

ISAAC HARBOUR¹

Location

Isaac Harbour gold district is situated on Isaac harbour in the county of Guysborough on the Atlantic coast and 50 miles by coach road south of Antigonish, a station on the Canadian National railway. It can also be reached twice a week by packet from Halifax. The Lower Seal Harbour division, of which a description is given here, lies 2 miles east of Isaac harbour.

Geology

The Goldenville formation is here exposed and has been folded into three anticlines running parallel east and west across Isaac harbour. These are named the north, middle, and south anticlines. "The² original structure of the folds has been much disturbed transversely by a great dislocation coming from the northwest and following the Northwest Branch brook to the head of the harbour, as shown on the published plan of Upper Seal Harbour. From the head of the harbour it runs south 15 degrees east (magnetic) and passes between Hurricane point and the eastern shore and through Webb cove and Dung cove, giving a horizontal, left-hand throw of some 1200 feet to the north on each of the three anticlines. Several minor faults have also been determined, branching off in a northeasterly direction from the main harbour fault."

A good section for the study of the structure of the rocks is exposed along the west shore of the harbour from Holly point to Ramped point.

"*Isaac Harbour North Anticline.*" This anticline is well defined at the North Star mine where mining developments show the Grant, Saddle, Little Saddle, McPherson, and Burke leads to curve inside and underneath one another on the archcore of the anticlinal fold and pitch to the west at an angle of 15 degrees from the horizon. On the north leg the strata dip north at angles increasing gradually from 45 degrees on the Grant and Burke leads to 75 degrees at Holly point; while on the south leg the dip increases abruptly to 75 degrees, flattens again and curves in the synclinal fold of the North Star lead, 120 feet south of the anticline.

In depth, the axis-plane of the fold dips about vertically.

The course of the anticline is north 55 degrees west (magnetic) and that of the syncline is north 50 degrees west, the folds converging eastward under the harbour; and at Hurricane point, they are only 12 feet apart and form a crumple very favourable to the development of rich auriferous veins conformable with the strata, one of which, the Hurricane Point lead, crops out at the surface and has already been much worked and yielded handsomely. Immediately east of Hurricane point, the crumple is cut off by the main harbour fault and thrown north some 1,200 feet"; it shows on the eastern shore as a *benure*, on which are developed rich rolls on the Mulgrave leads.

A fault in the eastern part of the district crosses this anticline and gives the Mulgrave lead a horizontal displacement of 120 feet to the north on the east side and the Mundic lead about 250 feet. This fault runs from area 18, block 2, down Dung Cove brook south 37 degrees west to the salt water pond where it intersects the main harbour fault.

¹ Plan published.

² Paribault, E. R.: Geol. Surv., Canada, vol. XV, pt. A, p. 457.

³ Paribault, E. R.: Geol. Surv., Canada, vol. XV, pt. A, p. 458.

Middle Anticline. Because of the depth of the drift and the lack of mining operations the middle anticline could not be definitely traced. It is concealed on the western side of the harbour, but lies about 500 feet south of the lighthouse and extends west to Country harbour covered by drift carrying auriferous quartz blocks. On the eastern side of the harbour it runs through Sculpin cove just north of Salmon rock but at the main harbour fault a little farther east it is thrown north 1,200 feet; beyond this it runs west, as far as the Dung Cove Brook fault where it is thrown north 250 feet and resumes its course towards the head of Crane pond on Betty brook. The fold is broad and both limbs dip at angles increasing gradually to 65 degrees on the north and 55 degrees on the south.

South Anticline. This is well exposed at Regged or Bear Trap point and for a mile farther west along the shore of Country harbour where a few cross-veins were observed. It lies near the south of Red head and at the main harbour fault is thrown 1,000 feet north; it crosses the road at a point where David Buckley developed a flat lead curving over the apex of the fold, but east of this it is heavily drift covered.

Character of the Deposits

The veins are of the interstratified type and the ore is concentrated in shoots, which bear the same intimate relations to the geological structure as is noticed in other districts.

These deposits found on the northern anticline have received more attention than others. It has been pointed out that the north anticline and syncline converge at Hurricane point and form a crumple along which work has been profitable. Mining developments show that the paying portions of the veins are of great length, are well defined, and are confined to the crumple. The North Star lead has been mined on the western pitch of the north limb of the syndinal fold to a depth of 625 feet, the others were worked on the western pitch of the anticlinal fold: the Saddle lead 100 feet, the McPherson lead 120 feet, the Burke 258 feet. The Hurricane Point, the North Mulgrave, and the Mulgrave leads have been mined respectively 435, 400, and 2,200 feet in length, and 100, 150, and 200 feet in depth.

The pay-shoot of the Mulgrave lead dips west 12 degrees and it is no doubt the eastern extension of one of the rolls of the Hurricane Point fissure. The axial plane of the fissure runs south 58 degrees east and dips vertically, while the veins strike south 63 degrees east and dip north 52 degrees. Large rolls of auriferous quartz lie along the intersection of the veins with the axial plane of the fissure.

"At the Victoria mine, on the eastern shore of the harbour and 1,200 feet to the north of the Mulgrave, a roll of auriferous quartz, reported to be 10 feet thick and pitching east 35 degrees, has been worked for some 200 feet in length and 165 feet deep. At the Goldfinch mine, 2,100 feet to the southeast of the Victoria mine and 1,200 feet to the north of the Mulgrave lead, a roll of paying quartz, 12 inches thick and pitching east 15 degrees, was mined 300 feet in length and 90 feet deep. It is remarkable that these two rolls, as well as the auriferous drift found on the shore to the northwest of the Victoria, and 1,500 feet to the southeast of the Goldfinch mine, are all situated along the same line, running south 50 degrees east and parallel with the Mulgrave line of pay-rolls, but with the difference that on the latter the rolls pitch westward. As the strata strike south 65 degrees east the Victoria-Goldfinch line of rolls intersects them at a slight angle, and probably forms a succession of auriferous rolls occurring on certain belts towards the southeast which might prove productive if developed." The deposit at Lower Seal harbour lies in the same line and is possibly produced by the same fissure.

The only important leads on the middle anticline are situated 700 feet north of the axis, and here the Mundie was worked for a length of 700 feet and a depth of 125 feet. A large block of rich quartz was discovered immediately south of the Mundie lead, but its source has not been found.

About 1,100 feet south of the middle anticline a rich belt of leads, called the Hattie belt, 21 feet wide, was worked by open-cut on the Gibberac property for a length of 300 feet and a depth of 110 feet, and more recently on the Griffin property. It was traced east 1,400 feet to a fault giving a horizontal displacement of 50 feet. The leads are interbedded and dip south 55 degrees to the depth of 110 feet where the strata curve abruptly in a syndinal fold and the quartz pinches out. To the south

of this the strata are shown in a crosscut to dip north at a low angle with little or no quartz. This is one of the few instances in which rich veins have been found in a syncline in Nova Scotia.

Very rich float was found to the south of this belt and it probably came from another rich vein to the south of the Hattie belt. It also is probable that the rich drift found on Red head is derived from the north limb of the syncline, thrown this far south by the main fault and lying possibly in the vicinity of the McMillan and other belts cut along Sand cove.

Some prospecting has been done where rich drift was found on the south anticline and at Betty cove, but nothing of importance was found.

History

"Gold was discovered at Isaac Harbour on the 14th day of September, 1861, by Joseph Hynes, under the following circumstances. A young man by the name of Elias Cook had been at Wine Harbour mining, a short time previously, and had obtained some specimens of gold-bearing quartz. On his return to Isaac Harbour he observed a similarity in the rocks of the latter place to those of Wine Harbour, and, in company with Allan McMillan, commenced a search for gold, but found none. At length Cook dropped one of the Wine Harbour specimens, and McMillan in searching picked it up. They immediately returned home with the exciting intelligence that they had discovered gold, upon which a number of the inhabitants at once repaired to the spot; but after a fruitless search of several hours, returned disappointed. Joseph Hynes, however, on the afternoon of the same day, resumed the work of prospecting, and on what is called the 'free claim' in the west division obtained several fine specimens of auriferous quartz. On the same evening, John Lathan and others found several pieces of gold-bearing quartz on the Burke lead.

In the east division the first discovery was made by two Indians, on what is now called the 'Mulgrave lead', a short time after the discovery on the west side."¹

In 1862 a number of leads had been more or less mined, the most important being the Mulgrave, Victoria, Burke, and Fraser leads. On the first of these fifteen shafts had been sunk, varying in depth from 15 to 60 feet, the deepest being Gallagher's pit. The average yield from this lead was 1 ounce 13 pennyweights, and the greatest yield 5 ounces 6 pennyweights of gold per ton of quartz. On the Victoria lead there were three shafts from which ore averaging 1 ounce 7 pennyweights per ton had been taken. Work on the Burke lead was limited, but the ore taken out averaged 2 ounces per ton, and 40 tons of quartz taken from the Fraser lead yielded 130 ounces.

Great progress was made in mining in this district in 1863 and the production was four times that of 1862. During this and the succeeding year the quantity of quartz crushed was not great, but it proved very rich. Steady and profitable operations were also carried on during 1865. In 1866 only two lodes were mined, the Mulgrave and the Victoria. The former was worked by Messrs. Gallagher and Company, who sank a shaft 230 feet deep and connected it by a level with a 230-foot shaft 100 feet to the east. Isaac Harbour Company mined the Victoria lode by two shafts 130 feet and 25 feet deep. Work continued during a part of the next year on these two lodes, but in 1868 the production fell to 673 ounces. Early in 1868 work on the Victoria lode was discontinued on account of the loss of the crusher by fire, but the Mulgrave lode was worked by the Mulgrave Company, which had acquired the Gallagher property. The Mulgrave vein, although about 8 inches wide, was found to swell to about 34 inches at a distance of 1,200 feet from the shore. This swell, which averaged 2 ounces of gold per ton, pitched to the west and this year it was found near the shore at a depth of 274 feet. Preparations were also made this year to carry on alluvial washing at the mouth of the harbour, where promising alluvial deposits were found.

The production of 1869 was only 227 ounces. The west shaft on the Mulgrave lode was deepened to 320 feet, but mining at this point did not prove a success. Some stoping was done in connexion with No. 3 shaft. Prospecting resulted in the discovery of some lodes north of the Mulgrave; and two shafts were sunk about 500 feet apart on a lode 637 feet south of the Mulgrave. The Mulgrave property passed this year into the hands of Hugh Allan of Montreal. Southeast of the Mulgrave a belt 20 feet

¹ Report of the Chief Gold Commissioner, 1862, p. 12.

wide and containing twenty-one quartz veins 1 inch to 10 inches thick was discovered in September and opened by Mr. Buckley. It was shown to be at least 600 feet long and some rich ore was taken out. On the Gisborne property on this belt preparations were made for erecting a crusher. The alluvial mining was not carried on this year, although the ground seemed promising.

The production in 1870 was more than double that of 1869, but mining operations were not conducted on a large scale and it was not until after many years that the production of this district assumed any very noticeable proportions. This year the United Mining Association, Limited, erected a 15-stamp mill driven by waterpower, and in the autumn carried on extensive work by open-cut on the belt opened by Mr. Buckley and indicated on the plan as the Hattie belt. This company continued operations on the belt during 1871, but was troubled for a time by the influx of water caused by a cave-in of the walls of the large open-cut. A tunnel was made to carry off the water and mining was resumed by means of shafts and levels. This year the same belt was mined by means of shafts and levels by the Consolidated Mining Company, whose ore was crushed at the mill of the United Mining Association. These two companies did some work in 1872, but in the following year all mining was abandoned and the production fell to 37 ounces.

In 1874, work was resumed on areas 983 and 100, block 1, east division, and Mr. Hattie reopened the Consolidated Mining Company's mine, put the mill in order, and stoped some ore on the 130-foot level. The next year some surface material on the property formerly owned by the United Mining Association was profitably milled, and tributaries met with success in mining some stringers in the belt. Another set of tributaries did a little work on the Allan property, principally on a lead 80 feet south of the Mulgrave lead. Work was continued in 1876 on the Union and Consolidated areas on the south side of the belt, and the North Mulgrave lead was opened by three shafts on the Allan property on area 4, block 2. The only mining in the district in 1877 was on this lead, and this year an adit was started on the lead from the shore to reach the workings about 300 feet to the east. Work ceased in 1878 owing to lack of agreement among the owners, but was resumed in the autumn.

In 1879 work was carried on by Mr. Gallagher on the North Mulgrave lode by sinking shafts 80 feet apart and stoping to the west. The quartz was sent to Sherbrooke for treatment both during this year and 1880, and yielded about 2 ounces per ton. In 1881, this property was transferred to the Gallagher Gold Mining Company and preparations were made for erecting a 16-stamp mill and carrying on more vigorous operations.

In 1882 this new mill was running, and mining began. A shaft was sunk cutting the North Mulgrave lode at 300 feet, and at a depth of 200 feet a crosscut was driven to the Gallagher or Mulgrave lode on which levels were driven and stoping carried on. Operations of a systematic and vigorous character were continued by the Gallagher Gold Mining Company in 1883 and 1884 and very rich ore was mined. The returns for the latter year were 2,212 ounces of gold from 913 tons of quartz, and the total returns for this mine were 5,034 ounces from 1,978 tons. Work was continued in 1885, but on a smaller scale, and in 1886 there was little done in the district except some tributing.

Interest was aroused in 1887 by the discovery of a lead showing rich quartz on Hurricane island. The lead was opened by three shafts, 37, 78, and 100 feet deep, and during the following year was worked by the Island Mining Company and produced over 2,000 ounces of gold. Mining was actively prosecuted on the island in 1889 by the Falgrave Company under the management of H. K. Fisher, but owing to litigation work ceased in March the following year. In December, 1890, however, work was started by H. K. Fisher on the North Star property west of the harbour, and continued during 1890. Important operations were carried on in 1891 under the management of H. K. Fisher, and ore from the Burbe and North Star lodes was crushed at the mill of the Rockland Gold Mining and Milling Company on the old Gallagher property. A little tributing was done on the latter property. Prospectors in the Shuak Den, a small valley lying in the eastern part of the district, were rewarded late in the year by the discovery of an auriferous lode, probably a continuation of the Mundle lode.

In 1892, some mining was done at Shuak Den, but the most extensive work was on the North Star property. This mine was closed for a part of the year, but after a reorganization of the company it was reopened under the management of Roderick

McLeod. At the time of the inspector's visit, thirty men were employed, a new 10-stamp mill was nearly completed, and the main shaft was down 400 feet. Work was continued here in 1893, and two new shafts were opened on new leads. This year the Skunk Den or Malloy mine was taken over by the Eureka Company and worked for a time under the management of W. F. Fancy. The North Star mine was closed in 1894, but R. McLeod had fourteen men prospecting on the property. Little else was done in the district, the Eureka Company reporting only 31 ounces from 56 tons crushed.

In 1895 six or seven men were engaged in prospecting on the North Star property, and a few men in taking out quartz from the roof of the North Star lead. Late this year the Griffin Gold Mining Company, under the management of P. J. Griffin, started operations on the Hattie lead, and in 1896, thirty men were employed, a 10-stamp mill was crushing ore, and 578 ounces of gold was extracted from 1,524 tons of ore. The Eureka Company also made small returns this year. In 1897, the Griffin Gold Mining Company did very little; but some work was done on the Burke lead in the western division by James McLellan.

The year 1898 saw a revival of industry in this district. The Hurricane Point mine was reopened by the Hurricane Point Gold Mining Company under the management of W. F. Fancy. About thirty-six men were employed, and by means of a 10-stamp mill, 1,933 ounces of gold was recovered from 3,925 tons of ore. The Skunk Den mine was also reopened and twenty-seven men were employed by the Economy Mining and Milling Company under the management of C. F. Andrews. The main shaft was 100 feet deep, levels were driven, and some ore taken out for crushing at the 5-stamp mill. The next year mining was conducted on both these properties. At the Economy mine a 10-stamp mill had been erected, fifty men were employed, the main shaft was deepened to 200 feet, and stopes carried 100 feet east and 200 feet west. At Hurricane point forty men were employed and mining was carried on at a depth of 250 feet on a fold pitching west 27 degrees.

In 1900 the Hurricane Point mine had reached a depth of 475 feet where the lead petered out. Some ore was being taken from the roof and the management intended to close the mine soon. The company had sunk 20 feet on a well-mineralized lead 500 feet to the south. In January, S. Sweet and Company reopened the old No. 9 Mulgrave mine under the management of F. A. Sweet. The shaft was retimbered and sunk 45 degrees deeper, stopes were carried east 80 feet, and from 250 tons of ore, 304 ounces of gold was recovered. Returns were made by this company in 1901 also. In 1902 the Goldfish lead was worked by the Goldfish Mining Company under the management of W. F. Fancy, and 845 ounces of gold was extracted from 1,193 tons of ore. Work was resumed by Edgar Silver and other tributors on the Goldfish property in March, 1900, and continued until July. From 303 tons of ore 285 ounces of gold was recovered.

In 1912 S. R. Griffin and Son recovered 805 ounces of gold from 3,235 tons of ore. The shaft was continued this year to a depth of 76 feet and from the bottom of the shaft a level was driven 250 feet east on an incline of 8 to 15 degrees.

The Stormont Gold Mining Company worked the Mulgrave lead in 1913 and 1914. Most of the work was done from No. 6 shaft which was carried to a depth of 430 feet. In 1914 a recovery of 705 ounces of gold was made from 3,357 tons of ore. In 1915 and 1916 a small amount of work was done on the Ding Cove lead and about 4 ounces of gold obtained from 100 tons of rock crushed. A shaft was carried to a depth of 70 feet and a drift run west 40 feet following two veins of quartz 5 inches and 10 inches wide. Crosscuts were driven 15 feet south and 115 feet north and at 12 feet from the shaft a 22-foot belt carrying many quartz veins was cut. In 1916 a test lot of ore was taken from the McMillan shaft on Sand cove. In 1927 the Victory Gold Mines, Limited, under the management of John W. Warner, took over a block of areas including the Goldfish, Victoria, and Mulgrave leads and certain claims at Lower Seal Harbour. The workings were unwatered for purposes of sampling and a new shaft at Lower Seal Harbour was sunk to a depth of 100 feet. The workings on the Goldfish were kept pumped out and at the time of the Inspector's visit in May, 1928, a new headframe was being erected. It was the intention of the company to unwater the South Mulgrave lead.

General Development

Little definite information is available concerning the development of this district except that shown on the published plan for which surveys were made in 1902. The close dependence of the pay-shoots of those veins already worked on rock structure, as described under the heading 'Character of the Deposits,' makes this a very suitable field for underground exploration by means of a vertical shaft and crosscuts. The crumple on the northern anticline along which the gold was concentrated in the veins exposed at the surface, no doubt extends to some distance in depth, and there is a possibility that this crumple has provided conditions suitable for the concentration of gold in the underlying, unexposed saddle-veins. As yet no other attempt has been made to explore and develop this succession of veins than that made a few years ago by the Hurricane Point Company, when operations were put under way, but were discontinued just as the crumple was being reached and the vein was improving in size and value.

LOWER SEAL HARBOUR

Geology and Ore Deposits

This lies about 2 miles east of Isaac Harbour. The Goldenville¹ formation is exposed, the strata striking north 59 degrees west and dipping northeast at angles varying from 65 degrees to 73 degrees.

The deposit consists of a wide belt of whin and slate, the former predominating, in which are a great number of quartz veins running roughly parallel with the bedding, but frequently cutting across and joining one another so as to form a great network. Each individual vein appears to have no great extent either in length or depth and the whole series has an echelon arrangement, each one overlapping and lying slightly to the west of the one immediately to the south. In depth a similar arrangement seems to hold, and each vein overlaps and lies a little higher than the one immediately to the south. Operations have been carried on chiefly on the Donkin belt, 37 feet wide, and to a less extent on the Slate and John Bull belts. It has been proved on the Beaver Hat property that the ore-body does not extend to any great depth. On the Partington property to the west the depth has not been proved, but so far as development work shows the ore-body does not appear to diminish in size on the western pitch. The rolls dip west 21 degrees in the Beaver Hat workings and 37 degrees in the Seal Harbour main shaft.

Gold is found in both the quartz and the country rock. Arsenopyrite occurs with a little galena in bunches, chiefly in the slate. Calcite is disseminated in small amounts, and in some places a considerable amount of feldspar is found.²

As has been already pointed out this deposit lies on the continuation of the Victoria-Goldfinch zone of fissures.

History and Development

In early years this district attracted attention on account of a line of rich boulders designated the Golden Stair, and extending from Cook cove to Seal Harbour lake, a distance of 2 miles. Much time was spent in the search for the source of this drift. The prospectors worked on the supposition that the rich vein was a cross vein, since many cross veins were found running north and south, the direction of the line of drift. The most noticeable of these is the 25-foot Pepper and Salt vein. In 1867, 1868, and 1869 the search was prosecuted, but without success. Later much surface tunnelling was done by Messrs. Fenrose and Robert McNaughton, and in these explorations McNaughton discovered a cross vein at the head of Seal Harbour lake, after which he erected a crusher and did some development work. It was not until October, 1901, that the large belt was discovered, when Percy J. White opened three small leads that had previously been exposed by McNaughton, followed them up, and found them to be part of an auriferous belt. White's discovery was followed almost immediately by the discovery of the same ore-body to the west by G. J. Partington.

¹ MacKenzie, T. G.: Jour. Min. Soc., N.S., vol. XII, p. 68.

² Op. cit.

In 1905 two companies were carrying on mining operations, the Beaver Hat Gold Mining Company, Limited, and the Seal Harbour Mining Company. By the former company a shaft was sunk 55 feet and at a depth of 25 feet crosscuts and short levels driven, and a 5-stamp mill was erected. The Seal Harbour Mining Company, under the management of G. J. Partington, sank a 65-foot shaft a few feet west of the Beaver Hat property, and at a depth of 35 feet drove a crosscut south 87 feet. Another shaft was sunk 70 feet west and connected with the crosscut by a level. A 10-stamp mill and a Wilfley concentrator were erected by this company.

Operations were active at both mines in 1906. At the Beaver Hat, under the management of S. C. McLean, a three-compartment shaft on the eastern end of the property was sunk 100 feet, and levels were driven, but little stoping was done. The Seal Harbour Mining Company had thirty-five men employed early in the year. The west shaft was deepened to 120 feet, at a depth of 100 feet a crosscut was driven south 67 feet, and at 27 feet and 47 feet from the shaft in this crosscut levels were driven. Work ceased in May and the mine was allowed to fill.

At the Beaver Hat mine twenty men were employed in 1907. The 90-foot level was extended and 625 ounces of gold was recovered from 1,936 tons of ore. A new 10-stamp mill was erected this year. Work was continued to the latter part of May, 1908, when the mine was closed, the production being 624 ounces from 2,670 tons. The 50-foot level was extended east 50 feet and stoping was carried on between this and the 90-foot level.

The Seal Harbour Mining Company's property was taken over by the Seal Harbour Leasing Company under the management of D. McAnkill. In 1911 and 1912 ore was stoped from the Big belt above the 100-foot level. In 1911, 1,741 ounces of gold was recovered from 5,190 tons of ore; and in 1912, 117 ounces from 700 tons. Further work on the Big lead was carried on in 1914 and 1915 above the 100-foot level and in 1915, 132 ounces of gold was recovered from 641 tons of ore. In 1927 the Victory Gold Mines, Limited, took over the Percy J. White claims and sank a new shaft 100 feet deep on the Dan belt. In 1928 a level had been driven west 200 feet at a depth of 100 feet. At a point 100 feet from the shaft crosscuts on this level had been driven south 227 feet and north 18 feet, at two points raises had been made 62 feet, and from the tops of these exploratory crosscuts had been driven, but little or nothing of value had been found.

Production of Stormont¹

Year	Gold extracted			Ore crushed Tons	Yield per ton of 2,000 lbs.		
	Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.		Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.
1862.....	297	0	0	197	3	0	7
1863.....	1,267	13	13	526	3	0	7
1864 (9 months).....	1,649	4	21	291	3	13	16
1865.....	1,869	0	3	1,122	1	15	18
1866.....	1,655	7	13	1,956	1	10	19
1867.....	1,266	2	11	1,169	1	6	8
1868 (15 months).....	792	13	17	976	1	3	23
1869.....	227	0	13	390	7	7	16
1870.....	578	3	13	1,525	7	7	13
1871.....	333	7	21	1,137	5	5	16
1872.....	472	0	11	543	17	17	9
1873.....	37	18	5	181	4	4	4
1874.....	167	19	26	236	14	14	5
1875.....	267	6	15	620	8	8	14
1876.....	267	0	5	379	14	14	10
1877.....	240	10	0	96	2	10	6
1878.....	166	10	0	74	1	2	19
1879.....	190	13	0	134	1	11	6
1879.....	347	13	0	175	1	10	7
1880.....	173	10	0	80	2	2	9

¹ This comprises Innes Harbour, Upper Seal Harbour, Lower Seal Harbour, Country Harbour, and Forest Hill.

Year	Gold extracted			Ore Crushed Tons	Yield per ton of 2000 lbs.		
	Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.		Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.
1882.....	903	17	10	511	1	15	9
1883.....	1,917	3	0	551	2	9	9
1884.....	2,312	8	1	913	2	8	10
1885.....	963	15	10	707	1	4	0
1886.....	435	0	0	429	1	0	0
1887.....	293	15	23	663		8	20.7
1888.....	2,222	6	0	1,904	1	3	8
1889.....	1,745	6	0	2,025		11	22
1890.....	616	15	12	1,052		11	17
1891.....	987	3	4	829	1	3	2
1892.....	2,452	11	2	3,625		13	18
1893 (9 mos. ending Sept. 30).....	2,451	10	8	7,570		9	2
1894 (year ending Sept. 30).....	1,080	4	15	6,629		5	23
Corrected returns which were too late for publication give for year ending							
Sept. 30.....	2,402	13	17				
1895.....	4,225	6	11	16,883		5	2
1896.....	5,076	0	1	22,946		4	10
1897.....	6,200	10	10	26,700		0	13
1898.....	8,266	17	3	34,817		4	19
1899.....	8,009	1	12	32,754		4	22
1900.....	7,745	18	10	29,228		6	11
1901.....	5,129	17	0	20,225		3	19
1902.....	6,200	1	10	25,906		3	13
1903.....	2,894	1	12	20,231		2	1
1904.....	1,837	2	1	11,767		1	18.7
1905.....	2,316	0	10	22,882		2	8
1906.....	7,114	0	11	42,431		3	8
1907.....	7,522	10	0	43,027		3	6
1908.....	5,826	15	0	41,792		3	19
1909.....	4,076	15	0	42,617		2	21
1910.....	4,195	12	1	26,678		0	6
1911.....	2,616	3	19	8,729		0	2
1912.....	886	2	0	4,262		3	10.7
1913.....	5	0	0	29		2	7
1914.....	797	14	0	2,227		6	13
1915.....	1,479	4	19	1,204		10	13
1916.....	677	14	20	579	1	3	10
1917.....	3	13	0	Platan			
1920.....	127,224	9	12	526,167			