

1904.
NEW ZEALAND.

MINES STATEMENT.

BY THE HON. JAMES MCGOWAN, MINISTER OF MINES.

MR. SPEAKER,—

I again present my annual Statement to Parliament, and, in doing so, am pleased to be in a position to remark upon the continued expansion of the mining industry of New Zealand. Gauged by the returns of output and value, the production of minerals (including kauri-gum) during last year shows that progress is still satisfactory. In my last Statement, attention was drawn to the fact that for the year 1902 the gross value of minerals raised was over a quarter of a million sterling in excess of that of the previous year; and now a still further increase is to be noted for the year 1903, amounting to £309,032 over the value of minerals produced during the year 1902. Large as this advanced value certainly is, a greater increase would have been recorded had it not been for the fact that dredging and hydraulic-mining operations in Otago were seriously interfered with, owing to snowstorms and severe frosts during last winter, and the consequent floods which followed the thaw.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The annexed Table No. 1 shows the quantity and value of gold, silver, and other minerals (including kauri-gum) exported during the year ending the 31st December, 1903, and also the quantity of native coal consumed in the colony during the same period. The amount of gold entered for export was 533,314 oz., valued at £2,037,831, and of silver, 911,914 oz., valued at £91,497, making a total value of gold and silver amounting to £2,129,328, this being an increase of £105,920 as compared with the export returns for the previous year.

Other minerals, including coal, lignite, and kauri-gum, represent a value of £1,401,326, or an advance of £203,112 as compared with that of the previous year.

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

Product.	Year ending 31st December, 1902.		Year ending 31st December, 1903.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Gold	508,045 oz.	1,951,433	533,314 oz.	2,037,831
Silver	674,196 "	71,975	911,914 "	91,497
Copper-ore	...	...	6 tons	123
Manganese-ore	...	...	70 "	210
Mixed minerals	415 tons	4,422	625 "	7,014
Chrome-ore	175 "	525	...	...
Colonial coal exported, including that used by Home steamers	188,677 "	154,747	152,332 "	128,927
Hæmatite... ..	17 "	116	...	1
Colonial coal consumed in New Zealand	1,174,025 "	587,012	1,267,861 "	633,931
Kauri-gum	7,430 "	450,223	9,357 "	631,102
Shale (treated in New Zealand)	2,338 "	1,169	36 "	18
Total value of production for 1903	...	...	...	£3,530,654
" " 1902	...	...	...	3,221,622
Total increase	...	...	...	£309,032

The total value of gold, silver, coal, and other minerals (including kauri-gum) produced up to the end of 1903 was £85,813,240.

During the first six months of the present year (ending the 30th June) an increase in the amount of gold and silver exported, as compared with the corresponding portion of last year, is shown in the following table of comparisons, which is compiled from Customs returns:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of GOLD and SILVER entered for EXPORT during the First Half of the Years 1903 and 1904.

	Half-year ending 30th June, 1903.		Half-year ending 30th June, 1904.		Increase for First Half of 1904.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Gold	257,198	977,821	267,305	1,024,082	10,107	46,261
Silver	495,268	48,891	522,335	54,149	27,067	5,258
	752,466	1,026,712	789,640	1,078,231	37,174	51,519

GOLD EXPORT.

The quantity of gold entered for exportation through the Customs for the year 1903 was as follows:—Auckland, 232,681 oz.; Marlborough, 972 oz.; Nelson, 7,962 oz.; West Coast, 125,241 oz.; Otago and Southland, 166,458 oz.: total, 533,314 oz.

GOLD-MINING.

QUARTZ.

This branch of the mining industry continues to maintain a high position in the production of the colony's output of gold, and is also responsible for the whole of the silver obtained in New Zealand. So far as the Northern District is concerned, the working of quartz reefs is the only source of winning the precious metals, as, unlike portions of the mining districts of the Middle Island, alluvial goldfields are not known.

As usual, the Ohinemuri County has been the scene of the greatest activity, the mines at Waihi and Karangahake being the chief producers of gold and silver. The mines and mills of the Waihi Gold-mining Company are not only the most extensive in the colony, but may be classed among the largest gold-mining concerns in the world. Last year the company treated 214,508 tons of quartz for a return of £603,167 8s. 9d., employed upwards of 1,100 persons, and paid dividends amounting to a quarter of a million sterling. Extensive additions have been made by the company to their plant, and developments in the mine show that the ore-bodies will admit of a large production for a considerable number of years. Prospecting-work at the neighbouring mine owned by the Waihi Grand Junction Gold-mining Company has demonstrated further possibilities for the Waihi Goldfield, and, as a result of the discoveries made by the last-named company, preparations for the production of ore are now in progress, and a large modern battery and cyanide plant are to be erected. An increased production of bullion may therefore be reasonably looked for from this district in the near future. Other companies holding claims in the same locality are devoting attention to prospecting operations, in the hope of locating payable reefs.

At Karangahake, bullion to the value of £182,094 12s. 1d. was obtained during the year, the mines and mills providing employment for 452 persons. The New Zealand Crown Mines and the Talisman Consolidated mines are the only two properties at present working on a productive scale. The Woodstock Mine only worked during the early part of last year, and has not been so successful as anticipated, but may possibly pay in conjunction with one or two other of the adjoining mines.

Mining at Waitekauri has been very quiet during the last two years, owing principally to large bodies of calcite taking the place of quartz in the reefs.

Prospecting-work has been undertaken, and it is to be hoped that results will be obtained which will enable the mines to be again vigorously developed. The Komata Reefs Mine and Mr. Hardy's mines at Waiorongomai have been successfully worked during the year.

In the Thames County, the Tairua Broken Hills Mine has established a reputation for its regularity as a gold-producer, and satisfactory dividends have been earned. Similarly good prospects are entertained as to the success of mining at Neavesville, where a reef is being developed and a thirty-stamp battery and cyanide plant are being erected. At the Lower Thames, mining is being carried on at quite a number of places on a small scale; but operations now in hand for the extension of the Moanataiari Tunnel are expected to prove a considerable tract of country at a much lower level than has hitherto been attained in this portion of the goldfield. These, if so successful as anticipated, will admit of developments on a fairly large scale. Boring, with the object of testing the deeper ground in the vicinity of the Big Pump shaft, is in progress; but, owing to sundry mishaps in connection with this undertaking, no definite results have as yet been attained. At Tararu Creek and Waiomo, mining is at present at a standstill, but fresh energy characterizes the operations at Tapu, and satisfactory results are looked forward to.

In the Coromandel County there are no productive mining operations on such a scale as characterizes those of the Ohinemuri district, the reefs being much smaller, and the gold, instead of being generally disseminated through the lodes, is found more in the form of "specimen" stone, usually small, but rich. Some good returns have been obtained from several of the mines; prospecting is being carried out on Tokatea Hill, and a new low-level tunnel has been commenced at the New Four-in-hand Mine. Work at Kuaotunu is principally represented by the operations of the Waitaia Mine. At Opitonui, the Kauri Freehold Gold Estates Company's mines are closed down, and the battery has been sold to the Waihi Grand Junction Gold-mining Company for removal.

Quartz-mining in the Middle Island is carried on in each of the inspection districts. At Top Valley, near Blenheim, mining operations are at present practically at a standstill. Amalgamation of interests and reorganization are being undertaken. Should mining be resumed on a more comprehensive scale than formerly, it is more than probable that appliances for concentrating the scheelite (which is associated with quartz in this locality) will be adopted, as there is a demand for the mineral named. Successful operations are being carried out at Taitapu (Collingwood). At Lyell, the Alpine Extended Mine has not been very successful at the lower level owing to the irregularity of the quartz-deposits, but at the old United Italy Claim, in the same locality, some really excellent results have been attained; whilst work has also been profitably carried on at Victoria Range and Big River.

The principal centre of quartz-mining in the Middle Island is at Reefton, where the Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited), together with the parent company, the Consolidated Goldfields of New Zealand (Limited), employ about five hundred persons. The Keep-it-Dark and New Inkerman Mines are also producers of gold. The owners of the last-named mines have spent large sums in development-work, and are now subjecting the ore to treatment on a commercial scale. During the year the Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited) paid dividends amounting to £34,375, and the Keep-it-Dark Mine, which, relatively speaking, is a small concern, paid £8,750. Recent arrangements for the working of the Victoria and Inglewood Mines are likely to add to the local production of gold.

In the Otago Mining District quartz-mining is not anywhere being prosecuted on a large scale, but operations are carried on at Macrae's, Barewood, Old Man Range, Macetown, and Skipper's. At Bullendale, the Achilles Mine (which has been idle for some time) has been purchased by a private party, and operations resumed by driving an adit to win quartz not worked by previous owners. The O.P.Q. Mine at Waipori is still inoperative, and mining at Preservation Inlet is practically in the same category.

Some prospecting (said to give excellent indications) has been done near Newton's Beach in Stewart Island.

HYDRAULIC AND ALLUVIAL MINING.

This class of mining continues to give employment to a large number of persons in various parts of the Middle Island, the Nelson, West Coast, Otago, and Southland Districts being the principal centres of operations. During the year work has been vigorously carried on at the majority of the claims; but the long and severe winter caused serious damage to water-races in parts of Otago, the length of the working season being considerably curtailed in consequence. As already pointed out, this had the effect of reducing the output of gold from the district.

The older forms of alluvial mining are rapidly passing away, owing to the exhaustion of the rich shallow ground. Deep, heavy, and wet ground, which could not be worked by the methods in vogue in the early days of colonial mining, is now successfully worked by means of hydraulic sluicing and elevating, and, owing to the large quantity of material which can be dealt with by the more modern methods, ground which was too poor to work under the old order of things is made to yield handsome returns on the capital invested. Many of these hydraulic plants are operating on extensive areas of auriferous alluvial ground, and this class of mining, as a whole, is in every way likely to largely contribute to the output of gold for several years to come.

DREDGE-MINING.

That this branch of the gold-mining industry may be safely regarded as steady is evidenced by the fact that the number of working dredges returned for the year 1903 is identical with that of the previous year—viz., 201. Both the West Coast and Central Otago show a decrease in the number of dredges at work; but in Southland the number of working dredges has increased in exactly the same ratio as the combined decrease of each of the two other centres.

During the early period of dredge-mining on the alluvial flats of Southland, fears were freely expressed to the effect that the work of the dredges would inevitably result in the total destruction of the land. This does not appear to be the case to the extent predicted, as on some of the swamp lands which have been dredged vegetation is springing up, and is preferred by cattle to that growing on adjoining flats which have not been turned over. The planting of forest-trees on land which has been dredged has also been undertaken, and present appearances are in favour of the experiment being eminently satisfactory.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks of a very severe winter in Otago, the dredging industry has generally been successful, and this branch of mining may be regarded as a factor of no small importance in the production of gold.

PROSPECTING.

The sum of £1,088 17s. 3d. was expended in subsidies, for the year ending the 31st March, 1904, to prospecting associations and parties of miners actually engaged in prospecting.

THE CYANIDE PROCESS OF GOLD-EXTRACTION.

The royalty obtained by Government in respect to the purchase of the patent rights of this invention for New Zealand amounts to £7,565, or rather more than three-fourths of the amount originally paid. When the royalties now imposed on users of the patented process have reimbursed the Government all charges in this connection will cease so far as this colony is concerned.

WATERCOURSES FOR TAILINGS, ETC.

The sum of £5,176 17s. 7d. was paid during the year as compensation to landowners in respect to rivers and streams which have been proclaimed as water-courses into which tailings and mining *débris* may be discharged.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

These institutions continue to prove of benefit to persons employed in and about mines and batteries, and the instruction given is such as to enable students to attain the knowledge necessary to qualify them to hold the responsible positions connected with their profession.

Including the grants made to the School of Mines in connection with the Otago University at Dunedin, expenditure on behalf of schools of mines in the colony during last year was £2,366 9s. 9d.

COAL-MINING.

The output of coal and lignite (including a small quantity of oil-shale) during the year ending the 31st December, 1903, was 1,420,229 tons, this being an increase of 55,189 tons as compared with the output for the preceding year. The production of each district and its corresponding increase is shown in the following tabulated statement:—

			Production for 1903. Tons.	Increase for 1903 over 1902. Tons.
Northern District	...	...	209,795	17,750
West Coast District	...	...	781,032	27,216
Southern District	...	...	429,402	10,223
Total	...	...	1,420,229	55,189

The varying classes of coal, &c., produced are as follows:—

				Tons.
Bituminous and semi-bituminous coal	...	...	...	879,891
Pitch-coal	...	...	...	21,116
Brown coal	...	...	...	441,814
Lignite	...	...	...	77,372
Oil-shale	...	...	...	36
Total	...	...	...	1,420,229

The gross recorded output of coal, lignite, and oil-shale now exceeds eighteen and a half millions of tons.

Among the collieries of the North Island those of the Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited) are first in point of the tonnage raised, their output for the year being 95,556 tons. This puts this company's mines third in order for the entire colony in the amount produced during last year.

The Hikurangi Coal Company's colliery at Hikurangi produced 39,625 tons, the adjoining colliery belonging to the Northern Collieries Company had an output of 22,382 tons, the Ngunguru Colliery 17,824 tons, and the Panipo Colliery at Kiripaka 12,011 tons. A few other pits had outputs of less than 10,000 tons.

In the Middle Island the West Coast District holds pre-eminence not only in point of quantity but also as regards the quality of the coals produced. During last year the collieries of the Westport Coal Company (Limited) had an output of 565,191 tons, Brunner Colliery 92,280 tons, Blackball Colliery 88,949 tons, and Tyneside Colliery 17,212 tons. A number of small mines in the locality of Reefton supply local requirements. A new colliery has been opened out at Puponga, near Cape Farewell, and this, together with the output expected from the Government Collieries at Seddonville and Point Elizabeth, will tend to augment the production from the West Coast. On the other hand, the output from Brunner Colliery is naturally decreasing, and the exhaustion of the present workings is within measurable distance.

The Southern District (Middle Island) contains extensive deposits of brown coals and lignite, from which local supplies of fuel for domestic and steam purposes are very largely drawn. The collieries at Kaitangata belonging to the New Zealand Coal and Oil Company (Limited) have by far the largest output in the district, and rank second in the colony in point of production for last year, the output having been 122,632 tons. Nightcaps Colliery produced 42,348 tons. Other mines having an output of over 10,000 tons were: Allandale Colliery 20,115 tons, Lovell's Flat Colliery 15,765 tons, Taratu Colliery 15,108 tons, Freeman's Colliery 14,282 tons, Saddle Hill Colliery 14,085 tons, Homebush Colliery 12,150 tons, Alexandra Coal Company's Colliery 11,249 tons, Jubilee Colliery 11,048 tons, and Waimumu Lignite-mine 10,345 tons. A very large number of small pits are worked, with outputs varying from the requirements of a farm up to nearly 10,000 tons per annum.

The total number of mines returned as having been at work during the year is 178, the average number of persons employed being 2,852.

It is a noteworthy feature that the adoption of mechanical methods for the ventilation of underground workings is becoming very general at the more important collieries throughout the colony. By this means air-currents of greatly increased volume are maintained, and the atmosphere of the mines so ventilated compares more than favourably with that of many factories and other establishments.

NEW ZEALAND STATE COAL-MINES.

The colliery at Seddonville commenced to put out coal towards the end of the year; and at Point Elizabeth Colliery the varied works of railway and tramway construction, erection of surface plant, buildings, &c., likewise the completion of the tunnels to win the coal, have been vigorously pushed forward. Both collieries are now producing coal suitable for steaming purposes, that from Point Elizabeth Colliery being also a first-class article for household use. Further details will be found in the report of the manager of the State Coal-mines.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

I regret to have to record that last year the number of fatalities in connection with mining operations was greater than has been the case for each of the three years previous. With a continually increasing mineral output a substantial decrease in the number and extent of accidents was experienced during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, as compared with a similar number of years preceding, which is satisfactory as showing the care exercised in the supervision of mines. In carrying out the many and varied classes of work under conditions quite different from those which obtain in surface occupations, there are many and extraordinary difficulties to contend with, and operations have frequently to be conducted where danger naturally exists. Familiarity with danger often engenders contempt for it, and workmen are apt to get careless, and to regard measures promoted for their safety with indifference.

The fatalities for the year were as follows:—

Class of Mining.	Number of Persons employed.	Fatalities.	Rate per 1,000.
Gold-mining—			
Quartz-mines	3,597	9	2.5
Hydraulic and alluvial mines	6,613	4	1.5
Dredges	6	6	
Coal-mines	2,852	4*	1.4
	13,062	23	1.76

* Two other fatalities occurred on coal-mine properties, but not in connection with actual mining-work.

Each of the foregoing accidents was inquired into by, or on behalf of, the Department, and, as the result of one accident, by which two persons were killed, a prosecution against the manager of the mine was subsequently instituted.

KAURI-GUM.

Kauri-gum to the amount of 9,357 tons, having a value of £631,102, was exported during the year. This shows an increase of 1,927 tons, representing a value of £180,879, in comparison with the exports for the year 1902. The average value was £67 8s. 11½d. per ton, or £6 19s. 0½d. per ton in excess of that of the previous year.

SCHEELITE.

So far this mineral, which occurs in connection with quartz-reefs in portions of Marlborough and Otago, has only been treated commercially to a limited extent. Messrs. Donaldson Bros., of Macrae's, Otago, have appliances at their battery for separating scheelite from the quartz sands, and are at present the only people in the colony who prepare this mineral for the market. Owing to inquiries for the supply of scheelite in larger quantities than are now available, attention is being directed to the question by other parties interested in quartz-mines in those localities where the mineral is known to exist.

HÆMATITE PAINT.

The manufacture of paint from hæmatite is carried on at Thames and at Parapara.

Hæmatite for dyeing purposes is also obtained at Mataura (Southland), and is used at the paper-mills there.

GALENA.

Nothing further has, as yet, been done towards the working of the deposits near Te Aroha on a commercial scale. Bulk samples have been sent to Australia for treatment, but no return of the results obtained has been furnished to the Department.

IRON.

The terms of a lease have been arranged for working the deposits of iron-ore at Parapara. With the erection of ironworks in this locality, subsequent smelting of the ore, and the manufacture of various qualities of finished iron, the colony would have an industry of the greatest utility. The practicability of working the ironsand deposits of Taranaki has also attracted attention, and it is possible that, in conjunction with the extensive Parapara deposits of ore, they may be utilised to the direct benefit of New Zealand.

ROCK PHOSPHATE.

The demand for this mineral for the preparation of fertilising material continues to increase. During last year about 4,400 tons of rock was quarried. Since its discovery near Milton (Otago), attention has been directed to other limestone deposits in various places, with the object of locating further areas of rock phosphate.

PETROLEUM.

Prospecting for the natural oil has been carried on to some extent in both Islands, but so far nothing of commercial importance has been reported. The question is one which continues to engage attention, and it is proposed to bring down a Bill dealing with the matter.

OTHER MINERALS.

Platinum in small quantities is obtained at Round Hill Gold-mining Claims in Southland. It is also present to a limited extent in the gold-bearing wash near Takaka, but hitherto no attempts have been made to save it.

Cinnabar has not yet become a commercial product, although known to exist both in Otago and the West Coast Districts. Prospecting operations are carried on to some extent at Waitahuna Heights, near Lawrence.

There is a probability of copper-ore being again mined in the Nelson District, and operations have been put in hand to reopen a mine worked some years ago.

The extraction of oil and other products of shale at Orepuki has ceased for the time being. The mine and works are closed down.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

The expenditure on roads and tracks during the financial year amounted to £45,594 3s. 1d., this being a decrease of £6,096 2s. 3d. as compared with the expenditure of the preceding year. The sum of £466 6s. 9d. was paid in subsidies to local bodies, and roads constructed by direct grants have absorbed £45,127 16s. 4d. During the past twenty-two years the sums expended in subsidies and grants amount to £565,518 19s. 8d.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The work of the Department has been satisfactorily carried out by the staffs stationed at the various centres, and the inspection of mines is conducted in a careful and painstaking manner.

The Government Geologist has been engaged in writing up notes and memoranda on matters connected with the geology of New Zealand, more especially in classifying, naming, and repacking the large and valuable collection of rock specimens which have accumulated in the Colonial Museum for many years past.

The Mining Bureau continues to circulate information of general interest to the mining community. Pamphlets on "ankylostomiasis, or miners' worm disease," which has been a source of great trouble in some of the colliery districts on the Continent of Europe, have been printed and circulated in the colony.

CONCLUSION.

Judging from the returns of gold and silver entered for exportation during the first half of the present year, there is every indication that the yield of precious metals during this year (1904) will be quite equal to, if not in excess of, that of last year.

The output of coal has steadily increased for several years past, the production for last year being the largest yet recorded, and there is every appearance of the continued expansion of this branch of the mining industry.

No. 1.

TABLE showing the COMPARISON in QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD; also the QUANTITY and VALUE of other MINERALS entered for EXPORTATION for the Years ended the 31st December, 1902 and 1903, as well as the TOTAL VALUE since the 1st January, 1853.

Name of Metal or Mineral.	For Year ending the 31st December, 1902.		For Year ending the 31st December, 1903.		Total from the 1st January, 1853, to the 31st December, 1903.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Precious Metals—	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Gold	508,045	1,951,433	533,314	2,037,831	16,105,821	63,149,147
Silver	674,196	71,975	911,914	91,497	4,212,052	544,278
Total gold and silver	1,182,241	2,023,408	1,445,228	2,129,328	20,317,873	63,693,425
Mineral produce, including kauri-gum—	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Copper-ore	..	..	6	123	1,417½	18,211
Chrome-ore	175	525	..	..	5,869	38,002
Antimony-ore	..	..	..	..	3,643	52,598
Manganese-ore	..	..	70	210	19,081½	61,056
Hæmatite ore	17	116	..	1	69½	343
Mixed minerals	415	4,422	625	7,014	22,873	122,127
Coal (New Zealand) exported	188,677	154,747	152,332	128,927	1,734,170	1,615,693
Coke exported	..	..	..	..	16,370	24,804
Coal, output of mines in colony (less exports)	1,174,025	587,012	1,267,861	633,931	16,829,233	8,322,500
Kauri-gum	7,430	450,223	9,357	631,102	246,079	11,857,270
Shale	2,338	1,169	36	18	14,422	7,211
Total quantity and value of minerals	1,373,077	1,198,214	1,430,287	1,401,326	18,893,227½	22,119,815
Value of gold and silver, as above	..	2,023,408	..	2,129,328	..	63,693,425
Total value of minerals exported, including gold and silver	..	3,221,622	..	3,530,654	..	85,813,240

No. 2.

TABLE showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION from NEW ZEALAND for the Years ended the 31st December, 1902 and 1903, and the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE from 1857 to the 31st December, 1903.

District and County or Borough.	Year ending 31st December, 1902.		Year ending 31st December, 1903.		Increase or Decrease for Year ending 31st December, 1903.		Total Quantity and Value from January, 1857, to 31st December, 1903.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.		
AUCKLAND—	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	£
County of Coromandel ..	11,075	46,608	9,689	40,722	..	1,386	..	..
County of Thames ..	13,805	53,179	9,781	39,490	..	4,024	..	..
County of Ohinemuri ..	59,293	211,413	54,449	194,800	..	4,844	..	..
County of Piako ..	249	1,046	1,117	4,708	868	..	..	..
County of Manukau ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
County of Marsden ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
County of Whangarei ..	..	..	3	10	3	..	..	..
Borough of Thames ..	4,389	18,097	3,571	14,788	..	818	..	..
Te Aroha Town District ..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
Great Barrier Island ..	82	347	26	91	..	56	..	..
County of Tauranga ..	22	90	3	12	..	19	..	..
Borough of Waikato ..	112,668	391,197	154,041	537,709	41,373	..	..	..
	201,583	721,977	232,681	832,334	31,098	..	3,241,696	12,067,177
WELLINGTON ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	706
MARLBOROUGH—								
County of Marlborough ..	601	2,404	972	3,845	371	..	88,626	345,324
NELSON—								
County of Waimea ..	5,947	23,649	7,962	31,710	2,015	..	..	..
County of Collingwood ..	5,947	23,649	7,962	31,710	2,015	..	1,700,117	6,739,718
WEST COAST—								
County of Buller ..	11,036	44,239	12,696	50,798	1,660	..	..	..
County of Inangahua ..	56,245	224,981	59,288	237,151	3,043	..	..	..
County of Grey ..	33,942	135,765	33,239	132,990	..	703	..	..
County of Westland ..	15,341	61,361	17,066	68,346	1,725	..	..	..
Kumara Borough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hokitika Borough ..	142	566	209	836	67	..	..	..
Ross Borough ..	2,090	8,360	2,743	10,969	653	..	..	..
	118,796	475,272	125,241	501,090	6,445	..	4,900,915	19,504,644
CANTERBURY—								
County of Ashburton ..	2	7	..	..	..	2	99	387
OTAGO—								
County of Taieri ..	2,812	11,355	3,159	12,728	347	..	..	..
County of Tuapeka ..	46,212	186,760	46,544	187,949	332	..	..	..
County of Vincent ..	74,789	298,887	57,620	229,410	..	17,169	..	..
County of Maniototo ..	9,526	38,237	8,182	32,715	..	1,394	..	..
County of Waihemo ..	3,426	13,868	4,027	16,323	601	..	..	..
County of Waikouaiti ..	83	337	..	..	..	83	..	..
County of Waitaki ..	2,079	8,323	2,024	8,114	..	55	..	..
County of Bruce ..	1,193	4,813	688	2,759	..	505	..	..
County of Lake ..	7,734	31,364	7,053	28,565	..	681	..	..
County of Wallace ..	7,129	28,741	7,495	30,205	366	..	..	..
County of Fiord ..	164	658	515	2,067	351	..	..	..
County of Southland ..	24,928	100,614	28,952	117,019	4,024	..	..	..
County of Clutha ..	4	16	249	998	245	..	..	..
Borough of Alexandra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunedin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borough of Mataura ..	1,037	4,148	..	..	..	1,037	..	..
	181,116	728,124	166,458	668,852	..	14,658	6,173,973	24,490,367
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	824
Totals ..	508,045	1,951,433	533,314	2,037,831	25,269	..	16,105,821	63,149,147

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, 1903. (This Return shows the Output 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.		Nelson.		Marlborough.		West Coast.		Otago.		Wellington.		Canterbury.		Grand Totals.	
	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.
1857	..	..	10,437	40,422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,347	40,422
1858	..	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,335	24,552
1862	..	4,098	10,422	40,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,422	40,386
1863	..	13,853	14,410	55,841	24,838	95,231	1,463	5,560	187,696	727,321	..	..	..	..	194,031	751,873
1864	..	10,552	12,137	47,030	7,952	30,814	289,897	1,127,370	399,201	1,546,905	..	..	..	..	410,862	1,591,389
1865	..	17,096	14,410	55,841	7,952	30,814	289,897	1,127,370	614,387	2,380,750	..	..	..	..	628,450	2,431,723
1866	..	17,463	17,650	29,643	469	1,818	552,572	2,140,946	436,012	1,689,633	..	..	..	..	480,171	1,856,837
1867	..	18,277	9,123	35,918	501	1,978	511,974	2,018,874	259,139	1,004,163	..	..	..	..	735,376	2,226,474
1868	..	168,874	5,999	38,396	404	1,616	405,762	1,269,664	171,649	686,596	..	..	..	..	686,905	2,844,517
1869	..	434,637	10,631	42,524	666	2,664	317,169	1,269,664	153,364	614,456	..	..	..	..	637,474	2,698,862
1870	..	319,146	12,244	48,692	1,852	7,408	290,068	1,121,525	165,152	660,694	..	..	..	..	544,880	2,362,395
1871	..	1,188,708	10,014	40,056	1,867	7,468	232,882	931,528	619,760	619,760	120	..	..	..	730,029	2,157,585
1872	..	369,341	8,175	32,700	2,057	8,228	172,574	690,226	157,674	630,696	..	..	..	..	445,370	2,787,520
1873	..	437,123	18,697	54,786	1,274	5,050	188,501	756,442	182,416	734,024	..	..	..	..	505,337	1,987,425
1874	..	305,068	5,642	22,158	1,198	4,748	157,531	631,203	135,107	542,154	..	..	..	..	376,338	1,505,331
1875	..	262,156	4,577	17,866	1,159	4,636	158,678	635,480	121,423	487,632	..	..	..	..	355,322	1,407,770
1876	..	221,905	14,018	55,862	450	1,796	133,014	531,274	118,477	473,491	..	..	..	..	322,016	1,284,328
1877	..	403,627	5,367	21,092	870	3,197	133,198	612,823	113,169	455,341	..	..	..	..	371,635	1,496,080
1878	..	220,454	4,463	17,223	404	1,617	144,634	578,508	105,003	422,277	..	..	..	..	310,486	1,240,079
1879	..	154,295	2,993	11,424	879	3,460	142,822	571,061	102,869	407,863	..	..	..	..	287,464	1,148,108
1880	..	176,416	3,222	12,223	1,550	5,650	144,090	575,258	113,666	457,705	..	..	..	..	305,248	1,227,252
1881	..	141,326	3,453	13,039	1,378	4,531	127,544	509,971	102,670	333,804	..	..	..	..	270,561	1,080,790
1882	..	131,007	3,289	12,494	1,352	5,400	130,048	519,978	83,446	333,804	..	..	..	..	251,204	1,002,730
1883	..	163,618	2,064	7,724	636	2,524	116,905	467,152	87,478	352,334	..	..	..	..	248,374	993,352
1884	..	143,564	2,159	8,002	1,079	4,306	111,686	446,517	78,810	318,932	..	..	..	..	229,946	921,797
1885	..	170,416	2,798	10,337	540	2,160	117,861	471,325	73,183	294,378	..	..	..	..	237,371	948,615
1886	..	128,140	2,582	9,979	404	1,451	112,671	446,287	79,104	317,543	..	..	..	..	227,079	903,569
1887	..	121,564	2,914	10,829	1,041	3,759	98,774	395,430	70,443	279,518	..	..	..	..	203,869	811,100
1888	..	139,556	3,027	11,320	699	2,547	100,139	400,405	62,107	247,142	..	..	..	..	201,219	801,066
1889	..	113,191	3,252	12,310	5,189	20,167	101,696	406,451	64,419	256,430	..	..	..	..	203,211	808,549
1890	..	125,760	2,856	11,049	6,073	24,285	89,096	356,368	63,423	255,976	..	..	..	..	198,193	773,438
1891	..	181,185	4,445	16,896	5,649	22,576	103,268	437,126	82,938	333,467	..	..	..	..	251,996	1,007,488
1892	..	183,655	2,535	9,604	3,898	15,429	103,106	412,383	77,660	313,238	..	..	..	..	238,079	954,744
1893	..	186,553	2,145	8,187	2,165	8,644	99,127	396,516	77,660	313,238	..	..	..	..	226,811	913,138
1894	..	211,974	2,860	10,333	2,536	10,123	93,429	347,464	76,353	307,644	..	..	..	..	221,615	887,839
1895	..	430,862	2,460	9,016	2,695	10,771	89,429	357,719	87,694	353,796	..	..	..	..	293,491	1,162,164
1896	..	350,355	2,753	10,333	916	3,588	79,317	317,161	88,362	359,991	..	..	..	..	263,694	1,041,428
1897	..	392,337	1,892	7,055	810	3,195	78,817	235,430	55,343	223,231	..	..	..	..	251,645	980,204
1898	..	527,786	1,720	6,882	781	3,003	79,948	319,789	52,605	223,231	..	..	..	..	280,175	1,080,691
1899	..	624,737	413	1,571	..	..	90,031	360,149	130,311	526,605	..	..	..	..	389,558	1,513,173
1900	..	605,398	3,718	14,605	535	2,147	73,923	295,733	129,075	521,629	..	..	..	..	373,616	1,439,602
1901	..	635,551	7,212	28,138	133	513	113,286	454,006	142,940	575,492	..	..	..	..	455,561	1,753,733
1902	..	731,977	5,947	23,649	601	2,404	118,796	475,272	181,116	728,124	..	..	..	..	508,045	1,951,433
1903	..	832,334	7,962	31,710	972	3,845	125,241	501,090	166,458	668,852	..	..	..	..	533,314	2,037,831
Totals	3,241,636	12,067,177	280,698	1,108,561	88,472	344,747	6,320,488	25,136,378	6,174,071	24,490,757	273	1,044	123	483	16,105,821	63,149,147

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, 1903.

Year.	Silver.		Copper-ore.		Chromite-ore.		Antimony-ore.		Manganese-ore.		Hematite-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.	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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,811	20,087	1,811	20,087
1859 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,263	25,066	2,263	25,066
1860 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,010	20,776	2,010	20,776
1861 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	9,851	1,046	9,851
1862 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	11,107	1,103	11,107
1863 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	27,026	1,400	27,026
1864 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,228	60,590	2,228	60,590
1865 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,867	46,060	1,867	46,060
1866 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,585	70,572	2,585	70,572
1867 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,690	77,491	2,690	77,491
1868 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,850	111,807	2,850	111,807
1869 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,391	175,074	4,391	175,074
1870 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,054	167,958	5,054	167,958
1871 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,811	154,167	4,811	154,167
1872 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,894	85,816	2,894	85,816
1873 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,569	79,986	2,569	79,986
1874 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,231	138,523	3,231	138,523
1875 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,868	109,234	2,868	109,234
1876 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,633	118,348	3,633	118,348
1877 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,445	132,975	3,445	132,975
1878 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,229	147,535	3,229	147,535
1879 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,725	242,817	4,725	242,817
1880 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,461	263,778	5,461	263,778
1881 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,533	260,369	5,533	260,369
1882 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,057	336,606	2,057	336,606
1883 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,393	342,151	6,393	342,151
1884 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,875	299,762	5,875	299,762
1885 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,155	362,449	7,155	362,449
1886 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,791	362,449	6,791	362,449
1887 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,482	380,983	8,482	380,983
1888 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,519	329,590	7,519	329,590
1889 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,438	378,563	7,438	378,563
1890 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,364	437,056	8,364	437,056
1891 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,705	517,678	8,705	517,678
1892 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,317	510,775	8,317	510,775
1893 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,338	404,567	8,338	404,567
1894 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,425	418,766	7,425	418,766
1895 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,141	398,010	6,141	398,010
1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,905	586,767	9,905	586,767
1897 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,159	623,298	10,159	623,298
1898 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,541	446,114	7,541	446,114
1899 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,430	450,223	7,430	450,223
1900 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,357	631,102	9,357	631,102
1901 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	4,212,052	544,278	1,417	18,211	5,869	38,002	3,643	52,598	19,081	61,056	69	343	22,873	122,127	1,794	170,161	693	16,370	24,804	246,079	11,857	270,421

* "Mixed mineral ores" include sulphur, &c. Last year 36 tons of shale was mined at Orepuki.

† Total output of coal in colony (including export) approximately estimated at 18,577,225 tons, valued at £20,288,913.

No. 5.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COALS IMPORTED into NEW ZEALAND during the Quarter ended the 31st March, 1904.

Country whence imported.							Quantity.	Value.
							Tons.	£
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,658	28,361
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	226
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,800	28,587

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-six 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	—	4,488
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
1902	1,365,040	125,354	127,853	—	21,911
1903	1,420,229	55,189	163,923	+	36,070

No. 7.

TABLE showing the OUTPUT of COAL from the various Mining Districts, and the Comparative INCREASE and DECREASE, for the Years 1902 and 1903, 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, 1903.
	1902.	1903.			
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Kawakawa and Hikurangi	60,606	71,684	+	11,078	1,322,108
Whangarei, Kamo, Ngunguru, and Whau-whau	32,155	29,835	—	2,320	529,609
Waikato	91,541	95,556	+	4,015	1,438,351
Mokau	4,250	6,150	+	1,900	39,934
Miranda	3,493	6,570	+	3,077	10,493
Pelorus	..	..	..	..	711
West Wanganui	..	1,102	+	1,102	56,285
Westport	523,462	571,306	+	42,844	5,281,818
Reefton	8,760	10,183	+	1,423	109,189
Greymouth	216,594	198,441	—	18,153	3,498,323
Canterbury { Malvern	19,445	23,527	+	4,082	442,456
Timaru	..	..	..	..	10,657
Otago	308,310	307,562	—	748	4,978,531
Southland	91,424	98,313	+	6,889	859,860
Totals	1,365,040	1,420,229	+	55,189	18,577,825

No. 8.

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

Name of Coal.	Output of Coal.		Increase.	Approximate Total Output of Coal up to the 31st December, 1903.
	1902.	1903.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bituminous and semi-bituminous ..	845,046	879,891	+ 34,845	10,426,714
Pitch	25,245	21,116	- 4,129	1,859,072
Brown	427,172	441,814	+ 14,642	5,593,085
Lignite	65,239	77,372	+ 12,133	684,532
Shale.. .. .	2,338	36	- 2,302	14,422
Totals	1,365,040	1,420,229	+ 55,189	18,577,825

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 1903.	Average Output per Man.
					Tons.	Tons.
109	1 to 4 in each	..	..	163	58,615	360
32	5 to 10	"	..	210	108,600	517
14	11 to 20	"	..	201	70,809	352
23	21 and upwards	..	..	2,278	1,182,205	518
178				2,852	1,420,229	498

No. 10.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COAL IMPORTED INTO and EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND during the Year ended the 31st December, 1903.

Imported.			Exported.		
Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
United Kingdom	20	15	United Kingdom	56,740	55,111
New South Wales	163,903	158,128	Victoria	2	2
			New South Wales	11,823	13,347
			Bengal	300	315
			Germany	1,300	1,385
			United States of America—		
			On the East Coast	180	189
			On the West Coast	1,303	1,678
			Fiji Islands	9,299	6,752
			South Sea Islands	4,614	3,879
			Hongkong	65,285	45,035
			Tasmania	1,149	881
			Holland	337	353
Totals	163,923	158,143	Totals	152,332	128,927

No. 11.

NUMBER of MINERS EMPLOYED during the Years ended 31st December, 1902 and 1903.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	1902.	1903.
AUCKLAND—								
Coromandel	..	..	240	..	240	..	314	240
Thames	..	..	380	..	380	..	478	380
Paeroa	..	..	636	..	636	..	735	636
Te Aroha	..	..	27	..	27	..	18	27
Tauranga	..	..	5	..	5	..	12	5
Waihi	..	..	1,250	..	1,250	..	1,195	1,250
	..	..	2,538	..	2,538	..	2,752	2,538
MARLBOROUGH—								
Havelock	61	..	2	..	63	..	74	63
Blenheim	5	..	24	..	29	..	41	29
Cullensville	18	..	..	..	18	..	20	18
	84	..	26	..	110	..	135	110
NELSON—								
Wangapeka and Sherry	14	..	..	..	14	..	7	14
Takaka	20	..	..	..	20	..	24	20
Collingwood	104	..	68	..	172	..	156	172
Motueka	4	..	..	..	4	..	7	4
Inangahua	271	130	729	..	1,000	130	1,032	1,130
Ahaura	350	94	35	..	385	94	479	479
Charleston	125	..	..	..	125	..	130	125
Westport, including Addison's, Northern Terraces, Waimanga- roa, North Beach, Mokihinui, Karamea, and Lower Buller Valley	170	..	10	..	180	..	240	180
Lyell	42	12	15	..	57	12	70	69
Murchison	100	30	..	..	100	30	100	130
Owen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,200	266	857	..	2,057	266	2,245	2,323
WESTLAND—								
Ross	68	2	..	..	68	2	81	70
Stafford and Goldsborough ..	200	50	..	..	200	50	230	250
Hokitika and Kanieri	213	18	..	..	213	18	420	231
Kumara	211	28	..	..	211	28	403	239
Greymouth	741	179	..	..	741	179	964	920
Arnold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Okarito	20	1	..	..	20	1	47	21
	1,453	278	..	..	1,453	278	2,145	1,731
OTAGO—								
Hindon	20	1	21	..	41	1	43	42
Tuapeka	420	120	20	..	440	120	600	560
Clyde, Roxburgh, Black's, and Alexandra	795	95	8	..	803	95	1,003	898
Cromwell	310	30	12	..	322	30	425	352
Tapanui	6	..	..	..	6	..	12	6
Waikaia	150	30	..	..	150	30	170	180
Wyndham	10	..	..	..	10	..	8	10
Waiau	..	..	3	..	3	..	20	3
Orepuki and Preservation ..	138	33	..	..	138	33	515	171
Roundhill	47	14	..	..	47	14	130	61
Wakatipu Goldfields—Arrow, Macetown, Cardrona, Kawarau, Bracken's, and Motatapu	136	10	30	..	166	10	161	176
Queenstown	140	27	26	..	166	27	180	193
Naseby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Bathans	315	95	56	..	371	95	474	466
Hyde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macrae's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maerewhenua and Kurow ..	90	..	..	..	90	..	90	90
Pembroke	30	12	..	..	30	12	42	42
Gore	248	10	..	..	248	10	248	258
	2,855	477	176	..	3,031	477	4,121	3,508
SUMMARY.								
AUCKLAND	..	..	2,538	..	2,538	..	2,752	2,538
MARLBOROUGH	84	..	26	..	110	..	135	110
NELSON	1,200	266	857	..	2,057	266	2,245	2,323
WESTLAND	1,453	278	..	..	1,453	278	2,145	1,731
OTAGO	2,855	477	176	..	3,031	477	4,121	3,508
Totals	5,592	1,021	3,597	..	9,189	1,021	11,398	10,210

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (2,200 copies), £13 12s.

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DIAGRAM showing TOTAL QUANTITY & VALUE of GOLD exported from NEW ZEALAND
— for the years 1857 to 1903. —

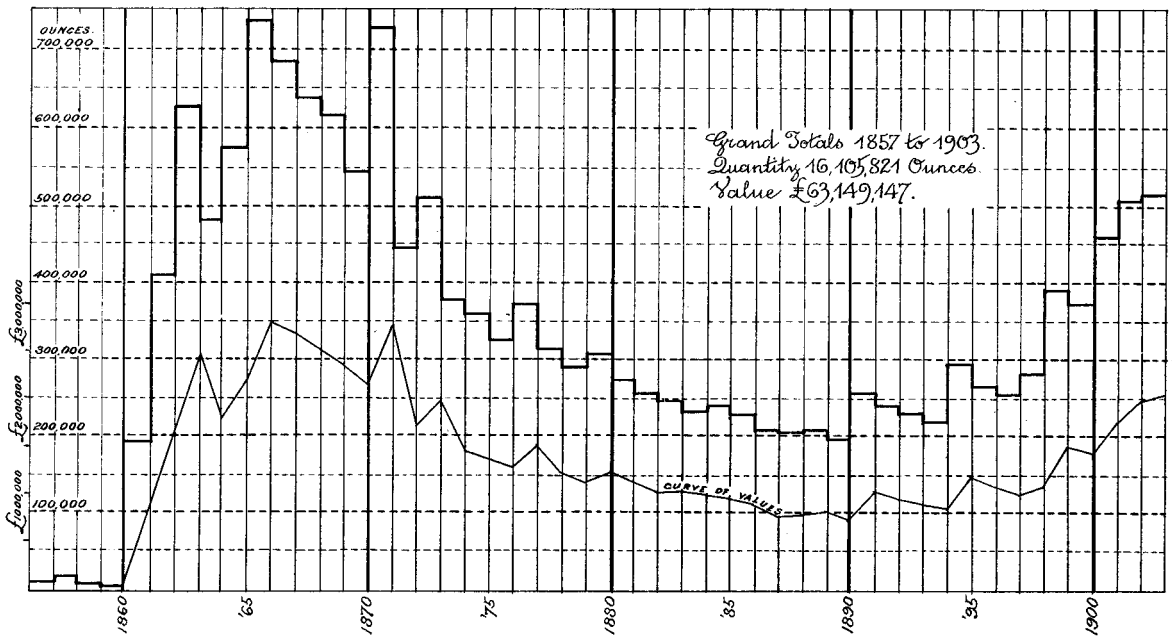


DIAGRAM showing TOTAL QUANTITY & VALUE of KAURI GUM exported from N. Z.
— for the years 1853 to 1903. —

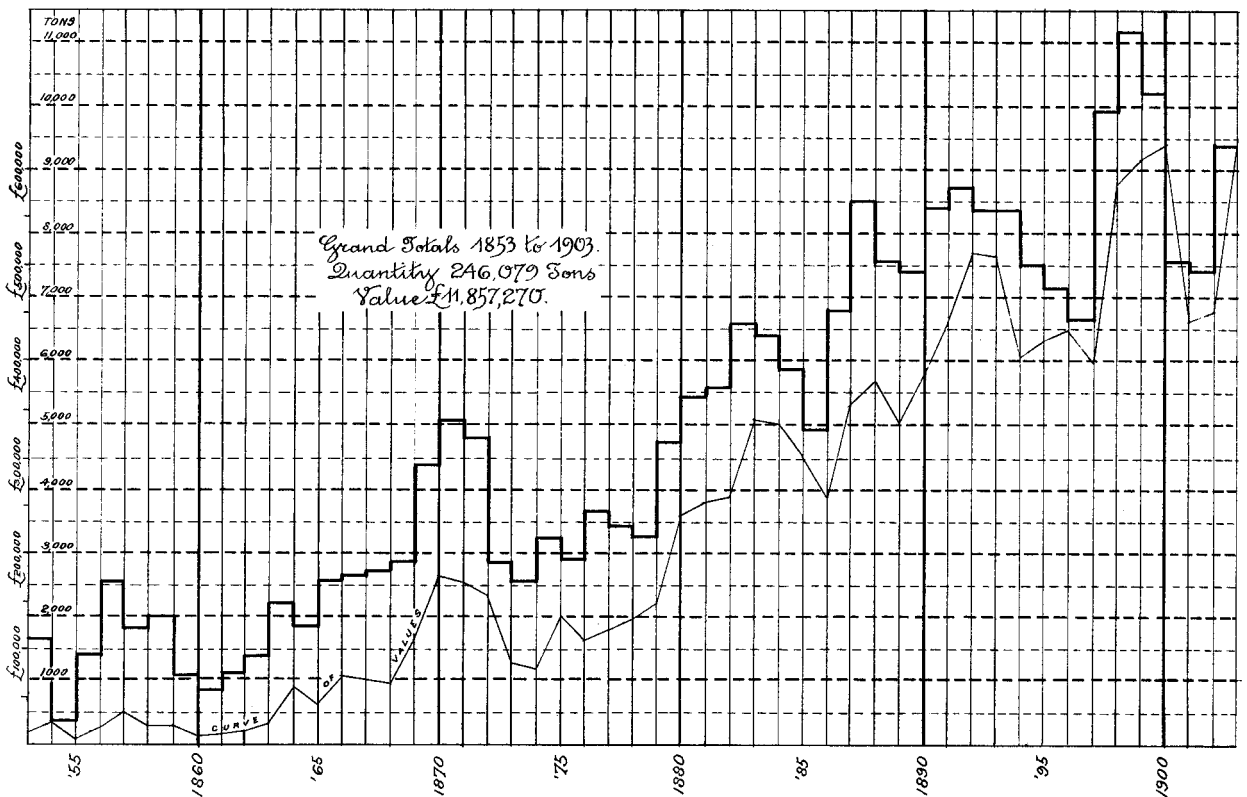


DIAGRAM showing TOTAL OUTPUT of COAL from N.Z. MINES
— for the years 1872 to 1903. —

