

as though you had no knowledge of the mines. Bearing in mind my object, you will, I trust, pardon this manner of presenting my impressions.

#### THE MANNER IN WHICH THE GOLD OCCURS.

The undulating district, of which the Dome is the centre, and which is intersected by the broad creeks known as El Dorado, Bonanza, Gold Bottom, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur and Quartz, all radiating from that mountain, consists mainly of green micaceous or chloritic schists; one nearly white, soft variety is known as sericite schist.

These rocks have not yet been carefully studied, and little is known concerning their origin. Mr. McConnell, in his excellent "Preliminary Report on the Klondike Gold Fields," expresses the opinion that they are of volcanic origin, and have been derived from eruptive rocks, of which one was a quartz-porphyry. They are rocks of such a nature that the existence of auriferous quartz in them would not be in any way surprising, although it certainly could not be predicted.

The subsidiary rocks of the district—the slates, limestones, graphitic schists, and the later eruptive rocks by which they are penetrated, as well as the diabase and serpentine of Moosehide Mountain, the granite of other parts within the auriferous area, and the tertiary beds by which it is surrounded—are enumerated and briefly described in Mr. McConnell's memoir. I observed several masses of the later eruptives in Hunker Creek, where they appear to include rocks of both acid and basic character; some present the appearance of quartz-porphyries, etholotes, diorites, and possibly anorthosites. In some places, as at 10 above Lower Discovery, on Dominion Creek, the schist is in parts quite gneissoid, and is intersected by dykes of quartz-porphyry and of diabase. There is at present no evidence to connect any of what I have here called the subsidiary rocks with the distribution of the gold. The schists and their contents are undoubtedly the