze I will do it then. It appears better in the winze.

Q. All right. I don't know whether I asked you when examining you on the No. 3 shaft about what the width of ore was in that shaft. I do not think I did. A. From about a foot to three feet and a-half in one place, I think. It is a substantially continuous zone sheet of ore.

Q. Before I ask you about the individual samples, I will ask you whether you find any similarity or any difference between the ore in the No. 3 shaft and the ore in 59 east drift? A. I see none whatever.

Q. No which? A. No difference.

Q. What do you say as to Exhibit 72, which is from 7 and 12 feet east station 59? A. It contains country rock, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopryite.

Q. What do you say as to Exhibit 73, which is from 17 and 22 feet east of the shaft? A. They contain country rock, pyrrhotite and pyrite.

Q. What do you say as to Exhibit 74, which is from 27 and 32 feet east? A. They contain country rock, pyrrhotite and chalcopryite.

Q. What do you say as to Exhibit 75, which is from 37 and 42 feet east? A. They contain the same country rock, chalcopryite and pyrite.

Q. Any pyrrhotite in that? A. I meant pyrrhotite, not pyrite.

Q. Chalcopryite and pyrrhotite? A. Yes.

Mr. Davis: I will ask your Lordship to look at these samples in Exhibit 75. This piece, which to me, at any rate, looks rather "rocky," is the highest sample in the drift.

The Court: For silver? A. For gold. There is a silicification of these ores. In answering the question as to this sample I was not aware of the value of the sample at all, which is shown to be \$18.80; and I now suspect that it owes that value largely to gold accompanying a secondary silicification, which is a prominent feature in certain parts of the Rossland mines.

Q. What do you say as to Exhibit 76, which is 47 and 52 feet east of No. 3 shaft. A. That contains country rock, chalcopryite and pyrrhotite.

Q. What do you say as to Exhibit 77, at 57 and 62 feet east of the shaft? A. I should say that it was country rock, pyrrhotite, a little chalcopryite and pyrite.

Q. What would you say as to Exhibit 78? A. Pyrrhotite, chalcopryite and country rock.

Mr. Davis: I ask your Lordship to look at this one specially.

Q. Would you mind pointing out to his Lordship those different pieces showing the pyrrhotite and chalcopryite? A. That yellow going through there is chalcopryite, a sort of brassy yellow. The bronze mineral is pyrrhotite. And that piece is a mixture of both, with some country rock.

Q. What is that which you see there in that piece? A. Pyrrhotite.

Q. What do you see there (showing another piece to the witness)? A. Pyrrhotite with a tarnish that may contain a trace of copper.

Q. What do you see there? A. Pyrrhotite.

Q. And what do you see there? A. A little chalcopryite.

Q. What do you see in that piece? A. Pyrrhotite.

Q. What do you see there? A. Pyrrhotite, with a little chalcopryite. There you can see the association; there is the pyrrhotite and there is the brassy chalcopryite.

Q. There is not a piece in this sample, is there, in which you cannot find pyrrhotite and chalcopryite? A. It would take a long time to determine it.

Mr. Davis: Now, that, my Lord, although it looks so nice, is one of the poorest assays, only \$2.40.