All angulars, however, do not bring in a deposit of gold, and therefore certain angulars must have special advantages, if these are *really* the only source for introduction of gold, which theory I cannot agree with. Owing to the entire absence of a system of cross cutting in settled ground below, little is known of parallel veins except from surface indications, which are usually most deceptive, but I think it probable that many of these angulars are merely strings of quartz connecting two parallel veins. Angulars do not always terminate on contact with formation veins but pass through and continue on the opposite side, or they continue parallel with the vein for several feet and then cross over; in these cases they should, I think, be called "cross courses," and these cross courses *do* in my opinion play a very considerable part in the occurrence of gold. I have found by experience the nearer the cross course approaches to a parallel with the true vein the richer the deposit of mineral matter.

In the Montagu district the gold "chutes or streaks" usually occur from 200 to 250 feet apart and dip to the west at an angle of 43° to 45°, and the irregularity indicates that the "chutes" owe their origin to something more than angulars or cross courses.

If it is acknowledged that the precipitation of gold and metals is caused by certain laws of nature, and not by chance, we have reason to expect that the same laws have placed the gold in Nova Scotia mines that have occasioned the deposits in other countries.

The following will illustrate one theory of how gold may have been deposited in "chutes" or "streaks":—

All will admit that originally the formation of slate and quartzite was in a horizontal position, as it was deposited under water probably containing mineral matter in solution. Now it follows that this mineral matter would be precipitated provided certain foreign elements were introduced, say for instance, some vegetable matter.

No doubt everyone has seen the peculiar streaks or lines of seaweed on the ocean carried in comparatively parallel lines by