

According to Mr. Alex. Murray, of the Geological Survey of Canada, who made an examination of the location in 1848, "No true vein can be discovered, but the ore occurs at the contact of quartzose and chloritic slates with diorite, as bunches and strings of pyritous matter, interlaminated irregularly with the slates, and distributed in specks and patches in the diorite. Abundant evidence of disturbance is displayed in irregularities of dip and intrusion of the diorite. The material collected for assay was chosen as free as possible from copper pyrites, but nearly two-fifths of the specimen consisted of earthy materials which might readily be separated by dressing," (See Report Geological Survey of Canada, 1848-49, p. 42-45.) Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, in his report on this ore, says that "the specimen is a steel grey arseniuret, the species not determined, with white iron pyrites and probably some arsenical sulphuret of iron. The mass, weighing 45 oz., was reduced to powder and submitted to analysis, with the following results:—

Iron.....	24.78
Nickel, with trace of cobalt.....	8.26
Arsenic.....	3.57
Sulphur.....	22.63
Copper.....	.06
Earthy materials.....	40.01

99.31

In the process of washing the ore, the earthy parts being removed by washing, the composition of the ore in 100 parts, as deduced by calculation from the above, would be—

Iron.....	41.79
Nickel and cobalt.....	13.93
Arsenic.....	6.02
Sulphur.....	38.16
Copper.....	.10

From the small proportion of arsenic the nickel must, in part at least, be present in a state of sulphuret, a fact which is, indeed, made evident by the spontaneous oxidation of the ore. The nickel from this