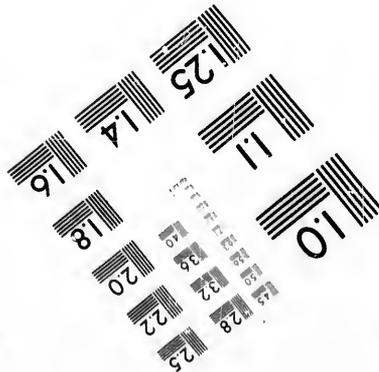
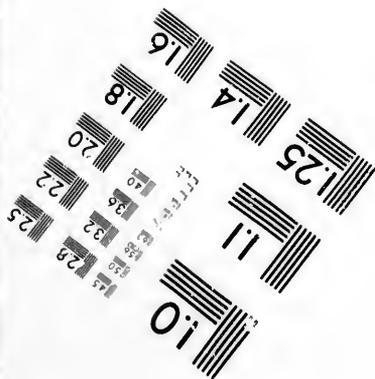
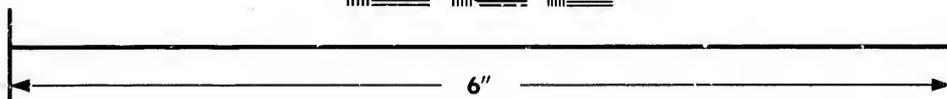
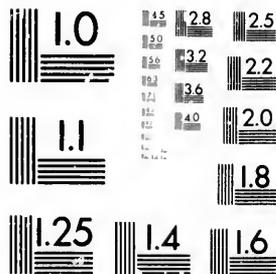
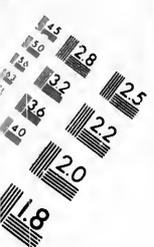


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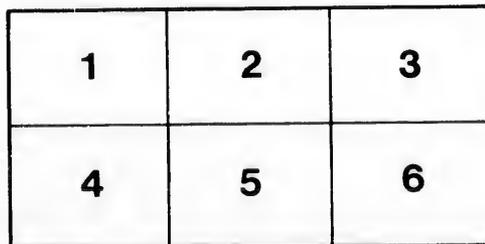
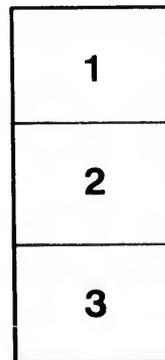
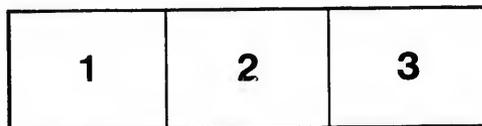
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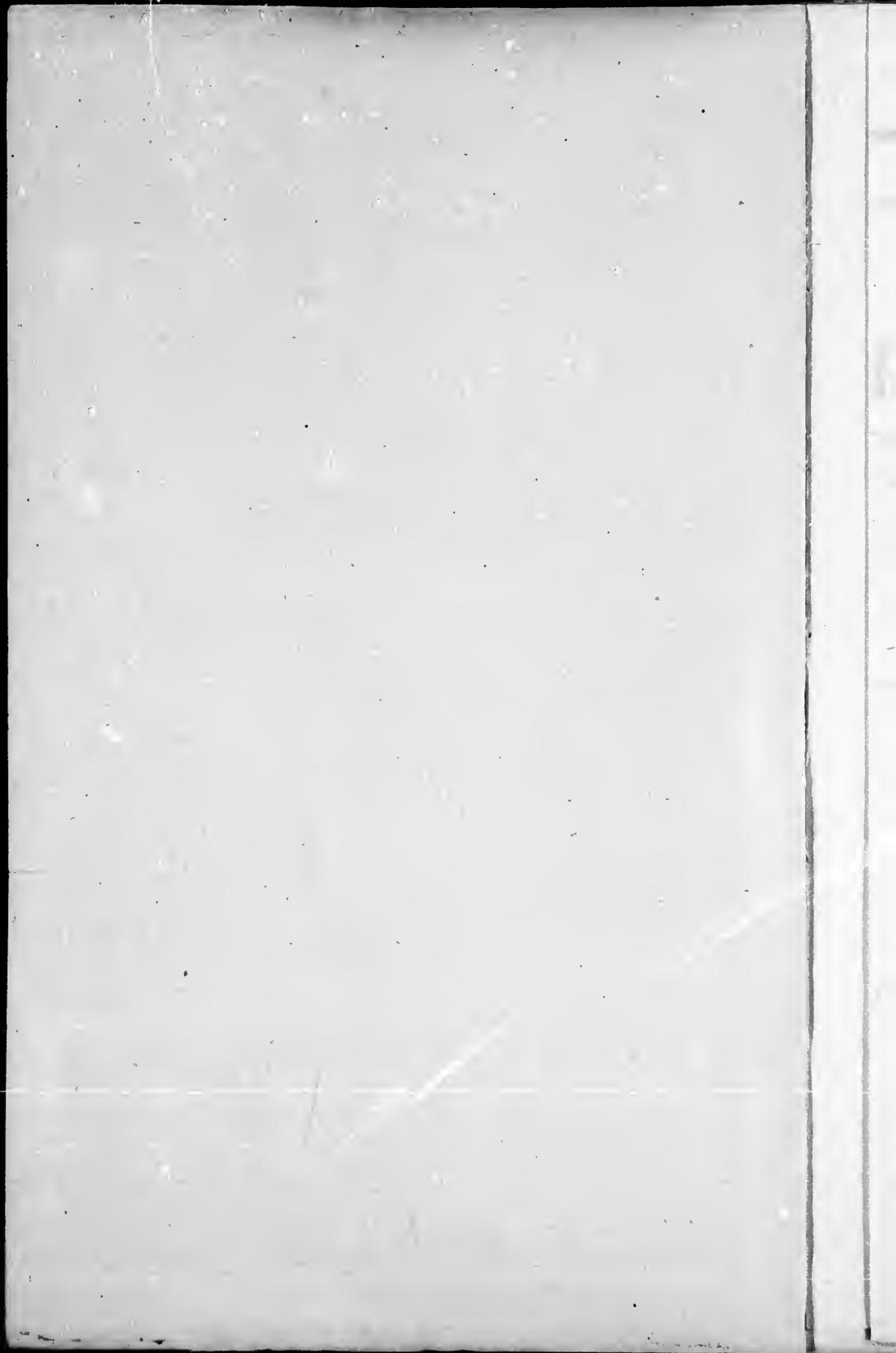
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Copley and Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company,
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LIMITED LIABILITY.

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Mining Company, Nova

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PROSPECTUS,

Reports, Map and Statistics

OF THE

Kingston and Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company,

NOVA SCOTIA.

Liability Limited.

**Capital Stock, \$100,000.
In 100,000 Shares of \$1 each.**

TO BE ORGANIZED UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE LEGISLATURE
OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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PLAN

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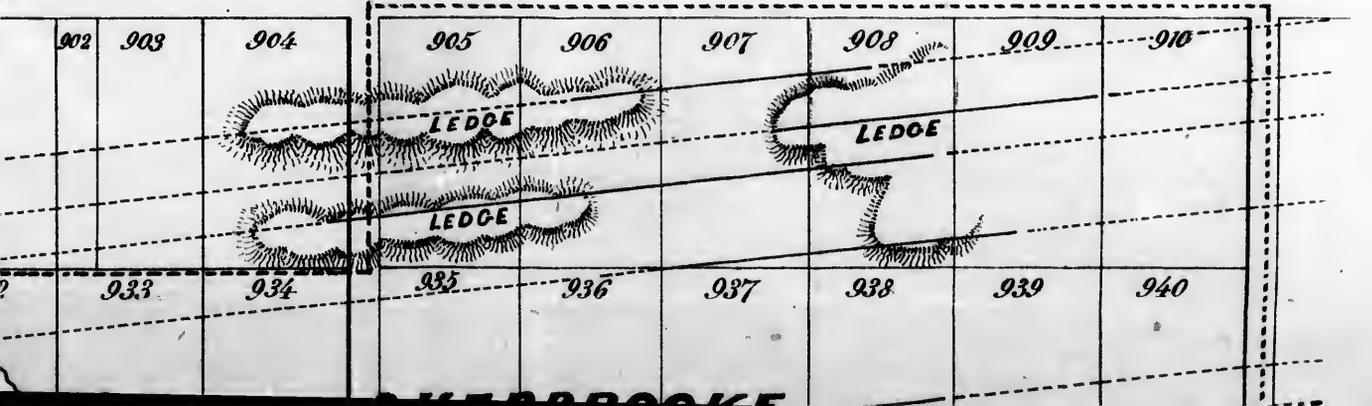
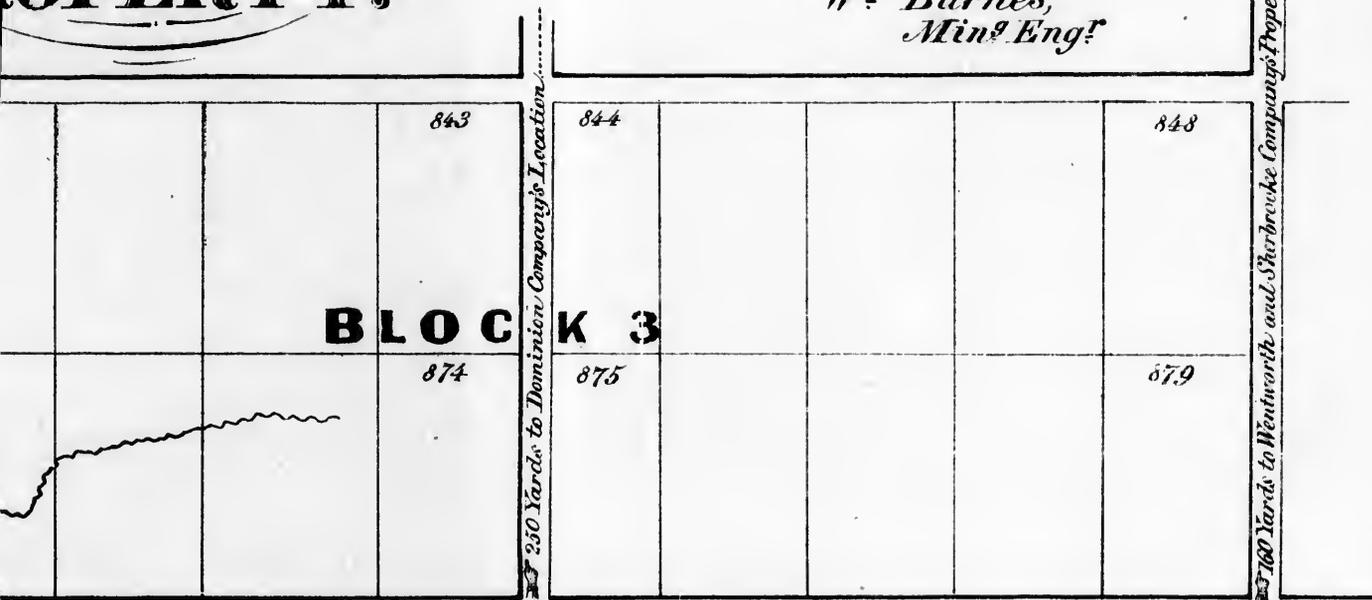
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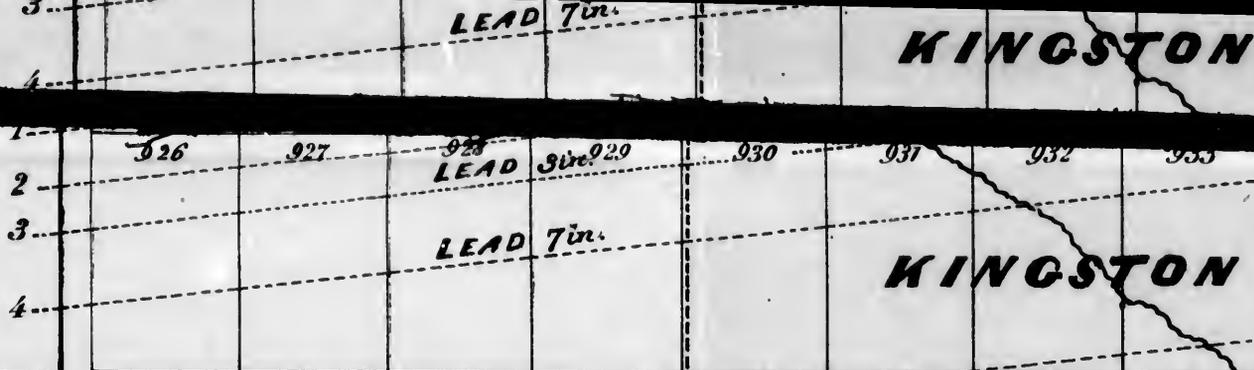
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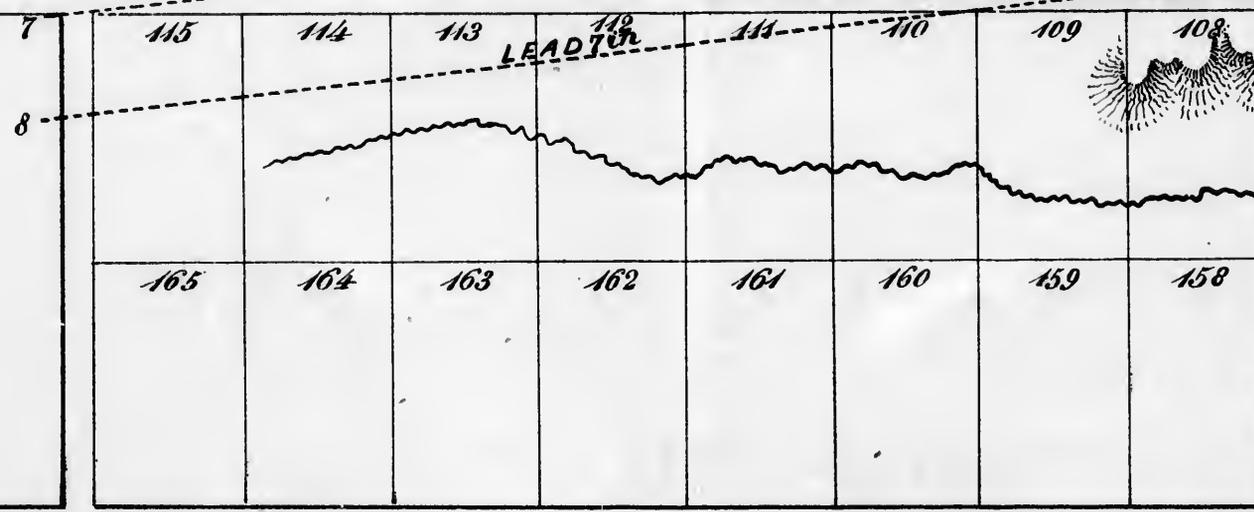
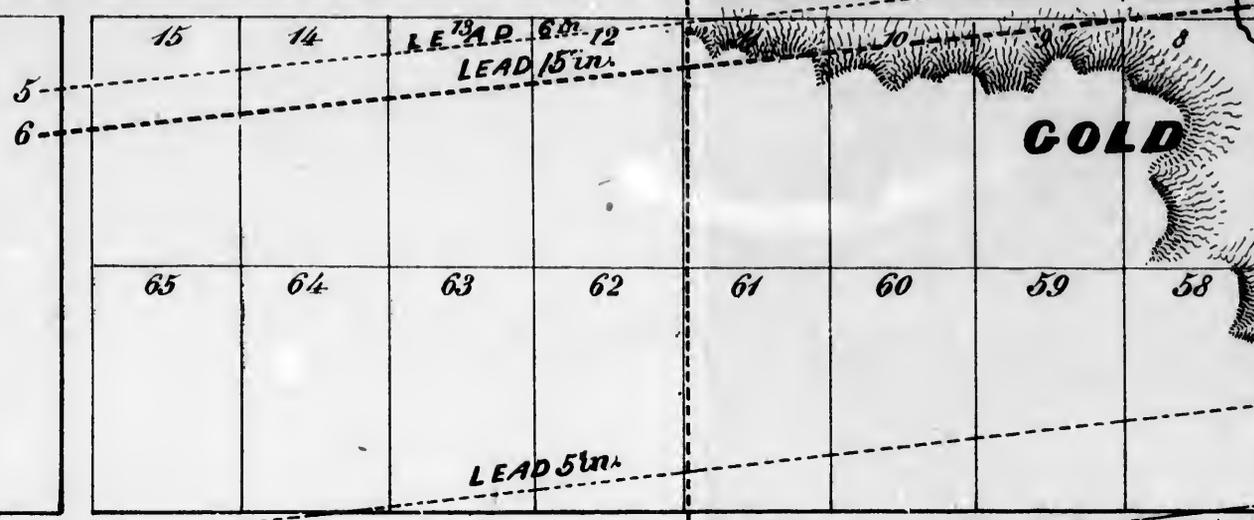
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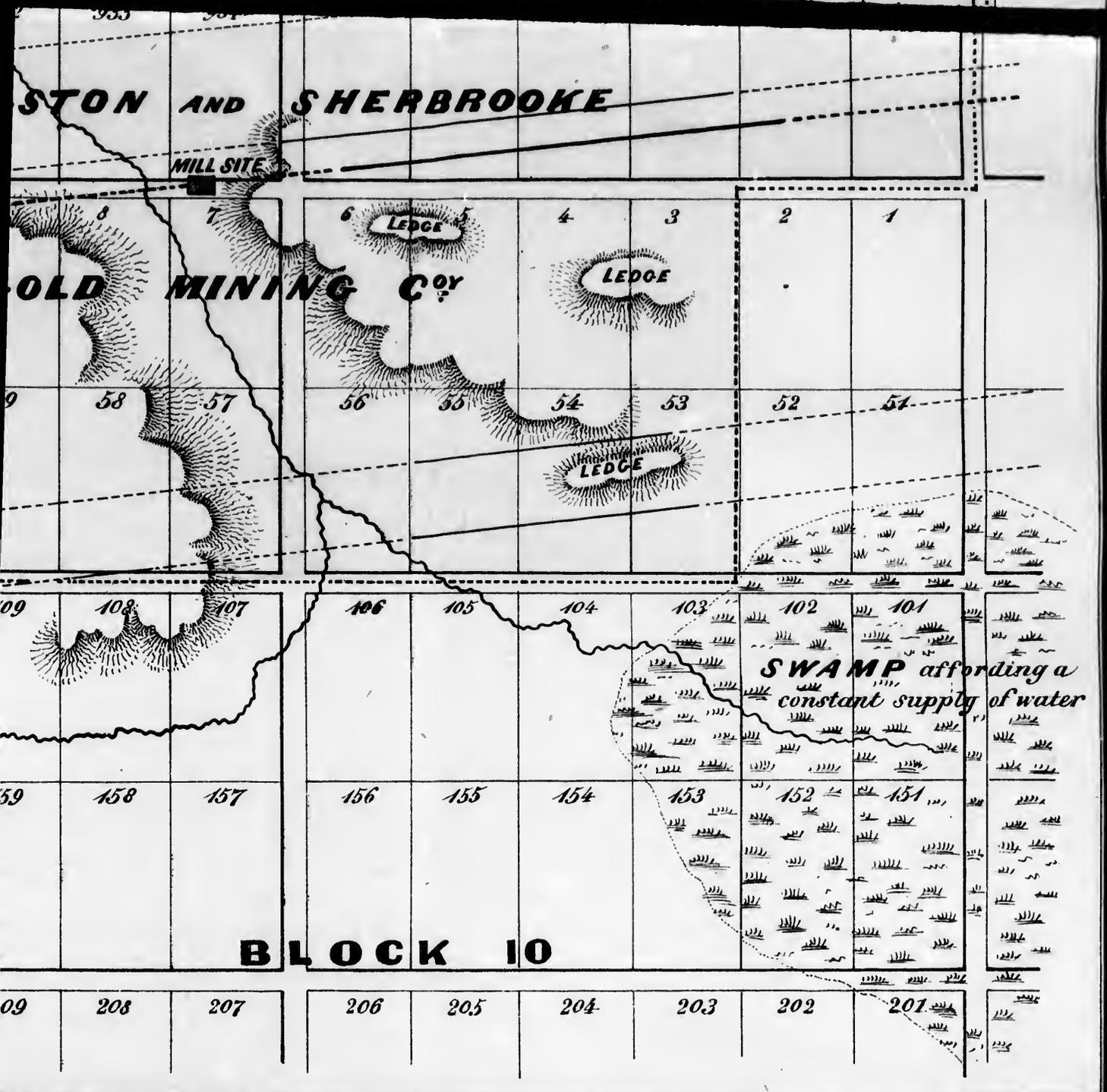
LEDGE

LEDGE

LEDGE

SWAMP affording a constant supply of water

BLOCK 10



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PROSPECTUS
OF
The Kingston & Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company,
Limited Liability.

Head Quarters of the Company at Kingston, Ontario.

(To be organized under an Act of Incorporation to be obtained from the Legislature of Nova Scotia).

The property of this Company is located in the famous *Sherbrooke Gold District*, about 150 miles from Halifax by the travelled route. It is 56 miles south of New Glasgow, the seat of the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia, and an important Town on the line of Railway from Halifax to Pictou. There is a tri-weekly Stage communication between New Glasgow and Sherbrooke, and a weekly line of Packets from Sherbrooke to Halifax.

The Sherbrooke District is one of the richest in Nova Scotia, and yielded in 1867 the highest average profit for labour of any known Gold Fields, producing no less than \$5.32 to the man per day. Several well managed Companies have contributed to this result, such as the PALMERSTON of Boston, the BOULDER of Halifax, the WELLINGTON of Boston, the NEW YORK AND SHERBROOKE, the HAYDEN AND DERBY of Boston, and the DOMINION of Montreal.

The property consists of thirty-five areas (35) of three quarters of an acre each, leased from the Crown for a period of 21 years, and subject to a Royalty of three per cent, viz., Nos. 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, in Block Three (3), and Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, in Block Ten (10). Four separate and distinct Gold bearing Lodes were traced across these areas by the Govern-

ment Surveyor when examining and laying them off [See Mr. A. Heatherington's Report 28th Dec., 1867]: and four other Lodes have since been discovered. The Lodes are respectively, 7 in., 3 in., 3 in., 7 in., 6 in., 15 in., 5 in., and 7 in. [See Report of Wm. Barnes, Esq]. The Lease bears date March 9th, 1868, and is renewable, subject to the provisions of the Mining Laws of Nova Scotia, in regard to Quarterly Returns, performance of so many days labour yearly, and the payment of Royalty.

The Proprietors of this valuable leasehold property, held as aforesaid, offer for sale to Canadian Capitalists:

Capital Stock \$100,000,

in 100,000 Shares of One Dollar each,

of which the Proprietors retain Fifty Thousand (50,000) in part payment, and offer Fifty Thousand Shares (50,000) for sale of the par value of one dollar per share. Ten cents per share (10 cts) amounting to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to form the Working Capital, which sum from the experience of other Companies in the same District having similar amounts of Capital Stock, has been found ample for the profitable working of the mines, and for the erection of a Fifteen Stamp Crushing Mill.

TERMS :

- (1) Shares payable by 4 equal instalments at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months from 15th April.
 - (2) Instalment of 5 cents per share when subscribing, being half of Working Capital, and balance of 5 cents at 1 month.
 - (3) A deduction of 5 cents per share, if stock paid up in full when signing.
 - (4) 2000 shares and upwards at 75 cents per share, and Working Capital 10 cents—total 85 cents per share.
- 500 shares and up to 2000 at 80 cents, and Working Capital 10 cents—Total 90 cents.

But no subscription for less than 500 shares will be received.

Application for shares to be made to

ALFRED M. PATTON, Clarence Street,
*Agent for the Proprietors,
and Provisional Secretary.*

And payment on account of the "Working Capital Fund" to

JAMES ROMANES, Esq.,
Provisional Treasurer.

Dated Kingston, April 14, 1868.

1000 900 800 200

REPORT

BY

ALEXANDER HEATHERINGTON, ESQ.,

Mining Engineer.

The district of Sherbrooke in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, is already so celebrated for the uniform high yield of its Gold Mines that investments therein are much sought for, and eligible properties command five-fold the price asked for them at the commencement of the year, a rise in value which is likely to continue until every area has been leased. A few details, therefore, concerning the growth of the district will not be amiss as an introduction to this Report.

The Village of Sherbrooke, named after Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, Governor of the Province from 1811 to 1816, is situated near the head of St. Mary's River, on the eastern side. The surveyed gold region embraces a tract three miles by six miles in size. The developed mines are at present confined to the Village of Goldenville on the north-west side of the River, opposite to Sherbrooke proper, and approached by a ferry, there being as yet no bridge across the St. Mary's.

The first discovery of gold in quartz was made by Mr. Nelson Nickerson, farmer, on the 23rd August, 1861. Mr. Nickerson, by a visit to Tangier, had gained the information necessary to distinguish quartz from other rocks, and while engaged in making hay on that part of the present Gold Field known as the "Boulder" claim, he noticed quartz rocks scattered about, which he broke up and found to contain gold. He continued to visit the spot regularly, with varied success, often earning as much as twenty dollars in a single day, his plan being to bring the rich pieces of quartz home and there hand mortar them. The neighbours, however, began to suspect the cause of his frequent visits to the woods, and on the first of October he was traced and discovered by the sound of his hammer. It is alleged that on that day over two hundred persons assembled on the field and obtained gold to the value of four or five hundred dollars. A surveyor was immediately sent to the district to lay off areas and receive applications for leases, and in a short time active mining operations were in progress.

The Deputy Commissioner for 1862, in his Report to Government, states that "many of the areas were taken up by parties on speculation and never worked; some by persons who, on working a week or a month or two, exhausted their means and not having ob-

tained gold, abandoned the mines and circulated injurious reports in reference to them. Others, who had the energy and capital to continue their operations are generally doing well, and some of them are making fortunes."

Since that period the growth of the district has been very rapid, and it now contains a larger developed area, and has given a higher sustained average to the ton of ore and per man, than any other in the Province, and these results, impartially told by statistics, bespeaks the advantages of quartz mining in, at least, one gold field in Nova Scotia. For instance:

Year.	Gross Gold Yield			Annual average per Miner.	
	Oz.	dwt.	gr.	£	c.
1862.....	2023	0	0.....	561	95
1863.....	3304	14	12.....	660	95
1864.....	3419	1	20.....	653	95
1865.....	3424	12	21.....	928	57
1866.....	5829	13	8.....	1617	45
1867 (9 months)...	6755	9	6.....	1669	20

The total product for 1867, will be, approximately, nine thousand ounces, and give an actual average of five dollars and thirty-two cents to the man per day, if the present yield continues, but the prospects are that there will be a large increase as new Companies have commenced working tracts that for a long time have lain idle, and the old companies are raising some of the best ore this or any other country has produced.

The character of the principal lodes may be inferred from the following table and description prepared from an official report:—

Name of Lode.	Maximum yield.	Average per ton.
Cumminger.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Aikens.....	7 ".....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Drysdale.....	8 ".....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
McKay.....	7 ".....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Blue.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Hewitt.....	12 ".....	4 "
Hayden.....	7 ".....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The Cumminger lode varies from one foot to two feet in thickness, has a band of slate six feet thick on its northern side, and a dip of 45° north. The north side is considerably richer than the south.

The Aikens lode is from two to three inches thick: dip nearly vertical.

The Drysdale lode is thin at the surface, not being over half an inch; but at a depth of fifteen feet it already increased to six inches. The dip is almost vertical.

The McKay lode has a dip of 50° south, and on one claim varies from three to six inches in thickness, while on the adjoining claim to the west, it shows a thickness of one foot. The rock is much shattered on this lode and water flows through it rather freely.

The Blue lode is so called from the color of the quartz, which is

of a dark blue and impregnated with fine gold. Four hundred weight of quartz from this lode, crushed in June, 1863, yielded twenty-six ounces and three penny-weights of gold, or at the rate of 146 oz. 8 dwts. 19 grs. per British ton. The dip is 40° north. A band of soft slate varying in thickness from four inches to one foot, encases the north side of this lode.

The Hewitt lode is composed of two veins separated by a thin seam of slate. The larger one, one foot thick, yielded at first working but six penny weights to the ton. The smaller vein has proved very rich, and varies from three to six inches in thickness. The dip is vertical.

The Hayden lode consists of a number of small veins running closely together, varying from one to four inches in thickness.

Several new lodes have been opened during the present year, among the most notable of which may be cited the Zwickel lode that yielded seven hundred and twelve ounces of gold from one hundred and sixty-five tons of quartz.

Compared with Victoria, in Australia, Sherbrooke gives a prominently higher yield, for example:

	Sherbrooke.			Victoria, Australia.		
	Oz.	dwt.	gr.	Oz.	dwt.	gr.
1862.....	2	12	15	—	—	—
1863.....	1	1	6	—	—	—
1864.....	1	8	14	—	10	6.9
1865.....	1	10	13	—	11	17.4
1866.....	2	5	18	—	10	16.2
1867.....	2	5	20	—	—	—
Mean.....	1	17	10	—	10	21

The average earnings per man have been quoted already, but are here repeated in order to place them in contrast with those of the favorite mining district in Australia, which I do below:—

ANNUAL EARNINGS PER MINER.

	SHERBROOKE.		VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.	
	Miners of all classes.		Quartz Miners.	Miners of all classes.
1862	\$561	95	\$615	94
1863	660	95	615	94
1864	653	95	653	45
1865	928	57	507	61
1866	1617	45	664	35
1867	1669	20		
Mean,	\$1015	34	\$610	34
			\$367	02

I have probably said enough to show that there are solid reasons for this preference of Sherbrooke Gold District, and there only remains for me to remark upon the property of the Kingston and Sherbrooke Company

1st. The property is advantageously situated, being central, com-

prising areas Nos. 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, in BLOCK THREE; and Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 in BLOCK TEN.

2nd. It has a breadth ranging from 900 to 1650 feet on the course of the lodes, which are known to be numerous in that neighborhood. Four gold bearing lodes have been laid down by the Government Engineer in his official plan of the survey, as traversing the property from west to east.

3rd. It possesses the desideratum of ample mining ground, and therefore the Company will not be restricted in their operations for want of space, as unfortunately has been the case with many previously organized companies.

4th. It is within easy access of the pond which is on the English Company's property and from which issue two streams, one in the direction of the north west end of the claims; either of which sources would supply enough water to feed a steam engine, should a stamp mill eventually be erected.

Taking these special advantages into consideration along with the general and very decided advantages which characterize the whole district of Sherbrooke, I need not hesitate to affirm my unbiassed opinion that the property is one of great value if practically and judiciously developed.

ALEX. HEATHERINGTON,

*Author of Cosmopolite's Statistical Reviews,
and Guide to the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia, &c.*

Halifax, N. S. 28th Dec. 1867.

REPORT

BY

WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., C. E.,

Mining Engineer and Geologist.

The Property of the Kingston and Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company here is situated on the Southern side of the Belt of Quartz lodes running Easterly and Westerly through the district, and lies almost due South of the well-known properties of the Palmerston and Dominion Companies, whose largely remunerative yields from their ore have given them such notoriety.

The Company's areas lie within the limits of the South Belt in Blocks No. 3 and No. 10, as shewn on the plan herewith, and are traversed by eight known leads, all producing gold; many more no doubt exist, but have not yet been cut in the prospecting pits and trenches sunk from North to South.

The leads which I have examined are as follows:—No. 1 seven inches, No. 2 three inches, No. 3 three inches, No. 4 seven inches, No. 5 six inches, No. 6 one foot three inches (a large tract of three hundred feet to the South is here unprospected), No. 7 five inches, No. 8 seven inches.

The lead No. 6 is an unusually promising one and contains visible gold on the surface, as do all the others enumerated. Their dip is South, but at such a high angle as to be nearly vertical.

The property is traversed from South-east to North-west by a Brook of sufficient volume to supply the requirements of a Mill of Twenty Stamps at all seasons of the year. It is now being used lower down in a dam on its course by two Quartz Mills.

The principal portion of the land is high and well drained, and as the district is usually free from water in depth, no inconvenience from that source need be expected.

I am of opinion a highly remunerative return may be confidently looked for by judicious working of these areas and the exercise of proper supervision.

WILLIAM BARNES,

Mining Engineer.

GOLDENVILLE, N. S., 10th March, 1868.

REPORT

BY PROFESSOR BELL, C. E., F. G. S.

The Gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia consist of altered Lower Silurian strata, the stratification of which runs in a general way East and West or parallel with the peninsula. The auriferous veins appear to be confined to a particular zone, which is brought to the surface here and there along certain lines of elevation. Thus the gold, although found over a large extent of the country, is not generally distributed, but occurs in isolated tracts of limited extent. The geological character of these tracts, or gold districts, as they are called, are strikingly similar. The "country" or prevailing rock of the district consists of a dark grey slaty quartzite (called "whin" by the miners), interstratified at short intervals with comparatively thin bands of talcoid or clay slate. Along these slaty bands run the auriferous quartz veins. From the fact of their following the stratification, some have supposed them to be beds. Their structure and other characters, however, shew them to be true veins, and their occurrence in the slate bands is accounted for by the fact that these offered the weakest points for the formation of the original fissures now filled by the quartz. Owing to their anticlinal arrangement the veins are almost vertical in the centre of each district, and underlie (at constantly decreasing angles) to the South on one side and to the North on the other. The quartz veins are generally under a foot, although they sometimes reach six feet in thickness. As a general rule the thin veins are the richest. The slate bands often contain two or more quartz veins. They are usually about four feet thick, which is a convenient width for shafts and tunnels. The slate itself frequently contains sufficient gold to make it worth the crushing. Both rocks together constitute what is known as the "leads." As a consequence of the conditions under which they occur, the veins are very regular and are parallel to one another. They are also very persistent in depth, and improve in working downward. The deepest mines, however, are as yet only between 300 and 400 feet. They are like other veins in slaty rocks subject to gradual expansions and contractions. The thickest portions are known as "swells" or "ore shoots," and are usually more highly charged with gold than the thinner parts. These ore shoots dip at various angles to the horizon. Professor Silliman refers to the Nova Scotian gold-bearing veins as continuous sheets of quartz. The minerals associated with the gold are small quantities of arsenical, iron and copper pyrites, blende, chlorite and bitter spar, but nearly

the whole of the precious metal occurs as free and uncombined particles, evenly disseminated through the quartz. It is thus easy to extract it by the use of mercury alone, by far the greater part being saved, whereas in regions where the gold occurs in sulphurets, a greater portion is lost than saved.

Parties investing capital in the gold mines of Nova Scotia have the advantage of a history of mining operations extending over seven years successful working. The mining laws have required correct sworn returns to be made regularly every quarter by the lessees of all mines under pain of forfeiture of their claims. As a check upon this, sworn returns have also been required from all mill owners, specifying date of each crushing, weight of quartz, from whence obtained, weight of gold produced, and other particulars. From various causes these returns do not shew the whole amount of gold produced from the beginning, and are, therefore, under rather than over the actual yield. They shew, however, that from the beginning of mining, and taking the whole Province into consideration, an average of more than one ounce of gold, or \$20, has been obtained from every ton of quartz crushed; and this result has been attained, not by regular miners, but by fishermen, who had everything to learn while producing it.

Mere assays or crushings of small quantities do not constitute a safe guide to investors, especially if the gold occurs under exceptional conditions.

In the Sherbrooke District all the veins tried have been found to be more or less auriferous. Mining has here been going on for about six years, but more actively during the last two, and there has been a steady increase both in the profits and the amount of gold produced.

While it is interesting to know that the average returns of all the gold districts of Nova Scotia for the whole period during which they have been worked, have been more profitable than those of any other gold region in the world, it should be remembered that the extraordinary profits of the Sherbrooke field have contributed materially to bring up the returns to this high average.

The safest gauge by which to estimate the merits of any class of mining as an industrial pursuit is the average earnings of the men employed. In Sherbrooke these have been far in advance of any other district, amounting in both 1866 and 1867 to over \$1,600 annually per man. In 1866 the gross weight of gold produced in this district amounted to 5829ozs. 13dwts. 8grs., and in 1867 to 8522ozs. 8dwts. 11grs., which was exceeded only by Renfrew, which produced 9401ozs. 2dwts. 10 grs.; but this district employed an average of 189 men, while Sherbrooke employed only 99 (See Report of the Chief Commissioner for 1867, page 51). It should be borne in mind that in Sherbrooke an unusually large proportion of the men were last year engaged in operations not immediately productive of gold. During the five years from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, the average yield of gold per ton of quartz was no less than 2ozs. 5dwts. 18grs. (See Commissioner's Report for 1866.)

In the Sherbrooke district the gold is obtained altogether by quartz crushing—a kind of mining which possesses the advantage

over placer digging of a regularity and steadiness of yield which may be relied upon. It however requires skill, organized labor, and a certain amount of capital for its successful prosecution.

The accurate returns, which the Government have always required to be made, are now proving of great advantage to the gold mining interests of Nova Scotia, since they afford the safest and most satisfactory guide to the investor. The facts with regard to the indisputable richness of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, as proved by the official statistics, were made known for the first time when these statistics were compiled by order of the government for the use of visitors at the late Paris Exhibition. Since that time, this source of wealth, as might have been expected, has attracted the attention of Capitalists in the United States and Canada, many new Companies being formed and preparations made to work the mines on a larger scale than at any former time.

Nova Scotia possesses great advantages over all other important Gold Fields in accessibility, abundance and cheapness of labor (from \$1 to \$1.50 per day) in the low cost of living, cheapness of fuel, materials for construction and machinery. A first-class quartz mill of fifteen heads of stamps, driven by steam, which in the gold regions of the Western States would cost about \$20,000 can be furnished, complete, in every respect, in Nova Scotia for \$6,000. The St. Mary's River, the largest in Nova Scotia, being navigable to Sherbrooke and Goldenville for vessels of a large class, steam coal brought from the adjoining Counties is delivered at the mines for about \$3 a ton.

All the mines which are being worked in the Sherbrooke District are eminently successful; indeed throughout Nova Scotia generally success in gold mining is the rule, and failure the exception. The purity of the Nova Scotian gold goes far to increase the profits.—It is in demand at all the Banks in Halifax at \$19.85 per ounce, and is sold in Philadelphia at \$20, thus making the aggregate proceeds of a year's mining much greater than they would be if the gold, as in some regions were worth only \$17 per ounce.

The property of the Kingston and Sherbrooke Company, comprising 35 areas, is located in the centre of the district—250 yards south of that of the *Dominion* Company of Montreal. It is traversed by one of the richest belts of gold-bearing leads in the district, of which only eight have been as yet uncovered. These are of the average width of the leads of the district, and all of them shew gold upon the surface. The largest one, 15 inches thick, runs through the widest part of the property, and a stretch of 1,650 feet of mining ground is thus secured upon its course. This vein alone will afford profitable work for many years. Some, if not all of the others already traced, are likewise destined to produce large quantities of gold.

The ground lies well for mining purposes, the surface being dry and undulating. A constant and reliable supply of water for the stamp mill is always necessary for carrying on quartz mining operations, and the want of it on a location often causes serious inconvenience. Such a supply is afforded by the never failing brook which runs across the areas belonging to the Kingston and Sherbrooke Company. There is an excellent mill site in the centre of

the property, and to this spot the quartz from all parts of it may be drawn at the least possible cost. The expense of erecting miner's houses will be avoided, as the Village of Goldenville adjoins on the north side.

The large extent of the Kingston and Sherbrooke property is a very important feature, as affording sufficient ground for carrying on mining for a great length of time, and ample surface room for all the operations connected therewith.

With efficient management this property is, therefore, capable of producing a large and continuous yield of gold.

ROBERT BELL.

KINGSTON, APRIL 2ND, 1868.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Chief Commissioner of Mines is required by law to submit an Annual Report to the Legislature; the following extract, therefore, from the published Report dated Dec. 1st, 1868, will repay perusal. The Commissioner says:—

"In *Sherbrooke* we find that the result of the year's operations is "most gratifying. This District has, from the first, been a continuously successful one; but never before to such an extent as during the past year. The yield of gold, although still less than half that of the Waverley, far exceeds the yield of any previous year. As a conclusive proof of the profitable character of mining in this district, I may mention that for the year just closed, the yield of gold to each man engaged in the Sherbrooke Mines, according to official returns, amounts to no less a sum than one thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty-six cents (\$1382.86), counting the gold at \$1.50 below its market value. This proportion exceeds what has been before produced in any District in the Province. Some new Lodes of exceeding richness not previously known to exist, have been discovered and opened."

But the returns for the past year, ending 30th Sept., 1867, shew that the remark that the yield of gold is "still less than half that of Waverley," no longer holds good, since *Sherbrooke* yielded 8522 ozs. 8 dwts., 11 grs., against 4134 ozs., 18 dwts., 17 grs., for Waverley during the same period.

The Annual Report referred to is made up from the returns filed by every Lessee and Mill Owner, and shows monthly, in tabular form, the amount of labor performed, the amount of quartz raised and crushed, the maximum and average yield per ton, and the total yield from every Gold District in the Province. Accompanying the Chief Commissioner's Report there is also one from an officer, called the Inspector of Mines, whose especial duty it is to make frequent inspection of the working of every Mining District, and to report annually for the information of the Legislature.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD STATISTICS.

The following, extracted from the columns of the *Montreal Gazette*, of 25th September, 1867, contains much valuable information as shewing the products of the Gold Districts up to 30th Sept., 1866.

"The mineral resources of Nova Scotia are beginning to receive the attention of Europeans. The *London Mining Journal*, the first authority among the publications of the world on mining matters, has of late devoted several columns to the subject, and from its Paris correspondent publishes the following with regard to

"NOVA SCOTIAN GOLD STATISTICS.—To ensure the portion of the "Nova Scotian exhibition representing her auriferous resources to be "readily appreciated, the local Government have adopted the very excellent statistical table of Mr. A. Heatherington, and a tetraglot— "English, French, German and Spanish—edition of it, with a suitable "introduction, has now been issued, for the benefit of visitors to the "Exhibition. It is remarked that the mineral resources of Nova "Scotia are destined to secure for her a prominent position among "nations, but without some publicity and demonstration by figures, it "would be hopeless to expect recognition by foreigners of these "resources or their importance. The small guilt pyramid and the few, "though rich, specimens of auriferous quartz sent to Paris but imperfectly represent the capabilities of Nova Scotia as a gold-producing "country, whilst she also possesses mines of Coal, iron, and other "minerals; and, unlike some of the other rich mineral districts on the "American continent, she is free from pestilential diseases, from "poisonous reptiles, from wild animals, and from treacherous Indians. "The subjoined table shows the yield of gold from 1862 to 1866, both "inclusive, for the several districts:—

District	No. of days labour.	Quartz raised. cwt.	Gold obtained.		Maximum yield pr. ton.		Value. (Sterling.)
			oz.	dwt. gr.	oz.	dwt. gr.	
Waverley....	379,496	980,055	33,314	12 21	22 15	20	£137,978
SHERBROOKE.	131,794	247,070	18,001	4 13	23 10	9	74,555
Wine Harbour	99,866	287,514	12,651	19 20	73 18	9	52,400
Renfrew.....	96,928	174,483	9,697	19 17	9 18	0	40,166
Isaac's Harbour,	89,856	92,745	6,406	1 20	9 11	5	26,532
Oldham.....	97,838	131,124	5,107	14 1	116 2	21	21,154
Tangier.....	115,050	74,232	2,907	9 45	10 9	7	12,042
Montague....	68,588	33,742	2,819	1 15	6 2	11	11,676
Ovens.....	10,426	3,042	442	8 6	2 4	20	1,832
Divers	11,882	9,320	357	3 11	12 0	0	1,479
Lawrencetown	3,120	1,970	139	17 12	10 1	14	579
Uniacke.....	1,326	2,170	72	16 9	10 0	0	302
Country Harbour,	936	480	40	0 0	5 10	13	166
Total....	1,107,106	2,038,947	91,958	10 16 116	2 21		£380,861

In connection with the foregoing it may be remarked that, under the Mining Laws of Nova Scotia, reliable data are at all times procurable from the office of the Chief Commissioner of Mines at Halifax, shewing from sworn returns the actual working in every district. Lessees and licensed mill owners are alike required to make quarterly returns under oath, to the end that the areas may be actually worked and not taken up for purposes of speculation, and that the royalty of three per cent may be properly accounted for and collected. Thus every lessee is bound to state the number of days work performed on each area—the amount of quartz raised—the amount crushed—the mill to which the quartz was sent—the date when sent—and the yield of gold from such crushing; and, at the same time, each licensed mill owner must shew, from entries in the Mill Book (and

this book is at all times open to the inspection of the resident Deputy Commissioner of the District) the following particulars, viz:—Date of crushing, owner of quartz, from what areas obtained, the receipt in tons—the yield of gold (smelted so much, unsmelted so much)—and the amount of royalty payable.

EXHIBIT OF WORKING OF A MINE IN THE SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.

As an example of the profitable character of mining operations in the Sherbrooke Gold District of Nova Scotia, an extract from the published Balance Sheet of the *First Year's* working of the PALMERSTON MINING COMPANY is appended. This Company owns 29 areas two hundred and fifty yards North of the block of 35 areas belonging to the Kingston and Sherbrooke Company. Their capital is \$100,000, (U. S. Currency).

STATEMENT OF THE PALMERSTON (GOLD) MINING COMPANY.

		<i>Receipts.</i>		
1866.	Ounces.	Gold.	U. S. Currency.	
November.....	119.....	2,340 06.....		
December.....	105.....	2,055 17.....		
1867.				
February.....	187.....	3,651 92.....		
April.....	306.....	5,978 34.....		
May.....	315.....	6,106 75.....		
June.....	248.....	4,855 33.....		
July.....	245.....	4,800 86.....		
August.....	605.....	11,859 40.....		
September.....	575.....	11,290 25.....		
October.....	397.....	7,755 52.....		
	3,102.....			60,693 60
Premiums on above.....				24,821 99
				\$85,515 59
Balance brought down.....				43,061 48
Dividend, 25 per cent.....				25,000 00
				\$18,061 48
		<i>Expenditures.</i>		
		Gold.	U. S. Currency.	
Mining expenses, including royalty, from November, 1866, to Novem- ber, 1867,.....		\$24,000 00		
Premium on above.....		9,758 75		
				\$33,758 75
Paid for mill and lot.....		5,000 00		
Premium.....		2,287 50		
				7,287 50
Expenses Boston Office, freights and charges.....				1,407 86
Balance carried forward.....				43,061 48
				\$85,515 59

CHARLES BARRETT, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

EXTRACT FROM THE "MINING GAZETTE."

Mining having become such an important branch of industry in Nova Scotia, a Journal specially devoted to mining intelligence has recently been established in Halifax, under the name of "*The Mining Gazette*," and in the January number the following items invite attention:—

"SHERBROOKE RETURNS FOR DECEMBER.—Sherbrooke, through the operations of the Palmerston, Hayden and Derby, Dominion, and New York and Sherbrooke, continues to sustain its productive character.—The yield for December was 1004 oz. 10 dwts. 8 grs., from 902 tons 5 cwt. of quartz. Total number of days work, 3,744.

It must be stated, however, that although the Dominion Company are named among the contributors to this result, yet as a matter of fact they were not, since they had on hand on 31st December, waiting to be crushed, somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 tons of quartz. Had this amount been crushed, the total yield would have been much greater. On 1st March the quartz uncrushed amounted to over 500 tons.

JANUARY RETURNS.—SHERBROOKE continues to sustain its character as a leading district, though two mills have been shut down for want of water, and large quantities of ore are waiting to be crushed. The total yield for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1867, was 9463 ozs. 18 dwts., or an increase of 3634 ozs. 14 dwts. 16 grs. on the product for 1866. The average per man shows an equally satisfactory progress inasmuch as the yield for 1866 represented 122½ (122,422) grs., and that for 1867, 126½ (126,333) grs. per diem, or an annual cash value of \$1617.45, and \$1642.30 respectively. The results for last month show 4368 days' work, 600 tons ore raised, 550 tons crushed, and an average yield of 1 oz. 3 dwts. 12 grs. per ton of 2000 lbs., the gross gold product having been 647 ozs. 1 dwt. 6 grs. A crushing on the 4th January of 100 tons from the Wellington Co.'s claims gave 394 ozs.—*Mining Gazette*, Feb. 7, 1868.

FEBRUARY RETURNS.—SHERBROOKE—The Wellington Company has sent up 388 ozs. 5 dwts., and the Palmerston 108 ozs. 10 dwts. 11 grs. smelted gold. Other returns not yet received.—*Mining Gazette*, March, 1868.

EXTRACT FROM THE TORONTO GLOBE.

The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia.

"Our readers have heard a good deal, one way and another, of the gold fields of Nova Scotia, and now, when we are having gold fields of our own opened up, and are, besides, politically one with the Lower Provinces, it may be as well to take a somewhat general view of what our friends in Nova Scotia have been doing, and what may be the character and extent of their gold regions.

"It is about six years since gold was first discovered in any appreciable quantity in Nova Scotia, and for a good while after the discovery was made, very little comparatively was done in developing that source of national wealth which had come to light.

"Gradually, however, the matter has been making progress. Those who engaged in mining found that it paid, and their success always attracted more to make trial in the same field. It

may seem something like exaggeration, and yet we believe it is quite correct to say that, considering the extent of the gold producing area, the quantity of quartz mined, and the number of men employed, Nova Scotian gold fields, wrought imperfectly as they have been, are the most productive in the world. The rate of development has been slow, but now most of the difficulties seem to have been got over. Practical men are coming into the field, skill and capital are being applied more and more freely, and the result, we have no doubt, will be a great addition to the wealth and population of our sister province. In 1866 the yield of gold in Nova Scotia was 25,454 ounces, and it appears that for the present year not less than 30,000 ounces will have been turned out. This would give about \$600,000 already, almost one-half of the value of the yearly yield of coal in the same country. Since 1862, about 120,000 ounces of gold, or four tons and a half, have been secured, amounting in value to nearly two millions and a half of dollars, and all this simply as a beginning.

"From a book entitled "Gold-fields in Nova Scotia," very recently published in Halifax, (if it indeed it be published yet, for our Nova Scotian contemporary the *Halifax Evening Express*, prints extracts from advanced, sheets), we learn that in Sherbrooke district, the average yield to each of the miners engaged, was, in 1862, \$561.95, while in 1867, that average had risen to \$1669.20.

"There has been as much as one hundred and seventeen ounces of gold got from a ton of quartz, while the average yield over all has been one ounce and three grains.

"This is far above what either California or Australia can show.

"We are glad that capital and skill are being applied so extensively in Nova Scotia to the development of such sources of national wealth, and also, that the same thing can be increasingly said of our own Province and our own gold fields. Speculation in this, as in everything else, may be carried to foolish lengths; but now that it is an unquestionable fact that there is gold in paying quantities both in Nova Scotia and Ontario, to specify no others, it would be a reflection upon the spirit and enterprise of the people of the Dominion, if no effort commensurate with its importance, should be made to turn this fact to profitable account.

"We shall always be glad to give publicity to everything which tells of the advancement of Nova Scotia in the development of her large and valuable natural resources; and that without the slightest eye to her becoming in this way, a more valuable subject for the supposed plundering propensities of us cormorants of Ontario."—*Globe*, 27th December, 1867.

STATISTICS: AVERAGE YIELD PER MAN.

The profitableness of any pursuit can only be estimated from the average earnings of all engaged in it; and, although in order strictly to follow out the rule, in its application to Gold Mining, it would be necessary to include the officers: the proportion to each miner is not an uncommon, or an unsafe method of average.

The actual quinquennial mean for 1862 to 1866, was \$517.32; the triennial mean for 1864 to 1866, \$680 90; and the biennial mean for 1865 to 1866, \$744.16. The mean for each district, and the number showing therein, were as under:—

District.	No. of days' labour.	Annual Average per man. \$ c.
SHERBROOKE.....	131,794	852 60
Wine Harbour.....	99,866.....	790 52
Renfrew.....	96,928.....	624 32
Waverley.....	379,496.....	547 72
Isaac's Harbor.....	89,856.....	444 84
Uniacke.....	1,326.....	342 64
Oldham.....	97,838.....	325 72
Lawrencetown....	3,120.....	279 72
Country Harbor.....	936.....	265 80
Ovens.....	10,426.....	264 72
Montague.....	68,588.....	256 48
Unclassified.....	11,882.....	187 52
Tangier.....	115,050.....	157 68
The Province.....	1,107,106	517.32

In reviewing this table it should be borne in mind that much gold has been lost, and much not reported; and that with economical and well applied labour the production per man for every district could be considerably increased, in some cases even doubled.—*Heatherington's Guide.*

STATISTICS: GROSS YIELD OF GOLD.

The returns of the gold product for 1860 and 1861 were rendered to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, and a distinct Department of Mines not created until 1862. Even then it took some time to establish a system of record, and little reliance can be placed upon the accounts, for the purpose of averaging or comparing, from any date previous to July, 1863.

Very little of the gold obtained in 1860 and 1861 was reported at all; and in conversation with some of the pioneer miners and ex-Gold Commissioners we have ascertained the fact that at least six thousand ounces were raised and disposed of during that period. The gross yield for the Province, then, from May, 1860, to 31st December, 1866, would read in round numbers as follows:—

Year.	From Quarts only. OZS.	Native Gold. OZS.	Total. OZS.
1860 }	4000	2000	6000
1861 }			
1862.....	6964	311	7275
1863.....	13973½	28	14001½
1864.....	19936½	86½	20023
1865.....	25341½	112½	25454½
1866.....	25155½	49	25204½
1860-66.....	95371	2687½	97058½

Which gives an approximate value of one million, nine hundred and nine thousand, one hundred and sixty dollars. The proportions for each district for the same period stand thus :

District.	From Quartz only. ozs.	Native Gold. ozs.	Total. ozs.
Waverley.....	34364½	....	34364½
SHERBROOKE.....	19063½	38	19101½
Wine Harbor.....	13402	....	13402
Renfrew.....	9898	....	9898
Isaac's Harbor.....	6656	....	6656
Oldham.....	5207½	....	5207½
Tangier.....	3058	399½	3457½
Montague.....	2819	....	2819
Ovens.....	281½	2011	2292½
Unclassified.....	268	89	357
Lawrencetown.....	190	50	240
Country Harbor.....	90	....	90
Uniacke.....	73	....	73
Total.....	95371	2587½	97958½

The estimated yield for 1867 is twenty-seven thousand ounces, which, with the product of former years, would represent about *three tons* of the precious metal.—*Heatherington's Guide*.

CONCLUSION.

From the reliable information which has been submitted in the foregoing pages, it is obvious that gold mining in Nova Scotia has become a well established and profitable branch of industry, and is now a safe field for the investment of capital. It is thus unlike new regions where nearly everything has still to be learned and a great deal of money sunk before the real merits of the case are ascertained. In Nova Scotia seven years of successful mining (as shewn by the official record) afford the capitalist the best guarantee of what he may expect in the future. These statistics shew that the returns have been on an average highly satisfactory, and in many cases, especially in the Sherbrooke district, unprecedented in the history of quartz mining, and all this in spite of the inexperience of the men engaged, and the primitive methods employed. The large earnings of the *Boulder*, *Dominion*, *Palmerston*, *Wellington*, *New York* and *Sherbrooke*, *Hayden* and *Derby*, and other Companies, working in the district referred to, are only the first examples of a series of enterprises which are being inaugurated. Indeed the prospects of Nova Scotia, with regard to its gold mining, are of the brightest kind. A high average yield being established beyond all doubt, and there being an unlimited quantity of material to operate upon, the production will be in direct proportion to the amount of labour employed. Hence, by

the introduction of capital, the returns are capable of enormous expansion.

The gross yield is now about \$600,000 a year, but there is nothing to prevent it becoming \$6,000,000 per annum in ten years.

In summing up the advantages of Nova Scotia as a gold field, Mr. Heatherington says :—

“Nova Scotia offers the following inducements and facilities for mining enterprise :

“ It possesses an inexhaustible supply of minerals.

“ Labor is cheap and can always be procured in proportion to the demand.

“ Water, fuel, and provisions are plentiful and inexpensive.

“ The climate offers no obstacles to continuous mining operations.

“ The country is within thirty hours' steaming distance from Boston and ten days from Europe.

“ The laws are just, they encourage legitimate adventure, and are likely to undergo further liberal modifications.

“ The expenses of mining are less, and the profits, on an average, greater than in other countries.

“ Advantages like these need no comment ; they are facts which cannot be controverted, and which, before long, will be universally admitted.

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