ed the ch evium satquarter d from gold in attenor lean I subdiscov-

ly. An ite and o x 250 stimate



d by 18, e rate of aust the

r, for, in ere is to that will

not been onths, no

ork than indicate th. The trance of McDonald's tunnel, on Area No. 4, and again resorting to a diagram, and making a section north and south across the areas, say for 1,000 feet, it will be represented by Fig. 13.

Entering the tunnel at T, one sees the dip or incline of bedrock running north, and directly there it is broken down at B, and filled compactly with a mass of gravel and broken slate. The long level line T D represents the level intervale. The slates make an outcrop at D. The gravel-pit P is six feet in depth, and the last three feet are in rich gravel, earrying coarse and fine gold. I tested twelve tons of gravel from this pit in a sluice where the water was connected and cheaply carried near to the pit, and the result was nineteen and one half pennyweights of smelted gold, or a trifle over one dollar and fifty cents per ton. This gravel can be sluiced for ten or twelve cents per ton. How extensive and how rich is this deposit is not now known, but the indications are that it covers about ten acres, and of this amount I should think five acres are within the limits of your property. That this body of gravel should have lain there untested until within one year affords a striking illustration of the lack of thought and enterprise of those who were working there. The gold in this gravel is mostly coarse and easily saved. It is the result of a river breaking down and dissolving the conglomerate, and one may legitimately expect and count upon very rich deposits of free gold in working the gravel upon a large scale. It can be readily handled, either by ordinary sluicing, or by obtaining a head of water and making use of hydraulic force. This deposit may well be called a flattering prospect, but I will simply class it as a valuable adjunct that can scarcely fail to be a contributor to the output of the mine as a whole.

The plan of mining the conglomerate will be extremely simple, requiring nothing more than a rectangular system of tunnels, thus cutting up the ground into available room for extensive work.

Such deposits of gold-bearing conglomerates are found at almost all the gold-fields of Victoria and other portions of Australia, and a good deal of gold has been taken from them. At Queensland, Australia, in the "Peaks Down Diggings," the gold-bearing carboniferous conglomerates lie upon the old Silurian slates and schist, thus forming an exact geological equiva-