

Montreal

June 5, 1873

My dear Sir,

I beg to give you for the information
from both the latest information as to the recent
developments as the iron properties of the East River
of Nova Scotia.

Before leaving I revisited the new
exposures of Red Hematite on No 108 and found
them to be three in number, extending in a
S. Easterly direction across the area, the extreme
openings being distant about 200 yards from
each other.

No 1 (Noy's farm) had not been
enlarged since my previous visit and it ex-
poses one bench of the bed containing I should
judge a thickness of about 8 feet of good
ore.

No 2 (Simon McDonald's) about 200 yards
distant, occurs in a very favorable position
for mining on the brow of a steep hill, and
the opening made exposes about 10 feet
of good ore. Its strike is apparently $N 30^{\circ} E$ and
the dip to the South Eastward at about 40°

No 3 (Kennedy's) about 200 yards
beyond No 2, is a trench 25 feet long showing
good ore on its bottom and sides with
some rock at one end. The trench seems
to cut across the bed diagonally and does
not give the means of measuring the
thickness accurately; but I think the thickness

exposed here must be greater than at the other places.

The general direction of these exposures is S 70° E but this is not the course of the bed at any of the exposures, so that it must either come abruptly or must be repeated by folds or faults. In any case there is no doubt that it can be traced between these exposures and also to the northward between them and the "Hudson area" and as the ground is broken and about 400 feet above the river valley and not encumbered with deep cover, the contacts are very favorable for working.

As previously stated one important point connected with these excursions of the Vermont is the facilities which they will afford for surveying this as on the same line of railway with the other ones. To illustrate this I have attached a little sketch map which also shows the situation of the great granite band holding Summit on 105° ^{31' 03"} at the West Branch, which you will see must run very near the proposed railway. The map also shows approximately the position of the two new mining areas which have been taken up one on the new distance on 108° the other on the extension of the Summit on No 46. The results of the new peeps on the Summit of 46 have as I mentioned in a previous

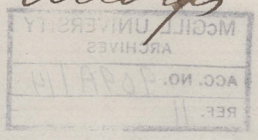
little been very satisfactory.

I would also direct attention to the fact of the occurrence of bedded Hematite on the vein of No 48. The veins are ~~not~~ they are not apparently by large where exposed, it may lead to valuable discoveries on Nos 48 and 49 in which we still have unexplored rights of search. The exploration of these areas should I think be taken up as a first return.

I have taken specimens of the ores from the new exposures for analysis. As far as I can judge from inspection the Hematite of No 908 is less siliceous than that of No 101 and the Hematite of No 105 is compact and apparently of good quality.

I think these new facts should be highly satisfactory as enlarging the quantity of ore beyond the amount referred to in previous reports, and being it with a view reach I may say however that I felt disappointed that they had not been made last autumn; and that Tentative formula *Cu₂FeS₂* to the extent of the Hematite ^{to be seen on Nos 48 & 49} No 102 where the wooded and difficult character of the ground here I think hitherto prevented its discovery.

I may remark here that an analysis cannot be given of the ore of



the Survey of Squaw Lake is to be
reimbursed by the Govt. 25.90 Cu of
Magnes 2.45 and of .03 Cu of other
ores of Sulphur There is much lead in
the Sulphur which is in the
form of the ore which seems to be left
in the survey with Magnesia and
when I have taken the survey I will
of course be at my own for a report
to be made as a result.

John A. Brewster

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