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formed that since our visit exertions have been made to improve this condition of things in the Montague district, and that a steam engine has been erected on the property of the Union Company, which will serve both for raising the mineral and for draining the mine.

There seems to be no good reason for the present neglected condition of this district, which, as we have seen, yielded in four years, not less than 3000 ounces of gold; the average produce of the mineral, in 1865, was, according to the Government returns, over \$29 to the ton, and \$513.85 for each miner.

WAVERLEY.

As described by Mr. Campbell, the Waverley district is upon a broad waved anticlinal, with nearly east and west strike. The quartz lodes, which are interstratified in the quartzites of the gold-bearing series, occupy a position a little over half a mile in vertical depth below the base of the clay slate division, and have, according to the same observer, a westward dip on the crown of the arch, of about one foot in ten, caused by a transverse or north and south anticlinal, which lies some distance to the eastward. Mr. Campbell, in this connection, calls attention to the frequent occurrence of dislocations or faults in the neighbourhood of these north and south lines of disturbance, producing local variations in the angle of inclination of the flutings of the beds in different sections of the field, and occasional displacement of the lodes. These north and south lines of dislocation are often marked by cross veins of quartz, generally holding little or no gold, and often shifting the east and west veins in such a manner as to show that they were formed in transverse fissures, after the gold-bearing lodes were solidified.

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The Waverley district is situated about twelve miles from Halifax, near the Windsor Junction on the Nova Scotia Railway. It appears, from the official returns, that of 97,600 ounces of gold produced in the province from 1861 to the end of September, 1866, not less than 34,395 ounces, or more than one-third came from the mines of Waverley; the average yield during that time having been 17 dwt. 12 gr. to the ton of quartz. In the succeeding year, ending with September, 1867, there were treated in the Waverley district 11,289 tons of quartz, yielding 4,135 ounces of gold, being an average of 7 dwt. 7 gr. to the ton. The number of workmen employed during the year ending as above, was, on an average, one hundred and eighty-one, and the return for each, \$422,—the ounce of gold being estimated at \$18.50. There has thus been a marked falling off in the produce of Waverley since 1866, a fact which is the more surprising, as the veins of this district are developed over a considerable length and depth, and have shown throughout a great persistence in the distribution of the precious metal. In his report of December 1, 1866, Mr. Rutherford, the Inspector of Mines, mentions the following lodes (all dipping southwards) as having been wrought in the Waverley district, during the preceding year: The Tudor and Brodie veins, having a thickness of from eight to eighteen inches, the first of these worked by Mr. Bürkner, by the Lake Major Co. and the DeWolf Co., and the second by the latter company only; the South vein, of fifteen inches, by the Hartford Co.; the Taylor and No. 6 veins, of fourteen inches, mined—the one by the DeWolf Co., the other by the Boston and Nova Scotia and the Waverley Cos. Since that time many of the companies then existing, and among others the Lake Major and Rockland Cos. have sold their interests to the DeWolf Co. This company now possesses, in the Waverley district, one hundred and thirty-one mining areas, a Chilean mill and two stamp mills,—one with eight stamps, and the other, an excellent mill, noticed on page 14, having sixteen stamps. Forty-seven shafts, and numerous drifts, both for extraction and drainage, are already opened on the veins belonging to the Company. The depths of these shafts vary from 100 to 250 feet, and upon the Tudor vein is one of 300 feet, in which is a pump worked by steam power. When we visited this district, the large mill just mentioned was chiefly supplied with mineral from the North or Brodie vein; but the working was on a limited scale. It is to be hoped that renewed activity will be given to this exploitation, which is already on so large a scale, and furnished with such excellent appliances. According to the information then received, the actual cost of extracting the mineral varied from \$3 to \$5 the ton, and that of stamping and amalgamation was \$1, or, by another estimate, \$1.50.

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The property of Mr. Leopold Bürkner, including two hundred areas, of which only ten are as yet explored, extends to the westward of the last; on the continuation of the