

small quantity in many
are in close proximity to
and Salmon River; and
ge of silver. But the
quantity is at Smithfield,
ry's, two miles west of
ng the narrow belt of
side of the river and the
Henry S. Poole* gives
:-

No. 1	No. 2
3.12	86.02
.044	.049
.07	.02
.03	.03
at.	absent.
traces.	mere traces.
traces.	mere traces.
.32	13.30
	trace.
	.18
.426	.402
	trace.
.00	100.00
.75 oz.	17.75 oz.

some years ago, and
been done since 1884.
f the Lower Cambrian
crushed slate already
traces of galena have

and associated with
iferous lodes as, for
lf a mile east of its
f Mr. John Reynolds.
granite and already
rea. Both the quartz
a yellow and horse-
green clay. It was
es, but abandoned.

Arsenical Pyrites.—Massive and crystalline arsenical pyrites is often associated with quartz in wide veins near the granite masses. On the north side of the Sherbrooke district, a vein four or five feet wide, mostly composed of massive mispickel, contains also, no doubt, a large quantity of gold.

Iron Ore.—Some of the layers of the upper graphitic slate contain a considerable quantity of magnetite and hæmatite. I was informed by a land surveyor that, while engaged in surveying some lines at the head of the Slate Rock Brook on the east branch of Liscomb River, exactly where the upper slate band crosses the brook, he found the magnetic needle of his compass greatly affected. The rocks of this band were also noticed to be in that vicinity particularly charged with iron ore.

Building-stone, Bricks, etc.—The adaptability of the granite for building purposes has already been mentioned. The fine red granite at the Ogden school-house, as well as some fine-grained, reddish-gray and gray varieties, are susceptible of a beautiful polish. The Whitehaven granite has also been used for millstones, and several ship-loads were, some years ago, taken for this purpose from Millstone Island.

Some of the bluish-black layers of the upper graphitic slate, are known to make excellent whetstones, and a quantity of this slate from St. Mary's Bay, one mile and a half below Sherbrooke, sent to the United States, is said to have been well appreciated.

At Stillwater, good sand, and clay suitable for brick-making, occur along the banks of the river, but the demand here is so limited that very few bricks have been made.