tive, besides aiding in accumulating a store of mineral to keep the mill constantly going, which is one important feature of economical management.

VII.—THE HILL LODE.

This important lode has been opened at two places, about 1,400 feet apart. It was examined at the eastern opening, and a section on sheet, No. 2, exhibits its structure.

It is a remarkable aggregate of alternations of quartz and slate, as follows, commencing from the south wall:

Io.	1-	-2	feet				Quartz.
	2	4	"			•••••	Slate interscamed with
	-	-					quartz lodes.
	3	0	"	Ü	inche		Quartz.
	4	0	"	1	66		Slate.
	5	0	"	4	**		Quartz.
	6	2	**	0	"		Slate.
	7	0	"	3	"		Quartz.
	8	3	"	6	"	• • • • • •	Slate interseamed with
							quartz.
	9	5	"	0	"		Slate.
	10	1	"	6	"		Quartz.

Total..... 19 ft. 11 in.

A portion of this aggregate has been crushed in the mill, and yielding at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. to the ton. It will be shown in the sequel that a loss of gold, to the extent of one-third, occurred during the crushing; the average may be put at $3\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. per ton. But this represents the yield at the surface only. Below the influence of the atmosphere it will probably be found to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. per ton.

Mr. Forest states that this mass of Auriferous lodes and slate can be mined for one dollar a ton. When the mill is working day and night the cost of crushing is one dollar a ton.* Add to these

*The mill with 10 stamps can crush 10 tons per diem, working day and night Wages, 2 men at \$1,25 each
" Night shift
Wear and tear of mill 2.50
Wood, 2 cords at \$1.25 per cord, supplied from the
property-(500 acres of excellent wood land.) 2.50
T + 1 + A 10 ao
Total cost
Or one dollar per ton.
Cost of mining
Total cost
Ascertained yield 24 dwts., not including loss in the tailings.

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