

have generally a layer of slate on the north side, separating them from the schistose quartzite, which here forms the predominant rock. To the north of the road, on the contrary, the black slates appear to prevail. These facts, taken into connection with the dip, would seem to show that we are here near the axis of the anticlinal, and that a repetition of the slate portion, with its accompanying veins, but with a southern dip, may be expected southward.

Among the veins of the Dominion Company are two of about a foot each, separated by only the same thickness of quartzite. Two others, of eight and four inches, are separated at the surface by a considerable thickness of quartzite, which in descending become thinner, while the lodes augment, and finally, at a depth of twenty-five feet, unite in a single lode of about twenty inches. Several of these have already been found to be auriferous. The principal lodes are those known as the Dominion and Palmerston veins, the last about 100 feet to the north of the other. They were, at the time of our visit, wrought by means of two shafts furnished with windlasses, and each 85 feet in depth. At this level it was proposed from the Palmerston shaft to open two galleries, the one northward to the limit of the company's property, and the other southward to meet the Dominion vein—the sinking of the Palmerston shaft being continued to serve for the draining of the mine. The southern gallery was already being opened in November last, and according to the *Mining Gazette*, for April, had intersected a mass of veins, which in a breadth of twenty-two feet, contained more than fifteen feet of auriferous quartz, upon which a level had been driven thirty feet to the westward. The future working will have for its base the Dominion vein, from which it is proposed, by transverse drifts, to communicate with the veins still farther to the southward.

It had been found necessary as a preliminary to the successful working of this property, to fill up the old workings, thus excluding the surface waters. Although the labor, at the time were thus, in great part, preparatory, and with reference to the future of the mine, considerable quantities of quartz had been extracted, which was lately estimated at 800 tons. That from the Dominion vein holds visible gold, associated with iron and copper pyrites, and portions of chlorite, which also forms thin slaty layers in the Palmerston vein. In the latter the gold is associated with mispickel. The working during the winter employed only about twenty men, who received on an average \$1.25 a day. The construction of a stamp mill is in progress, but was wisely deferred until the preliminary labors should have opened the ground to such an extent as to ensure a constant and abundant supply of mineral. The skill and forethought displayed by the director of this mine, Mr. Stephen Goodall, not less than the abundance and apparent richness of the minerals are such as should secure the success of this mining enterprise.

To the west of the Dominion Company are two other workings, those of the Boulton mine and the Palmerston Co. At the former there was but a single shaft, then at a depth of 63 feet, from which, by means of a windlass, was being raised quartz, seemingly rich in gold, and charged with mispickel. Our time did not allow an examination of the Palmerston Company's mine, but as it is an establishment too important to be passed over, a notice of the district, we cite the following details from Mr. Heatherington's Guide to the Gold Mines of Nova Scotia, already referred to. This company was organized in Boston in November, 1866, with a capital of \$100,000, American currency. The shares, originally of \$1 each, now bring \$2.15. The property of the company consists of 29 lots, of which only four are now worked. The average yield of the mineral, including portions of slate which are crushed with the quartz, is stated at one and a quarter ounces the ton, at the mean cost of extraction and treatment is \$6.70. The company employs 40 miners and owns a mill and shaft-house worth \$6,000. The yield for some time past has been at the rate of 200 ounces of gold per month.

The financial statement of this company from its commencement, as given in the *Mining Gazette* for January, is as follows, in American currency:—

Receipts from November 10, 1866, to October 28, 1867	\$85,515.59
Expenses at the mine.....	\$35,166.61
Cost of erecting ten-stamp mill.....	7,287.50
Net profit.....	43,061.48
Deduct dividend of 25 per cent..	25,000.00
Balance.....	\$18,061.88