

Upper Stewiacke, Grand Lake, Goshen, Selma, Pugwash, Brookfield, may be mentioned as points where important deposits are indicated.

In Cape Breton the presence of numerous deposits has been known for some time, but no mining or development work of any extent has been done. At Whyhogomah, in Laurentian strata, are red hematite deposits, probably containing large amounts of ore. Promising deposits are known at East Bay and George's River. Loch Lomond, Big Pond, Smith's Brook, Lake Ainslie, Lewis Mountain, may be mentioned as yielding iron ores. The scheme, now in contemplation, of erecting a blast furnace plant in the vicinity of the coal mines, would stimulate prospecting, and no doubt many more deposits would be found and prove of value.

The following analyses will serve to convey an idea of the composition of some of the Nova Scotia Iron ores.

	CAPE BRETON.		NOVA SCOTIA PROPER.			
	Big Pond.	Whyhogomah.	Pictou. (Specular.)	Pictou. (Limonite.)	Londonderry. (Limonite.)	Torbrook. (Hematite.)
Metallic Iron	61.39	60.90	64.41	56.83	57.85	59.86
Silica	9.04	10.80	3.68	4.80	4.79	5.93
Phosphorus	tr :	tr :	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sulphur	tr :	tr :	.16	trace	.60	.11
Phosphoric Acid . . . . .	.....	.....	.08	.15	.18	.....
Alumina . . . . .	.....	1.40	2.95	.....	.56	3.14
Magnesia	1.22	1.64	0.46	.....	.10	.....
Lime . . . . .	.....	1.85	.41	.63	.15	2.16
Manganese . . . . .	.....	.....	2.74	.20	.25	.....
Water	1.53	.....	.....	.....	10.71	.....

GOLD FIELDS.

The Nova Scotia gold fields have not yet attained a prominent position among the gold producing countries of the world, but this fact is only a repetition of the common saying that distance lends enchantment to the view. Few people can bring themselves to believe that in an old settled country there are valuable deposits of gold; such mines, like those of diamonds, must exist, they think, only in desert and remote places. However, no small number of men who have grasped the true state of affairs have made themselves rich at gold