

of the best mineralized portion of the lead assayed in the laboratory of the Department of Mines, yielded:—

Gold.....	0·14 oz. per ton.
Silver.....	7·00 ozs. per ton.
Lead.....	7·60 per cent.

Ore of this grade could doubtless be mined at a profit in the district if present in quantity, but the extent to which it persists either in depth or along the strike of the lead has not been demonstrated. The mineralization is irregular both across the lead and along its strike, portions of the zone containing little or no galena, the principal silver-bearing mineral; and the present workings are limited to a shallow cut in the steep hillside across the lead and some surface stripping. The prospects are, however, considered favourable enough to justify a considerable expenditure for further exploratory work.

Salmon-Bear River Mining Company.

This Company owns seven claims situated a short distance east of the Bunting-Dillsworth group, and about 1,000 feet higher up the western slope of Bear River ridge. One of them, Cascade Falls No. 4, contains a very wide showing. The schists are silicified, seamed in places with small irregular quartz seams, and impregnated with sulphides for a width of fully 75 feet. The sulphides are oxidized on the surface and the mineralized zone is traceable up a steep hillside for a distance of about 200 feet, beyond which it is concealed.

The workings consist of a shallow cut across the greater portion of the zone near the base of the hill and a short tunnel higher up the slope. These show the mineralization to be very irregular, portions of the zone being entirely replaced by sulphides and quartz and others only slightly affected. Quartz and the iron sulphides are the only minerals which persist across the zone. Galena occurs in small veinlets, bunches, and scattered through areas and bands in the zone, and some sphalerite and occasional grains of chalcopyrite are also present. The galena areas carry fair values in lead and silver and some gold, and the value of the deposit depends on their permanence. The present workings are, of course, wholly insufficient to determine this point.

The Pietou claim belonging to the same Company, situated about 1,000 feet northwest from the main showing, is crossed by a second, somewhat similar, but smaller zone, apparently following a strong diorite porphyry dyke. The schists for a width of 20 feet from the dyke, as shown in a small transverse cut, are silicified, heavily mineralized with pyrite and some galena, cut