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between the sea and the shaft, and I could not see any indications to justify the report that gold had been washed out of the sand.

At Martin's River, just below the bridge, I saw where a few trials had been made in the bank, in thin laminated slates, and several veins of quartz were exposed. A few small specs of gold had been found where the men had been digging. The slates dip 54° N., and the strike was East and West. The indications were very good, and on the opposite side of the river the bank is some fifty feet high, and the slate formations showed very regular, with quartz veins running through them, and I think it would be a good place for prospecting. White, blue, and yellow umbers are said to be dug out of the bank of the river about two miles up.

On the West side of Mahone Bay near the two churches, the slate was of a strong, ironstone character, while near the hotels it was dark blue, and thinly laminated, but I could not see any quartz veins. The slate formation continues all the way into Lunenburg, but the rock is not much exposed along the telegraph road. On the old Blockhouse Road, on Peter Langill's farm, a little gold had been found in the quartz, but not enough to pay, and the place is now abandoned.

LUNENBURG.

Mr. Lawson drove me round to the Ovens, thirteen miles; a hilly and very winding road, passing round the deep bays. Slate rocks showed all the way, and some thin quartz veins near to Cock's Mill. The gold district is at present confined to the peninsula known as the Ovens, from the caves, of which I counted fourteen in the cliffs on the shore, and which are constantly forming, and washing away by the action of the sea at high tide. During storms in particular, the waves dash with great violence against the cliffs, which are about fifty feet high, and composed of alternate bands of hard and soft laminated slates with quartz veins, and cubical iron and arsenical pyrites bands intermixed. At these Ovens, the coast section shows these bands dipping to the North at an angle of 75°, and strike S. 75 W. to N. 75 E., while the slaty cleavage is about vertical. The constant action of the salt water decomposes the pyrites and crumbles the softer slates and decayed quartz away; while the harder arenaceous slates remain, and form the overhanging roofs of the caves; but they are also constantly breaking down or wearing away from the winter's frosts and other causes. This debris appears to be carried out to sea and afterwards deposited as sand in the neighboring coves: Spindler's on the North side and Miser's Beach on the South side, as well as at the head of Rose Bay.

The shore claims have been taken up all round the Western side of the peninsula, and the following claims appear to be rich: Nos. 1 to 7 (Cunard, Benjamin, &c.) also 53 to 68. No. 58 on the "Fish House" Point was particularly so and the two lots in the rear: 78 to 84; the largest piece of gold was found on No. 107. Very rich washings were also obtained at 117, 118, and 119, and as the claims continued to be taken up along the shore of Rose Bay, they all yielded gold in paying quantities.

An anticlinal axis showed in the slates at the claim reserved for a tramway situated on the North side of Cunard's claims, and I traced it for upwards of a mile by the bearing S. 80 W., until it showed and was cut off in the bank on Rosebay at No. 107 claim. All the shore claims North of this ridge proved good. I therefore presumed that the upland lots on this line would do the same, and since I left I understand that these upland lots have been taken up, and where worked to any extent have proved remunerative.

It would have taken up all my time to have attempted to have traced all the quartz veins running with the slates through these upland claims, but I observed seven thin veins of gold bearing quartz in Moseley's claim; two veins in the next claim to the rear, and seven more veins in Traunwieser's claim, in the next division. On Dowling's claim the gold was found in the cross veins of quartz, but in the other claims the gold was principally found in the veins running parallel with the slates, varying in thickness from the eighth of an inch up to one inch, while some of the cross veins are six inches in thickness. The peninsula called the Ovens is not more than three-quarters of a mile wide, and about two miles in length, and as far as I could learn, the ground directly over the Ovens