

still higher. The subjoined statement, however, could hardly be more satisfactory :—

	SHERBROOKE.			GOLD DISTRICTS OF NOVA SCOTIA, COLLECTIVELY.			VICTORIA. (AUSTRALIA.)		
	oz.	dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
1862 . . .	2	12	15	1	3	2	0	0	0
1863 . . .	1	1	6	0	18	10	0	0	0
1864 . . .	1	8	14	1	0	20	0	10	6-9
1865 . . .	1	10	13	1	3	6	0	11	17-4
1866 . . .	2	5	18	0	17	13	0	10	16-2
1867 . . .	1	10	12	0	19	10	0	0	0

The septennial average for Victoria for the years 1859-1865 inclusive was only twelve pennyweights, six grains and four-tenths (12 dwt. 6-375 grs.) while the quinquennial mean for Sherbrooke amounted to no less than one ounce, twelve pennyweights, thirteen grains and seven-tenths (1 oz. 12 dwts. 13-730 grs.) per ton, or very nearly three times as much as the most vaunted mines of Australia.

Among the most celebrated lodes as yet exploited in this district are the "Blue," "Cumminger," "Hayden" and "McCrae" lodes.

The course of the Blue is south 75° east, and its dip is 40° north. The name is derived from the color of the quartz which is of a deep blue, and impregnated with fine gold. Besides the large yield of 146 oz. 8 dwts. 19 grs. already referred to as *the* maximum for the Province, the quartz from the lode has often given as much as *ten* ounces to the ton, and its average has seldom fallen below three.

The Hewitt is vertical and is composed of two veins separated by a thin seam of slate. The larger vein is the least productive, but the quartz from this lode has given larger and more profitable returns than any in the district—the average being four ounces to the ton.

The Hayden lode is composed of several small but very rich veins, and has sustained an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the ton.

The Cumminger lode dips 45° north; has a band of slate to the north which has proved exceedingly rich, giving a continuous yield of two and a half to three ounces per ton to the depth of two hundred feet.

A new lode lately struck, known as the "Zwickel," and run-