

Messrs. Thomas Abell & Company's assay, made at that time, showed the gold to be $3\frac{1}{4}$ grs. worse than standard, with 28 dwts. of silver to the pound ; and in the same year, Messrs. John Taylor & Son sent out Messrs. Arthur Phillips and Arthur Kent to survey and report. Their very minute report bears date, 7th July, 1853, and discloses every thing yet known of the Des Plant, Famin, &c. The public were then made aware that the black sand washed out of alluvial diggings by Mr. James Logan, gave 9 oz., 9 dwts., 18 grs. of gold to the ton.

In the same year, Dr. Sterry Hunt, in page 370, of the Geological report, said—" a vein which occurs at the rapids of the Chaudière, in the parish of St. Francis, Beauce, contains in a gangue of quartz, galena, blend, arsenical sulphuret of iron, often well crystallized, besides cubic and magnetic iron pyrites, and native gold in minute grains. A portion of the galena from the assorted and washed ore, still containing a mixture of blend and pyrites, gave by assay 69 per cent. of lead, and 32 oz. of silver to the ton, 2,240 lbs. of ore. Another portion more carefully dressed, gave at the rate of 37 oz. of silver per ton ; and the button of silver obtained by cupellation from this lead, contained a small but appreciable quantity of gold ;" and " a quantity of gold dust from the washing of the sands of Rivière du Loup, was submitted to amalgamation, and left one third of its weight of black sand, of which 18 per cent. were separable by the magnet—the non-magnetic portion dissolved by the successive action of hydrochloric acid and bisulphate of potash, leaving four eighths per cent. of silicious residue. The solutions contained iron and chromium gave by prolonged ebullition 23.15 per cent. of bititanic acid."

In 1851-2, the Canada Gold Mining Company made an experiment on the River du Loup, at its