

junction with the Chaudière, and it is on record that "the gravel from about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, with an average thickness of two feet, was washed during the summer of 1851, and yielded 2,107 dwts. of gold—value \$1,826; profit \$182. Price of labour, 60 cents per man per day.

In 1852, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre was washed, giving 2,880 dwts. of gold=\$2,496; profit \$1,366; and the fineness of the samples 864.000, 871.000 and 892.000. "And there is no reason," says Dr. Hunt, "for supposing that the proportions of the precious metal to be found along the St. Francis, the Etchemin, and their various tributaries, is less considerable than that of the Chaudière."

Dr. Hunt's recent brochure, published in advance of the Geological report, has furnished reliable data down to the present time, which have been fully corroborated by practical experience on the Gilbert during the past season. But though little disposed to under-rate the value of the "placers," we are inclined to attach the greatest importance to the following announcement by Dr. Hunt: "The precious metal occurs again not far from Harvey Hill Copper Mine in Leeds, at a locality known as Nutbrown's shaft, which is sunk on a vein of bitter spar, holding specular iron ore, vitreous copper ore, and native gold generally in small grains or scales; *some specimens from this locality weighed as much as a pennyweight.*"

Gold in quartz rock has also been found at the "Devil's Rapids," on the Chaudière, and a report is abroad that the Handkerchief Peak in St. Sylvester, has furnished from its quartz veins very rich samples of gold with gray and purple copper ore. Having personally inspected several of the Nova Scotian gold fields, and compared their natural aspect with the Chaudière region, we have never since doubted that gold would be found in abundance in many of its