

The auriferous deposits present the most striking analogy to those of California. There are innumerable diggings, which are sometimes quite superficial, and sometimes extend to the "bottom rock" or rock in place through the detritus and loose materials.

In the surface workings which are exclusively in the flanks of the hills, the gold is diffused through the gravelly soil to the depth of a foot, beneath which there is a bed of stiff red clay, which contains little or no gold. In the deeper workings it is sometimes necessary to sink twenty-five or thirty feet, or even more, before reaching the auriferous deposits.

The channels of the small streams, coming down from the mountains, and often entirely dry for the most part of the summer, are usually rich in gold, which is *found accumulated against the "bars"* or projecting ledges of rock, and forced into the chinks between the strata. The more precipitous the torrent, the larger the nuggets which are found; when the valley expands out, the golden particles are smaller. The rich deposits were frequently found at the *entrance of a lateral into the main channel*, where there has been an eddy in the current, caused by the contraction of the mouth of the lateral valley.

In the valleys of Bendoc and Delegete, the Revd. M. Clarke gives the superficial deposits, as under;

1. Gold bearing detritus made up of fragments of slate and quartz, cemented by argillaceous matters;
2. Pipe clay;
3. Erratic blocks or pebbles of quartz containing gold;
4. Rock in place.

Any person who has visited the diggings of the "Gilbert" a little above its junction with the Chaudière, must be struck with the close resemblance the above discloses, to our Canadian diggings.