

ning almost parallel with the Cumminger, yielded 683 ozs. of gold from 155 tons of quartz raised during the month of August and several other promising lodes have been recently opened.

The average yield for each man in any way engaged about the mines is the truest criterion of the prosperity of a gold district, and in this respect Sherbrooke takes precedence of any in the world. The results for each year rate as follows :

#### ANNUAL EARNINGS PER MAN.

SHERBROOKE.				VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA.)			
	£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.
1862 . . .	181	7	10 Stg.	67	17	0 Stg.	
1863 . . .	132	3	10 "	70	9	2 "	
1864 . . .	130	15	10 "	74	1	9 "	
1865 . . .	185	14	4 "	74	4	2 "	
1866 . . .	323	9	10 "	80	8	3 "	
1867 . . .	322	9	7 "	0	0	0 "	
Mean. . .	202	3	6 "	73	4	0 "	

The contrast with Australia is important, for it should be remembered that that colony has had fifteen years' experience in gold mining, and possesses all the appliances which capital and intelligence can procure, while here in Sherbrooke nearly two-thirds of the miners are self-taught, and many of the overseers have neither experience nor scientific knowledge to aid and direct them in their work ; yet, as it has been shown, both in its average per ton and per man, the district nearly trebles that of Victoria.

Having exhibited the particular advantage of Sherbrooke over other districts in the Province, and also over Victoria in Australia, I would briefly record my views respecting the property comprised within the areas distinguished by a red border in the accompanying plan and numbered respectively as under :

Bk. II.—899, 900, 896, 897, 898, 893, 894, 895, 866, 867, 868, 869, 837, 838, 839, 775, 776, 777, 778, 569, 570.

Bk. III.—541, 542, 543, 880, 881.

Bk. V.—697, 698, 699, 695, 696, 693, 691, 663, 664, 665, 661, 662, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 603, 604, 605, 600, 607.

Their situation, extent, and surface indications give promise of their forming the nucleus of immense wealth.

From all appearances these areas have been most judiciously