lowed, and a large capital was wasted in the endeavour to find the *lode* from whence it came.

The yield of Great Britain for a few years previous to 1853, was about 4 oz. per annum, but after the publication of John Calvert's "Gold Rocks of Great Britain," an impulse was given to quartz crushing, and many samples of quartz and gossan have yielded several ounces, and some as high as sixteen ounces of gold to the ton. It would appear however that the lodes as yet discovered are not very wide and do not extend to a depth exceeding twenty fathoms. Mr. John Taylor, junr., whose experience in these matters has been very great, says, "I have seen evidence to make me believe, that British gold ores, in moderate quantities can be obtained, and that if they are skilfully treated, they can be *made to yield a moderate profit*, but beyond this I cannot persuade myself that producing gold in England, will either be a large or very lucrative branch of industry."

FRANCE.—The Gallic rivers were once rich in golden sands, and the sands of the Rhine are still washed on a small scale. The washer makes about seven francs per day. The washings are now very poor, as will appear from the following comparison: Rhine, 1; Siberia, 10; Chili, 37. Only one auriferous quartz vein is known in France, it is in the department of the Isére, it was discovered in 1700 and worked at intervals up to 1841, yielding a small amount. Many of the lead veins contain a little gold.

GERMANY.—Here the amount of gold is very small, though in some localities, mining and washing have been uninterruptedly pursued from the time of the Romans.

In HUNGARY, gold, silver and copper mines have been worked steadily since the eighth century, and the result of these long continued operations present a most interesting field of investigation. Here are