

one of its kind yet known in Nova Scotia, although, as before stated, similar dykes are numerous in Australia, and frequently yield large returns.

### XIII.—THE GOLD STREAK.

From the information obtained, it appears that the gold streak always dips west on the Forest lode, and is cut off by the breaks or faults. The dip of the gold streak is about 75 degrees. The numerous breaks, and the constant recurrence, to a greater or less extent of the gold streak between the breaks, appears to show conclusively that there are on this lode two or more broad gold streaks, or, which is more probable, several narrow ones. It is much to be regretted that a complete record and plan of the works has not been preserved, showing weekly progress and the exact position of the gold streak between the breaks. It would then be an easy matter to determine, with much probability of drawing correct conclusions, how deep it would be necessary to sink in order to strike a gold streak intercepted by a break. The remarkable richness of the Forest lode (north,) the disposition of the gold it holds, and the regularity of the breaks fully warrants the conclusion that deeper mining will cut the continuation of some of the streaks which have proved so rich, although, in the estimate of the yield of the whole of the mineral between the North and South Forest, this has not been taken into consideration. It is, however, a result of so probable a nature that it ought to exercise considerable influence on the prospective value of the ore obtained from these lodes. (See Diagram, No. V.)

One great source of outlay on this property hitherto has arisen from the occurrence of the numerous faults, which, in the absence of systematic records and plans of the works, has led to the sinking of new shafts to search for the lode, in point of fact equivalent to opening a new mine each time a fresh break cut off the lode. It is clear from the plan, that if the method had been pursued of following the break always to the south in drifting from west to east, a large expenditure of money and loss of time would have been avoided. Commodious working shafts from 200 to 280 feet apart on a lode are generally sufficient for all purposes. Foul air, which, in the ground under review, is sometimes very abundant and oppressive, could be removed by a small fan and air ducts.

A mine must be regarded as a manufactory of gold, and must be conducted, even in its minutest details, with the most jealous regard to economy in all departments. There are many existing gold mines which produce only from 2 dwts. 3 gr. to 2 dwts. 15 gr.

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*because of interest*