

The reef shows a well-defined outcrop for above 20 chains in length, running over a long, gently-sloping hill, across a gully, and up another hill, at a strike of N.  $15^{\circ}$  E., and dipping W.  $15^{\circ}$  N., in places steeplike, steeper and flatter at angles varying from  $25^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$ . The rocks which it traverses strike N.  $40^{\circ}$  E., and dip W.  $40^{\circ}$  N. at  $55^{\circ}$ , and consist, as at the Criterion reef, of highly micaceous metamorphic sandstone, alternating with mica-schist.

With regard to the auriferous character of the reef, a man in charge of the place (who was employed as a miner during the whole period the reef was worked), gave Ulrich all the information embodied in the following description. Gold was found in the outcrop for a distance of at least 10 chains, and in two places extremely rich. At one of these places, low down the slope of the first long hill, the reef has been worked on the underlie to a depth of about 40 ft., and for above 100 ft. in length. It shows in the faces tolerably well-defined walls, and an alternating flatter and steeper dip. The thickness of the portion removed varied from 2 to 6 ft., and the quartz became rapidly poorer in depth—the average yield of that last raised having been 3 to 5 dwt. per ton. The second place where rich gold was found lies on the top of the hill, but the outcrop has here only partially been worked. There exists, however, a fine vertical shaft, which struck the reef at a depth of between 90 and 100 ft., but rather poor, and only about 6 in. thick, whilst its thickness at the top ranged from 2 to 5 ft. in places. The quartz all along the outcrop is rich in iron-pyrites, and some shows by its cellular texture and very ferruginous character, that much of this ore has been decomposed. The latter, becomes, however, still more abundant in depth, and the fine, seamy quartz raised from the large vertical shaft, on top of the hill, contains it perhaps at the rate of 25 to 30 per cent. In cases of such strong increase, in connection with a decrease of free gold in depth, it has generally been found in Victoria that the pyrites is payable and sometimes even richly auriferous. Matthew Barker, the late mining manager of the reef, evidently remembered this fact from his Victorian experience, for, by a simple contrivance, attached to the crushing-machine, he saved several tons of the ore, which are stacked in bags near the plant. Should an average sample of this have been assayed with the result at the rate of not less than 2 oz. per ton, its treatment, in the manner practised at Clunes and Bendigo, would no doubt be a payable undertaking, and might render the reef profitable to work. But, irrespective of this, on considering the fine development of the reef, the large extent of it as yet unworked, though proved auriferous, and that a fine crushing-plant is at hand, supplied with good gold-saving appliances and plenty of water at command, Ulrich cannot help thinking that another attempt at working it—with special attention being paid to the