

through this sandstone at Redwood, which would not be far from the position of the line to Lansdowne. It is thus not improbable that there is a group of lead lodes running from Rossie to Bedford; and this metalliferous line appears well worthy the attention of explorers in search of lead ores. The dislocations in which the lodes exist are, of course, thus proved to be of a more recent age than the Potsdam sandstone, but this by no means establishes that the older rock may not be the source of the metal.

EXTRACT FROM SIR WILLIAM LOGAN'S REPORT
FOR 1863, page 688.

Similar veins of lead ore are found in Lansdowne. One of these on the second lot of the eighth range, has been traced for a quarter of a mile, running nearly N. W. and S. E. and has an average breadth of two feet. Through the gangue, which is of calc-spar and heavy spar, galena is irregularly distributed in crystals and small masses; and it is also found disseminated in the crystalline limestone which forms the walls of the vein. Trial shafts were at one time sunk here; but the mine was abandoned. Another lode running N. 65 W., was subsequently found on the third lot of the same range. It traverses crystalline limestone, and has a breadth of from six to twelve inches. Through the gangue, which is of calc-spar, galena is found in masses sometimes five or six inches in diameter. A trial shaft of fifty feet, which was sunk upon this lode in 1854, on the land of Mr. Buell, is said to have yielded sufficient ore to pay the expenses of sinking. A branch lode diverges from the main one near the shaft; and in the same neighbourhood there occur four other lead-bearing lodes parallel with the main, the whole being included in a breadth of about 1000 feet. These run obliquely across the lots, and thus intersect the lands of several proprietors.