

1911.

NEW ZEALAND.

MINES STATEMENT,

BY THE HON. RODERICK MCKENZIE, MINISTER OF MINES.

MR. SPEAKER,—

In presenting to the House my third annual Statement on the mining industry, I again desire to congratulate honourable members on the very successful results from the mines of the Dominion during the last year, and present indications point to continued satisfactory returns.

While the total mineral-production shows a small decrease, it is exceedingly satisfactory to be able to inform honourable members that the two principal branches of the industry—namely, quartz and coal mining—show substantial increases; but, owing to unforeseen and unavoidable but, I hope, temporary causes, the returns from kauri-gum and alluvial mining show considerable decreases. I am, however, of opinion that our mining industry will in the future not only maintain its present prosperous position, but will be annually extended in various directions, and add largely to our wealth and prosperity. In my previous Mines Statements I took occasion to remind Parliament and the country of the great benefits conferred on our people by our mining industry. These advantages cannot be too often impressed on honourable members. I therefore again desire to emphasize that reasonable financial assistance towards developing our mineral resources is a profitable investment.

During the year, discoveries of gold that may lead to important developments outside our hitherto known mining districts have been reported to the Mines Department, and a galena lode showing satisfactory assay values was discovered in the Nelson District. This find is now being energetically and extensively prospected by the parties interested, who anticipate profitable results.

The prospects of petroleum becoming an important branch of our mining industry in the near future are, according to present indications, more promising than on any previous occasion, and the boring-operations being carried on by the companies concerned, in three different and far-distant parts of the Dominion, are being carefully watched and periodically examined and reported on by officers of the Mines Department.

Now that Parliament has wisely authorized the Administration to embark on generating electrical energy by water-power as a State enterprise, it may safely be anticipated that this will prove a most important factor in the future development of our mineral resources, and especially so on portions of our goldfields where it has hitherto been found impracticable to provide water-supplies by gravitation, or motive power, except at excessive or prohibitive expense.

While our most important quartz-mine suffered a somewhat serious set-back during the year, it is gratifying to note that the yield from the quartz-mines as a whole shows a substantial increase.

When last reviewing our coal-mining industry I did not expect any increase in this year's output, as I was then of opinion that the unfortunate disturbance in the coal trade of the Commonwealth created an inflated output in this Dominion during the previous year. It is, therefore, exceedingly satisfactory to inform honourable members that not only did our coal-mining industry maintain its position, but that it exceeded the previous year's output by 286,115 tons, and the quantity exported increased by 75,326 tons, of an increased value of £75,601.

I again regret to call attention to the very large decrease in the value of the kauri-gum exported during the year. While there was an increase of 443 tons in the quantity, the value decreased by the somewhat large amount of £87,654.

Alluvial mining, owing chiefly to the long period of drought experienced throughout the South Island during last summer, combined with the annual and gradual

decline noticeable during recent years in dredging-operations, resulted last year in the large decrease of £157,210 in the yield as compared with the previous year.

In the development of other minerals, such as copper, manganese, shale, and antimony, no progress was made during the year. Scheelite shows an increased production, and a substantial increase in value, due largely, however, to enhanced prices.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with our mining industry is the increase of 878 in the number of men employed during the year, and according to present indications it may be anticipated that this avenue of employment will be considerably extended in the immediate future, as mining operations at present in their initial stages are sufficiently advanced and developed to become productive.

Under separate headings in the attached tables honourable members will find detailed information concerning the various branches of, and other important matters connected with, the mining industry.

MINERAL-PRODUCTION.

On reference to Table 1 annexed, honourable members will readily realize the vast importance of our mineral resources. From 1853 to the 31st of last December, the produce of our mines amounted to £111,624,794; and when it is remembered that prior to 1861 our total mineral-production did not much exceed £250,000, the results achieved during the last fifty years are exceedingly satisfactory, and the beneficial effects on the settlement, progress, and prosperity of the country cannot be overestimated. The value of the produce of our mines during the year ending 31st December, 1910, was £3,774,898, being a small decline of £16,235 as compared with the previous year. The yields from our quartz and coal mines, however, show satisfactory increases. Quartz-mines produced bullion of the value of £1,564,189, being an increase of £37,328 for the year, while our coal-mines produced 2,197,362 tons, being 286,115 tons more than the previous year.

Decreases amounting to £119,882 in the value of gold and silver exported during the year may be attributed almost entirely to the drought already referred to curtailing, or, in many cases, wholly preventing, sluicing operations being carried on throughout the South Island on the usual scale. With the exception of the unexpected decline in alluvial mining, and the serious fall in the value of kauri-gum, the results of the last year's mining-operations may be regarded as highly satisfactory.

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the various minerals exported annually during the last two years, and also the quantity and value of New Zealand coal used for home consumption during the same periods:—

Product.	Year ending			
	31st December, 1909.		31st December, 1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold	506,371 oz.	£ 2,006,900	478,288 oz.	£ 1,896,328
Silver	1,813,830 „	180,872	1,711,235 „	171,562
Copper-ore	5 tons	100	..	..
Manganese-ore	6 „	29	5 tons	15
Mixed minerals.. .. .	1,836 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	11,709	2,080 „	22,202
Colonial coal exported, including that used by Home steamers	201,685 „	183,961	277,011 „	259,562
Colonial coal used in New Zealand.. .. .	1,709,562 „	854,781	1,920,351 „	960,175
Kauri-gum	8,250 „	552,698	8,693 „	465,044
Coke	22 „	23	6 „	10
Antimony	2 „	60	..	..
Shale .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total value of production for 1910.. .. .	..	..	..	£ 3,774,898
„ „ 1909.. .. .	..	..	..	3,791,133
Total decrease .. .. .	..	..	..	<u>£16,235</u>

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

The value of the bullion exported from our gold-mines during 1910 amounted to £2,067,890, being a decrease of £119,882 as compared with the previous year. This decline, as already explained, will be found, on reference to Table 2 annexed, to be almost entirely confined to the alluvial goldfields of the West Coast, Nelson, Otago, and Southland, and, being due to a phenomenal drought, is not likely to be recurrent. It must, however, be recognized that many of our alluvial goldfields are gradually approaching exhaustion. On the other hand, the more permanent industry of quartz mining has improved, as here shown:—

Branch of Mining.	Value of Bullion produced.	
	1909.	1910.
Quartz	£ 1,526,861	£ 1,564,189
Alluvial (Sluicing	333,235	188,464
(Dredging	327,676	315,237
	2,187,772	2,067,890

QUARTZ-MINING.

It is gratifying to inform honourable members that satisfactory progress and prosperity prevailed generally in this the most important branch of our mining industry. During the year under review, 745,043 tons of ore were treated, from which bullion to the value of £1,564,189 was obtained, and dividends amounting to £597,127 were declared. Increased production has been recorded at the Coromandel, Waihi, Karangahake, and Inangahua mines, but at the Otago and Thames mines a decline has taken place.

While last year I had to draw honourable members' attention to a decrease of 168 in the number of men employed, it is on the present occasion satisfactory to note an increase of 586 in the number of men engaged in this branch of the industry.

The Waihi Mine, after a long period of successive annual increases, has now for the first time shown a decrease in its yearly production of bullion. During 1910 the quantity of ore treated exceeded that of the previous year by 25,207 tons, but ore of a lower grade than formerly was apparently dealt with, and a decline in value resulted. Active prospecting operations are now being carried on with a view to proving the mine at lower levels and in other sections. Satisfactory progress is being made in carrying out the Horahora hydro-electric scheme, for which the Waihi Company has obtained a forty-two years lease from the Crown, the power-station at the Horahora Falls being about forty-eight miles distant from the mine by the route of the transmission-line.

The Waihi Grand Junction Gold-mining Company (Limited) appears to have had a prosperous year, their gold-yield having been materially increased, and a great deal of profitable development has been carried out. The valuable lodes which extend from the Waihi Mine into this company's property are now being operated on, and it is anticipated that, owing to the pitch of the lodes, a greater depth will be attained at this mine on payable ore than has hitherto been proved at the Waihi Mine.

The Waihi Extended Gold-mining Company and the Waihi Reefs Consolidated (Limited), whose properties are situated to the eastward of the Grand Junction Mine, are energetically carrying out development operations for the purpose of locating the Waihi reef-system, on the lines of which these companies are operating.

The Talisman Consolidated (Limited) have again improved their annual bullion-production, notwithstanding that during the year water troubles and a temporary loss of power owing to a fire somewhat retarded their progress; but these obstacles having been overcome, a continuity of the satisfactory operations carried out by this company may be anticipated. At the lowest level in the mine winzes sunk to a depth of 80 ft. have proved payable ore of considerable length. This company are now engaged reopening the Woodstock section of their property.

At Coromandel the Old Hauraki Gold-mining Company, formerly a great gold-producer, has re-entered the list of dividend-payers.

On the Thames Goldfield the result of mining operations has been somewhat disappointing, but as the 1,000-ft.-level crosscut to connect the Government pumping-shaft with the Kuranui-Caledonian shaft is now well under way, there is reason to anticipate a recovery at this once important and famous goldfield.

On the West Coast considerable activity and energy were displayed in developing quartz-mining propositions. During the year in the Reefton, Big River, and Blackwater districts the ore produced amounted to 121,105 tons, valued at £229,315, being an increase of 19,978 tons in quantity and £27,344 in value. Systematic prospecting has been carried on during the year in connection with other quartz-mining ventures in this district, and also in connection with the Mokihinui reefs, as well as new reefs recently discovered in the vicinity of Lake Brunner.

Quartz-mining in Otago was practically at a standstill during the year, with the exception of the Barewood Reefs, which produced 5,428 tons of ore, valued at £4,118. A number of other small quartz-mines throughout New Zealand produced 33,028 tons of ore valued at £55,803. In the following table the present position of our quartz-mining is summarized:—

Name of Company.	During 1910.				Dividends paid.		Number of Persons ordinarily employed.
	Quantity of Quartz treated.	Value of Bullion.	Average Value per Ton.	Total Cost per Ton.	1910.	Total to End of December, 1910.	
Northern District—		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	
Waihi Gold-mining Company (Ltd.)*	442,020†	894,815†	2 0 5½†	0 15 2-252	446,316	4,007,427	1,400
Waihi Grand Junction Gold-mining Company (Ltd.)	84,226†	132,295	1 11 5	0 15 3	...	...	462
New Zealand Crown Mines (Ltd.)	6,661	13,301	1 19 11¼	§	...	70,000	70
Bremner's Freehold	1	2,238	£2,238	...	600	600	6
Talisman Consolidated (Ltd.) ...	45,020	210,264	4 13 5	1 18 5-9	94,374	450,984	380
Komata Reefs (Ltd.) ...	10,880	20,576	1 17 10	1 4 9	...	33,333	75
Old Hauraki Gold-mining Company (Ltd.)	704	13,058	18 10 11¼	...	2,625	225,208	31
West Coast District—							
Keep-it-Dark Quartz-mining Company (Ltd.)	3,273	3,025	0 18 6	§	...	158,667	50
Progress Mines of New Zealand (Ltd.)	50,207	71,352	1 8 5	1 5 5-5	10,312	326,562	353
Consolidated Goldfields of New Zealand (Ltd.)	21,363	36,385	1 14 0½	0 18 4	...	...	129
New Big River Gold-mining Company (Ltd.)	3,040	15,628	5 2 9¼	§	5,400	88,090	45
Blackwater Mines (Ltd.) ...	39,192	91,331	2 6 7	0 18 7-5	37,500	50,000	274
Southern District—							
Barewood Gold-mining Company (Ltd.)	5,428	4,118	0 15 2	0 17 8-2	...	2,000	21
Other quartz-mines throughout New Zealand	33,028	55,803	1 13 9½	§	...	§	1,028
Totals, 1910 ...	745,043	1,564,189	2 5 5	§	597,127	§	4,324

* The total value of the output of this company at the end of the year was £9,106,318. The dividends here given are free of income-tax.

† Short tons of 2,000 lb. dry weight.

‡ In the annual report of the directors of this company for 1910 the value of the bullion production is stated to be £926,100; but the figures given in the table above are the official returns from the company to the Inspector of Mines. The discrepancy occurs owing to the actual value of the bullion not being known until it is refined in England.

§ Unknown.

ALLUVIAL AND DREDGE MINING.

As already indicated, this branch of the mining industry experienced an exceptionally bad year, owing, doubtless, primarily to the unusually dry weather and the consequent scarcity of water prevailing during the most of last year, and probably also to the general prosperity and plentiful employment offering in other industrial pursuits. The yield from sluicing operations last year amounted to £188,464, as against £333,235 produced from the same source during the previous year, the decrease for the period amounting to £144,771. The yield from dredging amounted to £315,237, being a decrease of £12,439. The number of dredges in

commission during the year was 104, being seven less than during the preceding year. The reasons for the decline in this industry are—(1) During the dredging boom, nearly a decade ago, a considerable number of machines were installed upon inadequate and unprospected areas; the life of many of these has been short; (2) the gradual exhaustion of the most accessible auriferous gravels, from which gold to the value of, approximately, £9,000,000 has already been won by dredging; (3) preference for the hydraulic sluicing and elevating system for working flats formerly operated by paddock dredges. The first and second reasons require no further comment, but the third may be amplified by stating that by sluicing and elevating (of which there are about three hundred plants at work) a higher proportion of gold is obtained; the bottom is better cleaned; large boulders, timber, and hard seams are more readily overcome; there is less wear-and-tear and consequent expenditure on maintenance, and when the water-supply is adequate (which it generally is in New Zealand) there is a larger output. In working-cost there is not much difference between the two systems, the average cost by sluicing and elevating in New Zealand being under 2d. per cubic yard. The annual gold-production by hydraulic-sluicing plants has therefore increased as that from land dredges has declined.

There were 293 sluicing claims in operation during the year. Fourteen of these, the property of registered owners, declared dividends amounting to £11,411, and thirty-five dredges, the property of registered owners, declared dividends amounting to £51,918. The profits of privately-owned dredges and sluicing claims are unobtainable, but would doubtless exceed these amounts considerably.

COAL-MINING.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to announce to honourable members that, contrary to previous expectations, our coal-mining industry during the period under review shows considerable expansion and continued prosperity, and also to state that this expansion and prosperity was general throughout the various coal-mining districts of the Dominion. The total output for 1910 was 2,197,362 tons, being an increase of 286,115 tons, which is double the increase in any previous year. I am also very pleased to call attention to the fact that our coal-production has more than doubled during the last decade. This large increase in our coal-output is no doubt due to the continued prosperity prevailing in our other industrial pursuits during the last decennial period, together with an improved export trade. The output of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal again shows a large increase, and, as is shown in the following table, the production of brown coal and lignite has also been largely increased.

The output from the three mining districts is shown in the following table:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COAL AND LIGNITE RAISED DURING THE YEARS 1908, 1909, AND 1910.

Inspection District.	Output for 1910.	Increase or Decrease, 1909 and 1910.		Output for 1908.	Increase or Decrease, 1908 and 1909.	
	Tons.	Increase	Tons.	Tons.	Increase	Tons.
Northern	400,664	..	52,294	344,927	..	3,443
West Coast	1,341,032	..	218,390	1,063,566	..	59,076
Southern	455,666	..	15,431	452,482	Decrease	12,247
Totals	2,197,362	Increase	286,115	1,860,975	Increase	50,272

The comparative tonnage of the various classes of coal, &c., for the years 1909 and 1910 is summarized as follows:—

Class of Coal.	Output for 1910.	Output for 1909.	Increase or Decrease for 1910.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Increase	Tons.
Bituminous and semi-bituminous	1,495,709	1,257,233	..	238,476
Pitch-coal	6,068	5,473	..	595
Brown coal	594,995	559,509	..	35,486
Lignite	100,590	89,032	..	11,558
Totals	2,197,362	1,911,247	Increase	286,115

As the result of the continued demand for coal, new collieries are being developed on the West Coast and in the Waikato. As soon as these mines are opened out they will no doubt add considerably to our mineral-production.

There has been a gradual annual decrease in the quantity of coal imported during recent years. In 1908 we imported 287,808 tons, valued at £274,605; 1909, 258,185 tons, valued at £253,081; and last year, 232,378 tons, valued at £230,765, being a reduction of approximately 57,000 tons in quantity and £44,000 in value. On the other hand, it is gratifying to inform honourable members that considerable improvement has taken place in our coal-export trade during the same period. In 1908 we exported 100,502 tons, valued at £85,846; in 1909, 201,685 tons, valued at £183,961; and last year 277,011 tons, valued at £259,562, being an increase in two years of 176,509 tons in quantity, and £173,716 in value. These figures indicate that the first-class quality of our bituminous coal commands a market not only in the Commonwealth, but also throughout the Southern Pacific. I may not be considered optimistic in expressing my opinion that the export of our bituminous coal is capable of being enormously extended. On reference to Table 7 attached it will be observed that the increased prosperity in the coal trade was practically participated in by every coal-mine in the Dominion. There were 408 more men engaged in connection with coal-mining last year than there were two years ago.

In my last Statement I made reference to a discovery of lignite at Retaruke, near Waimarino. A prospecting party of three men, under a certificated mine-manager, was employed by the Mines Department in exploring this locality. Four drives, aggregating 124 ft., were put in. The results were disappointing. In each drive bands of dirt were found to be continuous. The coal is of poor quality, containing excessive water, ash, and sulphur—all defects. The exploration was discontinued owing to results not warranting further consideration.

Discoveries of coal have recently been reported to the Department from the Bay of Plenty and also from the East Cape district, but the information in connection with them at present available is insufficient to express an opinion as to whether they are of any commercial value.

STATE COAL-MINES.

The output from the Point Elizabeth No. 1 and Seddonville collieries during 1910 amounted to 212,888 and 62,714 tons respectively, being in the aggregate a decline of 8,558 tons as compared with the output for the previous year. This decline may be attributed to the approaching exhaustion of the older sections of these collieries; but it will be reassuring to state that next year the extensive unworked coal-area known as the Point Elizabeth No. 2 Mine will reach the output stage. The development-works, consisting of incline tunnels and viaducts, are approaching completion. The railway connecting this mine with the existing railway at Runanga has been finished, and there now only remains the coal-storage bins and surface arrangements to completely equip this extensive colliery.

At the Seddonville Mine a considerable area of high-class bituminous coal has been proved by diamond drilling in the Charming Creek section, and it is believed that a workable area will be developed adjoining the present mine.

The briquette-works in connection with the mine have not proved a success, owing to the high price of pitch and heavy cost of manufacture.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

Special attention has been devoted to this very important subject, and it is now believed that, taken as a whole, the mines of the Dominion are fairly well ventilated. To a certain extent this opinion is substantiated by the fact that in the fourteen years prior to the end of December, 1910, no life has been lost as the result of an explosion of firedamp.

At all collieries and quartz-mines but those of insignificant proportions ventilation is produced by fans of modern type. Good ventilation is now recognized as a necessity, for, apart from the legislative enforcement of hygienic measures as a matter of public policy, the ventilation of mines has an important economic aspect, since it affects to a large extent the industrial efficiency and health of the workmen.

It is satisfactory to note that in respect to the ventilation of metal-mines, New Zealand has taken an advanced position through the introduction into the deep mines, by mechanical means, of large volumes of pure air.

In the annual report of the Inspector of Mines for the Waihi district it is stated that samples of mine-air taken by him from the warmest and deepest workings of the Waihi and Grand Junction Mines were submitted for analysis to the Dominion Analyst, with the result that it was found that the standard recommended by the British Royal Commission on Mines of 1909 was in every case fulfilled. Likewise, from the deepest mines in the Dominion, situated on the Inangahua Goldfield, samples of mine-air taken by the Inspector of Mines were, on analysis, in every case found to be free from impurities.

As a precaution against dust from rock-drills, the use of sprays is now compulsory, but it is reported that a considerable prejudice exists amongst the miners against their use. A Royal Commission has recently been appointed, and is now engaged in taking evidence and reporting on the ventilation, sanitation, and safety of methods adopted in the working of mines. As soon as the report of this Commission is available it will be laid before Parliament, and such precautions and legislation as may be recommended will be dealt with next session.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

The seven Government-subsidized schools of mines situated at the principal mining centres still continue to be made use of by the more intelligent of the miners who wish to improve themselves. At the Government examinations held in December in connection with these schools, 112 students submitted themselves for examination in some of the twenty subjects examined in. The regulations appertaining to Government scholarships have recently been amended. Six scholarships are now offered annually for competition by students attending schools of mines within the Dominion. Of these, four are for students in gold-mining subjects, and two for coal-mining subjects. The scholarships, of the annual value of £50 each, are tenable for three years, and are open to all students not less than eighteen years of age who have attended regularly a school of mines within the Dominion for two years or more. The candidates are required to pass in six out of eight subjects examined in. In past years these scholarships have been the means of bringing to the front several young men who have subsequently distinguished themselves as mining engineers or geologists in other parts of the world.

WATER-RACES.

During the year the Mount Ida, Alexandra, and Waimea-Kumara Government water-races have been maintained in efficient condition, and continue to be of considerable benefit to the miners of the alluvial goldfields which they traverse. The extension of the Kumara Water-race from Larrikin's across the valley of the River Taramakau should be completed within the current year, and the Kumara and adjoining districts should be greatly benefited thereby.

GOVERNMENT DRILLS.

There has been a considerable demand for the diamond and keystone drills, which are lent free for prospecting or development of mines. Drilling-operations have been carried out at Waihi for gold, Orepuki for oil-shale, Seddonville for coal, and in the Alexandra and Cromwell districts of Central Otago for alluvial gold.

ROADS ON GOLDFIELDS.

The expenditure under the above heading during the year shows a decrease compared with the previous year. This was entirely due to the scarcity of men willing to undertake this class of work in difficult backblock and bush districts while employment was plentiful in more convenient localities. The total expenditure was £25,626, chiefly through the medium of the County Councils included within the boundaries of the several mining districts.

PROSPECTING.

In the prosecution of prospecting for minerals assistance was given to miners during the year, chiefly through the medium of the local bodies' and miners' associations. This assistance is granted generally throughout the mining districts, and is being freely applied for, and invariably granted on the recommendation of Inspectors of Mines in promising localities, and also to assist in prospecting previously untried districts, such as the Urewera country, in which a prospecting party is being assisted at present. The total disbursements under this head last year amounted to £3,237.

GOLD-MINERS' RELIEF FUND.

The gold-miners' relief inaugurated by the passing of the Mining Amendment Act, 1910, came into existence on the 3rd December, 1910, and during the period between its coming into force and the end of the financial year £1,796 10s. 7d. was collected. Payment of relief to injured miners is now made in accordance with the regulations under the Act. The advantages of this measure of relief to the men engaged in our gold-mining industry and their families is now being realized and highly appreciated in the mining districts.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Important changes in the *personnel* of the Geological Survey staff have taken place during the year. Dr. J. M. Bell, who has been Director since January, 1905, resigned his post for private reasons last December, and left New Zealand in March of this year. Mr. P. G. Morgan, M.A., General Geologist, has been promoted to the vacant position. Other officers have retired or been transferred to other Departments, but the efficiency of the staff has been maintained by new appointments.

During 1910-11 detailed geological surveys were made in the Tairua-Waihi, New Plymouth, and Buller-Mokihinui subdivisions. In addition, several visits of inspection to various localities were made by the Director and other officers. The publications issued include bulletins upon the Whatatutu, Thames, and Mount Radiant subdivisions, together with a geographical report on the Franz Josef Glacier. Several other reports are now in course of preparation or publication.

The detailed survey of the Tairua-Waihi Subdivision, which includes the very important mining district of Waihi, was completed early this year, but the detailed report upon the area is not yet ready for publication.

The survey of the New Plymouth Subdivision was completed during the past summer, and the report thereon is now in course of publication.

In January of this year a detailed survey of the Buller-Mokihinui Subdivision was begun. This area includes, besides the coal-areas tapped by the Westport-Mokihinui Railway, the little-known Orikaka or Mackley Coalfield.

During the next field season the detailed survey of the Buller-Mokihinui Subdivision will be continued and, if possible, completed. In the North Island it is intended to continue the survey of the area south of the Tairua-Waihi Subdivision. This area, which includes the Karangahake and Te Aroha goldfields, will be known as the Aroha Subdivision.

CONCLUSION.

This being the fiftieth anniversary of the first important discovery of gold in New Zealand by the late Mr. Gabriel Reed, at the now famous spot known as Gabriel's Gully, near Lawrence, Otago, I cannot conclude my observations on the mining industry without calling attention to the enormous impetus given not only to mining, but also to every other industrial pursuit in our country, by that valuable discovery. For instance, the value of gold produced increased from £17,585 in 1860 to £751,873 in 1861, and to £2,431,723 in 1863. The population increased from about 65,000 in 1860 to 100,000 in 1861, and to 256,000 in 1871. Since the discovery of gold the mines of the Dominion have produced approximately £80,000,000 worth of gold and silver. The great influence the production of this enormous amount of wealth had on the settlement and progress of this young country can scarcely be realized.

The jubilee anniversary of the discovery of gold in Otago was celebrated at Lawrence last May. It was a most unique and remarkable occasion, and one that will be for ever remembered by all who had the great pleasure of witnessing the reunion of several hundreds of the sturdy old pioneer diggers who fifty years before first met at Gabriel's Gully. The thanks of the whole mining community is certainly due to the people of Lawrence, and especially to their energetic Mayor and the managing committee, for the most excellent arrangements they provided for the comfort and pleasure of the pilgrim fathers of our mining industry.

While mining in New Zealand has made enormous strides since the first discovery of gold, the prospects of future expansion and profitable development are exceedingly encouraging at present, and, without being optimistic, I am convinced that the results from mining operations in this country during the next fifty years will make the returns from the last fifty-year period appear insignificant.

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, 1909 and 1910, as well as the TOTAL VALUE since the 1st January, 1853.

Name of Metal or Mineral.	For Year ending the 31st December, 1910.		For Year ending the 31st December, 1909.		Total from the 1st January, 1853, to the 31st December, 1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Precious metals—	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Gold	478,288	1,896,328	506,371	2,006,900	19,709,762	77,437,131
Silver	1,711,235	171,562	1,813,830	180,872	14,695,797	1,619,522
Total gold and silver	2,189,523	2,067,890	2,320,201	2,187,772	34,405,559	79,055,653
Mineral produce, including kauri-gum—	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Copper-ore .. .. .	..	..	5	100	1,495½	19,198
Chrome-ore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,869	38,002
Antimony-ore .. .. .	..	..	2	60	3,748	54,849
Manganese-ore	5	15	6	29	19,364½	61,901
Hæmatite ore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76	444
Mixed minerals	2,088½	22,202	1,836½	11,709	33,313½	239,390
Coal (New Zealand) exported	277,011	259,562	201,685	183,961	2,871,996	2,629,373
Coke exported	6	10	22	23	16,435	24,877
Coal, output of mines in Dominion (less exports)	1,920,351	960,175	1,709,562	854,781	28,345,130	14,080,447
Shale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,423	7,215
Kauri-gum	8,693	465,044	8,250	552,698	306,500	15,413,445
Total quantity and value of minerals	2,208,154½	1,707,008	1,921,368½	1,603,361	31,618,351½	32,569,141
Value of gold and silver, as above..	..	2,067,890	..	2,187,772	..	79,055,653
Total value of minerals produced, including gold and silver	..	3,774,898	..	3,791,133	..	111,624,794

Including greenstone, 6 tons 14 cwt.; building-stone, 16 tons; auriferous ore, 182 tons; scheelite-ore, 58 tons; unenumerated, 7 tons; pumice-stone, 1,567 tons; wrought stone, tons unrecorded. † Including auriferous ore, 100 tons; scheelite-ore 143 tons; unenumerated, 13 tons; pyrites, 2 tons; stone, 35 tons; greenstone, 3½ tons; pumice-stone, 1,792 tons.

No. 2.

TABLE showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION from NEW ZEALAND for the Years ended the 31st December, 1910 and 1909, and the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE from 1857 to the 31st December, 1910.

District and County or Borough.	Year ending 31st December, 1910.		Year ending 31st December, 1909.		Increase or Decrease for Year ending 31st December, 1910.		Total Quantity and Value from January, 1857, to 31st December, 1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.		
AUCKLAND—	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	£
County of Coromandel ..	3,259	13,558	916	3,857	2,343	..	..	..
County of Thames ..	2,160	8,320	4,049	15,191	..	1,889	..	..
County of Ohinemuri ..	57,235	202,259	60,932	212,343	..	3,697	..	..
County of Piako ..	..	..	4	16	..	4	..	..
Borough of Thames ..	4,054	15,760	2,914	12,104	1,140	..	..	..
Great Barrier Island ..	2	7	1	4	1	..	..	..
Borough of Waihi ..	219,816	896,153	219,798	898,583	18	..	..	..
	286,526	1,136,057	288,614	1,142,098	..	2,088	5,162,550	19,626,458
WELLINGTON ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	706
MARLBOROUGH—								
County of Marlborough ..	53	212	39	155	14	..	90,283	351,735
NELSON—								
County of Waimea ..	..	..	7	28	..	7	..	..
County of Collingwood ..	117	466	2,459	9,834	..	2,342	..	..
County of Takaka ..	..	..	106	424	..	106	..	..
	117	466	2,572	10,286	..	2,455	1,724,357	6,886,276
WEST COAST—								
County of Buller ..	3,837	14,975	6,609	25,565	..	2,772	..	..
County of Inangahua ..	62,278	238,816	58,775	225,503	3,503	..	..	..
County of Grey ..	15,431	62,106	19,491	78,193	..	4,060	..	..
County of Westland ..	8,812	35,489	9,058	36,346	..	246	..	..
Hokitika Borough ..	5	20	..	..	5	..	..	..
Ross Borough ..	1,673	6,693	1,081	4,323	592	..	..	..
	92,036	358,099	95,014	369,930	..	2,978	5,597,843	22,253,268
CANTERBURY—								
County of Ashburton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	387
OTAGO—								
County of Taieri ..	1,274	5,019	2,677	10,613	..	1,403	..	..
County of Tuapeka ..	15,755	64,038	20,315	82,226	..	4,560	..	..
County of Vincent ..	29,823	119,992	39,152	157,356	..	9,329	..	..
County of Maniototo ..	4,534	17,957	5,824	23,096	..	1,290	..	..
County of Waihemo ..	731	2,858	1,367	5,359	..	636	..	..
County of Waitaki ..	1,262	5,004	2,791	11,081	..	1,529	..	..
County of Bruce ..	372	1,508	116	460	256	..	..	..
County of Lake ..	3,751	15,064	2,979	12,247	772	..	..	..
County of Wallace ..	4,643	18,776	4,502	18,192	141	..	..	..
County of Fiord ..	151	593	45	179	106	..	..	..
County of Southland ..	35,855	144,897	39,661	160,724	..	3,806	..	..
County of Clutha ..	1,376	5,685	692	2,852	684	..	..	..
	99,527	401,391	120,121	484,385	..	20,594	7,134,195	28,367,328
Unknown ..	29	103	11	46	18	..	247	973
Totals ..	478,288	1,896,328	506,371	2,006,900	..	28,083	19,709,762	77,437,131

No. 3.

GOLD PRODUCED, 1857 TO 1910.

TABLE showing the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1910. (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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194,031	751,873
1862	1,239	4,098	10,422	40,386	..	..	..	..	187,696	727,321	..	..	..	..	194,031	751,873
1863	4,488	13,853	9,580	37,120	24,838	95,231	289,897	1,127,370	399,201	1,546,905	..	..	..	..	410,862	1,591,989
1864	3,448	10,552	14,410	55,841	7,952	30,814	552,572	2,140,946	614,387	2,380,750	..	..	..	..	638,450	2,431,723
1865	5,449	17,096	12,137	47,080	469	1,818	511,974	2,018,874	436,012	1,689,653	..	..	..	..	480,171	1,856,837
1866	5,814	17,463	7,650	29,643	7,952	30,814	511,974	2,018,874	1,004,163	1,689,653	..	..	..	..	574,574	2,226,474
1867	6,637	18,277	9,123	35,918	404	1,616	605,762	2,160,844	171,649	686,596	..	..	..	..	735,376	2,844,517
1868	53,660	168,874	5,999	38,396	404	1,616	605,762	2,160,844	171,649	686,596	..	..	..	..	686,905	2,698,862
1869	132,451	434,687	10,631	42,524	666	2,664	317,169	1,269,664	153,364	613,456	..	..	..	..	614,281	2,362,995
1870	85,534	319,146	12,244	48,692	1,852	7,408	280,068	1,121,525	165,152	660,694	..	..	..	..	544,880	2,157,585
1871	330,326	1,188,708	10,014	40,056	1,867	7,468	232,892	981,528	154,940	619,760	30	120	..	..	730,029	2,787,520
1872	104,890	369,341	8,175	32,700	2,057	8,228	172,574	690,296	157,574	630,696	..	..	..	..	445,370	1,731,261
1873	119,449	437,123	13,697	54,786	1,274	5,050	188,501	756,442	182,416	734,024	..	..	..	..	505,337	1,987,425
1874	76,910	305,068	5,642	22,158	1,198	4,748	157,531	631,203	135,107	542,154	..	..	..	..	376,388	1,605,331
1875	69,485	262,156	4,577	17,866	1,159	4,636	158,678	635,480	121,423	487,632	..	..	..	..	355,322	1,407,770
1876	56,057	221,905	14,018	55,862	870	3,197	133,014	531,374	118,477	473,491	..	..	..	..	332,016	1,284,328
1877	99,081	403,627	5,367	21,092	404	1,617	153,198	612,823	113,169	455,341	..	..	..	..	371,685	1,496,080
1878	55,982	220,454	4,463	17,223	404	1,617	144,634	578,508	105,008	422,277	..	..	..	..	310,486	1,240,079
1879	37,901	154,295	3,232	12,223	1,550	5,650	142,822	571,061	113,666	457,705	..	..	..	..	287,464	1,148,108
1880	42,720	176,416	3,232	12,223	1,378	4,531	130,048	519,378	102,869	407,868	..	..	..	..	305,248	1,227,252
1881	35,516	141,326	3,453	13,089	1,378	4,531	127,544	509,971	102,670	411,923	..	..	..	..	270,561	1,080,790
1882	33,059	131,007	3,269	12,494	1,352	5,400	130,048	519,378	83,446	333,804	10	37	..	..	251,204	1,002,720
1883	41,391	163,618	2,064	7,724	636	2,524	116,905	467,152	87,478	352,334	..	..	..	..	348,374	933,352
1884	36,087	143,564	2,159	8,002	1,079	4,306	111,686	446,517	78,810	318,932	101	380	..	..	229,946	921,797
1885	42,989	170,416	2,798	10,337	70	2,160	117,861	471,325	73,183	294,378	..	..	..	..	237,371	948,615
1886	32,271	128,140	2,592	9,979	404	1,451	112,671	446,287	79,104	317,543	47	169	..	..	237,079	908,569
1887	30,697	121,564	2,314	10,829	1,041	3,739	98,774	395,430	70,443	279,518	..	..	..	..	203,869	811,100
1888	35,223	139,556	3,027	12,310	699	2,547	100,139	400,405	62,107	247,142	..	..	..	..	201,219	801,066
1889	28,655	113,191	3,252	12,310	5,189	20,167	101,696	406,451	64,419	256,430	..	..	..	..	203,211	808,549
1890	31,745	125,760	2,856	11,049	6,073	24,285	89,096	356,368	63,423	255,976	..	..	..	..	193,193	773,438
1891	45,392	181,185	4,445	16,896	5,649	22,576	109,268	437,126	87,309	349,573	..	..	..	..	251,996	1,007,488
1892	45,555	183,655	2,535	9,604	3,898	15,493	103,106	412,383	82,933	333,467	38	132	..	..	238,079	954,744
1893	45,714	186,553	2,145	8,187	2,165	8,644	99,127	396,516	77,660	313,238	52	206	..	..	226,811	913,138
1894	52,916	211,974	2,860	10,634	2,536	10,123	86,950	347,464	76,353	307,644	..	..	..	..	221,615	887,839
1895	111,213	430,862	2,460	9,016	2,695	10,771	89,429	357,719	87,694	353,796	..	..	..	..	293,491	1,162,164

No. 3—continued.

GOLD PRODUCED, 1857 to 1910—continued.

TABLE showing the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for EXPORTATION from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1910. (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	£ 350,855	2,753	£ 10,393	916	£ 3,588	79,317	£ 317,161	88,362	£ 359,991	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	263,694	£ 1,041,428
1897	105,477	392,397	1,892	7,055	810	3,195	58,817	235,430	84,649	342,187	..	..	..	..	251,645	980,204
1898	142,383	527,786	1,720	6,882	761	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	595	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	..	..	22	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	..	..	..	..	508,045	1,951,433
1903	232,681	832,384	7,962	31,710	972	3,845	125,241	501,090	166,458	668,852	..	..	2	7	533,314	2,037,881
1904	232,010	791,529	5,049	20,141	473	1,890	122,310	489,177	169,478	684,764	..	..	..	..	520,320	1,987,501
1905	232,215	935,602	6,469	25,862	..	..	109,704	438,258	172,098	694,214	..	..	..	..	520,486	2,093,936
1906	295,417	1,195,541	2,944	11,746	..	..	104,743	414,292	160,739	649,325	..	..	..	..	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	12,783	297	1,145	86,052	335,722	119,907	483,900	..	..	..	..	506,423	2,004,925
1909	288,614	1,142,098	2,572	10,286	39	155	95,014	369,980	120,132	484,385	..	..	..	..	506,371	2,006,900
1910	286,526	1,136,057	117	466	53	212	92,036	356,099	99,556	401,391	..	..	..	..	478,288	1,896,328
Totals ..	5,162,550	19,626,458	304,938	1,205,119	90,129	351,158	7,017,416	27,885,002	7,134,333	28,367,718	273	1,044	123	483	19,709,762	77,437,131

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, 1910.

Year.	Silver.		Copper-ore.		Chromite-ore.		Antimony-ore.		Manganese-ore.		Haematite-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.	Oz.	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	351	5,000	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,811	20,037	2,167	25,066
1859	245	2,605	8	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,010	20,776	2,263	23,501
1860	137	1,590	116	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	9,851	1,300	12,883
1861	110	1,300	52	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	856	9,888	1,018	11,708
1862	51	1,024	3,843	24,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	11,107	3,997	36,850
1863	595	4,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	27,026	1,995	31,344
1864	768	4,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,228	60,590	2,996	65,500
1865	1,867	46,060	1,867	46,060
1866	2,535	70,572	3,077	72,287
1867	246	2,700	281	1,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,685	77,491	3,904	81,419
1868	84	977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,690	72,493	3,801	74,680
1869	2,850	111,307	3,600	115,100
1870	7	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,391	175,074	37,123	188,082
1871	5,054	167,958	6,750	192,715
1872	4,811	154,167	5,882	164,982
1873	2,834	85,816	3,558	96,321
1874	2,569	79,986	4,119	91,957
1875	3,231	138,529	6,631	149,272
1876	2,888	109,234	7,975	129,372
1877	3,633	118,348	8,682	137,711
1878	3,445	132,975	12,120	154,687
1879	6	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,229	147,585	12,722	168,001
1880	55	1,105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,725	242,817	17,177	275,799
1881	5,431	253,778	15,538	271,693
1882	9	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,533	260,369	18,865	281,016
1883	41	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,518	386,606	14,953	350,086
1884	46	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,393	342,151	13,071	358,034
1885	20	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,875	299,762	16,624	362,779
1886	4,920	257,653	12,108	318,763
1887	20	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,791	362,449	20,809	419,844
1888	8,482	380,933	408	459,301
1889	2	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,519	329,590	21,105	439,280
1890	7,438	378,563	32,637	467,465
1891	8,388	437,056	28,023	544,633
1892	8,705	517,678	22,053	614,360

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, 1910—continued.

Year.	Silver.		Copper-ore.		Chrome-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.
1893	68,076	9,743	..	..	..	..	331	3,467	319	943	..	..	37	650	59,136	72,699	51	53	8,317	510,775	68,076	598,330
1894	54,177	6,697	..	..	..	..	44	761	534	1,156	..	..	25	353	75,004	73,498	107	160	8,338	404,567	54,177	487,132
1895	85,024	10,679	..	..	..	..	54	1,486	210	525	..	..	62	880	85,987	83,842	288	715	7,425	418,766	85,024	516,393
1896	94,307	10,589	..	..	..	..	21	450	65	205	..	..	37	1,335	79,524	71,984	105	263	7,126	431,323	94,307	516,149
1897	183,892	20,872	..	..	..	..	10	157	180	541	..	..	..	5,392	76,073	69,595	..	..	9,905	398,010	183,892	495,069
1898	293,851	38,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	703	..	..	1,828	4,792	56,332	50,881	18	9	11,116	586,767	293,751	68,253
1899	349,338	40,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	407	..	..	1,309	6,591	89,430	83,085	..	..	10,159	607,919	349,338	738,849
1900	326,457	38,879	..	..	..	..	3	101	166	588	..	..	2,126	12,751	112,707	98,136	..	..	7,541	622,293	326,457	772,903
1901	571,134	65,258	..	..	..	..	30	136	208	614	..	..	696	7,775	159,643	142,176	..	..	7,430	446,114	571,134	662,178
1902	674,196	71,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	116	415	4,422	188,677	154,747	..	..	9,357	450,223	674,196	682,008
1903	911,914	91,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	210	..	..	625	7,014	152,332	128,927	..	..	9,203	631,102	911,914	656,874
1904	1,094,461	112,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	570	7	96	1,404	10,168	165,230	139,898	..	..	9,203	501,817	1,094,461	765,494
1905	1,179,744	120,542	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	165	..	..	632	8,136	122,817	107,062	..	..	10,883	561,444	1,179,744	797,381
1906	1,390,586	143,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	40	..	..	1,297	18,421	141,641	122,614	..	..	9,154	522,486	1,390,586	807,189
1907	1,562,603	169,484	..	..	..	..	98	2,118	5	26	..	..	1,492	30,448	128,350	114,737	..	..	8,708	579,888	1,562,603	897,316
1908	1,731,336	175,337	..	..	..	..	5	73	..	..	..	..	1,690	16,179	100,502	85,846	..	..	5,530	372,798	1,731,336	650,512
1909	1,813,330	180,872	..	..	..	..	2	60	..	..	..	..	1,836	11,709	201,685	183,961	..	..	8,250	552,698	1,813,330	929,452
1910	1,711,235	171,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	2,088	22,202	277,011	259,562	..	..	10	465,044	1,711,235	918,395
Totals	14,695,797	1,618,522	1,495½	19,198	5,869	38,002	3,746	54,849	19,364	61,901	76½	444	*33,313	*239,330	2,871,396	2,629,379	16,435	34,877	306,500	15,413,445	14,695,797	20,100,001

* The following are the principal minerals included under this heading:—

Year.	Scheelite Ore.		Auriferous Ore.		Sulphur.		Other Mixed Minerals.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1895	..	..	22	380	1,765	4,097	..	£ 315
1899	32	2,788	5	153	1,227	3,483	..	167
1900	54	2,635	219	4,450	1,692	4,824	..	342
1901	2	83	390	6,663	143	360	..	669
1902	39	1,200	231	2,560	100	475	..	187
1903	42	1,439	472	4,449	..	..	..	1,126
1904	17	791	977	8,898	..	..	..	479
1905	28	1,848	535	5,997	..	..	..	291
1906	55	3,407	1,186	13,940	..	..	..	1,074
1907	137	15,486	1,244	14,650	..	..	..	312
1908	68	6,055	654	6,993	..	..	..	3,131
1909	58	4,268	182	2,450	..	..	..	4,996
1910	143	15,070	100	1,538	..	..	..	5,594

No. 5.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COALS IMPORTED into NEW ZEALAND during the Quarter ended the 31st March, 1911.

Country whence imported.							Quantity.	Value.
							Tons.	£
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	74
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,028	43,378
Totals							44,182	43,452

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	668,794	31,397	125,318	14,379	..	
1892	673,315	4,521	125,453	135	..	
1893	691,548	18,233	117,444	..	8,009	
1894	719,546	27,998	112,961	..	4,483	
1895	726,654	7,108	108,198	..	4,763	
1896	792,851	66,197	101,756	..	6,442	
1897	840,713	47,862	110,907	9,151	..	
1898	907,033	66,320	115,427	4,520	..	
1899	975,234	68,201	99,655	..	15,772	
1900	1,093,990	118,756	124,033	24,378	..	
1901	1,239,686	145,696	149,764	25,371	..	
1902	1,365,040	125,354	127,853	..	21,911	
1903	1,420,229	55,189	163,923	36,070	..	
1904	1,537,838	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	13,132	..	
1908	1,860,975	29,966	287,808	67,059	..	
1909	1,911,247	50,272	258,185	..	29,623	
1910	2,197,362	286,115	232,378	..	25,807	

No. 7.

TABLE showing the OUTPUT of COAL from the various Coalfields, and the Comparative INCREASE and DECREASE, for the Years 1909 and 1910, together with the TOTAL APPROXIMATE QUANTITY of COAL produced since the Mines were opened.

Name of Coalfield.	Output of Coal.				Approximate Total Output of Coal up to 31st December, 1910.
	1910.		1909.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Kawakawa and Hikurangi ..	107,866	98,415	9,451	..	2,020,882
Whangarei, Kamo, Ngunguru, and Whauwhau	46,931	36,542	10,389	..	748,215
Waikato ..	228,962	192,827	36,135	..	2,596,146
Mokau ..	4,405	6,415	..	2,010	73,987
Miranda ..	12,344	13,720	..	1,376	114,586
Drury ..	156	451	..	295	1,196
Pelorus ..	120	..	120	..	831
Collingwood ..	28,600	12,750	15,850	..	171,377
Buller ..	831,200	718,419	112,781	..	9,882,232
Reefton ..	14,451	10,502	3,949	..	190,944
Grey ..	466,661	380,971	85,690	..	5,935,796
Canterbury ..	23,708	21,866	1,842	..	621,465
Otago ..	291,441	286,997	4,444	..	7,081,716
Southland ..	140,517	131,372	9,145	..	1,777,753
Totals	2,197,362	1,911,247	286,115	..	31,217,126

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, 1910.
	1910.	1909.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bituminous and semi-bituminous	1,495,709	1,257,233	238,476	..	18,550,088
Pitch	6,068	5,473	595	..	1,982,671
Brown	594,995	559,509	35,486	..	9,304,324
Lignite	100,590	89,032	11,558	..	1,380,043
Totals	2,197,362	1,911,247	286,115	..	31,217,126

No. 9.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COAL IMPORTED INTO and EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND during the Year ended the 31st December, 1910.

Imported.			Exported.		
Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
United Kingdom	158	138	United Kingdom	185,127	180,649
New South Wales	232,220	230,627	Victoria	8,181	6,424
Victoria .. .. .	..	..	New South Wales	34,807	30,410
South Australia .. .. .	..	..	Western Australia	2,431	1,941
U.S.A. West Coast .. .. .	..	..	Tasmania	3,924	3,006
			Fiji	12,978	12,071
			France	870	870
			Argentine Republic	1,328	897
			Chile	1,990	2,084
			South Seas	25,375	21,210
Totals	232,378	230,765	Totals	277,011	259,562

No. 10.

NUMBER of PERSONS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED IN MINING during the Years ended 31st December, 1909 and 1910.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	1909.	1910.
GOLD-MINES.								
AUCKLAND—								
Coromandel .. .. .	..	..	209	..	209	..	115	209
Thames .. .. .	..	..	504	..	504	..	241	504
Paeroa .. .. .	..	..	482	..	482	..	475	482
Te Aroha .. .. .	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	14
Waihi .. .. .	..	..	1,979	..	1,979	..	1,947	1,979
	..	..	3,188	..	3,188	..	2,778	3,188
MARLBOROUGH—								
Blenheim and Havelock	23	..	12	..	35	..	48	35
NELSON—								
Wangapeka, Takaka, and Motueka	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	13
Collingwood	29	..	9	..	38	..	55	38
Inangahua	83	30	927	..	1,010	30	1,044	1,040
Ahaura	250	35	18	..	268	35	285	303
Westport, including Charleston, Addison's, Northern Terraces, Waimangaroa, North Beach, Mokihinui, Karamea, and Lower Buller Valley	80	..	4	..	84	..	100	84
Lyell	7	..	10	..	17	..	58	17
Murchison	127	11	..	..	127	11	141	138
Owen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	589	76	968	..	1,557	76	1,633	1,633

No. 10—continued.

NUMBER of PERSONS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED IN MINING during the Years ended 31st December, 1909 and 1910—continued.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	1909.	1910.
GOLD-MINES—continued.								
WESTLAND—								
Ross	50	..	4	..	54	..	21	54
Stafford and Goldsborough	66	25	..	..	66	25	160	91
Hokitika and Kanieri	167	14	20	..	187	14	125	201
Kumara	53	15	..	..	53	15	84	68
Greymouth	294	70	5	..	299	70	375	369
Arnold								
Okarito								
	630	124	29	..	659	124	774	783
OTAGO—								
Hindon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Tuapeka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Lawrence, Roxburgh, Black's, Alexandra, and Clyde	720	38	4	..	724	38	429	762
Cromwell	290	17	9	..	299	17	312	316
Tapanui .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Waikaia	346	..	..	..	346	..	345	346
Wyndham	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	10
Waiau	266	29	14	..	260	29	324	309
Orepuki and Preservation Roundhill								
Wakatipu Goldfields—Arrow, Macetown, Cardrona, Kawarau, Bracken's, and Motatapu								
Queenstown	115	4	19	..	134	4	145	198
Naseby	204	25	73	4	277	29	338	306
St. Bathans								
Hyde								
Macrae's	190	..	..	..	190	..	220	190
Gore								
	2,196	119	123	4	2,319	123	2,212	2,442
SUMMARY.								
AUCKLAND, NORTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT .. .. .	..	..	3,188	..	3,188	..	2,778	3,188
MARLBOROUGH } WEST COAST	23	..	12	..	35	..	48	35
NELSON } INSPECTION DISTRICT	589	76	968	..	1,557	76	1,683	1,633
WESTLAND } TRIBUT	630	124	29	..	659	124	774	783
OTAGO, SOUTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT	2,196	119	123	4	2,319	123	2,212	2,442
Totals	3,438	319	4,320	4	7,758	323	7,495	8,081

SUMMARY of PERSONS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED in or about New Zealand Mines during 1910.

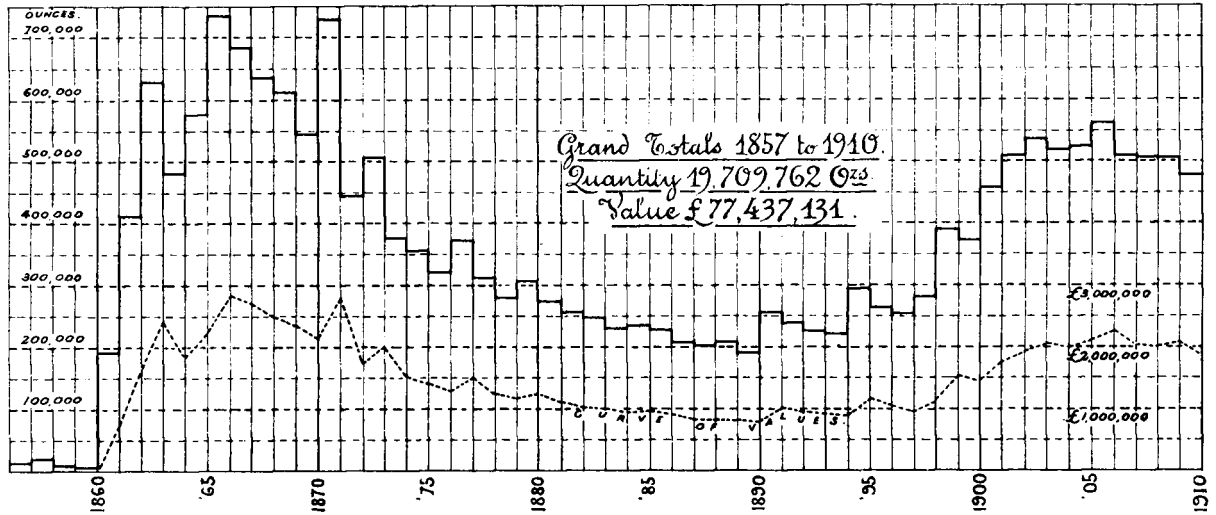
Gold-mines	8,081
Other metalliferous mines	40
Coal-mines	4,599
Total	12,720

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,800 copies, including diagram), £22.

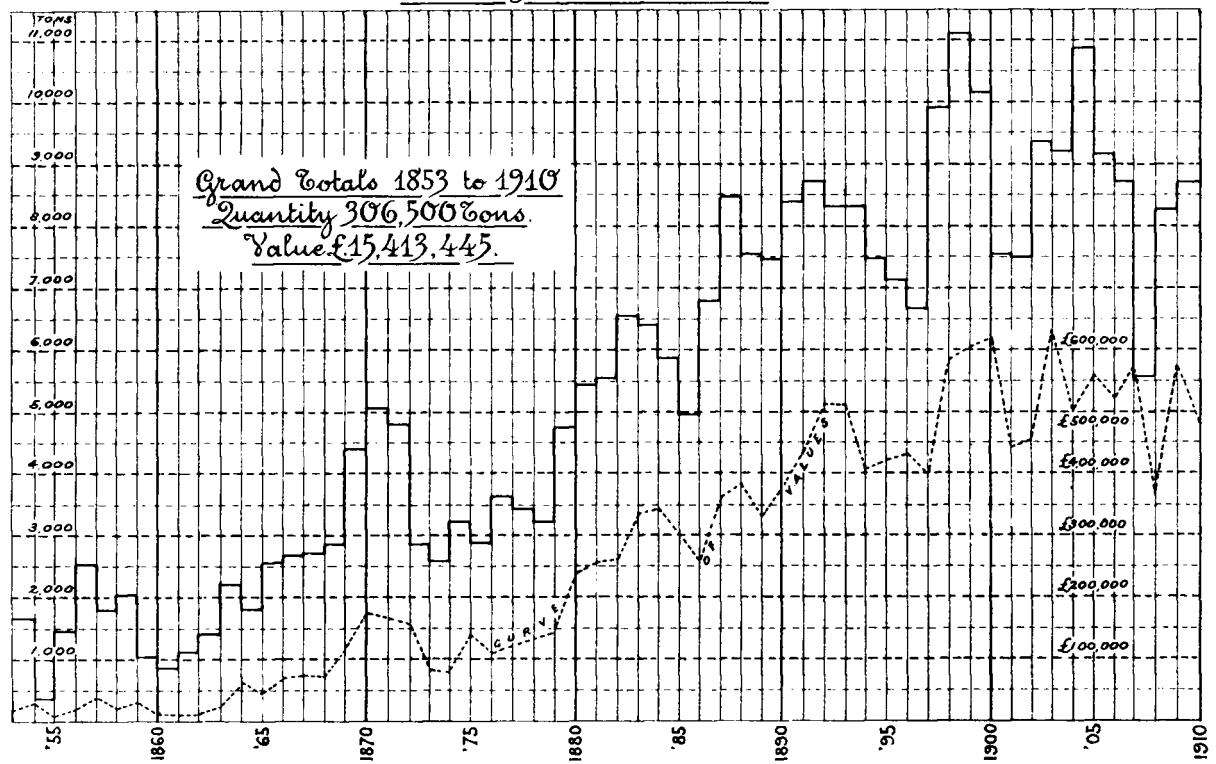
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Price 9d.]

— DIAGRAM showing QUANTITY & VALUE of GOLD exported annually from N.Z.
 — For the years 1857 to 1910. —



— DIAGRAM showing QUANTITY & VALUE of KAURI GUM exported annually from N.Z.
 — For the years 1853 to 1910. —



— DIAGRAM showing ANNUAL OUTPUT of COAL from N.Z. MINES.
 — For the years 1872 to 1910. —

