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REPORT ON

YAM CREEK PROPERTY

NEAR

GROVE HILL

NORTH AUSTRALIA

ROLAND BLANCHARD

JULY, 1937.
GENERAL COMMENT

On strength of the following statement from address made by Mr. John McDonald 1901 to shareholders at the annual meeting of Northern Territories Gold Fields of Australia Limited (a Moreton Bottomley promotion), and printed in the May 18, 1901 issue of the "Mining World," we felt that further investigation into possibilities for low grade bulk mining at Yam Creek was warranted.

Our first hand acquaintance with the property comprised a half hour visit during the October, 1905 examination of the Howley properties, at which time the information contained in McDonald's letter had not come to our attention, and our interest consisted mainly in looking over the ruins of the surface plant which stood close to a road along which we were passing.

"After my return from Kureka, I again visited Yam creek in December and January last and sampled the mine as far as it was opened up at that time, and cabled to the Board as follows: "Yam Creek; the width of the lode 75 ft. for a distance of 100 ft.; on the course of the lode at a depth of 130 ft. from the surface. At this depth three cross-cuts, 50 ft. apart, have been put in through the lode. This has every appearance of being permanent in depth. It consists of a series of veins of barren rock and gold bearing quartz alternately. The latter vary in width from 2 ins. to 8 ft. I estimate the total width of these veins at 16 ft. 32 samples have assayed as follows:—Nothing up to 2 ounces 4 dwt. per ton. Average assay of the ore is 7 dwt. per ton. The samples were not selected in any way. Better average of ore can be obtained for milling by selecting it. Chinese workings on the course of the lode for a distance of 600 ft. give every indication of the lode maintaining its width and value for a distance of at least 600 ft. The ore is free milling. Rich reef, average width is 18 ins. for a length of 130 ft. The average assay of the ore is 2 ounces of gold per ton. I am of opinion that it will be continuous in depth. Expect the mill to commence running about the beginning of February. You will observe from my cablegram that the samples of ore were not selected. They were an average of the whole and taking good and bad together assayed 7 dwt. per ton. A better average than this can be obtained for milling only such ore as will show by assaying that it contains 7 dwt. and upwards of gold per ton. The country rock is slate and
sandstone in nearly alternate layers, the greater part being slate, trending north and south and dipping to the west at an angle of 60 degrees, from the horizontal. The lode also consists mainly of slate and sandstone intersected by veins of quartz. These veins, while running north and south, dip to the east at an angle of 50 degrees, cutting through the slate and sandstone at nearly right angles to their dip, indicating the permanency of the lode, which may be said to be contained in an auriferous slate belt or ore channel running north and south, and although it cannot be traced in an unbroken line by outcroppings on the surface, yet the course is indicated plainly by old workings throughout our leases to the south for a distance of over a mile, and for that distance it is worth prospecting below the water level."

The London office was unsuccessful in obtaining information as to subsequent activities, but the data contained in Appendixes A and B were procured for us by the Director of Mines from official files at Darwin.

With the knowledge we have from the half hour surface inspection October, 1935, and from the data collected from outside sources, the following summary of conditions at Yam Creek is presented, the information for the most part being second hand.

GEOLGY

Country rock consists of the slate, sandstone and sericite-chlorite schist general to the Gove Hill-Brook Creek region, all sufficiently altered so that one rock often appears to grade into the other. Strike of the country is W-S $\pm$, dip 50 or more degrees west, according to McDonald who observed the dips underground.

Lodes consist of belts of small discontinuously persistent quartz stringers which run lengthwise with the country. McDonald states that they dip east, opposite to the bedding, but the map indicates dip for the lodes or belts, if not for individual stringers, to be 65 to 75 degrees west. In general the stringers vary from a few inches to a ft. in thickness, but have been reported as thick as 30 inches. McDonald estimated that at one place upon the 186 (McDonald's 126) level they constituted 20% of the lode's width.
Principal mineralization is contained in a N-3 surface area 1400 x 600 ft. Within that area are two main belts or lodes: the East belt, 1000 x 125 ft. in maximum dimensions, the West belt, 900 x 75 ft. in maximum dimensions; separated from each other by a 260 ft. width of barren rock. Most of the work, both at the surface and underground, has been concentrated upon the smaller West belt, although the Chinese followed individual stringers down to water level in several instances upon the East belt. The undated map, Plate X 1, supplied by the Mines Department, shows principal outcrops of leaders and underground workings so far as recorded.

McDonald states that the mineralization is intermittently traceable at the surface for a mile.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Alluvial was worked extensively upon the flats adjacent to the Yam Creek mineralized belts as early as 1878. A report of 1866 mentions a small amount of reef activity several miles distant. Nothing of importance seems to have been won from the Yam Creek reefs, or leaders, until in the late nineties, when the richer leaders of both the East and West belts were thoroughly garnerered down to water level by Chinese who worked the property on tribute, and during the year 1897 put 802 tons through the battery for average recovery of 25.29 dwts Au per ton. All of this came from Leases 337 and 338 (see Plate X 1).

1898 the property was acquired by Northern Territories Gold Fields of Australia Limited, who proceeded to sink into the sulphide zone and prospect the ground in desultory fashion until McDonald's first visit in 1900. Following his report, prospecting was carried on with vigour, a 20 stamp battery placed upon the ground, and cyanide tanks installed.

The development and production campaign continued through 1902, by end of which time the Bottomley interests had become convinced of unsuitability of the property for commercial exploitation or share manipulation purposes. 380 tons of ore with average recovery of 7.59 dwts Au per ton, presumably put through the battery by gougers or as a final clean-up in 1903, terminated active production at the property.
**PRODUCTION**

Official production is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Oz Bullion</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Oz Fine Au</th>
<th>Data per ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>24558.5</td>
<td>1014.31</td>
<td>29.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>(minor activity; no record of tonnage or returns)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>577.3</td>
<td>135.95</td>
<td>6.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>89.59</td>
<td>8.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>7,240</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>4871.0</td>
<td>1076.11</td>
<td>8.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>6,770</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>4305.0</td>
<td>1013.49</td>
<td>8.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>241.6</td>
<td>136.70</td>
<td>7.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,635</td>
<td>4126</td>
<td>214630.5</td>
<td>3397.25</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average for 2 years representing nearest approach to bulk mining 2.33

Fineness of gold, 0.21.

**GRADE OF ORE**

In view of the 1901 - 1902 production indicating a yield from bulk mining of 2,930 dwt Au recovered, some explanation is needed to reconcile McDonald's optimistic appraisal of early 1901 with those figures.

McDonald based his estimate upon 1195 tons treated up to April 2, 1901 which he reported as follows (see Appendix A):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Au per ton</th>
<th>Original Ore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battery recovery</td>
<td>3.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 tons concentrates, value £210</td>
<td>0.827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1165 tons tails and slimes at 0 dwt</td>
<td>3.348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head value</td>
<td>7.876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

McDonald states that the 1195 tons included 60 tons from the 30 in. high grade leader that had been intersected between the main shaft and the main lode (see Plate X 1). This, however, would account for only 2400 dwt out of the total 11,862.92 dwt supposedly present, and would call for 3,079 dwt average for the remaining 1135 tons from the main lode.

* Not stated; assumed same value as average for other years.
It is true also that McDonald had recommended the stoping of the upper oxidized ore pending erection of the cyanide plant which was then upon the property, and this probably involved only the intervening low grade material left by the Chinese here as it had been left at the Cosmopolitan Howley where our costeening has shown the latter to average 2.3 dwts Au. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume that by end of 1901 the cyanide plant was in operation, and that the 1902 production represented both battery and cyaniding, and possibly also concentrate, recovery from ore which came largely or wholly from development and from possible minor stoping in the sulphide zone upon the main lode on the 125 level. Since the 1902 production yielded only 2.99 dwts Au per ton it is difficult to escape the conclusion that despite McDonald's statements to the contrary the 115 tons treated up to April 2, 1901 represented either conscious or unconscious high grading of which he had not been informed, or else that he was misinformed as to either the assay values, or the yield, or both.

The only uncertainty upon which could be based an assumption that sulphide ore of the main lode substantially exceeds 2.99 dwts Au per ton is that no positive evidence has yet come to light that the cyanide plant was in operation during 1902 or that the concentrates were smelted. It is unreasonable to assume that the Bottomley interests would have neglected utilizing the added share manipulation impetus which these would have provided had the values been present for exploitation purposes, and in the absence of contradictory evidence it therefore seems necessary to conclude that 3 dwt ore is about the best that may be hoped for.

PROSPECTIVE TONNAGE

Plate XI shows the West lode or zone of leaders to occupy an area 900 x 75 ft. in maximum dimensions. McDonald mentions 600 ft. as the indicated ore bearing length with 75 ft. proved underground width for at least a portion of the oreshoot. Crosscuts upon both the 125 and the 128 levels as shown on Plate X show the oreshoot's length as not greatly exceeding 600 ft. and its width averaging slightly less than 75 ft.

Assuming in the spirit of optimism that the 600 x 75 ft. limits will be realized, the area involved is 45,000 sq. ft.
At 15 cu.ft. per ton, this yields 500,000 tons per 100 ft. vertical depth, or 225,000 tons on assumption of 75% extraction, - sufficient to maintain a 650 ton mill.

Whether the East zone of leaders, covering an area 1000 x 125 ft. in maximum dimensions, is sufficiently mineralized to justify consideration of bulk mining operations is a matter upon which no information is available. The small amount of work done upon this zone on the 186 level (see Plate X 1) is a discouraging factor, as is also the fact that Chinese surface gouging is less extensive there than upon the West Zone.

DEWATERING THE MINE

On basis of the official map (Plate X 1) supplied by the Mines Department the following estimate of water within the mine has been made. Shafts have been scaled from the map, with allowance for overbreak. Plat on the 186 level has been scaled, with average height assumed as 12 ft. Main drives and crosscuts upon the 186 level are taken as 6 x 8; subsidiary drives and crosscuts, and all workings upon the 121 level, are taken as 5 x 7. Water is assumed to stand at 50 ft. below collar of the main shaft, its position at time of visit October, 1935, or 106 ft. above the 186 level.

It is assumed that the 1901 production came exclusively from drives and crosscuts. Since uncertainty exists whether the 1902-03 production occurred before or after the map was made, the 7150 tons for those two years are assumed to represent an additional 108,950 cu ft. To the total volume, as above defined, 50% is added to allow for rises, cave-ins, possible additional stopes, etc. The figures as thus taken seem conservative, but constitute a guess.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Drive and Xcutes, ft.</th>
<th>Linear Ft.</th>
<th>Cu. Ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>6 x 8</td>
<td>2285</td>
<td>106,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 x 7</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>29,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>3 x 7</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>11,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 x 7</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 x 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>202,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7150 tons production, 1902-03, at 15 cu ft. per ton</td>
<td></td>
<td>106,950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>359,750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallons at 6.25 per cu ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,925,625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>3 x 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 x 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 x 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Allowing for 50,000 g.p.d., which is officially reported as the underground flow during operations, a 100 g.p.m. pump operating on a 70% time/efficiency basis would dewater the mine in 60 days; two such pumps, in 20 days.

Granting that during the dewatering operations normal inflow from the long-undisturbed hydrostatic head would be appreciably greater than the 50,000 g.p.d. which obtained during the mine's operation, dewatering with two 100 g.p.m. pumps none the less ought to be accomplished within a month.
APPENDIX A.

Extracts from speech by Mr. John MacDonald at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Northern Territories Gold Fields of Australia, Limited. Reprinted from the "Mining World", May 10, 1901.

I have dealt so far only with such portions of your properties as do not present a cheerful outlook, but I am now about to speak of two where the prospects are good. I refer to Yam Creek and the Iron Blow Mines, which I visited in March of last year. At Yam Creek the main shaft is sunk on lease 530. This shaft is sunk on the top of a hill, some 50ft. to 70ft. above the plain below, the object being apparently to work a buck reef which cropped out on the hill close to the position selected for the shaft. I could not find any evidence that this reef had been prospected or that it was found to contain payable gold, and cannot account for the selection of the position of the shaft. I found that it was the intention of the Manager to continue sinking this shaft to a depth of 500 ft. before opening out. This appeared to me to be only working at random, and would prove a costly experiment without reasonable good hope of good result, and I gave instructions to stop sinking and to start a crosscut from the 100ft. level to intersect a north and south reef which cropped up about 500 ft. away to the west, and which had been extensively worked by the Chinese down to water level. Numerous shafts were sunk by them to depths varying from 70ft. to 90ft., and some thousands of tons of ore were crushed at an old mill about 2 miles from the mine, yielding about 25 dwt. per ton. The prospect of obtaining payable ore in this reef appeared to me to be so good that I cabled to the company to send out a 20 stamp mill, which at the time was ready for shipment, having been previously ordered by the manager in anticipation of it being required for Woolwonga. I examined the whole of the company's leases on this property, which, as you are aware, covers an area of 460 acres, and dealt with each lease separately in my report, which was issued to you on June 22 last year. I again visited this property early in December last, and found that the new 20 stamp mill was being erected on an excellent site near the main shaft. It was being very solidly and strongly put together. A level tramway, 50ft. long, conveys the ore from the face at the main shaft to the stone breakers. From there the ore goes into bins and is automatically fed into the stamper boxes, and thence into Willey concentrators. There is a gradual fall of about 60ft. from the battery to the flat below. This admits of arranging the plant so that the ore will gravitate throughout the whole without handling or raising, and will render the milling and after treatment inexpensive. At the time of my visit a cyanide plant had been on the ground for some months, but no stop had been taken for its erection. Why it had not been erected I am unable to understand, and, on asking the manager where he proposed to erect it, he appeared not to have made up his mind or to have prepared any
plans for its erection, notwithstanding the fact that he had cabled urging its shipment at the earliest possible date. I was pleased with the appearance of the "Big" reef, but had not time to thoroughly sample it then, as I wanted to proceed to Eureka before the wet season set in, and left the sampling till my return. I cabled my impression of the mine to the Board as follows:— "Yam Creek leases; have just examined the workings of the mine, and from recent developments believe there is every indication at the mine to show the mine has become a very valuable one." After my return from Eureka, I again visited Yam Creek in December and January last and sampled the mine as far as it was opened up at that time, and cabled to the Board as follows:— "Yam Creek; the width of the lode 76ft. for a distance of 100ft; on the course of the lode at a depth of 126ft. from the surface. At this depth three cross-cuts, 50ft. apart, have been put in through the lode. This has every appearance of being permanent in depth. It consists of a series of veins of barren rock and gold-bearing quartz alternately. The latter vary in width from 2 ins. to 6ft. I estimate the total width of these veins at 15ft. 32 samples have assayed as follows:— Nothing up to 8 ounces 4 dwts per ton. Average assay of the ore is 7 dwts per ton. The samples were not selected in any way. Better average of ore can be obtained for milling by selecting it. Chinese workings on the course of the lode for a distance of 600 ft. give every indication of the lode maintaining its width and value for a distance of at least 600ft. The ore is free milling. Rich reef, average width is 10 ins. for a length of 130ft. The average assay of the ore is 2 ounces of gold per ton. I am of opinion that it will be continuous in depth. Expect the mill to commence running about the beginning of February." You will observe from my cablegram that the samples of ore were not selected. They were an average of the whole and taking good and bad together assayed 7 dwts per ton. A better average than this can be obtained for milling only such ore as will show by assays that it contains 7 dwts and upward of gold per ton. The country rock is slate and sandstone in nearly alternate layers, the greater part being slate, trending North and South and dipping to the West at an angle of 50 degrees, from the horizontal. The lode also consists mainly of slate and sandstone intersected by veins of quartz. These veins, while running North and South, dip to the East at an angle of 50 degs. cutting through the slate and sandstone at nearly right angles to their dip, indicating the permanency of the lode, which may be said to be contained in an auriferous slate belt or ore channel running north and south, and although it cannot be traced in an unbroken line by outcroppings on the surface,
yet the course is indicated plainly by old workings throughout
our leases to the south for a distance of over a mile, and for
that distance it is worth prospecting below the water level.
To do this will necessitate the erection of hauling and pumping
machinery, but these can be supplied from our other properties.

Character of the Ore.

The ore is oxidized to a depth of from 70 to 90 ft.,
but below this it is sulphide and is composed principally of
quartz carrying about 10 per cent of iron pyrites. I look on
this ore as practically free milling and especially so on
account of the character of the gold, which although fine,
is of a shotty nature, and easily saved in dish prospecting.
A large percentage consequently should be saved in the battery,
and the bulk of the remainder by concentrating and cyaniding.
When I refer to sulphide ore you must not be under the
impression that it is necessarily refractory, and will require
roasting and special treatment, such, for instance, as the ores
at Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. It is more of the character
of the sulphide ore at Charters Towers, which in practice is
found to be free milling. A crushing of 1,195 tons was
completed on April 2 last, of which 1,149 tons was sulphide and
35 tons oxidized ore, or nearly all sulphide. This was taken
out in cross-cutting and driving at 138 ft. from the surface
(138 ft. level with respect to the main shaft). The yield from
the mill was 3 dwts per ton, and 30 tons of concentrates of the
assay value of £7 per ton were obtained, while the tailings and
slimes assayed 6 dwts per ton. Allowing for a loss of one-third
in cyaniding and 35s per ton loss in treating the concentrates,
the extraction is equal to 7 dwts gold per ton. The manager
estimates that this crushing consisted of 30 per cent mullock,
or barren rock (which is unavoidable in cross-cutting and
driving, but in stoping the ore can be taken out nearly clean).
In reckoning the extraction per ton I have included the mullock
as a set off against 30 tons of ore from the rich reef which
was included in the crushing. The results show the gold
contents of the ore before crushing to have been over 9 dwts,
and the extraction 7 dwts. Pending the erection of the cyanide
plant, I recommended that oxidised ore only should be milled,
as it was likely that from this ore such a large percentage
would be saved in the mill alone that the tailings would
probably not be worth cyaniding, and could be allowed to run
away. Some delay was caused in giving effect to this until the
lower workings were connected with the oxidised ore, but
connection was made during last month, and the mill has been
running on oxidised ore since the 29th ultimo.
Water.

The mine yields about 50,000 gallons of water per 24 hours from the 156 ft. level. This water is clear, and apparently quite suitable for milling purposes. A concrete storage tank has been built close to the mill, and at about the same elevation as the stone breakers. This holds 250,000 gallons of water, sufficient to keep the mill going for over two days. When a settling dam is constructed, and the mill water returned again to the concrete storage tank, there should be ample water from the mine alone to keep the mill going continuously, but no settling or tailings dam has been made at the time of my visit. A Cameron steam pump was on the ground at the foot of the hill, on which the mill is erected, for the purpose of pumping back the water, but it is not fixed in position. The manager imported a mile of 4-in. pipe, and made excavations for a dam in the Margaret River, some three-quarters of a mile distant with a view to bringing water from there for milling purposes. This expenditure was premature, but from this source, an ample supply of water will be available for a 100 stamp mill when required.

Prospects at Yam Creek.

In Yam Creek you have a property which, I believe will prove payable with systematic and economical management, but if the lode is proved to extend and continue payable for a long distance, of which there is every indication, large profits must result. Appearance also indicates that the lode will prove permanent in depth. When I speak of the lode, I refer to the auriferous ore channel in which the quartz veins occur. The country rock is easily mined, and also the rock in the lode or ore channel. The rock stands well and will not require much timbering. A reef or vein 20 ins. thick described as the rich reef was intersected on the 156 ft. level in driving the cross-cut to the West at a distance of 255 ft. from the main shaft. This was sampled by me. The assays showed an average value of over 2 oz. per ton. It extends north and south for 130 ft. to the north, and also the south it cuts out, but continues going down underfoot. Other rich veins have been proved by Chinese workings to exist at distances of from a few feet up to 250 ft. east of our main lode and running parallel with it. These are likely to prove valuable in the deeper ground as they have only yet been worked to a depth of 70 to 90 ft. from the surface.
APPENDIX B

Extracts from report of Government Resident on the Northern Territory, Resident and Chief Warden and Director of Mines.

1897. Yam Creek Battery lease 338. The latter part of the year the leases and battery were let on tribute to the Chinese, who, on lease 339 (the battery lease) raised and crushed 808 tons which they obtained from mullocky lodes and leaders to a depth of 50 ft. (water level). These 808 tons yielded 1231 cwt. valued at £4508.10.0d.

1898. During this year, the leases were let to Chinese who worked on tribute. The bulk of the stone came from a depth of 50 to 70 feet on leases 337 and 338. Shaft sunk on lease 338 to a depth of 90 feet and is awaiting the arrival of steel lining for the shaft and powerful machinery for pumping.

1899. "The Yam Creek mine has not been sufficiently developed to form a definite opinion." The battery and leases were tributed to Chinese for 7 months. The shaft on lease 356 was deepened and steel lined to a depth of 120 feet. Powerful pumping and mining machinery was erected. On the same lease 3 prospecting shafts 50 feet deep were sunk. The approximate returns were 446 tons for 165 cwt. valued at £577.10.0d.

1900. 2 Reefs 2 ft. and 72 ft. wide have been driven on at the 136 ft. level, the former by doiling giving 1 to 5 cwt. and the latter 4 cwt. to the ton. A 30 head mill, concentrators and cyanide plant was erected. Approximate returns 25 cwt. valued at £57.10.0d from 50 tons crushed.

1901. "The Yam Creek mine has not fulfilled the promises which it gave at the end of the previous year, the small rich lead ore reef referred to in my last report being only a shot which soon cut out and the large mullocky reef 92 feet wide was found too poor taken at a face to pay; it may at a depth make into a solid reef carrying good gold, but to prove this would necessitate the sinking of a new main shaft. The total amount of sinking and driving for the year is 3,757 feet, consisting of 2,159 feet of driving, 990 feet of crosscutting, 583 feet of new shafts and 215 feet of winzes." 7240 tons crushed for 1306 cwt. valued at £4571.
1902. Only slight progress of Yam creek mine under the management of Henry Roberts. 6770 tons for 1230 cts. Valued at £4305.

1903. No attempt was made during the year to obtain any crushing stone from the Yam Creek Mine, 360 tons crushed for 166 cts. from the Crocodile lease. Tailing yielded about 6/8d. per ton by cyaniding.

1904. Northern Territory Mining and Smelting Co's capital exhausted and the mine closed down.