

r, Isaac's Harbour
es are or have been
Company of Salmon
tment of Mines of
at permanent of the
y the past year, the
609 ounces of gold.
ons of quartz.
in the four other
oosehead and Har-

contain also visible
are the veins pass-
n River; those on
west side of Gold-
side of Li-comb
crossing the east
ure of the Black
ne east branch of
rove rich.

above mentioned
ting to their gen-

e gold mines are
his is also true of

his region, from
following list:—

Vertical distance
to the upper
slate band.
FEET.

4,000
4,000
2,800
4,620
4,620
8,000
4,620
6,600
5,940
(?)
(?)
2,800

It will be seen from this table that all the gold belts occur at a distance below the base of the graphitic slate, varying between 2,800 and 8,000 feet. Should this hold true of the gold belts west of this region, we shall have a thickness of 5,200 feet of productive gold measures out of the total 15,000 feet of the Lower Cambrian, or about one-third. From observations made by Poole, Campbell, Hind and others, such is most probably the case, but nothing positive can be asserted till the general structure of the rest of the Lower Cambrian of the Atlantic coast has been thoroughly made out. Many intercalated quartz-veins are also found in the lower portion of the quartzite group, and in the upper graphitic slate group, not in such large numbers, however, as at the horizon of the auriferous measures; few, moreover, contain gold, and only in very small quantity.

Three-quarters of a mile west of the junction, a few quartz-veins, cutting slightly across altered black slates of the upper group, were found to contain traces of gold. Half a mile west of Moser's River, above the saw-mill, a vein of rusty quartz, four feet thick, apparently following the strike of the upper graphitic slate, was opened, but found very poor in gold. It may, therefore, be concluded that the upper part of the series also carries gold, but in very small quantity; but no instances are known in which the lower portion of the quartzite group contains auriferous quartz-veins.

Admitting that the horizon of the gold is a little above the middle of the quartzite group, the auriferous measures could certainly be found at the surface, only along the anticlinals by which they have been brought up and where their edges may have been exposed by denudation.

It has been advocated by Campbell, Hind and others that the gold districts occurred at the intersection of broad north and south upheavals, with the sharp east and west anticlinals. Such is certainly the case with the Sherbrooke and Ecum Secum districts, and perhaps also with that of Salmon River, while the Wine Harbour gold district is rather on a north and south depression, and the others do not seem to be connected with the intersection of an anticlinal with either upheaval or depression; therefore, nothing very definite can be said about them.

The origin, mode of occurrence, and extension of the auriferous lodes have been discussed by Dr. Selwyn, in his report for 1870-71, already referred to.

ECONOMIC MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

The Lower Cambrian of the Atlantic coast contains, besides gold, few minerals which can be regarded as of economic value.