

The developments so far determine—

1st. That the lodes have been traced around the curve of the anticlinal axis, proving indisputably the continuation of the Tudor and other veins, from their east and west course with a northern dip, around in the form of a parabolic curve to a corresponding (east and west) course with a southern dip.

2nd. That the sweep of the curve is much sharper on the northern than on the southern side of the axis.

3rd. That the thickness of the veins and character of the ore in the northern and southern dips are comparatively identical.

4th. That on the south side the lode dips at an angle of about 45 degrees, and near the axis at about 40 degrees.

5th. That the gold streak is from east to west on the south side of the axis, following round the curve till it is from west to east on the northern side.

6th. That on the south side of the anticlinal the Tudor lode grows perceptibly richer and thinner as it goes east, but increases in richness in depth.

7th. That the *North* lode on the southern side is 82 feet from the Tudor, and at 150 feet further comes the *South* lode, so called.

8th. That there is a fault or displacement about 90 feet north of the axis, the movement apparently having been from east to west, the Tudor lode being completely cut asunder, and the two ends shoved past each other about thirty feet; the texture of the intervening rock being completely destroyed.

9th. That the "South" lode (on the eastern side of the axis) 18 inches thick, has two partings in it, forming three distinct veins in one; that the character of the ore is identical with the three lodes (in one belt) lying some 90 feet north of the North lode, on the northern dip; the only difference being that there the veins are separated by some two feet of slates, which on the southern side is represented by a mere seam only.

I am, your obedient servant,

B. C. WILSON.