

capitalists were prepared to go into the matter, because if large companies were formed in England, they would of course employ agents familiar with the machinery and appliances requisite for successful mining, who would open workings upon a very different scale from anything which had yet been attempted. One point he might venture particularly to call attention to. A great deal of attention was given apparently, as had been well pointed out by Mr. Robinson, to the sinking of a great number of shafts. But any one familiar with mining operations must know, that sinking so many shafts in one lode, was like opening so many different mines at once, and exposed the company to such expense that it was extremely unlikely it could succeed. Again, it appeared that these shaftings and levels were mere little holes, as compared with what were called shafts in many old-established mining districts. They had been open for eight or nine years, but yet they still measured the depth only by 100 or 120 feet, or in some cases as much as 200 feet. In this country, however, mines were accustomed to go by fathoms,

or yards at least, and they would think very little of the depth of a shaft of 200 feet, when it came to be reduced to fathoms. Then, again, there was the question of opening the ground horizontally by drifts. It was very well known that even in copper, lead, or tin veins in this country it was useless to exceed any great depth, until by perseverance, continued over several years, a large quantity of ground had been opened, for the purpose of passing through the different lodes, and discovering what were called pipes, shoots, or by various names in different localities. Until a work of this sort had been fairly accomplished, nobody could say that a mine, whether tin, silver, lead, or still less so in the case of gold, was worth working or not. He hoped the information which had been so well put together in the paper would lead to the establishment of a better state of things than had yet been the case in the colony, and, in conclusion, begged to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Hind for the paper which he had read.

The vote of thanks was passed unanimously.

At KING'S COLLEGE, London, Lectures on Mineralogy are given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, from October to Christmas, to which the public are admitted on paying the College Fees.

The Course commences with a description of the Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals in general. The principal simple Minerals are next separately considered, and the readiest mode of distinguishing them described.

The course of instruction includes a minute description of all the substances entering into the composition of Rocks, and of those minerals which are also used in the Arts; illustrated by an extensive collection of characteristic specimens, and diagrams of the principal crystalline forms, &c.

The Students are accompanied by the Professor to the Museum of Economic Geology, the British Museum, and other public institutions, and also on excursions into the country.

Mr. TENNANT, F.R.G.S., gives instruction in Mineralogy and Geology at his residence, No. 149, Strand, London, W.C. He can supply elementary Collections at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, and every requisite to assist those commencing the study of these interesting branches of Science, a knowledge of which affords so much pleasure to the traveller in all parts of the world.

A collection for Five Guineas, to illustrate the recent works on Geology, by Ansted, Buckland, Lyell, Mantell, Murchison, Page, Phillips, and others, contains 200 specimens, in a plain Mahogany Cabinet, with five trays, comprising the following specimens, viz. —

MINERALS which are either the components of Rocks, or occasionally embedded in them:—Quartz, Agate, Chalcedony, Jasper, Garnet, Zeolite, Hornblende, Angite, Asbestos, Felspar, Mica, Talc, Tourmaline, Calcite, Fluor, Selenite, Baryta, Strontia, Salt, Sulphur, Plumbago, Bitumen, &c.

NATIVE METALS, or METALLIFEROUS MINERALS; these are found in masses or beds, in veins, and occasionally in the beds of rivers. Specimens of the following Metallic Ores are put in the Cabinet:—Iron, Manganese, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Copper, Antimony, Silver, Gold, Platina, &c.

Rocks: Granite, Gneiss, Mica-slate, Clay-slate, Porphyry, Serpentine, Sandstones, Limestones, Basalt, Lavas, &c.

PALEOZOIC FOSSILS, from the Ilendello, Wenlock, Ludlow, Devonian, and Carboniferous Rocks.

SECONDARY FOSSILS, from the Lias, Oolite, Wealden, and Cretaceous Groups.

TERTIARY FOSSILS, from the Plastic-clay, London-clay, Crag, &c.

In the more expensive collections some of the specimens are rare, and all more select.

TO GEOLOGISTS.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C., has for sale two handsome Cabinets, measuring 9 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 3 feet 10 inches high; each containing 45 drawers, with a Glass Case on the top of each Cabinet, 4 feet 11 inches high, and 15 inches from back to front. One Cabinet is filled with 2,600 Minerals, the other with 3,400 Fossils.

The Collection consists of six thousand specimens, many very select. The first Gold Nugget received from Australia, which was exhibited in the Exhibition of 1851, is in the Collection; it cost £37, and contains about 8 ounces of gold; also a fine series of Diamonds, illustrating crystalline form and colour. The specimens have been used to illustrate the Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology at King's College, London, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Price three thousand guineas.

Any person wishing to become practically acquainted with the interesting and important study of Mineralogy and Geology will find this a good opportunity to obtain an instructive and valuable Museum.

SOPWITH'S GEOLOGICAL MODELS IN WOOD. Sold in case, bound and lettered to resemble a large folio volume. Twelve models, 4 inches square, 4s.

MODEL of the first GOLD NUGGET received from Australia in 1851. The original is in the possession of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, and contains about Eight Ounces of Gold. Price of the Model, 3s. 6d., with glass-topped box to hold it, 1s. 6d.,—together, 5s.

Model of the "Welcome" Gold Nugget, being the largest brought to England from Australia: it contained gold to the value of £8,370. Price of the Model, £3 3s.

A gilt Model can be had, price 2s. 6d., of the Gold Nugget found, April, 1869, at Kildonan, Sutherland. The original contains Two Ounces of Gold, and is in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland.

JAMES TENNANT, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, 149, Strand, W.C.