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veins run nearly east and west, with the strike of the beds, and have a southward dip of from ten to thirty degrees from the vertical, as described by Professor Silliman in his valuable report on this district, made in 1864. These veins are subject to considerable variations in size, being sometimes reduced to mere films, and again rapidly assuming a considerable thickness. It is perhaps from irregularities of this kind, or from dislocations connected with the east and west folds, that the lodes have seemed in some cases to traverse the strata in dip. Professor Silliman describes the productive veins as parallel to the beds, which are however intersected by cross lodes, generally sterile. The productive veins offer the same general characters as those of the other districts already described. We were not able to visit Tangier, but cite the following facts with regard to its yield of gold:—

It appears from the official returns that from 1861 to the end of September, 1866, there were extracted 3,457 ounces of gold, the average yield being 18 dwt. to the ton of quartz. For the succeeding year, however, ending the 30th September last, only 486 tons of mineral were treated in this district, yielding 395 oz. 18 dwt. of gold, being an average of 16 dwt. 7 gr. to the ton.

This district appears to have been injured by unskilful mining, and to have fallen into, perhaps, undeserved neglect; recently however attention has been again turned to it, and a vein opened in Strawberry Hill is said, by the *Mining Gazette*, to have afforded, in January and February last, 44 tons of quartz, which yielded 106 ounces of gold. The Moose-land, or Old Tangier field, is so difficult of access that few attempts have hitherto been made to work it; we however saw at Halifax, numerous specimens of extraordinary richness which had been extracted by Mr. Adams, of the Beneficiary Company of Boston, from different excavations made last autumn at Mooseland. One of these specimens weighed twelve ounces, of which eight were estimated to be pure gold. Since that time regular working has been established, and the returns are said to be large. The lodes here are described as numerous and having a southward dip.

Considerable quantities of alluvial gold were obtained in 1861 and 1862 from washings near Tangier Harbor, the official returns giving from this source about 150 oz., but it is supposed that only a small portion of the gold then found was accounted for to the Government. One mass of twenty-seven ounces, the largest yet found in Nova Scotia, was obtained here. A small lake near Tangier Harbor, having an area of fourteen acres, and known as Copper's Lake, was a few years since drained, with the expectation of meeting in its bed a rich deposit of alluvial gold. There was found beneath a layer of mud and vegetable matter "a stratum of glacial drift and tough clay." Prof. Silliman informs us that "on sinking pits anywhere on the drained surface to the under-clay, and washing the dirt, gold is found in small unrounded nuggets, just such as are seen in the quartz, quite rough and free from any mechanical action." He found it accompanied by a heavy black sand, half of which was magnetic, the remainder consisting of titanite iron with epidote and garnets. The amount of gold, however, not being so great as was expected, this enterprise was abandoned.

#### THE OVENS.

This name has been given to a gold district embracing a peninsula on the western side of the harbor of Lunenburg, and comprises an area of a mile and a half long and three-quarters of a mile wide. Several small caves in the side of a promontory facing the sea have, from their fancied resemblance to ovens, given its name to the district. The rocks here exposed are referred to by Mr. Campbell to the same anticlinal as those of Tangier Harbor, and, like that district, exhibit chiefly the slaty upper members of the gold-bearing series. The strata are here nearly vertical, and have a direction, according to Mr. Poole, fifteen degrees to the south of west. There has as yet been very little quartz mining in this district, though gold-bearing veins have been found, and from recent accounts it appears that a mill is about to be erected there. The official returns from 1861 to 1864, shew 1,282 ounces of gold from the Ovens district, but none since that date; of this the greater part, over 1,000 oz., was from alluvial washings in 1861 and 1862, since which time the washings have been abandoned, though it is said that preparations are being made to work them during the present year.

Numerous other localities of gold-bearing quartz have been discovered, nearly fifty in