1902.

NEW ZEALAND.

MINES STATEMENT.

BY THE HON. JAMES McGOWAN, MINISTER OF MINES.

MR. SPEAKER,—

I again have the honour to present my annual Statement to Parliament, and in doing so would call attention to the continued expansion of the mining industry as a whole. During the year 1901 the production of gold and silver, and also of coal and lignite, was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, whilst the output of kauri-gum and miscellaneous minerals shows a falling-off. The gross values of the mineral production, including kauri-gum, for 1901, however, show an increase of over a quarter of a million pounds sterling as compared with those of the year 1900, and doubtless the increase would have been greater still but for the fact that the phenomenally high state of some of the rivers interfered with gold-dredging operations during a considerable portion of the year.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The annexed Table No. 1 shows the quantity of gold, silver, coal, and other minerals, including kauri-gum, produced during the year ending 31st December, 1901. The total production of gold and silver was 1,026,695 oz., valued at £1,819,041, and shows an increase in value of £340,560 as compared with the production of the preceding year.

The output of other minerals, including coal and lignite, has been 1,248,164 tons, representing a value of £1,136,942, or 141,680 tons in excess of the previous year. Kauri-gum to the amount of 7,541 tons, valued at £446,114, was obtained. Compared with the production of the previous year this shows a decrease of 2,618 tons.

The quantities and values of the chief mineral productions for the past two years are summarised for comparison as follow :—

Product.	Year ending 31st December, 1900. Quantity.	Value. £	Year ending 31st December, 1901. Quantity.	Value. £
Gold	373,616 oz.	1,439,602	455,561 oz.	1,753,783
Silver	326,457 "	38,879	571,134 "	65,258
Copper-ore	12 tons	45	3 tons	105
Antimony	3 "	101	30 "	136
Manganese-ore	166 "	588	208 "	614
Mixed minerals	2,126 "	12,751	696 "	7,775
Chrome-ore	28 "	110	...	...
Colonial coal exported, including that used by Home steamers	112,707 "	98,136	159,643 tons	142,176
Coke exported	...	...	...	...
Colonial coal consumed in New Zealand	981,283 tons	490,642	1,067,995 tons	533,998
Kauri-gum	10,159 "	622,293	7,541 "	446,114
Shale	...	...	12,048 "	6,024
Total value of production for 1901				£2,955,983
" " 1900				2,703,147
Total increase				£252,836

The total value of gold, silver, coal, and other minerals, including kauri-gum, produced up to the end of 1901 was £79,060,964.

It will be noticed that the output of kauri-gum has fallen off very considerably during the last year, the returns showing a decreased output of 2,618 tons (representing a value of £176,179) as compared with that of the year 1900.

The following table of comparisons (compiled from Customs returns) shows that the export value of gold and silver is still slightly on the increase.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of GOLD and SILVER entered for EXPORT during the First Half of the Years 1901 and 1902.

—	Half-year ending 30th June, 1902.		Half-year ending 30th June, 1901.		Increase or Decrease for First Half of 1902.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Gold	216,801	835,562	217,478	844,888	− 677	9,326
Silver	323,073	36,707	226,267	24,725	+96,806	11,982
	...	872,269	...	869,613	...	2,656

GOLD-EXPORT.

The quantity of gold entered for exportation through the Customs during the year 1901 was as follows: Auckland, 191,968 oz.; Marlborough, 133 oz.; Nelson, 7,212 oz.; West Coast, 113,286 oz.; Canterbury, 22 oz.; Otago and Southland, 142,940 oz.

GOLD-MINING.

QUARTZ.

The work of winning gold from quartz reefs is carried on in each of the mining districts, the most extensive mines being in the Northern and West Coast Districts. In the Northern District there is no other form of gold-mining to any extent. The Waihi Gold-mining Company's mine continues to be the largest producer of both gold and silver, the latter metal being associated with gold in the quartz at Waihi, as well as in other parts of the northern goldfields. At this mine there are several reefs of considerable size, and their working admits of a large output of stone. The reduction-works are also well equipped with modern plant on an extensive scale, and the company's operations now give employment to more than a thousand persons. No less than 159,325 tons of quartz was treated during last year, and £165,000 paid in dividends.

It is somewhat remarkable that none of the other mining properties in the locality have, as yet, attained such marked success as that of the Waihi Gold-mining Company, and it is evident that where ores of low grade exist they must, to be successful, be worked on a comprehensive system and an extensive scale, which will admit of the fixed charges incidental to mining being curtailed as far as is reasonably practicable, and spread over the largest possible tonnage.

A considerable amount of development-work has been done at mines in the neighbourhood of Waitekauri and Karangahake, and the Upper Thames portion of the goldfield may be regarded as the principal centre for some time to come.

There is nothing of an encouraging nature to report in connection with the Lower Thames. So far, nothing has been done towards resuming the sinking of the Thames-Hauraki shaft to prove the deep levels, and, owing to the nature of the ground, the borehole which was being put down on the foreshore by the Victoria Gold-mining Company had to be given up after reaching a depth of 518 ft., and another bore has since been commenced. It is most desirable that the question of the existence or otherwise of gold-bearing reefs under the Thames Estuary (beyond what is known as the "Seaward Slide") should be

proved, and it is with this object that the boring was undertaken by the Victoria Gold-mining Company. In the interests of the industry and the district, and also in justice to the Government, the work of proving the deep levels at the Thames-Hauraki shaft (which has been substantially subsidised) should be proceeded with, and the question of payable reefs at greater depth definitely settled.

Mining matters at Coromandel and the surrounding localities are quiet, several mines being closed. Development-work and additions to the plant have been undertaken by the Kauri Freehold Gold Estates Company (Limited), who employ about 180 men. Good results have been obtained at the Royal Oak of Hauraki Mine, the Four-in-hand Mine, and at some of the small properties. Since the amalgamation of the Mariposa and Kapai-Vermont Mines the shaft has been unwatered and development-works put in hand. Some excellent results have been obtained from small lots of ore from the reefs at Gumtown, but until the field is more extensively opened out it is premature to say very much as to its prospects. On Great Barrier Island work has not been very active, and a reconstruction of the company working the Barrier Reefs Mine will be necessary to develop the property at greater depths. A large lode of promising quartz has been cut. Fair prospects have also been met with at the New Great Barrier Mine.

In the West Coast District work has recently been done at two small mines near Waimangaroa, from which very fair results are looked for. Some promising stone has been found in the Alpine Extended Mine at Lyell, but its extent will have to be proved at deeper levels. The comprehensive system of development which has of late years been adopted at the mines in the neighbourhood of Reefton, combined with the judicious expenditure of capital, has done much to enhance the prosperity of the place, and, so far as can be reasonably predicted, proved an assured position in regard to the future for some years to come. Most of the mines are now equipped with modern machinery and battery plant, and the adoption of the cyanide process will doubtless add to the recovery of a larger percentage of gold than was formerly the case.

Very little change is to be noted in respect to quartz-mining in the Southern District. The O.P.Q. Mine at Waipori and the Achilles Mine at Bullendale have been practically standing idle for some time, but there appears some probability of the Bendigo Mine, near Cromwell, being again worked on more comprehensive lines. Several small properties are being developed in various parts of the district with varying results, but the hopes of a few years ago as to the possibilities of Preservation Inlet as a quartz-mining centre have been greatly modified, owing to indifferent returns and a consequent reduction in the scope of operations. The reef-systems of Otago do not seem to have had that attention to which, in the opinion of many people, they are entitled.

Alluvial and Hydraulic Mining.

This branch of the gold-mining industry may be said to be fairly steady on the whole. During the last few years the shallow diggings have become fewer and fewer, and as many of these were worked by Chinese miners it is found that their number is gradually yet steadily decreasing with the exhaustion of shallow ground.

The great bulk of the working of our alluvial auriferous deposits is now accomplished by hydraulic sluicing, with the addition of hydraulic elevating (where such is necessary) to secure ample fall for the discharge of tailings, although during the past few years dredging has had a tendency to supplant hydraulic mining in many instances.

During the year a somewhat extensive plant was completed and set to work at Humphrey's Gully, near Hokitika, and operations for the purpose of bringing in water to work hydraulic mining have been in progress in the neighbourhood of Lyell, and also near Hokitika.

In North Otago good progress has been made in the construction of siphons for the Mountain Hut race, which will bring an increased supply of water to the

claims at Maerewhenua, and this work is expected to be completed in time for next season's work. At Naseby gold has been found in small quantities in the "Maori bottom" (which was formerly considered the bed of the auriferous wash), and to a payable extent in a layer of wash, varying in thickness from 5 ft. to 8 ft., underlying the "Maori bottom." This discovery should prove of benefit to the locality, but to work it to advantage it may be found desirable for the holders of small claims to consolidate their interests.

For a further water-supply, to admit of the extended workings of this new find, a site for a storage-dam has been secured. Arrangements have also been made for increasing the present supply by the erection of a siphon on the Mount Ida Water-race, which will cut off a length of open race now subject to accidents from surface-slips.

In both the West Coast and Southern Districts work in the established centres of alluvial and hydraulic mining continues to afford employment for a large number of persons, and, with few exceptions, this condition is likely to be maintained for several years to come.

Dredge mining.

Many of the dredges referred to in my last Statement as being built have been completed and put to work, the number of working dredges at the commencement of the present year showing an increase of thirty-eight as compared with that of the previous year. The total number of dredges in the West Coast and Southern Districts is as follows: Working, 183; building, 59; standing (some having been sold for removal), 33; undergoing removal, 19: total, 224. It is estimated that this branch of mining finds direct employment for over two thousand persons, apart altogether from the men employed in building dredges and machinery, and in effecting their repairs. In addition to this, many industries are benefited more or less directly as the result of dredging operations, and the success which has attended the bulk of New Zealand ventures has had its effects in other directions, tending to the increased wealth of the people. It must not, however, be forgotten that much of the wild speculation which characterized the recent "boom" has affected a large number of people in a diametrically opposite direction; but this is a natural outcome of all cases of similar speculative excitement. The fact of the dredging industry gradually settling down again into a steady groove is satisfactory, and this method of winning gold from river-beds and alluvial flats is one which is destined to occupy an important position for years to come. Following the lead of New Zealand, dredge mining has taken a firm hold in several other countries, and not only have men from this colony been engaged to supervise operations elsewhere, but dredges have been built here and exported.

In a former Statement reference was made to the spoiling of land by dredges working on alluvial flats. This is a question which has not been lost sight of by the Department, and is referred to in the report of the Inspecting Engineer.

The most noteworthy improvements in dredge-construction which appear to have recently come to the front are a system of elevating the tailings by centrifugal force, thus dispensing with the long and heavy ladder elevator, and an adaptation of water-power (where such is available) for working the machinery, instead of by steam. Both of the arrangements named are working successfully. It is also satisfactory to note that in several instances more care is being bestowed on the saving of fine gold.

THE CYANIDE PROCESS OF GOLD-EXTRACTION.

The amount of royalty paid to the Government for the use of the patent rights in the colony now amounts to £5,132, or more than half of the cost incurred in the acquisition of the said patent rights.

PROSPECTING.

The sum of £1,509 10s. 9d. was expended in subsidies for the year ending the 31st March, 1902, to prospecting associations and parties of miners actually engaged in prospecting for minerals.

WATERCOURSES FOR TAILINGS, ETC.

To meet the requirements of the mining industry in the West Coast and Southern Districts Proclamations have been issued in respect to thirteen rivers and streams other than those referred to in my Statement of last year, and the sum of £5,318 has been paid as compensation. Arrangements have been made whereby it is hoped the difficulties recently existing between the farmers and dredge-owners on the Waimumu and Charlton Creeks will be overcome to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

These institutions continue to prove of great benefit to young men qualifying themselves for positions of responsibility in mines and reduction-works, and many students from the schools in this colony have obtained important appointments in other countries.

The total expenditure on Schools of Mines in the colony, including grants to the school in connection with the Otago University, during the past seventeen years amounts to £33,580 17s. 3d.

COAL-MINING.

The output of coal and lignite for 1901 shows an advance of 133,648 tons as compared with the production of the previous year. To this the output of shale from the mine of the New Zealand Coal and Oil Company (Limited) at Orepuki, amounting to 12,048 tons, must be added, thus swelling the increased production to 145,696 tons, the total tonnage being 1,239,686 tons, as compared with 1,093,990 tons for the year 1900.

The increases for the several districts are as follows: Northern District, 14,781 tons; West Coast District, 75,352 tons; Southern District, 55,563 tons; and the total production for the colony is represented by an output of 754,953 tons of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal, 14,584 tons of pitch coal, 405,152 tons of brown coal, 52,949 tons of lignite, and 12,048 tons of oil-shale.

It may be interesting to note that the total recorded output of coal and lignite in the colony up to the end of last year was nearly sixteen millions of tons.

In analysing the statistical returns of the several districts it is found that in the North Island the mines of the Taupiri Coal Company have the largest output, 75,742 tons being the production for the year. The Hikurangi Coal Company's mine is next in order, with an output of 39,593 tons, followed by Ngunguru and Kiripaka Mines, which yielded 17,789 tons and 15,968 tons respectively. Four other mines had outputs of over 3,000 and under 10,000 tons, and a few small mines were also worked, principally for local requirements.

As usual, the West Coast of the Middle Island continues to occupy the premier position in the coal industry, the output of the Westport Coal Company's collieries alone being 433,572 tons for the year, or over 20,000 tons in excess of one-third of the total production of the entire colony. The output of Brunner Colliery was 127,016 tons, and that of Blackball Colliery 79,152 tons, whilst an output of 20,257 tons was obtained at Mokihinui by the party of miners who are working the mine. There appears, however, very little prospect of anything like this output being maintained by the party.

In the Southern District the class of coal which exists does not admit of shipment, and its use is practically confined to comparatively local requirements, the extent of mining and the output of the mines being to a great extent regulated by proximity to populous centres. As producers, the collieries of the New Zealand Coal and Oil Company (Limited), at Kaitangata, take first place, the output for the year being 114,383 tons, the Nightcaps Coal Company (Limited) following with an output of 31,845 tons. The Allandale Colliery is next in order, its output being 18,469 tons, and that of Shag Point Colliery 14,584 tons. The decrease at the last-named colliery is due to the exhaustion of some of the seams and difficulties with water. Lovell's Flat Colliery produced 14,484 tons, Walton Park Colliery 11,042 tons, Freeman's Colliery 10,843 tons, and Jubilee Colliery, Fairfield, 10,577 tons. The shale-mine at Orepuki had an output of

10,662 tons of coal, in addition to 12,048 tons of shale, already mentioned. At Bannockburn three small mines, formerly worked by separate parties but now amalgamated, produced 10,593 tons. None of the other mines in the district had an output of 10,000 tons, but it is worthy of note that at one of the open-cast lignite pits near Mataura this figure was almost reached, the production for the year being returned at 9,477 tons.

The number of coal-mines in the colony which were working last year is 149, giving employment to 2,754 persons. Many of the mines are very small, and are worked for purely local demands, whilst quite a number on private lands are worked for the requirements of the owners only.

Owing to the somewhat increased demand for coal a considerable number of applications for leases of comparatively small areas have been made to the Department. These have been investigated and found in several instances to be for the purposes of speculation. Where the present and prospective requirements of a locality have warranted the issue of leases such grants have been made as will satisfy all reasonable demands. As our coal-areas are a national asset it is the duty of the Government to safeguard such in a proper manner.

With a view to prove the continuation of the Brunner Coalfield in the direction of Greymouth, boring operations have lately been undertaken in the neighbourhood of Dobson by the Greymouth Harbour Board with very promising results. The first borehole is reported to have penetrated coal 12 ft. in thickness at a moderate depth, and further boring, which was put in hand for the purpose of obtaining additional information, has reached coal within the last few days.

In accordance with the desire that the Government should possess and work its own collieries, primarily for the supply of its own requirements, a careful examination was made, by officers of the Mines Department and other experts, of several properties on the west coast of the Middle Island; and the "Cave Area" (a portion of the ground formerly held under lease by the late Westport Cardiff Coal Company, Limited, and not worked) at Seddonville, together with the property formerly held under lease by the Greymouth–Point Elizabeth Railway and Coal Company, Limited (and forfeited for non-compliance with conditions), were selected as suitable places for the establishment of State collieries. Prospecting-works at Seddonville have proved satisfactory, the seam averaging upwards of 14 ft. in thickness, and work has been commenced with a view to the development of the property. It is intended to complete the unfinished railway to the Point Elizabeth property near Greymouth, and to open out the coalfield there. In order that these collieries may be worked economically, safely, and in an efficient manner, with the least possible amount of waste, the mistakes which have been common to some of the mines in the colony must be avoided, and the workings developed in a comprehensive and systematic manner before a large output is demanded.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The following statement shows the number of fatalities which have occurred during the twelve months ending on the 31st December last:—

Class of Mining.	Number of Persons employed.	Fatalities.	Rate per 1,000.
Quartz-mines	4,595	6	1·3
Hydraulic and alluvial mines and dredges	8,132	8	1·0
Coal-mines	2,754	3	1·09
	15,481	17	1·11

The whole of these accidents, together with several of a minor character, have been inquired into by the departmental officers and found to be of a nature incidental to mining-work. The majority of fatalities in connection with dredging operations were the result of boating accidents, although others have been caused by men carelessly oiling or examining machinery in motion, contrary to the general practice on dredges.

Taken as a whole, the measure of safety which is attained by the mining industry of the colony compares very favourably with that of many other industries which are admittedly less dangerous, and bespeaks considerable care on the part of those upon whom the charge of mining operations devolves.

SHALE-OIL.

The new works at Orepuki have now got into full working-order, and oils of various grades, adapted for both burning and lubricating purposes, as well as other products obtainable from the distillates of shale, have been produced. Doubtless it will take a little time to find a market for the entire production of the works, but it is to be hoped that the enterprise of the company will be rewarded in the near future.

SULPHUR.

During the year 1901 the quantity of sulphur exported amounted to 143 tons, this being a decrease of 1,549 tons as compared with the output of the preceding year.

KAURI-GUM.

As previously remarked, the output for the year showed a considerable decrease, the export returns showing 7,541 tons, valued at £446,114, as compared with an export of 10,159 tons, having a value of £622,293, for the year 1900.

SCHEELITE.

Messrs. Donaldson Bros., at Macrae's (Otago), are the only people in the colony who prepare this mineral for the market. The mineral exists in other claims, but nothing is being done at the batteries to separate it from the quartz sands.

ANTIMONY.

Further prospecting at Alexandra South (Otago) has proved the continuity of the lode, and trial shipments of the ore have been exported with the object of its being tested on a fair scale.

HÆMATITE PAINT.

The manufacture of this is still carried on at Thames and Parapara.

OTHER MINERALS.

Pending the formation of a company to work the cinnabar lode near Waitahuna (Otago) operations are suspended. Nothing further appears to have been done to work copper or chrome ore.

An interesting and valuable discovery of rock phosphate has been made at Clarendon, near Milton (Otago). Analysis shows this to be of a quality suited for application to land, and also for the manufacture of superphosphates. It is possible that the mineral may also be found associated with the limestone rocks in other parts of Otago.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

The expenditure on roads and tracks for the year was £47,573 4s. 3d., this being a decrease of £844 3s. as compared with that of the preceding twelve months. Subsidies to local bodies amounted to £2,812 3s. 7d., and the sum of £44,761 0s. 8d. has been expended in direct grants for roads and tracks in mining districts. The total expenditure by the Department under this heading during the past twenty years amounts to £418,665 18s. 10d. and £101,258 17s. 9d. respectively.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS.

During the year the attention of the Geologist was largely directed towards the classification of mineral specimens, and in the preparation of reports on various geological examinations. Attention was also given to the examination of the West Coast coalfields, in view of the proposal to establish Government collieries; and a special examination of the district round Cheviot was made in connection with the seismic disturbances which occurred there during the latter part of last and the early part of the present year. A report on the latter has just been published.

THE MINING BUREAU.

The issue of the *New Zealand Mines Record*, which was commenced by the Mining Bureau in 1897, has been since continued. The monthly publication of battery and gold-dredging returns, and other statistics and information relating to the mining industry of this colony, which was initiated by the Bureau, is now customary in most of the Australian States. The papers on improved gold-saving processes and methods of ventilating and working coal-mines that appear from time to time are of considerable assistance to those engaged in developing the mineral resources of New Zealand. Quotations from the pages of the *Record* are frequently to be met with in the mining and technical journals of Australia, Great Britain, the United States, and other countries. Abstracts of geological reports and articles of special importance that appear in the *Record* are printed as leaflets and widely distributed.

The issue of this monthly journal has also made the publication of voluminous annual reports unnecessary, as much of the general and scientific information formerly embodied in the annual reports now appears in the pages of the *Mines Record*.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The work of the Department has been efficiently carried out by the various officers, and since the appointment of an Assistant Inspector in the Southern District the inspection of mines and dredges in that, as in the other districts, has been as frequent as is either necessary or desirable.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my Statement I may venture the opinion that the mining industry generally is in a healthy condition. It is true that claims become worked out year by year, and the shallow gold-diggings worked by small parties or individual miners are being exhausted; but, with improved appliances and methods for working ground and saving gold, ground which a few years ago was considered poor will yet be worked to advantage. Several gold-mining properties on which much capital has been spent in opening and development during the last few years are likely to be steady producers for some years to come.

The coal-mining industry is growing, the output year by year showing a decided increase. It is to be hoped that the proposal to establish works in the colony for the manufacture of iron from the deposits of ore at Parapara and iron-sand at Taranaki will be carried into effect and become a success. By this means minerals as yet unworked will be made a source of further prosperity to New Zealand.

DIAGRAM showing TOTAL QUANTITY & VALUE of GOLD exported from N.Z.
for the years 1857 to 1901.

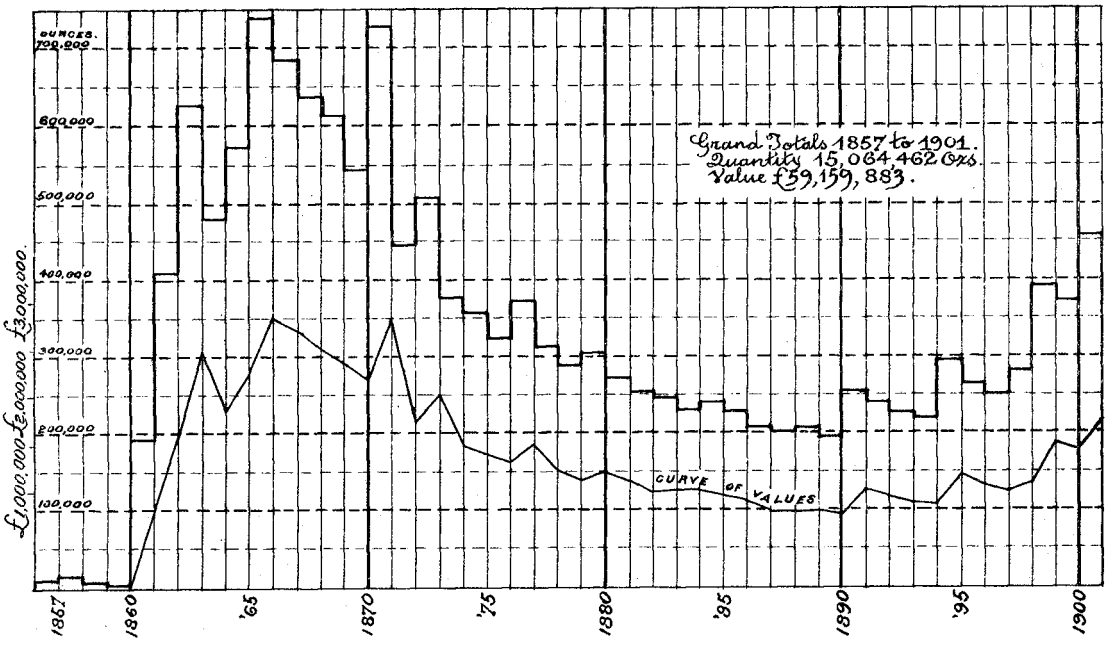


DIAGRAM showing TOTAL QUANTITY & VALUE of KAURI GUM exported from N.Z.
for the years 1853 to 1901.

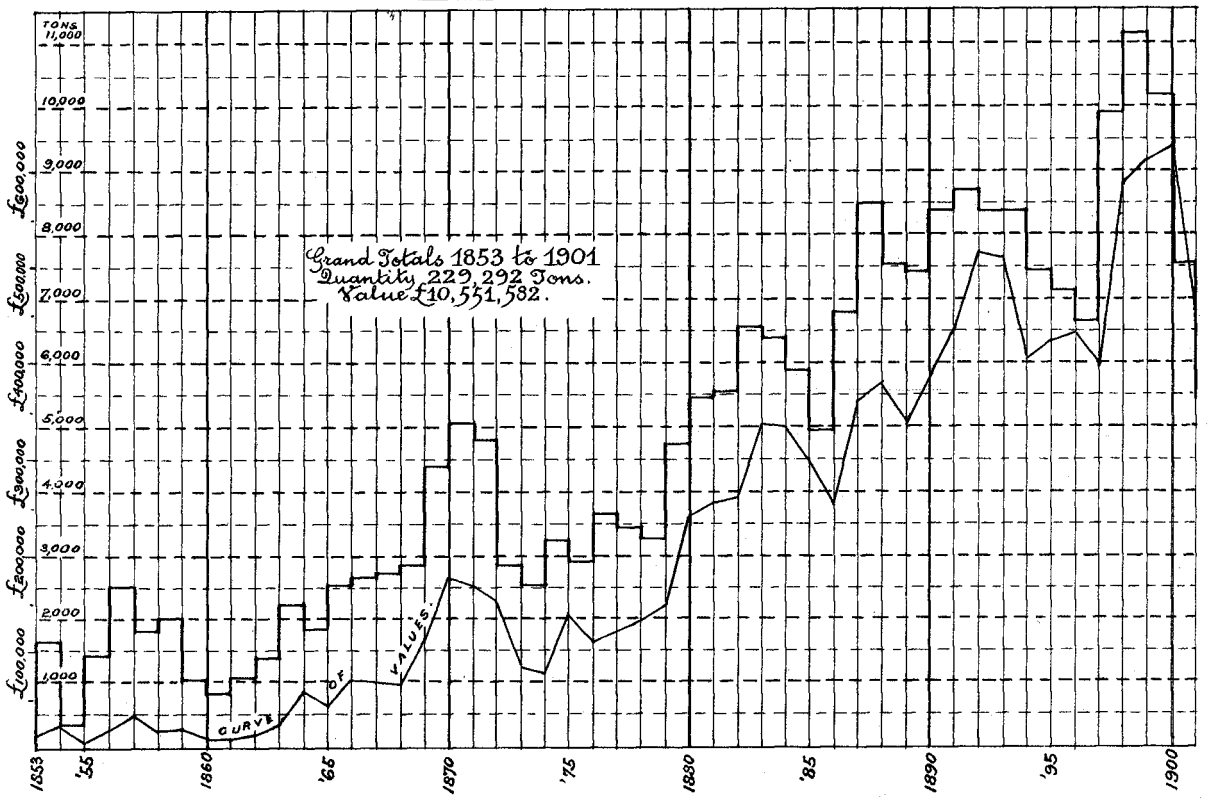
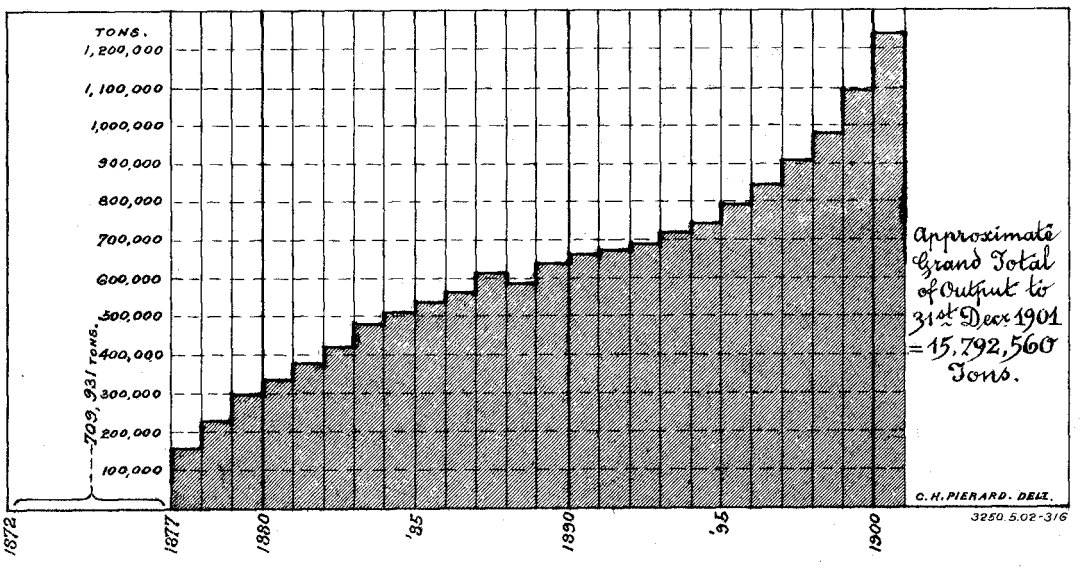


DIAGRAM showing TOTAL OUTPUT of COAL from N.Z. MINES.
for the years 1872 to 1901.



No. 1.

TABLE showing the COMPARISON in QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION, and also the QUANTITY and VALUE of other MINERALS produced, for the Years ended the 31st December, 1900 and 1901, as well as the TOTAL VALUE since January, 1853.

Name of Metal or Mineral.	For Year ending the 31st December, 1900.		For Year ending the 31st December, 1901.		Total from the 1st January, 1853, to the 31st December, 1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Precious metals—	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Gold	373,616	1,439,602	455,561	1,753,783	15,064,462	59,159,883
Silver	326,457	38,879	571,134	65,258	2,625,942	380,806
Total gold and silver	700,073	1,478,481	1,026,695	1,819,041	17,690,404	59,540,689
Mineral produce, including kauri-gum—	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Copper-ore	12	45	3	105	1,411½	18,088
Chrome-ore	28	110	..	..	5,694	37,477
Antimony-ore	3	101	30	136	3,643	52,598
Manganese-ore	166	588	208	614	19,011½	60,846
Hæmatite-ore	..	..	..	..	52½	226
Mixed minerals	2,126	12,751	696	7,775	21,833	110,691
Coal (New Zealand) exported	112,707	98,136	159,643	142,176	1,393,161	1,332,019
Coke exported	..	..	..	..	16,370	24,804
Coal, output of mines in colony (less exports)	981,283	490,642	1,067,995	533,998	14,387,347	7,101,557
Kauri-gum	10,159	622,293	7,541	446,114	229,292	10,775,945
Shale	..	..	12,048	6,024	12,048	6,024
Total quantity and value of minerals	1,106,484	1,224,666	1,248,164	1,136,942	16,089,863½	19,520,275
Value of gold and silver, as above ..	..	1,478,481	..	1,819,041	..	59,540,689
Total value of minerals produced, including gold and silver	..	2,703,147	..	2,955,983	..	79,060,964

No. 2.

TABLE showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION from NEW ZEALAND for the Years ended the 31st December, 1900 and 1901, and the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE from 1857 to the 31st December, 1901.

District and County or Borough.	Year ending 31st December, 1900.		Year ending 31st December, 1901.		Increase or Decrease for Year ending 31st December, 1901.		Total Quantity and Value from January, 1857, to 31st December, 1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.		
AUCKLAND—	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	£
County of Coromandel ..	15,922	67,065	10,543	44,521	..	5,379	..	..
County of Thames ..	12,503	51,407	8,853	36,948	..	3,650	..	..
County of Ohinemuri ..	129,296	451,589	160,696	567,806	31,400	..	..	..
County of Piako	975	4,110	661	2,795	..	314	..	..
County of Manukau ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
County of Marsden ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
County of Whangarei ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borough of Thames ..	7,592	31,036	4,953	20,774	..	2,639	..	..
Te Aroha Town District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Barrier Island ..	54	191	6,240	22,613	6,186	..	..	..
County of Tauranga ..	..	..	22	94	22	..	..	..
	166,342	605,398	191,968	695,551	25,626	..	2,807,432	10,512,866
WELLINGTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	706
MARLBOROUGH—								
County of Marlborough ..	535	2,147	133	513	..	402	87,053	339,075
NELSON—								
County of Waimea ..	89	356	168	661	79	..	..	..
County of Collingwood ..	3,629	14,249	7,044	27,477	3,415	..	..	..
	3,718	14,605	7,212	28,138	3,494	..	1,686,208	6,684,359
WEST COAST—								
County of Buller	9,249	37,049	8,967	35,937	..	282	..	..
County of Inangahua ..	30,382	121,741	58,633	235,046	28,251	..	..	..
County of Grey	16,152	64,721	25,648	102,896	9,496	..	..	..
County of Westland ..	15,598	62,056	17,930	71,697	2,332	..	..	..
Kumara Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hokitika Borough ..	684	2,734	613	2,455	..	71	..	..
Ross Borough	1,858	7,432	1,495	5,975	..	363	..	..
	73,923	295,733	113,286	454,006	39,363	..	4,656,878	18,528,282
CANTERBURY	23	90	22	83	..	1	97	380
OTAGO—								
County of Taieri	910	3,623	1,602	6,484	692	..	..	..
County of Tuapeka ..	33,127	134,140	38,314	154,798	5,187	..	..	..
County of Vincent ..	56,688	228,794	55,594	222,646	..	1,094	..	..
County of Maniototo ..	7,333	29,963	10,870	44,083	3,537	..	..	..
County of Waihemo ..	2,042	8,223	2,450	9,824	408	..	..	..
County of Waikouaiti ..	17	66	80	320	63	..	..	..
County of Waitaki ..	1,499	6,119	1,954	7,935	455	..	..	..
County of Bruce	2,645	10,520	1,779	7,135	..	866	..	..
County of Lake	6,345	25,718	5,814	23,553	..	531	..	..
County of Wallace ..	10,295	41,427	9,570	38,434	..	725	..	..
County of Fiord	355	1,424	515	2,063	160	..	..	..
County of Southland ..	7,819	31,612	13,438	54,377	5,619	..	..	..
County of Clutha	..	..	410	1,640	410	..	..	..
Borough of Alexandra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borough of Mataura ..	..	..	550	2,200	550	..	..	..
	129,075	521,629	142,940	575,492	13,865	..	5,826,399	23,093,391
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	824
Totals	373,616	1,439,602	455,561	1,753,783	81,945	..	15,064,462	59,159,883

No. 3.

TABLE showing the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for DUTY for EXPORTATION from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1901. (This Return shows the Produce of the various Goldfields. Gold entered at Nelson from Hokitika, Greymouth, and Westport is put under the head of "West Coast," and Gold from Invercargill and Riverton under the head of "Otago.")

Year.	Auckland.		Marlborough.		Nelson.		West Coast.		Otago and Southland.		Grand Totals.	
	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£
1857 ..	..	..	..	..	10,437	40,422	..	..	..	..	10,437	40,422
1858 ..	308	1,192	..	..	13,226	51,272	..	..	..	..	13,534	52,464
1859 ..	..	..	..	..	7,336	28,427	..	..	..	..	7,336	28,427
1860 ..	..	..	..	..	4,538	17,585	..	..	..	..	4,538	17,585
1861 ..	..	..	..	..	6,335	24,552	..	..	187,696	727,321	194,031	751,873
1862 ..	1,239	4,098	..	..	10,422	40,386	..	..	399,201	1,546,905	410,862	1,591,389
1863 ..	4,483	13,853	..	..	9,580	37,120	..	..	614,387	2,380,750	628,450	2,431,723
1864 ..	3,448	10,552	24,838	95,231	14,410	55,841	1,463	5,560	436,012	1,689,653	480,171	1,856,837
1865 ..	5,449	17,096	7,952	30,814	12,137	47,030	289,897	1,127,370	259,139	1,004,163	574,574	2,226,474
1866 ..	5,814	17,463	469	1,818	7,650	29,643	552,572	2,140,946	168,871	654,647	735,376	2,844,517
1867 ..	6,637	18,277	501	1,978	9,123	35,918	511,974	2,018,874	158,670	623,815	686,905	2,698,862
1868 ..	53,660	168,874	404	1,616	5,999	38,396	405,762	1,608,844	171,649	686,596	637,474	2,504,326
1869 ..	132,451	434,687	666	2,664	10,631	42,524	317,169	1,269,664	153,364	613,456	614,281	2,362,995
1870 ..	85,534	319,146	1,852	7,408	12,244	48,692	280,068	1,121,525	165,152	660,694	544,880	2,157,585
1871 ..	330,326	1,188,708	1,867	7,468	10,014	40,056	232,882	931,528	154,940	619,760	730,029	2,787,520
1872 ..	104,890	369,341	2,057	8,228	8,175	32,700	172,574	690,296	157,674	630,696	445,370	1,731,261
1873 ..	119,449	437,123	1,274	5,050	13,697	54,786	188,501	756,442	182,416	734,024	505,337	1,987,425
1874 ..	76,910	305,068	1,198	4,748	5,642	22,158	157,531	631,203	135,107	542,154	376,388	1,505,331
1875 ..	69,485	262,156	1,159	4,636	4,577	17,866	158,678	635,480	121,423	487,632	355,322	1,407,770
1876 ..	56,057	221,905	450	1,796	14,018	55,862	133,014	531,274	118,477	473,491	322,016	1,284,328
1877 ..	99,081	403,627	870	3,197	5,367	21,092	153,198	612,823	113,169	455,341	371,685	1,496,080
1878 ..	55,982	220,454	404	1,617	4,463	17,223	144,634	578,508	105,003	422,277	310,486	1,240,079
1879 ..	37,901	154,295	879	3,460	2,993	11,424	142,822	571,061	102,869	407,868	287,464	1,148,108
1880 ..	42,720	176,416	1,550	5,650	3,222	12,223	144,090	575,258	113,666	457,705	305,248	1,227,252
1881 ..	35,516	141,326	1,378	4,531	3,453	13,039	127,544	509,971	102,670	411,923	270,561	1,080,790
1882 ..	33,059	131,007	1,352	5,400	3,289	12,494	130,048	519,978	83,446	333,804	251,204	1,002,720
1883 ..	41,291	163,618	636	2,524	2,064	7,724	116,905	467,152	87,478	352,334	248,374	993,352
1884 ..	36,087	143,564	1,079	4,306	2,159	8,002	111,686	446,517	78,810	318,932	229,946	921,797
1885 ..	42,989	170,416	540	2,160	2,798	10,337	117,861	471,325	73,183	294,378	237,371	948,615
1886 ..	32,271	128,140	404	1,451	2,582	9,979	112,671	446,287	79,104	317,543	227,079	903,569
1887 ..	30,697	121,564	1,041	3,759	2,914	10,829	98,774	395,430	70,443	279,518	203,869	811,100
1888 ..	35,223	139,556	699	2,547	3,027	11,320	100,139	400,405	62,107	247,142	201,219	801,066
1889 ..	28,655	113,191	5,189	20,167	3,252	12,310	101,696	406,451	64,419	256,430	203,211	808,549
1890 ..	31,745	125,760	6,073	24,285	2,856	11,049	89,096	356,368	63,423	255,976	193,193	773,438
1891 ..	45,392	181,185	5,649	22,576	4,445	16,896	109,268	437,126	87,209	349,573	251,996	1,007,488
1892 ..	45,555	183,655	3,898	15,429	2,535	9,604	103,106	412,383	82,933	333,467	238,079	954,744
1893 ..	45,714	186,553	2,165	8,644	2,145	8,187	99,127	396,516	77,660	313,238	226,811	913,138
1894 ..	52,916	211,974	2,536	10,123	2,860	10,634	86,950	347,464	76,353	307,644	221,615	887,839
1895 ..	111,213	430,862	2,695	10,771	2,460	9,016	89,429	357,719	87,694	353,796	293,491	1,162,164
1896 ..	92,346	350,355	916	3,588	2,753	10,333	79,317	317,161	88,362	359,991	263,694	1,041,428
1897 ..	105,477	392,337	810	3,195	1,892	7,055	58,817	235,430	84,649	342,187	251,645	980,204
1898 ..	142,383	527,786	781	3,003	1,720	6,882	79,948	319,789	55,343	223,231	280,175	1,080,691
1899 ..	168,769	624,737	..	..	419	1,571	90,031	360,149	130,311	526,605	389,558	1,513,173
1900 ..	166,342	605,398	535	2,147	3,718	14,605	73,923	295,733	129,075	521,629	373,616	1,439,602
1901 ..	191,968	695,551	133	513	7,212	28,138	113,286	454,006	142,940	575,492	455,561	1,753,783
Totals ..	2,807,432	10,512,866	86,899	338,498	266,789	1,053,202	6,076,451	24,160,016	5,826,497	23,093,781	15,064,462	59,159,883

NOTE.—The grand totals include 273 oz., valued at £1,044, exported from Wellington, and 121 oz., valued at £476, from Canterbury.

No. 4.

TABLE showing the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of MINERAL ORES other than GOLD (the Product of New Zealand Mines), COAL, COKE, and KAURI-GUM, exported from the Colony up to the 31st December, 1901.

Year.	Silver.		Copper-ore.		Chrome-ore.		Antimony-ore.		Manganese-ore.		Hæmatite-ore.		Mixed Mineral Ores.		Coal.*		Coke.		Kauri-gum.		Total.		
	Oz.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Oz.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£			£
1853 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	830	15,972	..	830	15,972
1854 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,661	28,864	..	1,661	28,864
1855 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	4,514	..	355	4,514
1856 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,440	18,591	..	1,440	18,591
1857 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,522	35,251	..	2,522	35,251
1858 ..	..	..	351	5,000	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1,811	20,037	..	2,167	25,066
1859 ..	..	..	245	2,605	8	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,010	20,776	..	2,263	23,501
1860 ..	..	..	137	1,590	116	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1,046	9,851	..	1,300	12,883
1861 ..	..	..	110	1,300	52	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	856	9,888	..	1,018	11,708
1862 ..	..	..	51	1,024	3,843	24,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	11,107	..	3,997	36,850
1863 ..	..	..	..	..	595	4,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	27,026	..	1,995	31,344
1864 ..	..	..	..	..	768	4,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,228	60,590	..	2,996	65,500
1865 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,867	46,060	..	1,867	46,060
1866 ..	..	..	..	..	281	1,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	400	..	..	2,535	70,572	..	3,077	72,287
1867 ..	..	..	246	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	973	1,228	..	..	2,685	77,491	..	3,904	81,419
1868 ..	..	..	84	977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,027	1,210	..	..	2,690	72,493	..	3,801	74,680
1869 ..	11,063	2,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	800	..	..	2,850	111,307	11,063	3,600	115,100
1870 ..	37,123	11,380	7	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672	1,508	..	..	4,391	175,074	37,123	6,070	188,082
1871 ..	80,272	23,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,696	1,612	..	..	5,054	167,958	80,272	6,750	192,715
1872 ..	37,064	9,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	990	855	21	50	4,811	154,167	37,064	5,882	164,982
1873 ..	36,187	9,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	724	655	..	..	2,834	85,816	36,187	3,558	96,321
1874 ..	40,566	10,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,463	1,363	87	228	2,569	79,986	40,566	4,119	91,957
1875 ..	29,085	7,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,385	3,129	15	51	3,231	138,523	29,085	6,631	149,272
1876 ..	12,683	3,171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,180	14,824	1,854	1,954	53	189	2,888	109,234	12,683	7,975	129,372
1877 ..	33,893	7,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,366	9,664	2,658	2,071	25½	72	3,633	118,348	33,893	8,682½	137,711
1878 ..	23,019	5,755	6	115	..	..	4	102	2,516	10,416	..	..	2	8	6,362	5,139	85	177	3,445	132,975	23,019	12,120	154,687
1879 ..	20,645	4,512	55	1,105	..	..	..	..	2,140	8,338	..	..	..	..	7,144	6,187	154	324	3,229	147,535	20,645	12,722	168,001
1880 ..	20,005	4,500	..	..	..	..	60	612	2,611	10,423	..	..	2,674	11,335	7,020	5,977	87	135	4,725	242,817	20,005	17,177	275,799
1881 ..	18,885	4,236	5	36	..	..	2	24	1,271	3,283	..	..	1,955	4,303	6,621	5,610	223	353	5,461	253,778	18,885	15,538	271,623
1882 ..	5,694	1,286	9	41	..	..	30	900	2,181	6,963	..	..	2,784	8,597	3,207	2,380	275	480	5,533	260,369	5,694	14,019	281,016
1883 ..	16,826	3,785	46	678	..	..	31	804	384	1,155	0½	12	22	110	6,522	4,879	1,430	2,057	6,518	336,606	16,826	14,953½	350,086
1884 ..	24,914	5,125	20	106	..	..	..	..	318	809	..	..	..	..	6,104	4,461	236	372	6,393	342,151	24,914	13,071	353,024
1885 ..	16,624	3,169	..	..	..	..	666	5,289	602	1,716	50½	208	114	993	43,893	51,257	267	385	5,875¾	299,762	16,624	51,468¼	362,779
1886 ..	12,108	2,946	20	390	..	..	62	1,784	328½	1,316	..	..	445	1,846	46,136	52,133	497	715	4,920¾	257,653	12,108	52,409¼	318,783
1887 ..	20,809	3,453	..	..	..	..	134	3,989	305	895	..	..	144	4,142	44,129	44,650	183½	266	6,791	362,449	20,809	51,686½	419,844
1888 ..	403	71	2	75	..	..	376	6,246	1,085	2,404	..	..	162	2,955	68,087	64,971	953	1,646	8,482	380,933	403	79,147	459,301
1889 ..	24,105	4,043	..	..	..	..	493	5,319	1,080	2,569	..	..	199	9,985	86,405	84,347	2,132	3,407	7,519	329,590	21,105	97,828	439,260
1890 ..	32,637	6,162	..	..	..	..	515	11,121	482	1,004	1½	5	19	273	69,614	67,003	2,218	3,334	7,438	378,563	32,637	80,287½	467,465
1891 ..	28,023	5,151	0¼	4	..	..	413	4,950	1,153	2,634	..	1	2	6	91,664	91,173	2,544	3,658	8,388	437,056	28,023	104,164¼	544,633
1892 ..	22,053	3,996	..	..	..	..	364	4,900	521	1,239	..	..	84	631	78,911	80,225	4,306	5,691	8,705	517,678	22,053	92,891	614,360
1893 ..	63,076	9,743	..	..	..	..	331	3,467	319	943	..	..	37	650	69,136	72,699	51	53	8,317	510,775	63,076	78,191	598,330
1894 ..	54,177	6,697	..	..	..	..	44	761	534	1,156	..	..	25	353	75,004	73,438	107	160	8,338	404,567	54,177	84,052	487,132
1895 ..	85,024	10,679	..	..	..	..	54	1,486	210	525	..	..	62	880	85,987	83,342	288	715	7,425	418,766	85,024	94,026	516,393
1896 ..	94,307	10,589	..	..	..	..	21	450	65	205	..	..	37	1,335	79,524	71,984	105	263	7,126	431,323	94,307	86,878	516,149
1897 ..	183,892	20,872	..	2	..	..	10	157	180	541	..	..	1,561	5,892	76,073	69,595	..	..	6,641½	398,010	183,892	84,465½	495,069
1898 ..	293,851	33,107	2¼	70	..	..	..	..	217	703	..	..	1,828	4,792	56,332	50,381	9	14	9,905	586,767	293,751	68,253¼	675,834
1899 ..	349,338	40,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	407	..	..	1,309	6,591	89,480	83,085	18	9	11,116	607,919	349,338	102,058	738,849
1900 ..	326,457	38,879	12	45	28	110	3	101	166	588	..	..	2,126	12,751	112,707	98,136	..	..	10,159	622,293	326,457	125,201	772,903
1901 ..	571,134	65,258	3	105	..	..	30	136	208	614	..	..	696	7,775	159,643	142,176	..	..	7,541	446,114	571,134	168,121	662,178
Totals	2,625,942	380,806	1,411½	18,088	5,694	37,477	3,643	52,598	19,011½	60,846	52½	226	21,833	110,691	1,393,161	1,332,019	16,370	24,804	229,292	10,775,945	2,625,942	1,690,468½	12,793,500

* Total output of coal in colony (including exports) approximately estimated at 15,780,508 tons, valued at £7,890,254.

NOTE.—"Mixed mineral ores" include sulphur, &c. Last year 12,084 tons of shale was mined at Orepuki.

No. 5.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COALS IMPORTED into NEW ZEALAND during the Quarter ended the 31st March, 1902.

Country whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
New South Wales	25,164	25,786
Tasmania	Nil	Nil
Totals	25,164	25,786

No. 6.

TABLE showing the INCREASE or DECREASE in the PRODUCTION of COAL in the Colony, and Imported, Year by Year, during the last Twenty-four Years.

Year.	Coal raised in the Colony.		Coal imported.		
	Tons.	Yearly Increase or Decrease.	Tons.	Plus or Minus.	Increase and Decrease.
1878	162,218	..	174,148	..	..
1879	231,218	69,000	158,076	–	16,072
1880	299,923	68,705	123,298	–	33,778
1881	337,262	37,339	129,962	+	6,664
1882	378,272	41,010	129,582	–	380
1883	421,764	43,492	123,540	-	6,042
1884	480,831	59,069	148,444	+	24,904
1885	511,063	30,232	130,202	–	18,242
1886	534,353	23,290	119,873	–	10,329
1887	558,620	24,267	107,230	–	12,643
1888	613,895	55,275	101,341	–	5,889
1889	586,445	27,450	128,063	+	26,722
1890	637,397	50,952	110,939	–	17,124
1891	668,794	31,397	125,318	+	14,379
1892	673,315	4,521	125,453	+	135
1893	691,548	18,233	117,444	–	8,009
1894	719,546	27,998	112,961	–	4,483
1895	726,654	7,108	108,198	–	4,763
1896	792,851	66,197	101,756	–	6,442
1897	840,713	47,862	110,907	+	9,151
1898	907,033	66,320	115,427	+	4,520
1899	975,234	68,201	99,655	–	15,772
1900	1,093,990	118,756	124,033	+	24,378
1901	1,239,686	145,696	149,764	+	25,731

No. 7.

TABLE showing the OUTPUT of COAL from the various Mining Districts, and the Comparative INCREASE and DECREASE, for the Years 1900 and 1901, together with the TOTAL APPROXIMATE QUANTITY of COAL produced since the Mines were opened.

Name of District.	Output of Coal.		Plus or Minus.	Increase or Decrease.	Approximate Total Output of Coal up to 31st December, 1901.
	1900.	1901.			
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Kawakawa and Hikurangi	53,340	53,298	–	42	1,189,818
Whangarei, Kamo, Ngunguru, and Whauwhau	26,339	33,757	+	7,418	467,619
Waikato	77,191	84,086	+	6,895	1,251,254
Mokau	3,433	3,513	+	80	29,534
Miranda	..	430	+	430	430
Pelorus	..	..	..	..	711
West Wanganui	1,739	2,208	+	469	55,183
Westport	380,146	455,057	+	74,911	4,181,550
Reefton	4,379	6,102	+	1,723	90,246
Greymouth	207,919	206,168	–	1,751	3,083,288
Malvern	14,162	16,098	+	1,936	399,484
Timaru	..	..	..	..	10,657
Otago	266,213	289,322	+	23,109	4,362,659
Southland	59,129	89,647	+	30,518	670,123
Totals	1,093,990	1,239,686	+	145,696	15,792,556

No. 8.

TABLE showing the DIFFERENT CLASSES of COAL from the MINES in the COLONY.

Name of Coal.	Output of Coal.		Increase or Decrease.	Approximate Total Output of Coal up to the 31st December, 1901.
	1900.	1901.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bituminous and semi-bituminous ..	673,862	754,953	+ 81,091	8,701,777
Pitch	37,804	14,584	− 23,220	1,812,711
Brown	339,786	405,152	+ 65,366	4,724,099
Lignite	42,538	52,949	+ 10,411	541,921
Shale	..	12,048	+ 12,048	12,048
Totals	1,093,990	1,239,686	+145,696	15,792,556

No. 9.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of COAL-MINES in OPERATION, the NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED, and the OUTPUT of COAL per MAN.

Number of Mines working.	Number of Men employed at each Mine.	Total Number of Men employed.	Output of Coal during 1901.	Average Output per Man.
			Tons.	Tons.
87	1 to 4 men in each	173	44,541	257·46
30	5 to 10 „	201	76,485	380·52
14	11 to 20 „	210	83,402	397·15
18	21 men and upwards	2,170	1,035,258	477·07
149		2,754	1,239,686	450·14

No. 10.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COAL IMPORTED INTO and EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND during the Year ended the 31st December, 1901.

Imported.			Exported.		
Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
United Kingdom	2	4	United Kingdom	88,909	85,259
New South Wales	149,004	150,670	Victoria	2,707	1,760
Queensland	758	660	New South Wales ..	13,175	12,084
			Cape Colony	3,228	3,275
			Natal	3,688	4,041
			United States of America—		
			On the West Coast ..	1,957	1,941
			Fiji Islands	7,935	5,810
			South Sea Islands ..	9,346	8,416
			Hongkong	18,947	12,316
			Western Australia ..	5,330	3,561
			Tasmania	4,216	3,498
			Norfolk Island	180	189
			Antarctic Regions ..	25	26
Totals	149,764	151,334	Totals	159,643	142,176

No. 11.

NUMBER of MINERS EMPLOYED during the Years ended 31st December, 1900 and 1901.

Mining District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	1900.	1901.
AUCKLAND—								
North Hauraki and Coromandel	..	..	400	..	400	..	400	400
Thames	..	..	758	..	758	..	572	758
Ohinemuri	..	..	2,320	..	2,320	..	2,235	2,320
Te Aroha	..	..	25	..	25	..	16	25
Tauranga	..	..	5	..	5	..	10	5
	..	..	3,508	..	3,508	..	3,233	3,508
MARLBOROUGH—								
Havelock	60	..	12	..	72	..	70	72
Blenheim	30	..	25	..	55	..	19	55
Waikakaho	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Wakamarina	60	..	..	..	60	..	60	..
	152	..	37	..	189	..	151	127
NELSON—								
Wangapeka and Sherry	6	..	2	..	8	..	11	8
Takaka	24	..	..	..	24	..	24	24
Collingwood	90	3	50	..	140	3	165	143
Motueka	10	..	..	..	10	..	6	10
Inangahua	221	150	640	..	861	150	965	1,011
Ahaura	1,016	103	20	..	1,036	103	1,123	1,139
Charleston	130	..	..	..	130	..	140	130
Westport, including Addison's, Northern Terraces, Waimangaroa, North Beach, Mokihinui, Karamea, and Lower Buller Valley	230	..	20	..	250	..	249	250
Lyell	30	25	15	..	45	25	80	70
Murchison	100	20	..	..	100	20	150	120
Owen								
	1,857	301	747	..	2,604	301	2,913	2,905
WESTLAND—								
Ross	97	5	..	..	97	5	92	102
Stafford and Goldsborough	200	50	..	..	200	50	400	250
Hokitika and Kanieri	160	20	..	..	160	20	313	180
Kumara	50	70	..	..	50	70	345	120
Greymouth	769	189	..	..	769	189	948	958
Arnold								
Okarito	70	1	..	..	70	1	86	71
	1,346	335	..	..	1,346	335	2,184	1,681
OTAGO—								
Hindon	16	..	12	..	28	..	36	28
Tuapeka	425	150	25	..	450	150	700	600
Clyde, Roxburgh, Black's, and Alexandra	927	123	8	..	935	123	1,042	1,058
Cromwell	386	138	4	..	390	138	644	528
Tapanui	20	2	..	..	20	2	15	22
Waikaia	150	50	..	..	150	50	250	200
Wyndham	15	..	..	..	15	..	15	15
Waiau	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Orepuki and Preservation	430	65	50	..	480	65	925	545
Roundhill and Wilson's River	90	40	..	..	90	40	..	130
Wakatipu Goldfields—Arrow, Macetown, Cardrona, Kawarau, Bracken's, and Motatapu	154	12	24	..	178	12	250	190
Queenstown	179	20	130	.	309	20	425	329
Naseby							220	
St. Bathan's	250	100	50	.	300	100	79	400
Hyde							33	
Macrae's							98	
Maerewhenua and Kurow	90	..	..	..	90	..	90	90
Pembroke	30	12	..	..	30	12	42	42
Gore	232	15	..	..	232	15	153	247
	3,414	727	303	..	3,717	732	5,017	4,449
SUMMARY.								
AUCKLAND	..	..	3,508	..	3,508	..	3,233	3,508
MARLBOROUGH	152	..	37	..	189	..	155	189
NELSON	1,857	301	747	..	2,604	301	2,913	2,905
WESTLAND	1,346	335	..	..	1,346	335	2,184	1,681
OTAGO	3,414	727	303	..	3,717	732	5,017	4,449
Totals	6,769	1,363	4,595	..	11,364	1,368	13,502	12,732

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