

although the developments are as yet limited the results obtained are most satisfactory and conclusive, and testify to the accuracy and value of the work done by the Survey. They prove that auriferous saddle-veins may be found to recur underneath one another to even greater depth and in much closer succession than in Australia, and what has been accomplished at these mines can also be done in many other districts in the Province where the conditions are favourable.

Appendix (A) gives some observations and sectional plans by the writer, taken from the summary report of the Geological Survey for 1902 (to be published this month) on the important developments recently made on the arch-core of the anticlinal folds at the Bluenose, Dufferin, Richardson and Doliver Mountain mines.

OPPORTUNITY FOR GOVERNMENT AID.

The time is opportune, and it is desirable that the Provincial Government should encourage deep gold mining in Nova Scotia, by assisting in the development and testing of the underlying saddle-veins and prove conclusively in actual practice their recurrence and value to great depths. An Act recently passed by the Provincial Government authorizing an appropriation to aid in the sinking of three deep shafts to depths reaching 2000 feet is most welcomed by those who have a knowledge of the great possibilities of the Nova Scotia gold fields for deep mining. Such developments, if properly carried out, will be a good object lesson as to what may be accomplished at other mines; they will attract the attention of foreign engineers and capitalists, and will undoubtedly be the inauguration of a new era of extensive and permanent gold mining in Nova Scotia.

CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS.

The following observations are intended to indicate some of the means by which the objects contemplated by the above Act can be most economically and effectually attained. They may also be of service in encouraging a better general system of underground development, which will result in establishing gold mining in Nova Scotia as an industry more permanent than it appears to be under present methods.

To be successful it is absolutely necessary that the knowledge accumulated for the last twenty years by the work of the Geological Survey in the Nova Scotia gold fields and the vast experience gained in the Australian gold fields should be fully taken advantage of.