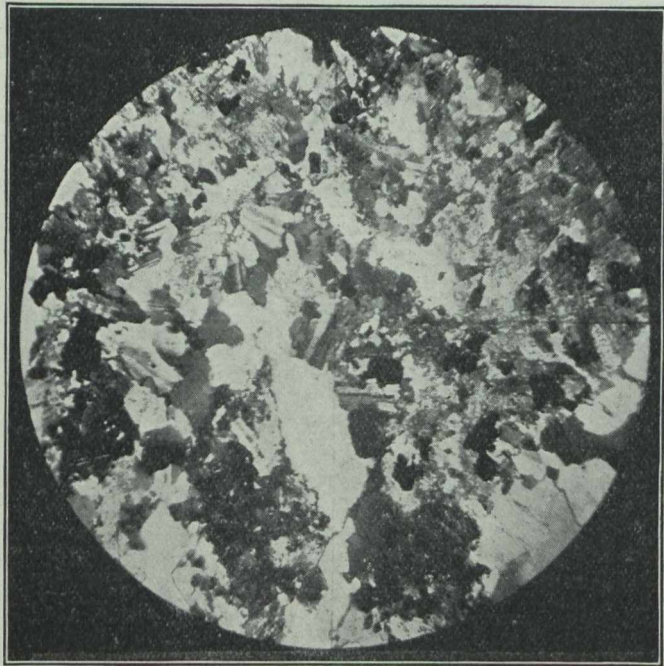


discovery on this claim. In places both walls, and particularly the eastern, are highly schistose for a distance of from one to fifteen feet from the vein, and contain sufficient oxide of iron to give this whole a reddish gossan-like appearance. This loose oxidized

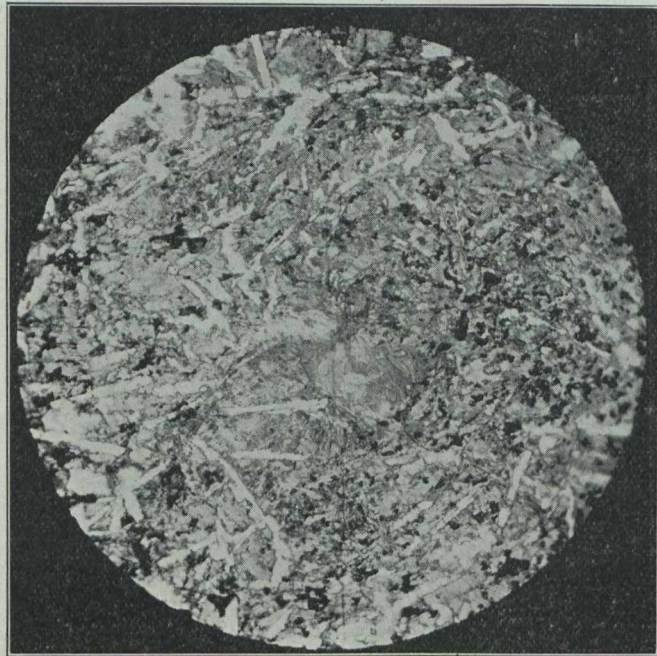
rock. The material removed was treated in an arrastra. Visible gold and tellurium alloys† occur quite frequently throughout the quartz and free gold pannings may be obtained almost anywhere from the pit in the oxidized zone. The vein is pegmatitic in



Photomicrograph No. 1.

x50

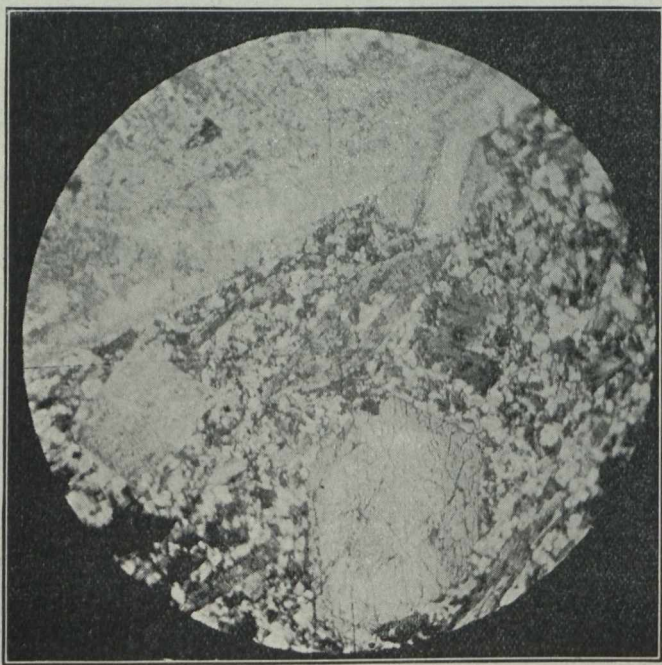
Showing the micropegmatitic structure of the veins, Malouf claim.



Photomicrograph No. 2.

x53

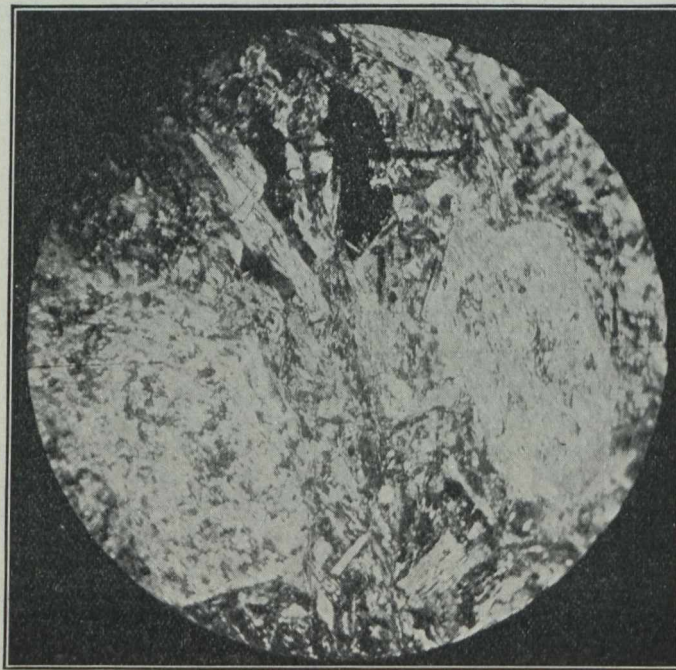
Country rock of Malouf vein.



Photomicrograph No. 3.

x53

Porphyritic dike Rock which cuts the rock shown in No. 2, Malouf claim.



Photomicrograph No. 4.

x50

A dike rock which cuts the rock shown in No. 2, Malouf claim.

schistose zone contains numerous knife-blade quartz stringers intercalated between the vertical laminae of the schist. A small open cut across the strike of the vein, about twenty feet in length and five feet wide, was made at "the discovery" through the loose oxi-

†Principally gold and silver with tellurium.

character, being relatively coarsely crystalline, the crystals very often approaching the centre in the "comb-tooth" structure. Again the vein quartz often presents an alveolate or honeycomb structure due to the interstices between the quartz crystals. The sub-