

from three small creeks, supplying from five to fifteen heads, conveyed by branch race into the main race from Canoe Creek. About forty men were employed.

A considerable number of miners continue to find profitable employment on the beaches between Barrytown and Brighton, and also on White Horse Terrace to the north of Brighton. Work is also being done in the creeks and on the terraces, where ground-sluicing is carried on. On some of the terraces cement occurs similar to the cemented sand in the Charleston district.

Greymouth District.

Between Greymouth and Hokitika small parties of miners are engaged on suitable parts of the beach in beach-combing and ground-sluicing. At Saltwater River several parties of Chinese and some Europeans, up as far as the Township of Marsden, are employed ground-sluicing, chiefly on the old worked ground. Since the proclamation of Saltwater River more attention is being directed to the ground towards the mouth of the stream, and a small rush took place on Crown land. A few miners continue to find employment in ground-sluicing in the Dunganville and Maori Creek district.

At Mosquito Flat about fifty miners are employed in alluvial mining. Ground-sluicing, long-tom, and cradle are used for washing whenever found suitable.

Greenstone.

The Galtimore Hydraulic Sluicing Claim, situated about two miles above Maori Point, is worked on the face of a high terrace. The wash is intermixed with large boulders, which are very difficult to handle. The owners have therefore constructed a tail-race, lined with strong logs, and having a fall varying from 1 in 6 to 1 in 3. With a small head of water at their command they are enabled to send away by the tail-race boulders as much as 3 tons in weight. The gold is chiefly of a coarse description, but even in that case some gold must be washed down, the tail-race having such a steep gradient.

Several parties of Chinese are working between Maori Point and Greenstone.

Hydraulic sluicing was carried on by the Greenstone Company during wet weather and when water was available, but latterly the claim was sold to a Christchurch syndicate, and since the sale very little work has been done.

Prospecting was carried on in the Blackwater district, and a small rush took place on an alluvial terrace. About twenty persons are finding employment in claims they have taken up.

No work is being carried on at Fuchsia Creek.

At Westbrook four parties of Europeans and four parties of Chinese are working ground-sluicing claims.

Deep tail-races are cut through the "blue reef," and in order to carry the sluiced material across the road, the boxes are erected on high trestles.

Johnson's Terrace.

Anderson and party and Baucke and party are working claims on this terrace, but are frequently idle on account of scarcity of water.

Cape Terrace.

Lohmann's Claim (Area, 4 acres; owner, T. T. Lohmann).—This claim is worked by hydraulic sluicing. The gravel deposit is from 45 ft. to 80 ft. in depth. There are two water-races—the head-race one mile and a half in length, and another one mile, together carrying ten heads during wet weather. In connection with these races there are two lengths of 100 ft. each of 11 in. and 15 in. pipes. Two dams are used for storing the water from the head-race, which hold sufficient water to carry on operations for a week in the dry weather when there is very little water in the race. About twenty heads are used when sluicing is carried on. Four men are employed.

A number of dredging claims have been marked out on the Greenstone Creek, on the Teremakau River, near the junction of the Greenstone, and in the vicinity of Cape Terrace. Several shafts have been sunk in the creek, and the bottom reached at about 25 ft. A centrifugal pump was used while sinking, and the whole of the wash was passed through a sluice-box. This was an excellent method of ascertaining the value of all the material taken out in sinking. The prospects obtained from the shaft were so encouraging that a local company have subscribed sufficient capital to put a dredge on Greenstone Creek, at a place located by Mr. Gardiner Wilson, who had charge of the sinking operations.

Kumara.

This goldfield, which was opened in 1876, still affords profitable employment to a considerable number of miners. Although the most productive portions have been worked out, the field is not yet exhausted, and the extensive deposits of auriferous wash already worked, from Larrikin's on the southward to the neighbourhood of the Teremakau Bridge and the Town of Kumara, will doubtless in time be traced further seaward. Throughout the field the principal gold deposits are found in wash extending from near the surface to a depth of about 35 ft., and in the vast accumulations of granite- and quartz-gravels intermixed with fragmentary portions of rock borne from the mountains. This moraine deposit does not in itself contain any great proportion of the gold recovered, but is partly intermingled with the more ancient auriferous gravels. In some parts, such as the hills near Dillmanstown, where these deposits have been removed, the faces sometimes exceed 200 ft. in height above the bottom on which the gold-bearing gravels rest. The back leads, as far as traced, show that the bottom on which the auriferous strata rests has a general inclination in the direction of the ocean. Hydraulic sluicing with a large water-supply is now, and has been, the method adopted in dealing with these large quantities of gravels. The locality of the chief leads is on the extensive terrace running along the south or left bank of the Teremakau River, and extending from