

Deep Gold Mining In Nova Scotia.

By E. R. FARIBAULT,

POSSIBILITY OF DEEP MINING DEMONSTRATED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The knowledge now gained by a detailed survey of the principal gold districts of Nova Scotia proves conclusively :

That the veins which coincide with the stratification and outcrop at the surface are the remnants of north or south legs of superimposed "saddle-veins" occurring on anticlinal folds, the apices of which have been truncated by extensive denudation.

That these saddle-veins are underlaid by a succession of other superimposed saddle-veins which do not outcrop at the surface, but occur deeper down on the axis-plane of the anticlinal folds.

That all the mining done for the last forty years has been confined to the saddle-veins outcropping at the surface, and the richest and most workable portions of these are now mostly exhausted. It is therefore desirable that the succession of underlying saddle-veins should be developed in depth, as it affords an extensive field for deep gold mining.

ANALOGY OF THE BENDIGO SADDLE-REEFS.

From the analogy of the gold-bearing saddle-reefs of Bendigo, Australia, occurring in a similar manner and profitably operated to depths reaching four thousand feet, it may be inferred that the Nova Scotia underlying saddle-veins will be found as large in size and as rich in gold as those cropping at the surface.

DEEP MINING PROVED BY ACTUAL PRACTICE.

It is difficult, however, to induce capitalists to invest money in such extensive mining developments in Nova Scotia, unless similar undertakings have already proved successful in actual practice. It is therefore very gratifying to know that the recommendations of the Geological Survey have already been put into practice at the Doliver Mountain, Richardson, Blucnose and Dufferin mines; and