

District.	Number of Tons of Quartz and Mullock crushed.	Yield of Gold.	Average Yield of Gold per Ton.
<i>Thames—</i>			
1st April, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	41,917	Oz. 57,207	Oz. dwt. grs. 1 7 7
" 1879, " 1880	33,017	59,576	1 16 2
" 1880, " 1881	32,405	53,154	1 12 19
" 1881, " 1882	30,698	45,803	1 9 20
" 1882, " 1883	25,867	43,811	1 13 12
" 1883, " 1884	34,228	54,878	1 12 2
" 1884, " 1885	31,496	37,705	1 4 4
" 1885, " 1886	35,998	61,540	1 14 4
" 1886, " 1887	34,827	38,142	1 1 22
" 1887, " 1888	32,819	35,949	1 1 11
" 1888, " 1889	47,363	35,796	0 15 3
" *1889, " 1890	60,753	33,817	0 11 14
‡ Totals	441,388	556,878	1 5 6
<i>Ohinemuri—</i>			
1st April, 1887, to 31st March, 1888	2,388	3,406	1 8 13
" 1888, " 1889	3,795	3,679	0 19 9
" 1889, " 1890	4,773	†8,564	1 15 21
Totals	10,956	15,649	1 8 14
<i>Te Aroha—</i>			
1st April, 1883, to 31st March, 1884	4,262	4,629	1 1 17
" 1884, " 1885	11,042	9,506	0 17 5
" 1885, " 1886	6,552	4,489	0 13 17
" 1886, " 1887	4,743	3,658	0 15 10
" 1887, " 1888	7,166	2,918	0 8 3
" 1888, " 1889	1,381	1,113	0 16 3
" 1889, " 1890	4,894	‡20,416	4 3 10
Totals	40,040	46,729	1 3 8
Grand totals from North Island	507,485	675,487	1 6 16

* This includes 29,595 tons of mullock crushed last year.

† The gold obtained includes £3,000. value of ore exported, at £1 7s. 6d. per ounce.

‡ The value of the bullion obtained from Te Aroha was 11s. 6d per ounce.

COLLINGWOOD.

Red Hill Company.—This company was floated in England with a capital of £150,000, in 150,000 shares of £1 each; but out of this 34,450 shares were not issued, thus leaving 115,550 shares actually issued. The company have acquired properties in the vicinity of the Red Hill, Collingwood, for which they paid £100,000, of which amount £2,000 was paid in cash, and the balance was given in 98,000 shares fully paid up. Such is the position of this company as stated in the *Nelson Colonist* of the 19th February last, which adds: "The company thus started with an available capital of something under £18,000, and had the fond dreams which were indulged in turned into veritable facts, the sapient business people of London who so willingly joined in the speculation would have had about one-fifth of the profits to divide amongst them, while those from whom they purchased, and who are nameless, would have pocketed £80 out of every £100, made without any risk."

In three years it appears that £11,764 7s. 10d. was spent in New Zealand, of which amount £4,695 had been expended on a water-race, £2,117 on plant, £1,012 on contracts, £1,164 on wages, £808 on salaries and honorarium, £119 on cablegrams, and, amongst other items, no less than £410 on travelling and miscellaneous expenses. Machinery was purchased in London for £2,401 0s.6d.; but this was reduced to the extent of £690 by £600 claimed by the Hydrogen Amalgam Company and £90 for machinery sold. Current expenditure, including £4,416 brought forward from 1888, is set down as £6,083, the largest items for the year being £1,200 for directors' fees, and £1,144 in connection with office-expenses and interest on debentures, &c. These figures are taken from the annual balance-sheet made up to 31st August, 1889.

According to the report published in the *Money Review* of the 7th December, the chairman stated at the meeting that, as serious dissensions had broken out among the local board of management, the directors sent out the secretary of the company, Mr. Cousins, who is a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and was at one time one of the instructors in the Royal School of Mines, to examine and report on their property; and on his arrival in the colony he found affairs in almost a hopeless condition—work at the mine suspended, creditors clamouring for payment of their accounts, miners for their wages, law-suits impending, leases not kept up—in fact, the company were in serious danger of losing their property, and the local managers at daggers-drawn with one another. Mr. Cousins, in his report to the directors, states that the company has