

1909.
NEW ZEALAND.

MINES STATEMENT,

BY THE HON. RODERICK MCKENZIE, MINISTER OF MINES.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

In submitting to the House my first annual Statement, I shall refer briefly to the progress and development of the mining industry, the results of operations during the year under review, and the future prospects of increased production.

In order to better illustrate the beneficial influence of the mining industry on the progress and prosperity of our people in the past, I find it necessary to place before honourable members in tabulated form the value of the minerals produced since the early days of mining in this country. From these tables it will be apparent to the most superficial observer that mining has been, and will continue to be, one of the most important factors in promoting the development of most of our other industries. To the discovery of gold in New Zealand may easily be traced the rapid growth of this country, and to the present substantial production of our mines should be credited in a very large measure the prosperous land settlement that is continually going on.

The improvements in machinery for the reduction of refractory ores, combined with the developments that have taken place in the processes for generating and transmitting electrical power, promise in the immediate future to transform many of our low-grade ores and poor alluvial deposits into highly profitable mining propositions; while all the lakes, rivers, and waterfalls suitable for providing power for generating electrical energy will become valuable revenue-producing assets. Several inquiries have been made regarding the granting of water-rights for this purpose, and it is anticipated that there will be considerable development in this direction in the near future.

During the past year the mining industry has been carried on with its accustomed vigour, and on the whole with satisfactory results. There is a slight decrease, amounting in value to £16,712, in the bullion-production from our goldfields. This small decrease is, however, more than counterbalanced by a substantial increase in the output from our coal-mines. Considerable activity prevails on the bituminous coalfields of the West Coast, where new collieries on a large scale, including the No. 2 State Colliery at Seven-mile Creek, are in process of development. The output from these new properties, together with that of the mines at present operating, will be capable of providing all the coal-requirements of the Dominion, and also a surplus for export.

I regret to inform honourable members that there has been an unprecedented fall in the export of kauri-gum, amounting to £207,090. This is attributed to a cheaper substitute being employed in the manufacture of varnish in Europe and America. Inquiries are now being made with a view to improving the position if it is possible to do so.

There has also been a small decline in the production of some of our other minerals, such as scheelite, copper, manganese, and antimony; these minerals, however, were never exported to any considerable extent.

The number of persons employed in the mining industry during 1908 was 12,774, being a decrease of 307 as compared with the number employed during the previous year. An increase has taken place in the number of men employed at gold-mining in the Coromandel, Thames, Paeroa, Te Aroha, Waihi, Reefton, Westport, Murchison, Kumara, and Orepuki districts, while a slight decrease has occurred over all the other goldfields.

MINERAL-PRODUCTION.

A number of minerals are produced in the Dominion, but reference to Table 1 (annexed) reveals the fact that our mineral-production is confined almost entirely to gold, silver, coal, and kauri-gum. With the exception possibly of kauri-gum, our mineral production is capable of vast expansion; and with the advent of improved processes and the provision of extended markets the prospect of a large increase in our total output appears to be very promising. The value of the bullion exported from New Zealand from January, 1853, until 31st December, 1908, was £74,799,991, while the total value of the mineral-production of the Dominion up to the 31st December last amounted to £104,058,763.

The quantity of gold entered for export during the year ended 31st December, 1908, was 506,423 oz., valued at £2,004,925, being a decrease as compared with the previous year of £22,565. The value of all other minerals produced during the year was £1,530,752.

The details of the quantities and values of minerals produced during the year are as follows: Gold, 506,423 oz., value £2,004,925; silver, 1,731,336 oz., value £175,337; copper-ore, 13 tons, value £275; unclassified minerals, 1,690½ tons, value £16,179; New Zealand coal exported, including coal used by Home steamers, 100,502 tons, value £85,846; shale, 1 ton, value £4; coal for home consumption, 1,760,473 tons, value £880,236; kauri-gum, 5,530 tons, value £372,798; coke, 2 tons, value £4; antimony, 5 tons, value £73: showing a total value for the year's mineral-production of £3,535,677.

GOLD-MINING.

The yield of gold for the year shows a slight decrease of £22,565 in value compared with the previous twelve months; but the year's operations must be considered satisfactory in view of the high average that has been maintained for some years past. The reduction in output is spread over the Auckland, Nelson, and West Coast goldfields, while an increase is shown in the Otago and Southland districts.

The details are shown in the following table:—

District.	Year ending 31st December, 1908.		Year ending 31st December, 1907.		Total Quantity and Value from January, 1857, to 31st December, 1908.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Auckland	Oz. 296,971	£ 1,171,375	Oz. 298,101	£ 1,187,079	£ 17,348,303
Wellington ... ..	...	...	...	...	706
Marlborough	297	1,145	795	3,009	351,368
Nelson	3,196	12,783	3,893	15,274	6,825,524
West Coast	86,052	335,722	87,069	343,146	21,525,239
Canterbury ... ..	...	...	...	...	387
Otago and Southland ...	119,907	483,900	118,352	478,982	27,481,552
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	824
Totals	506,423	2,004,925	508,210	2,027,490	73,533,903

ALLUVIAL MINING.

The past year has been particularly favourable for alluvial mining, a plentiful rainfall providing ample water for sluicing operations throughout the Middle Island, with the highly satisfactory result that there has been an increased production of gold to the value of £101,009 from the alluvial mines and dredges of the West Coast, Otago, and Southland. This branch of the mining industry gives promise of increased returns in the future. Important development-works of considerable magnitude have been in progress on the West Coast, the Ross Gold-fields (Limited) having erected an extensive hydro-electric power installation and pumping machinery for unwatering the deep alluvial levels at Ross. The works are now approaching completion, and it is confidently anticipated by those most familiar with the rich gravels of the Ross Flat that this once famous auriferous locality will again become one of our important gold-producing centres.

At Waikaia, in Southland, extensive operations in water-race construction have been vigorously prosecuted by the Muddy Terrace Sluicing Company during the year. Their water-race, which is about sixteen miles in length and which has a large carrying-capacity, is now almost completed, and high expectations of remunerative results from its operations are entertained. This race commands a considerable extent of well-known and promising auriferous terraces offering great facilities for sluicing operations.

Considerable activity continues in connection with alluvial dredge mining; and the past year's work has added £373,818 to our mineral-production, being an average yield of £3,039 per working dredge, and showing a decrease of £239 on the amount obtained per dredge during the previous year. At the end of 1908 there were 123 dredges at work in the Dominion. Five dredges have ceased work during the year. The dredging branch of the mining industry is still in a flourishing condition, and in some localities an improvement is expected to take place owing to more powerful machinery and longer bucket-ladders being installed to permit of dredging at much greater depths than has hitherto been attempted.

QUARTZ-MINING.

Auriferous-quartz mining may now be considered the most important and permanent branch of the gold-mining industry. On the more recently discovered goldfields at Karangahake, Waihi, Big River, and Blackwater operations on an extensive scale are being carried on; but, on the older fields of Thames and Coromandel, mining is not in such a satisfactory position.

During my visit to Auckland and Thames, early in March last, the negotiations commenced by my predecessor with the representatives of the mining companies concerned for driving a deep-level tunnel across the Thames Goldfield were resumed, on the basis of the Government granting some financial assistance to the undertaking. A working-basis having been arrived at, the Inspecting Engineer of Mines was sent to Thames to arrange the details, and subsequently these were satisfactorily settled. The necessary legal documents are now being prepared, and I expect that active operations in connection with the prosecution of this most important prospecting venture will be commenced in the immediate future. The results from this somewhat costly undertaking are being confidently looked forward to by those interested and by the people of the district as the only possible method of restoring the Thames to its former prominent position as a gold-producing centre.

At the Waihi Company's mine the most extensive and active mining operations in the Dominion are being carried on with very satisfactory results. This property still retains its reputation as one of the world's greatest and most profitable gold-mines.

The Talisman Consolidated Mine has also had a record yield during the year, notwithstanding a temporary suspension of work caused by an influx of water from adjoining workings, which has since been dealt with by the installation of more powerful pumping machinery.

On the West Coast satisfactory mining operations have been carried on, particularly in the Reefton district. From the New Big River Mine, one of the

latest quartz-mining discoveries in the Dominion, good returns have been reported, bullion to the value of over £30,000 having been obtained, of which one-half has been distributed in dividends.

Some attention has recently been given to developing the Macetown and Barewood quartz reefs in Otago, and also to prospecting the Wilberforce and Cedar Creek reefs in Westland, as well as the Mokihinui reefs in the Buller district.

The general prosperity of the quartz-mining industry of New Zealand is clearly demonstrated by the fact that during the year 1908 £561,833, equivalent to 38 per cent. of the bullion won, has been paid in dividends.

COAL-MINING.

The most important feature in connection with the coal-mining industry during the year has been the activity displayed on the West Coast bituminous-coal fields, where several new collieries are being developed and will soon be ready to place coal on the market. On the Waikato Coalfield the Taupiri Coal Company (Limited), by the acquisition of neighbouring properties and of mineral rights over private lands, have increased their extensive holdings to an area of about 15,000 acres, embracing thereby a block of land about eleven miles in length, situated in a most accessible part of the field, and traversed by the Main Trunk Railway and the navigable Waikato River.

TOTAL PRODUCTION.

The production of coal for the past year is the highest yet attained, being 1,860,975 tons. The output from the three mining districts is shown in the following table:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of COAL and LIGNITE raised during the Years 1906, 1907, and 1908.

Inspection District.	Output for 1908.	Increase or Decrease, 1907 and 1908.		Output for 1907.	Increase or Decrease, 1906 and 1907.	
	Tons.	Increase	Tons.	Tons.	Increase	Tons.
Northern	344,927	Increase	27,950	316,977	Increase	15,791
West Coast	1,063,566	"	11,544	1,052,022	"	89,107
Southern	452,482	Decrease	9,528	462,010	Decrease	3,425
Totals	1,860,975	Increase	29,966	1,831,009	Increase	101,473

The comparative tonnage of the various classes of coal, &c., for the years 1907 and 1908 is summarised as follows:—

Class of Coal.	Output for 1908.	Output for 1907.	Increase or Decrease for 1908.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Increase	Tons.
Bituminous and semi-bituminous	1,205,212	1,184,211	Increase	21,001
Pitch-coal	17,459	22,060	Decrease	4,601
Brown coal	539,141	515,797	Increase	23,344
Lignite	99,163	108,941	Decrease	9,778
Totals	1,860,975	1,831,009	Increase	29,966

The quantity would have been very much greater had it not been for the increased annual importation of coal from New South Wales. The total recorded output of the various classes of coal, lignite, and oil-shale is now 27,122,939 tons. With the additional production from the several collieries now in course of development on an extensive scale, I anticipate a substantial reduction in the price of coal in the immediate future.

STATE COLLIERIES.

Operations at the State collieries continue to be satisfactory. The output of coal for the year 1908 amounted to 289,481 tons, being an increase of 48,708 tons compared with the output of the previous year. At the Seddonville mine a considerable improvement has taken place both as regards the quality of the coal mined and the quantity obtained. A new section of the Point Elizabeth Colliery is being laid down near the head of Seven-mile Creek, and a short extension of the railway, a little over three miles in length, to connect the mine with the Government line, is now being constructed. The incline tramway from the mine to the bins is also being laid, and the erection of the storage-bins will be undertaken during the year. Preparations for the development of the new area of this colliery are now well advanced, and I anticipate that coal from this section of the mine will be placed on the market within the next eighteen months.

KAURI-GUM.

The export of kauri-gum for the year 1908 was 5,530 tons, valued at £372,798, being a decline in production of 3,178 tons, and in value amounting to £207,090.

OTHER MINERALS.

There has been no important development during the past year with regard to the other minerals existing in this Dominion. Energetic prospecting for mineral oil has, however, been carried on in the Taranaki, Gisborne, and Lake Brunner districts. Little or no progress has been made towards the development of antimony and copper ores in different parts of New Zealand, while the export of scheelite has declined in value by £9,431 as compared with the previous year's output.

The development of the extensive deposits of iron-ore at Parapara, in the Collingwood district, and of ironsand along the Taranaki coast, is still in suspense; but I am pleased to inform honourable members that these vast sources of wealth are attracting the attention of capitalists, and that the negotiations which have been in progress for their development may soon be brought to a successful conclusion.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

Including the grants made to the School of Mines in connection with the Otago University at Dunedin, the expenditure on behalf of these institutions during the past year amounted to £3,809 9s. 8d., and the aggregate expenditure since their inception totals £41,358 2s. 10d. Ninety-one students of the schools presented themselves at the annual examination conducted by the Mines Department.

During the past year free circulating libraries of standard mining literature were established by the Mines Department at all the various schools, and a modern slimes-treatment plant was installed at the Thames School. At Westport a commodious and substantially built school is in course of erection.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The work of the Geological branch of the Department has been carried on during the year in accordance with the programme arranged by the Director at the beginning of last season, and a considerable area of country has been traversed. The annual report and the bulletins, which are now in the hands of the Printer, furnish full details of the field surveys and general geological work that have been carried out, and contain a large amount of information that will be of interest to the mining community.

Owing to important geological surveys being urgently required in different parts of the Dominion, a large increase in the staff and, consequently, in the expenditure on this branch of the Mines Department has taken place during the last two or three years, but, as these surveys approached completion, a considerable reduction has been made in the number of officers and in travelling and other expenses without impairing the effectiveness of the work or reducing

the staff below what is necessary to meet the present requirements of the country.

Arrangements have been made to send out two parties during the coming summer to carry on the survey in the North and South Islands respectively. While this is a reduction compared with the number of parties in the field in previous seasons, care will be taken that the work is continued in the same thorough manner as heretofore, and that the cost does not exceed such an amount as the importance of the Geological Survey in relation to other branches of State activity warrants.

CONFERENCE OF INSPECTORS.

In order to ascertain the views of those whose special function it is to supervise the mining industry, regarding the working of the Mining and Coal-mines Acts, a conference of Inspectors of Mines was held at Waihi. Subjects of considerable importance to the industry were discussed, and a number of amendments were recommended to the existing mining law, some of which will be embodied in Bills shortly to be introduced for the consideration of honourable members.

UREWERA COUNTRY.

Negotiations with the Native owners of the Urewera Country are completed, and this large district has now been thrown open for mining. Regulations have been framed, on somewhat similar lines to those already existing with regard to other Native lands, for the purpose of controlling the industry and preserving the rights of the Natives, and I anticipate that prospecting operations will be commenced in the immediate future in this part of the Dominion, which for many years has been reported to be gold-bearing.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

Valuable aid has been rendered to the mining industry by the construction of roads and tracks in the back country. Liberal assistance in this respect has been provided, and much country formerly inaccessible has been opened up. It is to be regretted, however, that greater advantage has not been taken of these improved means of access to the unprospected country by parties of miners in search of new fields. The expenditure on roads and tracks constructed by direct grants during the financial year ended 31st March, 1909, amounted to £47,374 6s. 3d.

PROSPECTING THE BACK COUNTRY.

It has been found by experience that prospecting subsidies, though liberal in amount, have not given the results that were so confidently expected when that policy was first determined on. To a great extent it may be attributed to the fact that many who received the subsidies continued operations in the vicinity of the old goldfields that had been already well prospected and worked out, and very few discoveries of importance resulted from the search for gold in the neighbourhood of the old diggings. The most important discovery was that of the quartz reefs in the Upper Blackwater, on the West Coast, where an English company took over the property and is now working on a large scale. That find resulted from the fact that the subsidised party went out of the beaten tracks; and if results are to be commensurate with the expenditure in future it will be most desirable to encourage the prospecting of the least-explored portions of the mining districts.

BORING OPERATIONS.

For the purpose of assisting prospecting, three diamond drills and one Keystone placer drill have been obtained by the Mines Department, and these are now in operation on the Auckland, Otago, and the West Coast goldfields. Numerous applications for the use of these drills are being received from mining companies, local bodies, and others, the terms upon which they are to be hired being extremely reasonable.

SUBSIDIES FOR DEEP SINKING.

During the year substantial subsidies have been granted to the Ross Gold-fields (Limited), who have now reopened the old mines at Ross Flat, Westland, and to the May Queen Quartz-mining Company (Limited), who have deepened the Queen of Beauty shaft at the Thames to the 1,020 ft. level, from whence it is proposed to carry a crosscut in a straight line to the Kuranui-Caledonian shaft for the purpose of working the numerous reefs at a depth of about 400 ft. lower than they have hitherto been prospected.

The future of the gold-mining industry lies in the deep ground and unexplored country, and the Mines Department, by subsidising deep sinking and boring operations, is endeavouring to bring about increased prosperity to the industry.

WATER FOR MINING PURPOSES.

The value of water-conservation for mining and other purposes has been recognised by the Government, and the subject has received close attention. Surveys have been going on for some time in Central Otago, and valuable data, in addition to what is already in the hands of the Mines Department, have been collected, with a view to an extensive scheme of water-conservation being undertaken. On the West Coast surveys have been made and a scheme prepared for an extension of the Kumara Government Water-race across the River Taramakau to the auriferous terraces situated between that river and the Hohonu River. Regulations have been framed which will enable the enormous hydro-electric power obtainable from our mountain rivers and streams to be available upon very reasonable terms to mining companies and others requiring this power.

ELECTRICAL REGULATIONS.

The safety of life and property demanded the introduction of regulations controlling the installation and use of electricity in and about mines, and during the year the Inspecting Engineer of the Department visited the Commonwealth of Australia to investigate and report on the methods adopted there for controlling the use of electrical energy in connection with mining operations. Regulations based on those standardised in Great Britain and Australia for the protection of mine-owners and operatives have now been framed, and will soon be brought into operation.

MINERS' PHTHISIS.

Miners' phthisis, better known as "miners' complaint," has received considerable attention during the past year, owing to its inclusion in the amendment of the Workers' Compensation Act passed last session as a disease which was covered by that measure. My colleague the Minister of Labour will submit proposals dealing with this question during the present session.

The hygienic condition of the mines of this Dominion is on the whole very satisfactory, owing to the equable temperature, plentiful water-supply, compulsory sanitary arrangements, and regular inspection by both miners' and Government Inspectors. Legislation to enforce the use of sprays in connection with rock-drills and coal-cutters may ultimately be desirable, but I do not propose to deal with this phase of the question at present, pending the result of further investigation into the matter.

Miners' phthisis is not prevalent in this Dominion, and I am pleased to inform honourable members that no claim has so far been made on the Government on account of the risk undertaken by the Government Accident Insurance Department last January.

Proposals to prevent the medical examination of persons over the age of eighteen years engaged in the mining industry will be submitted for the consideration of the House. The medical examination insisted on by some mine-owners at present as a qualification for employment is considered detrimental to the mining industry.

DEPARTMENTAL.

During the present year considerable changes have taken place in the Mines Department owing to retirement, the age-limit having been reached by several officers—viz., Mr. Alexander McKay, F.G.S., Government Geologist; Mr. H. A. Gordon, F.G.S., M.I.M.E., Consulting Engineer of State Collieries; and Mr. Robert Tennent, Inspector of Mines for the West Coast District. Mr. T. H. Hamer, Under-Secretary of Mines, having been appointed to a post in the High Commissioner's Office in London, the Under-Secretaryship of Mines has been conferred upon Mr. H. J. H. Blow, Under-Secretary of Public Works, who now combines the dual duties of Under-Secretary of both Departments.

The only new appointment to the Mines Department is that of Mr. A. G. Marshall, who has succeeded Mr. R. Tennent on the West Coast as Inspector of Mines.

CONCLUSION.

After carefully reviewing the results of mining operations in the Dominion during the past year and considering the prospects of the industry in the immediate future, I am pleased to inform honourable members that while mining has been in a very satisfactory position for the last twelve months, the indications for the period that will be covered by the next Mines Statement are exceedingly promising, and I anticipate considerable extension in both the gold- and coal-mining branches of the industry.

The new collieries now being opened up will soon be adding considerably to our coal-output, and an increased export trade will require to be developed to keep the larger mines at work up to something approaching their full capacity.

The prospects of quartz-mining throughout the Dominion are encouraging. As a result of improvements that are being made in mining machinery and in the processes for the treatment of ores, together with the investment of additional capital and the opening-up of new mines, an increased yield from this important section of the gold-mining industry may be expected.

Although the returns from dredging are on the decline, I am of opinion that there will be an increased production from alluvial mining, owing to the fact that more attention is being given to hydraulic sluicing and elevating, than has been the case for some years past, on the West Coast and Otago fields.

In conclusion, I may say that in view of the position disclosed by the figures I have quoted for the information of honourable members, and the developments that are now taking place, the prospects of our mining industry may be considered eminently satisfactory.

No. 1.

TABLE showing COMPARISON in QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION, also the QUANTITY and VALUE of other MINERALS, for the Years ended the 31st December, 1907 and 1908, as well as the TOTAL VALUE since the 1st January, 1853.

Name of Metal or Mineral.	For Year ending the 31st December, 1908.		For Year ending the 31st December, 1907.		Total from the 1st January, 1853, to the 31st December, 1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Precious metals—	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Gold	506,423	2,004,925	508,210	2,027,490	18,725,103	73,533,903
Silver	1,731,336	175,337	1,562,603	169,484	11,170,732	1,266,088
Total gold and silver	2,237,759	2,180,262	2,070,813	2,196,974	29,895,835	74,799,991
Mineral produce, including kauri-gum—	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Copper-ore	13	275	56	595	1,490½	19,098
Chrome-ore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,869	38,002
Antimony-ore	5	73	98	2,118	3,746	54,789
Manganese-ore .. .. .	..	..	5	26	19,353½	61,857
Hæmatite-ore .. .. .	..	..	..	5	76½	444
Mixed minerals	*1,690½	16,179	†1,492½	30,448	29,388½	205,479
Coal (New Zealand) exported	100,502	85,846	128,950	114,737	2,393,300	2,185,850
Coke exported	2	4	15	15	16,407	24,844
Coal, output of mines in Dominion (less exports)	1,760,473	880,236	1,702,059	851,029	24,715,217	12,265,491
Shale	1	4	..	..	14,423	7,215
Kauri-gum	5,530	372,798	8,708	579,888	289,557	14,395,703
Total quantity and value of minerals	1,867,216½	1,355,415	1,841,383½	1,578,861	27,488,828½	29,258,772
Value of gold and silver, as above .. .. .	..	2,180,262	..	2,196,974	..	74,799,991
Total value of minerals produced, including gold and silver .. .. .	..	3,535,677	..	3,775,835	..	104,058,763

* Including auriferous ore, 654 tons; scheelite-ore, 68 tons; unenumerated, 6 tons; ironsand, 2 tons; pyrites, 2 tons; stone, 30 tons; greenstone, 6½ tons; pumice-stone, 923 tons.
 † Including auriferous ore, 1,244 tons; ironsand, 73 tons; tin-ore, 1½ tons; scheelite-ore, 137 tons; unenumerated, 37 tons.

No. 2.

TABLE showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION from NEW ZEALAND for the Years ended the 31st December, 1908 and 1907, and the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE from 1857 to the 31st December, 1908.

District and County or Borough.	Year ending 31st December, 1908.		Year ending 31st December, 1907.		Increase or Decrease for Year ending 31st December, 1908.		Total Quantity and Value from January, 1857, to 31st December, 1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.		
AUCKLAND—	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	£
County of Coromandel ..	1,286	5,402	1,308	5,494	..	22	..	..
County of Thames ..	4,632	18,329	6,853	28,381	..	2,221	..	..
County of Ohinemuri ..	72,681	257,972	66,345	236,152	6,336	..	..	..
County of Piako ..	..	..	18	75	..	18	..	..
Borough of Thames ..	6,980	29,326	39,117	164,634	..	32,137	..	..
Great Barrier Island ..	..	..	1,079	4,106	..	1,079	..	..
Borough of Waihi ..	211,392	860,346	183,381	748,237	28,011	..	..	..
	296,971	1,171,375	298,101	1,187,079	..	1,130	4,587,410	17,343,303
WELLINGTON .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	706
MARLBOROUGH—								
County of Marlborough ..	297	1,145	795	3,009	..	498	90,191	351,368
NELSON—								
County of Waimea ..	14	55	..	..	14	..	..	..
County of Collingwood ..	3,023	12,091	3,598	14,094	..	575	..	..
County of Takaka ..	159	637	295	1,180	..	136	..	..
	3,196	12,783	3,893	15,274	..	697	1,718,929	6,825,524
WEST COAST—								
County of Buller ..	6,724	26,052	6,673	26,051	51	..	..	..
County of Inangahua ..	45,529	173,781	45,888	178,427	..	359	..	..
County of Grey ..	23,106	92,971	22,878	91,903	228	..	..	..
County of Westland ..	9,249	37,142	10,559	42,483	..	1,310	..	..
Hokitika Borough ..	3	12	26	102	..	23	..	..
Ross Borough ..	1,441	5,764	1,045	4,180	396	..	..	..
	86,052	335,722	87,069	343,146	..	1,017	5,410,793	21,525,239
CANTERBURY—								
County of Ashburton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	387
OTAGO—								
County of Taieri ..	1,849	7,434	1,037	4,192	812	..	..	..
County of Tuapeka ..	23,371	94,653	22,293	90,601	1,078	..	..	..
County of Vincent ..	33,118	133,694	32,490	131,342	628	..	..	..
County of Maniototo ..	5,874	23,299	4,056	16,335	1,818	..	..	..
County of Waihemo ..	916	3,410	876	3,532	40	..	..	..
County of Waitaki ..	2,617	10,412	2,379	9,549	238	..	..	..
County of Bruce ..	106	421	220	884	..	114	..	..
County of Lake ..	3,698	14,906	4,468	18,109	..	770	..	..
County of Wallace ..	4,813	19,442	4,439	17,873	374	..	..	..
County of Fiord ..	50	198	14	53	36	..	..	..
County of Southland ..	43,495	176,031	46,080	186,512	..	2,585	..	..
	119,907	483,900	118,352	478,982	1,555	..	6,914,547	27,481,552
Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	824
Totals	506,423	2,004,925	508,210	2,027,490	..	1,787	18,725,103	73,533,903

No. 3.

GOLD PRODUCED, 1857 TO 1908.

TABLE showing the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1908. (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	18,226	51,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,584	52,464
1859	7,336	28,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,386	28,427
1860	4,588	17,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,588	17,585
1861	6,335	24,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194,081	751,873
1862	..	4,098	10,422	40,386	..	..	..	..	187,696	727,321	..	..	..	..	410,862	1,591,369
1863	..	13,853	14,410	55,841	..	..	..	..	399,201	1,546,905	..	..	..	..	614,387	2,380,750
1864	..	3,448	12,137	47,030	..	..	..	..	614,387	2,380,750	..	..	..	..	628,450	2,431,723
1865	..	5,449	17,096	29,643	..	..	..	..	436,012	1,689,653	..	..	..	..	490,171	1,856,887
1866	..	17,463	7,650	29,643	..	..	..	..	1,004,163	1,004,163	..	..	..	..	574,574	2,226,474
1867	..	18,277	9,123	35,918	..	..	..	..	654,647	654,647	..	..	..	..	735,376	2,844,517
1868	..	168,874	5,999	38,396	..	..	..	..	168,871	168,871	..	..	..	..	686,905	2,698,862
1869	..	434,687	10,631	42,524	..	..	..	..	171,649	158,670	..	..	..	..	637,474	2,504,326
1870	..	319,146	12,244	48,692	..	..	..	..	153,364	618,456	..	..	..	..	614,281	2,362,995
1871	..	1,188,708	10,014	40,056	..	..	..	..	165,152	660,694	..	..	..	..	544,880	2,157,585
1872	..	369,341	8,175	32,700	..	..	..	..	154,940	619,760	30	120	..	..	730,029	2,787,520
1873	..	487,123	13,697	54,786	..	..	..	..	157,574	630,696	..	..	..	..	445,370	1,731,261
1874	..	305,068	5,642	22,158	..	..	..	..	756,442	734,024	..	..	..	..	505,337	1,987,425
1875	..	262,156	4,577	17,866	..	..	..	..	631,203	542,154	..	..	..	..	376,388	1,505,331
1876	..	221,905	14,018	55,862	..	..	..	..	835,480	487,632	..	..	..	..	355,322	1,407,770
1877	..	408,627	5,367	21,092	..	..	..	..	931,528	619,760	..	..	..	..	322,016	1,284,328
1878	..	220,454	4,463	17,223	..	..	..	..	690,296	172,574	..	..	..	..	371,685	1,496,080
1879	..	154,295	2,923	11,424	..	..	..	..	578,508	144,684	..	..	..	..	310,486	1,240,079
1880	..	176,416	3,222	12,223	..	..	..	..	571,061	142,822	..	..	..	..	287,464	1,148,108
1881	..	141,326	3,453	13,039	..	..	..	..	612,823	153,198	..	..	..	..	305,248	1,227,252
1882	..	131,007	3,289	12,494	..	..	..	..	575,258	144,090	..	..	..	..	270,561	1,080,790
1883	..	163,618	2,064	7,724	..	..	..	..	509,971	127,544	..	..	..	..	251,204	1,002,720
1884	..	143,564	2,159	8,002	..	..	..	..	519,978	130,048	..	..	..	..	248,374	993,352
1885	..	170,416	2,798	10,337	..	..	..	..	446,517	87,478	..	..	..	..	229,946	921,797
1886	..	128,140	2,914	10,829	..	..	..	..	471,925	78,810	..	..	..	..	237,371	948,615
1887	..	121,564	2,914	10,829	..	..	..	..	446,287	79,104	..	..	..	..	227,079	903,569
1888	..	139,556	3,027	11,320	..	..	..	..	395,430	98,774	..	..	..	..	203,869	811,100
1889	..	113,191	3,252	12,310	..	..	..	..	400,405	62,107	..	..	..	..	201,219	801,066
1890	..	125,760	2,856	11,049	..	..	..	..	406,451	64,419	..	..	..	..	203,211	808,549
1891	..	181,185	4,445	16,896	..	..	..	..	356,368	63,423	..	..	..	..	198,193	773,438
1892	..	183,655	2,535	8,604	..	..	..	..	437,126	87,209	..	..	..	..	251,996	1,007,488
1893	..	186,553	2,145	8,187	..	..	..	..	412,383	82,933	..	..	..	..	238,079	954,744
1894	..	211,974	2,860	10,684	..	..	..	..	396,516	76,660	..	..	..	..	226,811	913,138
1895	..	480,862	2,460	9,016	..	..	..	..	347,464	76,353	..	..	..	..	221,615	887,839
									357,719	87,694					293,491	1,162,164

No. 3—continued.

GOLD PRODUCED, 1857 TO 1908—continued.

TABLE showing the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1908. (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")—continued.

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.
1896	92,346	£ 350,355	2,753	£ 10,333	916	£ 3,588	79,317	£ 317,161	88,362	£ 359,991	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	263,694	£ 1,041,428
1897	105,477	392,337	1,892	7,055	810	3,195	58,817	235,430	84,649	342,187	..	..	..	..	251,645	990,204
1898	142,353	527,786	1,720	6,882	781	3,003	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	..	..	28	111	389,558	1,513,173
1900	166,342	605,398	3,718	14,605	535	2,147	73,923	295,733	129,075	521,629	..	..	23	90	373,616	1,439,602
1901	191,968	695,551	7,212	28,138	133	513	113,286	454,006	142,940	575,492	..	..	23	83	455,561	1,753,783
1902	201,583	721,977	5,947	23,649	601	2,404	118,796	475,272	181,116	728,124	..	..	2	7	508,045	1,951,433
1903	232,681	832,334	7,962	31,710	972	3,845	125,241	501,090	166,458	668,852	..	..	..	..	533,314	2,037,831
1904	223,010	791,529	5,049	20,141	473	1,890	122,310	489,177	169,478	634,764	..	..	..	..	520,320	1,937,501
1905	232,215	935,602	6,469	25,862	..	..	109,704	438,258	172,098	694,214	..	..	..	..	520,436	2,093,936
1906	295,417	1,195,541	2,944	11,746	..	..	104,743	414,292	160,739	649,525	..	..	..	..	563,843	2,270,904
1907	298,101	1,187,079	3,893	15,274	795	3,009	87,069	343,146	118,352	478,982	..	..	..	..	508,210	2,027,490
1908	296,971	1,171,375	3,196	12,733	297	1,145	86,032	335,722	119,907	433,900	..	..	..	..	506,423	2,004,925
Totals ..	4,587,410	17,348,303	302,249	1,194,367	90,037	350,791	6,890,366	27,156,973	6,914,645	27,481,942	273	1,044	123	483	18,725,103	73,533,903

NOTE.—In 1871 and 1872 the gold duty was 1s. to 2s. 6d. per ounce; in 1873 and succeeding years the duty was 2s. per 20-carat, and in like proportion for gold of less value. From the 31st March, 1891, the gold duty was abolished in the South Island.

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 Dominion up to 31st December, 1908.

Year.	Silver.		Copper-ore.		Chrome-ore.		Antimony-ore.		Manganese-ore.		Hæmatite-ore.		Mixed Mineral Ores.*		Coal†		Coke.		Kauri-gum.		Totals.		
	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
1854	1,661	28,864
1855	1,355	4,514
1856	1,440	18,591
1857	2,522	35,251
1858	2,167	25,066
1859	2,263	28,501
1860	2,010	20,776
1861	1,046	9,851
1862	856	9,888
1863	1,103	11,107
1864	1,400	27,026
1865	2,228	60,590
1866	1,867	46,060
1867	2,535	70,572
1868	2,685	77,491
1869	2,690	74,680
1870	2,850	111,307
1871	4,391	175,074
1872	5,954	167,958
1873	4,811	154,167
1874	2,834	85,816
1875	2,569	79,986
1876	3,231	138,523
1877	2,888	109,234
1878	3,633	118,348
1879	3,445	132,975
1880	3,229	147,535
1881	4,725	242,817
1882	5,533	260,369
1883	5,480	253,778
1884	6,518	336,006
1885	372	342,151
1886	6,875	299,762
1887	4,920	257,653
1888	6,791	362,449
1889	8,482	380,938
1890	7,519	329,590
1891	8,338	378,563
1892	7,438	437,056
	8,705	517,678
	8,705	517,678

No. 4—continued.

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 Dominion up to 31st December, 1908—continued.

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.	Oz.	Tons.	Value.
1893	63,076	9,743	..	..	..	..	381	3,467	319	943	..	..	37	650	59,136	72,699	51	53	8,317	510,775	63,076	78,191	598,330
1894	54,177	6,697	..	..	..	..	44	761	534	1,156	..	..	35	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	10,879	..	..	..	..	21	450	65	205	..	..	37	1,335	79,534	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	..	..	6,641‡	398,010	183,892	84,465‡	495,069
1898	293,851	33,107	2½	70	..	..	..	..	217	703	..	..	*1,898	*4,792	56,332	50,381	9	14	9,905	586,767	293,851	68,253‡	675,834
1899	349,338	40,888	..	..	..	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	3	101	166	588	..	..	*2,126	*12,751	112,707	98,136	..	..	10,159	622,293	326,457	123,201	772,903
1901	571,134	65,258	..	..	..	..	30	136	208	614	..	..	§696	§7,775	159,643	142,176	..	..	7,541	446,114	571,134	168,121	662,178
1902	674,196	71,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	116	||415	||4,422	188,677	154,747	..	..	7,430	450,223	674,196	196,714	682,008
1903	911,914	91,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	210	..	..	¶625	¶7,014	152,332	128,927	..	..	9,357	631,102	911,914	162,390	658,674
1904	1,094,461	112,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	570	..	..	**1,404	**10,168	165,230	139,898	..	..	9,203	501,817	1,094,461	176,030	765,424
1905	1,179,744	120,542	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	165	..	..	††632	††8,136	122,817	107,062	..	..	10,883	561,444	1,179,744	134,406	797,381
1906	1,390,536	143,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	40	..	..	††1,237	††18,421	141,641	122,614	..	..	9,154	522,486	1,390,536	152,113	807,139
1907	1,562,603	169,434	..	..	..	..	98	2,118	5	26	..	..	§§1,492‡	§§30,448	128,950	114,737	16	15	8,708	579,888	1,562,603	139,324‡	897,316
1908	1,731,336	175,337	..	..	..	..	5	73	..	..	..	..	|||1,690‡	|||16,179	100,502	85,846	2	4	5,530	372,798	1,731,336	107,742‡	650,512
Totals	11,170,732	1,266,088	1,490‡	19,098	5,369	38,002	3,746	54,789	19,353‡	61,857	76‡	444	¶129,388‡	¶205,479	2,393,300	2,186,850	16,407	24,844	289,557	14,395,703	11,170,732	2,759,188‡	18,252,154

* Including 1,765 tons of sulphur, value £4,097. † Including 219 tons quartz, value £4,450; 54 tons scheelite-ore, value £2,635; 131 tons silver-ore, value £559; 1,692 tons sulphur, value £4,824. ‡ Including 390 tons quartz, value £6,663; 15 tons fireclay, value £39; 2 tons scheelite-ore, value £83; 143 tons sulphur, value £360. § Including 231 tons auriferous ore, value £2,560; 39 tons scheelite-ore, value £1,200; 1 ton silver-ore, value £1; 100 tons sulphur, value £475; unenumerated, 44 tons, value £186. ¶ Including 472 tons auriferous ore, value £4,449; 21 tons lead-ore, value £170; 42 tons scheelite-ore, value £1,439; 2 tons tin-ore, value £180; unenumerated, 88 tons, value £776. ** Including 977 tons auriferous ore, value £8,898; 100 tons ironstone, value £59; 17 tons scheelite-ore, value £791; unenumerated, 310 tons, value £420. †† Including 535 tons auriferous ore, value £5,997; ironstone, value £4; 1 ton pyrites, value £40; 28 tons scheelite-ore, value £1,848; unenumerated, 68 tons, value £247. ††† Including 1,186 tons auriferous ore, value £13,940; 55 tons scheelite-ore, value £3,407; unenumerated, 56 tons, value £1,074. †††† Including 1,244 tons auriferous ore, value £14,650; 73 tons ironstone, value £37; 137 tons scheelite-ore, value £15,486; 37 tons unenumerated, value £174; 1‡ tons tin-ore, value £101. ††††† Includes 654 tons auriferous ore, value £6,993; 2 tons ironstone, value £4; 68 tons scheelite-ore, value £6,055; 2 tons pyrites, value £100; 6 tons unenumerated, value £34; 30 tons stone, value £33; 6‡ tons greenstone, value £793; 922 tons pumice-stone, value £2,161; wrought stone, value £2,057.

No. 5.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COALS IMPORTED into NEW ZEALAND during the Quarter ended the 31st March, 1909.

Country whence imported.						Quantity.	Value.
						Tons.	£
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	25	82
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	64,832	62,874
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	806	464
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	65,663	63,420

No. 6.

TABLE showing the INCREASE or DECREASE in the ANNUAL PRODUCTION of COAL and SHALE in the Dominion, and the QUANTITY of COAL IMPORTED since 1878.

Year.	Coal raised in the Dominion.		Coal imported.		
	Tons.	Yearly Increase or Decrease.	Tons.	Increase over Preceding Year.	Decrease over Preceding Year.
Prior to 1878	709,931	..	..	..	..
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	Dec. 27,450	128,063	26,722	..
1890	637,397	50,952	110,939	..	17,124
1891	663,794	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	25,371	..
1902	1,365,040	125,354	127,853	..	21,911
1903	1,420,229	55,189	163,923	36,070	..
1904	1,537,338	117,609	147,196	..	16,727
1905	1,585,756	47,918	169,046	21,850	..
1906	1,729,536	143,780	207,567	38,521	..
1907	1,831,009	101,473	220,749	13,182	..
1908	1,860,975	29,966	237,808	67,059	..
Totals	27,122,939	..	4,299,756	..	..

No. 7.

TABLE showing the OUTPUT of COAL from the various Mining Districts, and the Comparative INCREASE and DECREASE, for the Years 1907 and 1908, together with the TOTAL APPROXIMATE QUANTITY of COAL produced since the Mines were opened.

Name of District.	Output of Coal.		Increase.	Decrease.	Approximate Total Output of Coal up to 31st December, 1908.
	1908.	1907.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Kawakawa and Hikurangi ..	112,826	105,866	6,960	..	1,814,601
Whangarei, Kamo, Ngunguru, and Whauwhau	34,579	32,987	1,592	..	664,742
Waikato ..	176,068	162,226	13,842	..	2,174,357
Mokau ..	5,989	4,967	1,022	..	63,167
Miranda ..	14,876	10,931	3,945	..	38,522
Drury ..	589	..	589	..	589
Pelorus ..	..	..	..	..	711
West Wanganui ..	5,961	14,418	..	8,457	130,027
Westport ..	671,716	649,212	22,504	..	8,332,613
Reefton ..	10,694	9,466	1,228	..	165,991
Greymouth ..	375,195	378,926	..	3,731	5,088,164
Canterbury ..	21,788	23,679	..	1,891	575,891
Otago ..	288,004	295,350	..	7,346	6,503,278
Southland ..	142,690	142,981	..	291	1,505,864
Totals	1,860,975	1,831,009	29,966	..	27,108,517

No. 8.

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

Name of Coal.	Output of Coal.		Increase.	Decrease.	Approximate Total Output of Coal up to the 31st December, 1908.
	1908.	1907.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bituminous and semi-bituminous	1,205,212	1,184,211	21,001	..	15,797,146
Pitch	17,459	22,060	..	4,601	1,971,180
Brown	539,141	515,797	23,344	..	8,149,820
Lignite	99,163	108,941	..	9,778	1,190,421
Totals	1,860,975	1,831,009	29,966	..	27,108,517

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 1908.	Average Output per Man.
97	1 to 4 in each	162	Tons. 55,631	Tons. 343
33	5 to 10 "	201	107,019	532
7	11 to 20 "	92	28,969	315
27	21 and upwards	3,439	1,669,356	485
164		3,894	1,860,975	478

No. 10.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COAL IMPORTED INTO and EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND during the Year ended the 31st December, 1908.

Imported.			Exported.		
Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
United Kingdom	270	256	United Kingdom	48,458	47,843
New South Wales	287,535	274,336	Victoria	8,160	5,686
Victoria	3	13	New South Wales	11,586	7,803
			Western Australia	2,430	1,762
			Tasmania	6,323	3,966
			Fiji	7,495	6,257
			British Columbia	825	825
			Uruguay	1,000	1,000
			Chili	2,658	2,283
			South Seas	10,867	7,721
			Philippines	700	700
Totals	287,808	274,605	Totals	100,502	85,846

No. 11.

NUMBER of PERSONS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED IN MINING during the Years ended 31st December, 1907 and 1908.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	1907.	1908.
GOLD-MINES.								
AUCKLAND—								
Coromandel .. .. .	..	..	130	..	130	..	102	130
Thames .. .. .	..	..	487	..	487	..	454	487
Paeroa .. .. .	..	..	718	..	718	..	601	718
Te Aroha .. .. .	..	..	23	..	23	..	22	23
Tauranga .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	2
Waihi .. .. .	..	..	1,904	..	1,904	..	1,680	1,904
Great Barrier Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
	..	..	3,264	..	3,264	..	2,888	3,264
MARLBOROUGH—								
Blenheim	38	..	13	..	51	..	24	51
NELSON—								
Wangapeka and Sherry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Takaka	20	..	..	..	20	..	27	20
Collingwood	30	..	31	..	61	..	70	61
Inangahua	150	80	800	..	950	80	930	1,030
Ahaura	250	30	20	..	270	30	410	300
Charleston	63	..	..	..	63	..	87	63
Westport, including Addison's, Northern Terraces, Waimangaroa, North Beach, Mokihinui, Karamea, and Lower Buller Valley	103	..	13	..	116	..	113	116
Lyell	40	..	20	..	60	..	99	60
Murchison	129	23	..	..	129	23	78	152
Owen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	785	133	884	..	1,669	133	1,814	1,802
WESTLAND—								
Ross	19	..	5	..	24	..	58	24
Stafford and Goldsborough	150	30	..	..	150	30	230	180
Hokitika and Kanieri	227	25	17	..	244	25	276	269
Kumara	60	29	..	..	60	29	73	89
Greymouth	315	90	..	..	315	90	918	405
Arnold .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Okarito .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	771	174	22	..	793	174	1,567	967
OTAGO—								
Hindon	16	1	21	..	37	1	38	38
Tuapeka	230	40	10	..	240	40	300	280
Clyde, Roxburgh, Black's, and Alexandra	425	25	14	..	439	25	542	464
Cromwell	270	18	12	..	282	18	300	300
Tapanui	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	8
Waikaia	300	25	..	..	300	25	328	325
Wyndham	6	..	..	..	6	..	7	6
Waiau .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orepuki and Preservation Roundhill	275	28	12	..	287	28	306	315
Wakatipu Goldfields—Arrow, Macetown, Cardrona, Kawarau, Bracken's, and Motatapu	67	5	23	5	90	10	100	100
Queenstown	100	7	39	1	139	8	147	147
Naseby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Bathans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyde	274	54	24	6	298	60	421	358
Macrae's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maerewhenua and Kurow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Gore	260	..	..	..	260	..	300	260
	2,231	203	155	12	2,386	215	2,845	2,601

No. 11—*continued.*

NUMBER of PERSONS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED IN MINING during the Years ended 31st December, 1907 and 1908—*continued.*

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	1907.	1908.
GOLD-MINES.								
SUMMARY.								
AUCKLAND, NORTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT	..	..	3,264	..	3,264	..	2,888	3,264
MARLBOROUGH } WEST COAST	38	..	13	..	51	..	24	51
NELSON .. } INSPECTION DIS-	785	133	884	..	1,669	133	1,814	1,802
WESTLAND .. } TRICT	771	174	22	..	793	174	1,567	987
OTAGO .. } SOUTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT	2,231	203	155	12	2,386	215	2,845	2,601
Totals ..	3,825	510	4,338	12	8,163	522	9,138	8,685

SUMMARY of PERSONS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED in or about New Zealand Mines during 1908.

Gold-mines	...	...	...	...	8,685
Metalliferous	...	...	...	...	195
Coal ...	...	...	...	...	3,894
Total	...	...	...	...	12,774

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (2,000 copies), £22 7s. 6d.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1909.

DIAGRAM showing QUANTITY & VALUE of GOLD exported annually from N.Z. For the years 1857 to 1908.

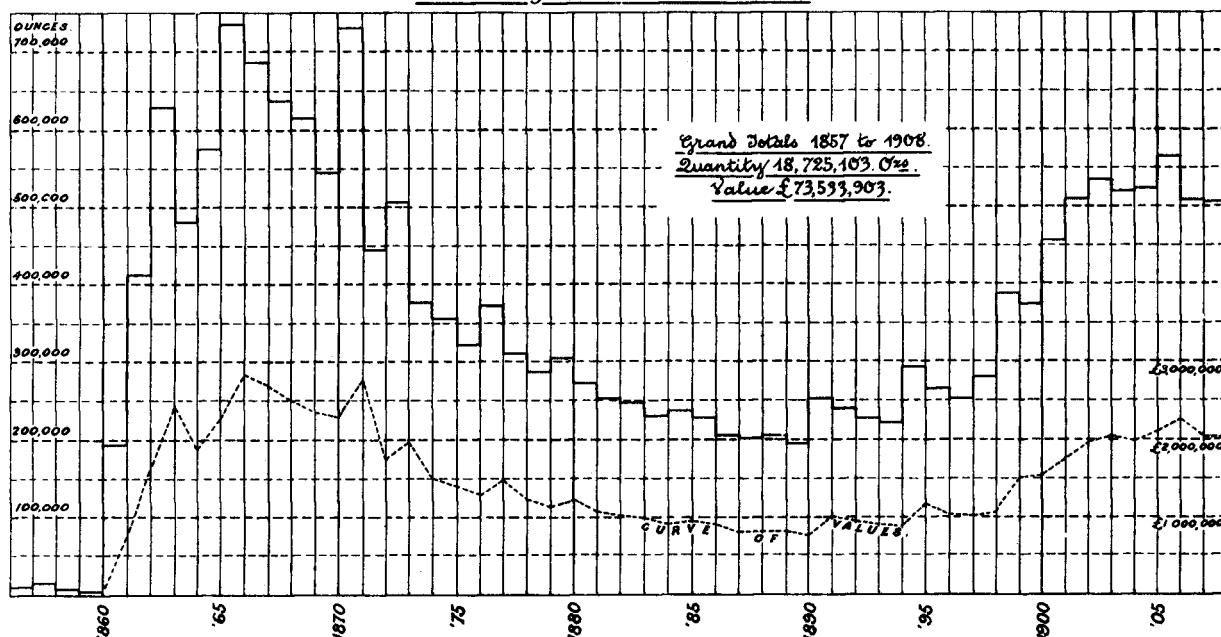


DIAGRAM showing QUANTITY & VALUE of KAURI GUM exported annually from N.Z. For the years 1853 to 1908.

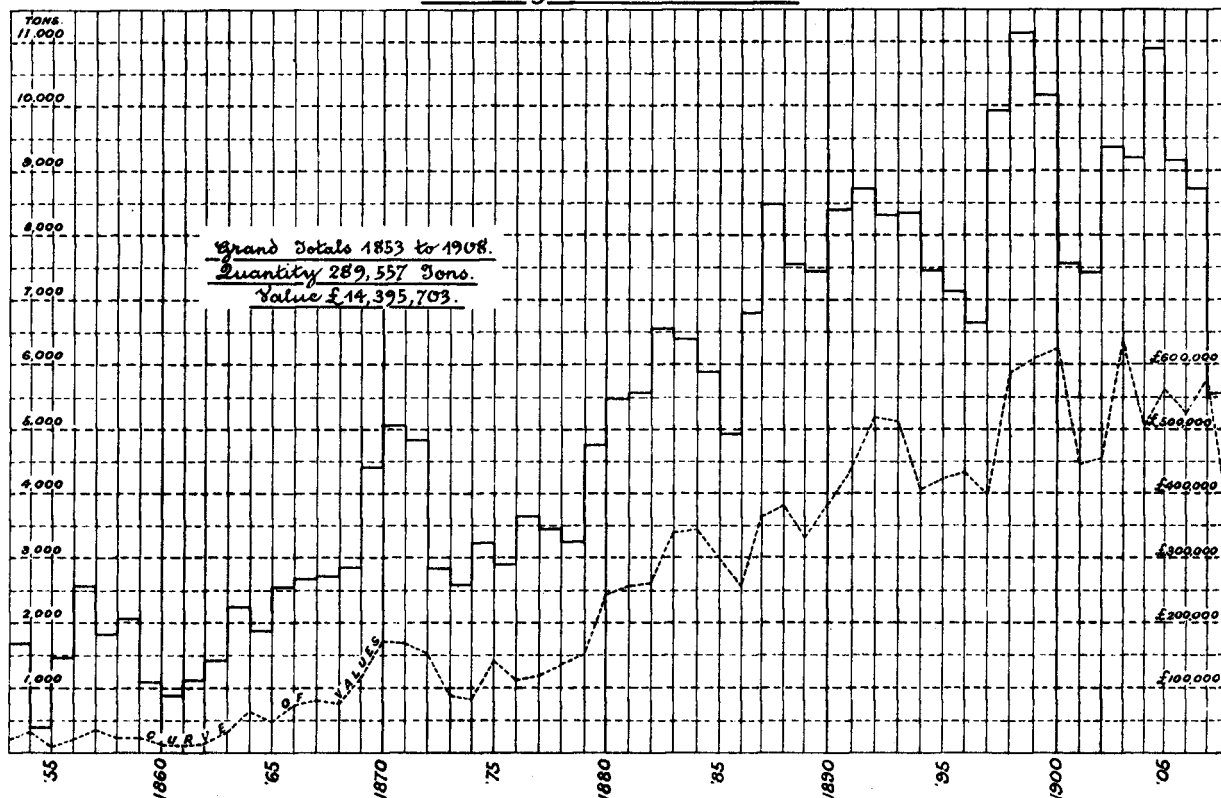


DIAGRAM showing ANNUAL OUTPUT of COAL from N.Z. MINES. For the years 1872 to 1908.

