

Veins the deeper we go the richer the ore. Why is it not fair to suppose that the same quality of ore will be found at the depth of one hundred feet from the surface in the former that will appear in the latter, although the one in reality is elevated four hundred feet above the other.

The wall rocks of the Veins described, as far as my observation extended, were found to have a firm, compact base; it is accordingly believed but little difficulty will be encountered from the flow of surface water.

During the exploration of the interior, several less perfect Veins were discovered independent of those separately mentioned, and it is believed a more minute examination will lead to the discovery of others as important as those already seen.

The country rises rapidly as you recede from the Lake Coast, attaining an altitude of probably three hundred and fifty feet in one miles distance. The hill side fronting the Lake has a thin soil, barely sufficient to conceal the Trap Rocks underlaying, supporting an inferior growth of principally evergreens and birch.

From the summit of the first row of hills, still further inland, the country has a more gradual ascent, and is characterized by the frequent occurrence of insulated knobs of Trap having an elevation of from thirty to eighty feet above the general level.

The soil is more fertile and will be found to sustain an exceedingly handsome and thrifty growth of sugar maple timber, abundantly sufficient to render it expedient to smelt the ore upon the ground, thereby avoiding a very important item to be deducted from the profits of mining, which occurs when it has been found necessary to transport the Ore to fuel.

The country retains the same interesting appearance to the eastern boundary of the Location; the Location is divided in the rear by a considerable sized stream, amply sufficient for any water power required in mining or smelting.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

C. H. GRATIOT.