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Nova Scotia gold-fields may prove of the greatest practical importance in prospecting for veins below the alluvial deposits of Quebec.

The gold-measures of Nova Scotia fall naturally into two well defined and distinct groups, viz., a lower or "quartzite group" and an upper or "slate group."

The mapping of the eastern part of the province, by the Geological Survey, places the thickness of the quartzite group, as far as denudation has exposed these rocks to view, at about three miles, and the thickness of the upper or slate group at about two miles, giving a total known thickness of strata of over five miles.

The lower division or quartzite group is mostly composed of thick-bedded, bluish and greenish grey felspathic quartzite, locally named by miners "whin," a term used in Scotland for an igneous Interstratified with the quartzite are numerous rock or greenstone. bands of slates, of different varieties and colors, from a fraction of a foot to several feet in thickness. The upper division or slate group is mostly composed, east of Halifax, of bluish-black slate, often graphitic and pyritous, rusty-weathering, with occasional layers of flinty quartzose rock. The lower part of this group is characterized by greenish, argillaceous and chloritic, soft slate, of but little thickness at the east end of the province, but increasing to a great thickness at the west end. A few layers of magnesian, siliceous limestone have also been noticed at different places, at the base of the group, overlying conformably the quartzite of the lower division. The line of division between the two groups is thus well defined by characteristic bands, which form valuable data to work out the sequence and structure of these rocks, at any point, with certainty.

The beds of quartzite and slate, forming the gold-measures, were originally deposited in the sea, and therefore horizontally. These horizontal beds were then subjected, during a long period of time, to forces that have produced prodigious results. A close study of the present structure of these rocks shows that they have been slowly moved by a powerful and uniform pressure, which has folded them into a series of huge, sharp undulations, roughly parallel with the sea coast. They have indeed been buckled, bent and folded to such a degree that they

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