

good a quality. The most valuable kinds of timber are the white and red pine; hemlock, which grows to a great size; black, red, and white spruce; fir, cedar, larch (called haematac or tamarac); black maple, white ash, elm, American oak, yellow and black birch, white and red beech, &c. &c. The manufacture of charcoal and potash might be made profitable employments in many parts of the province; yet but little attention is given to the manufacture of the former, whilst the latter is not attempted at all. The population engaged in lumbering cannot be estimated, as it is combined with other employments; so that the accuracy of the number specified under the head population cannot be relied upon; but according to the census of 1861 there were 1,401 saw mills, 130 shingle mills, and 6 lath mills; the saw mills turning out in 1860-61, 25,072 M. feet deals, 46,607 M. feet pine boards, 36,422 M. feet spruce and hemlock boards. There are no returns of shingles and laths. Staves, 7,659 M.; timber, 22,592 tons. The value of saw, shingle, and lath mills, is 730,104 dollars.

#### MINERALS—GOLD FIELDS.

Nova Scotia is endowed with mineral wealth to an extraordinary extent, although hitherto it has been little developed, the small amount of available capital having as yet found more immediately profitable and less laborious investments.

First in order stand the coal deposits, which in proportion to the size of the province, are unrivalled even by those of Great Britain. The seams are found in almost every district, of great thickness and excellent quality, and in Cape Breton. Amongst the materials suitable for building, granite is found in great abundance, and some quarries have been worked near Shelbourne and Halifax; sienite and porphyry of beautiful qualities abound in many places; there are also slate of superior kinds, reddish grey and brown freestone, sandstone suitable for millstones and grindstones; lime and gypsum to an illimitable extent, of which numerous quarries are already worked; marble of various descriptions; clay suitable for earthenware and bricks; ochres, from which good paints are made.

Iron ores, as might be expected from the abundance of coal, are found in all parts of the province, of which the quality is so superior that experiments have shown it will furnish steel equal to the best Swedish. There are also found various specular magnetic and ochre iron ores; copper ore, galena, or sulphuret of lead, with traces of silver, sulphate of barytes, manganese, and many kinds of precious stones.

Scientific men have long believed in the existence of gold in certain districts of Nova Scotia; but it was not until March, 1861, that its discovery in workable quantities was accidentally made known by a man who, stooping to drink in a brook, observed a piece of gold, and on further search found more. Miners were speedily attracted to the spot, and their success soon established the gold mines at Tangier, about 40 miles to the east of Halifax. Soon afterwards gold was found at Lunenburg, at a place called the Ovens, 60 miles west of