conglomerate, an unusual profit remains. I have explained the occurrence of gold-yielding crevices in slate, and, with such evidence as I have gathered from disinterested persons, I am satisfied that in mining any area there will be at least one quarter as much value taken from these crevices as will be milled from the conglomerate. As I cannot see these crevices with gold in them only as the mine is worked, I will simply call your attention to it as a feature that will far over-balance any weak or lean places that might be encountered in the regular work. I submit for the same purpose the legitimate expectation of discovering the leads from whence came this gold.

Of course the most important question is the ore supply. An area is 150 x 250 feet. Allowing that the conglomerate and slate furnish twelve feet in depth of ore, and we have 150 x 250 x 12, equal to 450,000 cubic feet. Taking the usual estimate

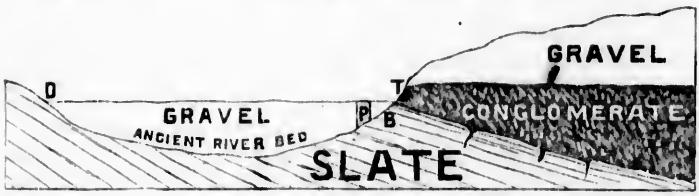

Fig. 13.

of eighteen cubic feet to the ton, we get 450,000 divided by 18, equal to 25,000 tons to one area. Milling this at the rate of 60,000 tons per year would require forty years to exhaust the supply of one hundred areas.

I am not yet done with this remarkable property, for, in addition to the important features already described, there is to all appearances a great body of gold-bearing gravel, that will well repay the expense of sluicing.

The extent of this gravel superficially, within the boundaries under consideration, is about five acres. This has not been tested to any great extent; in fact, till within a few months, no one ever thought there was gold in this deposit.

Its depth must be ascertained by more extensive work than my own time permitted, but the surrounding features indicate pretty clearly that it is from ten to twenty feet in depth. The only test of this gravel has been made at the entrance of