men against continuing work in the drive until adequate timber was provided. Mr. Lawson was away from the mine, and I subsequently wrote him on the 27th May, pointing out that the timber used in the drive was inadequate, and requiring him to have an ample supply kept on the ground, as the proposed drive through the old workings will in all probability require to be close-timbered. Three men employed.

MACRAE'S.

Bonanza Quartz-mine, Macrae's (L. O. Beal, owner; T. Kinvig, manager).—(1/11/1901): Work is being pushed on in the top level on the foot-wall, where some good stone has been obtained. The quartz is trucked 250 ft. from the face, dropped down a pass 200 ft., and trucked 1,550 ft. along the low level to an aerial tramway, which conveys it to the battery. In common with other batteries in the district, scarcity of water is retarding crushing operations. Throughout the mine, in the levels and passes, the timber is in a good state, all the travelling-ways are in good order, and the ventilation is good. When the upper-level stone is stoped back a good chute of stone will remain in the 60 ft. level ready for future requirements. A solid block of stone is being left overhead under the creek-bed for safety in the event of heavy rain or floods. Mine well conducted. Rules posted, and explosives carefully handled. Crushing plant consists of a 3 ft. Huntingdon mill, with pyrites grinding-pan.

H. N. Mills and Sons, Macrae's.—(19/6/1901): Quartz continues to be taken from Griffiths Bros.' private property, a small royalty per ounce of gold won being paid. Until a few months ago all the stone was taken from a "blow" on the surface, but, this being now worked out, a drive has been put in, and the reef found near the surface. I observed a certain amount of carelessness in the manner in which dynamite and detonators were lying exposed at the mouth of the drive, to which I drew Messrs. Mills' attention, and warned them to be more careful in future. (2/11/1901): A quantity of surface-stone from the reef near Golden Point is being put through the battery, from which fair returns are being obtained.

W. and G. Donaldson, Golden Point Company, Macrae's.—(19/6/1901): Until quite recently all the stone was obtained from surface-workings. A drive recently put in is now 200 ft. to the face, and the reef is being driven to at several points. The timber used is light, and not of a durable quality. This mine continues to produce a quantity of scheelite, which is found associated with the gold-bearing quartz.

Ounce Reef, Macrae's (J. Williams, manager).—(19/6/1901): The surface-stone having given out, a drive has been put in about 80 ft., and quartz stoped out above and below. The reef lies flat, and consequently the stone requires a deal of handling in the passes. The width between the walls of the reef is from 3 ft. to 4 ft., the hanging-wall being broken and heavy. (1/11/1901): J. Roberts, manager. The battery is idle through scarcity of water both for driving and for the tables. The stone in the face continues to carry fair gold, but is pinching somewhat. Three men employed.

Golden Bar Gold-mining Company, Macrae's (J. H. Cunningham, manager).—(19/6/1901): A party of working shareholders are busy erecting a ten-head battery, and bringing in water for the steam-boiler and tables. There is a large body of low-grade stone in sight, which can be mined easily, and the battery should be kept going continuously for some time. (1/11/1901): A. Phelan, manager. Since last visit a portable engine and boiler have been placed in position for driving stamps; but owing to scarcity of water the battery is at present idle. Six men are getting out quartz by stripping off 5 ft. to 6 ft. of overburden.

Alfred Davies, Stoneburn.—(19/6/1901): Low-grade stone taken from the surface on freehold land. The five-head battery is driven by water-power, and, owing to the scarcity of water, crushing is somewhat intermittent. (1/11/1901): A good-sized dam for water-storage is being built. One man taking out quartz. Stripping, 3 ft. Average width of lode, 3 ft. Water-supply still short.

HYDE.

Mount Highlay Quartz-mining Company, Hyde (T. Brown, mine-manager).—(22/5/1901): The incline is down about 170 ft. Two levels on each side are driven about 50 ft. in stone from 6 ft to 9 ft. thick, which is all taken out and put through the battery. Not much filling is used, and a section of worked ground where not fallen is all standing on timber, which, however, is plentifully used. The ground is good, standing, and strong. The battery is stopped for water in dry weather, and work in the mine is not constant for that reason. The stone is easily got. The battery paddock is full, and many tons are lying in the mine ready for filling away. The self-acting incline tramway to battery is having a new rope put on. Nine men employed.

A few Chinese working on the Mareburn, same as last year.

BAREWOOD.

Barewood Gold-mining Company, Barewood.—(21/5/1901): The Anglo-Continental Company's No. 3 shaft at Scott's Gully had been sunk on the reef to 200 ft., from which point levels were driven 120 ft. east and 150 ft. west. Payable stone was found on the foot-wall at 50 ft. west, but no rises were put up on that level. At 130 ft. from surface (below which the shaft and levels are now standing full of water) levels had been driven 100 ft. east, off which two rises had been put up, stone taken out, and stopes filled up. The west 130 ft. level had been driven 40 ft. and then stopped. The shaft is 14 ft. by 4 ft., divided into three compartments, two for winding and one for ladder-way. Mr. Walters, acting for the Barewood Gold-mining Company, had the water pumped out to the 130 ft. level, and the west level was continued. After driving 30 ft., or at 70 ft. from the shaft, a body of stone 4 ft. wide was struck, which has been driven on 30 ft., and the stone at the face shows 6 ft. wide, of good quality, and gold-bearing throughout. A rise is up 14 ft. in the stone, and an underlay shaft at surface is down 30 ft. in similar stone, proving the existence of a good block. The stone on the foot-wall gives very good crushing results, and is payable throughout, thus giving the mine a new lease of life. Extensive prospecting on surface on outcrop proves permanence