

TABULATED STATEMENT of the PARCELS of ORE tested at the THAMES SCHOOL of MINES' Experimental Plant during the last Year (percentage saved not given).

Name of Mine and District.	Quantity of Ore treated.	Assay-value of Ore per Ton.				Treated by Wet Crushing and saved on Copper Plates.			Treated by Hot Amalgamation and Chemicals.				
		Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Bullion.	Gold.	Silver.	Percentage saved.	Gold.	Silver.	Percentage saved.	Value of Bullion per Ton save.	Total per-centage saved of Bullion.
	Lb.	£ s. d.	Oz. d. g.	Oz. d. g.	Oz. d. g.	Oz. d. g.	Oz. d. g.		Oz. d. g.	Oz. d. g.		£ s. d.	
Luminary, Puhipuhi	84	1 8 0	0 2 12	5 18 12	6 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	83.3	1 3 4	83.3
Waipu*	1,900	9 9 11	1 5 13	5 3 34	10 4	..	..	..	1 4 12	22 19 12	91.5	8 14 0	91.5
Burtham, Waitekauri†	2,240	34 8 8	7 16 2	22 9 0	30 5 2	3 9 15	3 8 2	41.9	3 5 20	12 2 1	43.5	29 8 4	85.4
Dixon's, Thames ..	2,000	3 14 0	0 2 12	1 6 0	21 8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	not given	..
New Find, Komata ‡	2,360	23 2 0	4 11 0	32 12 11	37 3 11	2 12 10	1 10 10	39.	2 3 14	18 0 5	46.2	19 5 0	85.2
Great Mercury, Kuaotunu§	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The percentage saved was 96 per cent. of gold and 68.4 per cent. of silver.
† 90 per cent. of gold and 60 per cent. of silver saved.

‡ 89.5 per cent. of gold, and 69 per cent. of silver saved.
§ Nothing in the ore. All silica.

The following is a report by James Park, F.G.S., the Instructor and Director, on the state and progress made at the Thames School of Mines for the year ending the 31st March, 1891:—

"I have the honour to report that the year just ended has been the most successful the School of Mines has seen since its inception, both as regards the efficiency and usefulness of the work and the attendance of students. The average number of registered students for the whole year was 58, as against 45 in 1890 and 33 in 1889, a result which must be considered highly satisfactory and encouraging. The practical character of the instruction has attracted students from all parts of the colony, and many miners have come to the Thames and secured employment in order that they might be able to attend the school and qualify themselves for certificates as mine-managers.

"It is now freely admitted throughout the Hauraki Goldfields that the practical and theoretical work of the Thames School has exercised a most beneficial influence on the mining industry, and I have much pleasure in stating that the jealous ignorance which has hampered scientific mining and stifled progress in many mining centres in New Zealand does not exist in this peninsula, where the practical miner eagerly embraces the opportunities which the School of Mines affords of learning the technical branches of his occupation, where the students of the school find ready and profitable employment, and where the latest scientific processes for the extraction of the precious metals are readily tried and as readily adopted when they have been proved successful. It is this progressive and enterprising spirit which has placed the Thames Goldfields, in the matter of gold- and silver-saving appliances and processes, so far in advance of the southern goldfields, and has enabled her low-grade ores to be profitably worked on a large scale.

"The attendance at the different classes during the past year is shown in the following table:—

"TABLE OF ATTENDANCE, Thames School of Mines, for Year ending 31st March, 1892.

Name of Class.	1891.			1892.
	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.	First Term.
Practical assaying and metallurgy ...	25	35	43	34
Practical chemistry and laboratory practice ...	22	20	24	25
Theoretical chemistry ...	22	24	24	25
Mineralogy and blow-pipe determination ...	5	7	7	11
Geology and geological surveying ...	5	7	7	9
Mining ...	29	22	17	15
Land and mine surveying ...	27	24	23	20
Mechanical drawing ...	11	11	11	12
<i>Saturday Lectures.</i>				
Theoretical chemistry ...	61	55	51	46
Total attendance at all classes ...	211	205	207	197
Total number of individuals ...	112	112	115	105
Registered students exclusive of Saturday classes...	51	57	64	59

"*Practical Assaying and Metallurgy.*—The attendance at this class was very large throughout the year, and severely taxed our accommodation and appliances for instruction. Much valuable work is done in this class, as it is here that most of the students first obtain their knowledge of the numerous complex ores found in the peninsula, and the different methods of treating and valuing them. Several of the students have obtained good appointments in Australia, and quite recently Mr. Edwin Banks has been reappointed assayer to the Waihi Gold- and Silver-mining Company, succeeding the well-known metallurgist Mr. James Napier. A great many miners and battery-