

In the district there are a large number of different and distinct veins running parallel with each other, and at the present time work is being done in four of them. On a number of the others more or less work has been done, but only on or near the surface, so as yet they can only be considered as but very imperfectly explored.

The vein on which is located the Eustis mine of the Eustis Mining Co., and also the Albert mine, operated by the Nichols Chemical Co., has been worked for some 30 years off and on, and continuously for the last 15 years. It is, so far as known now, the strongest and most persistent deposit in the district, extending laterally for over two miles, and in depth on the slope of the vein in the Eustis mine, to over 2,000 feet at this time, and at the lowest point the ore body is as strong and solid as ever, and has every appearance of continuing so for an indefinite depth.

The foregoing remarks being given as the general characteristics of the Capelton and surrounding mineral district, the notes to follow will refer specially to the subject of this paper, "The Eustis Mine."

The Eustis Mining Co., originally the Orford Nickel and Copper Co., and later on the Orford Copper and Sulphur Co., commenced operations in 1879, on Lot 2, Range 9, Township of Ascot, nine miles south of the city of Sherbrooke, Quebec Province, leasing the shaft known as No. 5 Hartford, which was sunk to a depth of 500 feet, in the property then owned by the Canadian Copper and Sulphur Co., and now by the Nichols Chemical Co. of New York.

At that time the only means of reaching the ore bodies in the Eustis Mining Co's lands was through this No. 5 shaft, for the reason that the vein crops out on the surface about 200 feet north of their line, and crosses it at 500 feet from the surface, measuring along the slope of the vein.

Under these circumstances—being at the mercy of a foreign corporation, who might at any time refuse to renew a lease of their shaft, and so stop all operations, and for other important reasons—it was decided to take steps to confine all operations within the company's own boundaries, and to do so it was necessary either to sink a vertical shaft to strike the vein, or reach it by a cross-cut into the mountain. After mature deliberation, a cross-cut or tunnel, as it is called, was agreed upon as the best method, and subsequent operations have confirmed the soundness of this decision.