

to 80 feet wide. This would then mean a tonnage of at least 4,000 tons per foot of depth.

A similar calculation for the General Electric mine would give, for the northwestern workings as represented on sketch No. 2, about 600 tons per foot of depth. But, considering that the northwestern and southeastern workings are in a same mass 250 feet long by from 40 to 100 feet wide, we should be able to count upon a minimum tonnage of 1700 tons per foot of depth.

The results of the Furnace mine might compare with these.

These calculations are based on an estimate of 6 cubic feet of ore to the ton.

The other properties outside these three well-known mines can be looked upon merely as prospects. The Glen prospect seems to be the most interesting as regards both the dimensions of the outcrops found under the clay and the quality of the ore. No work has been done on the Bagnell property which would enable an estimate to be made.

Plan Fig. 1, which indicates the location of these various mines, shows that the three large masses of titanitic iron lie in the same straight line running slightly to the east of the Bouchard mine. It would seem that all these masses belong to the same mineralized belt, about a mile long and running from north northeast to south southwest. If any searches are to be made in future, it would be advisable that they be directed towards ascertaining the distance covered by that belt.

On the whole, there is a very considerable quantity of titanitic iron ore at St. Urbain. A boring made by the General Electric Company found ore at a depth of 120 feet. There is no doubt that, with outcrops such as those already ascertained, the mineralized masses must descend still lower and that the probable quantity of ore should be estimated at more than a million tons.