

No. 3.—Chloritic slate, steatite and diorite, 180 feet wide. This is the mineral band, and carries yellow sulphuret of copper in the chlorite and steatite, in seams, veins, and small nodular concretions.

No. 4.—A thin outcrop of steatite, 8 feet wide, considerably altered. Fragments of this rock are found in the present workings of the mine; and in the north drift there are indications of its having come into place. It contains copper, and by analysis yields traces of nickel, which metal will, most probably, be found in connection with it.

No. 5.—A metamorphosed magnesian rock interfused with diorite, and containing fragments of highly altered serpentine, steatite, and chloritic slate. This will, most probably, be found to be the true copper bearing portion of the formation.

No. 6.—Serpentine. The serpentine shows on the surface, 380 feet north west of the mine, where it is 240 feet wide, and is exposed along the south side of the Pond, to the eastern extremity of the property, where its outcrops make a thickness of eleven hundred feet.

No. 7.—A wall or irregular block of altered chlorite or diorite, 80 feet thick, apparently brought up through the serpentine by the action of the diorite on the south side of it, or that of the grey syenite on the north.

Nos. 8 & 11.—Grey and red syenite. The grey ridge is 300 feet wide. Near its southern edge the rock is porphyritic, the crystals being quartz. The red, east of Birchy Pond, is 600 feet wide, but north of the Pond it covers an area of more than 3,000 feet. Many portions of these syenite ridges are quite destitute of hornblende as a constituent of their composition. Other portions contain it in due proportion to the quartz and felspar.