pany, Waratah, Tasmania; (10) G. H. Royse, appointed to staff of Ferrerira Deep Mine, Johannesburg; (11) G. Aubrey Gow, Manager, Progress Cyanide-works, Reefton. Besides these, six have received appointments as cyaniders, assayers, and assistant surveyors.

The students who have secured lucrative positions in connection with mining at salaries ranging from £200 to £1,000 a year in the four years 1901 to 1904 inclusive are as under: 1901, 8; 1902, 7; 1903,

8; 1904, 11: total, 34.

## MINING-SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I regret to report that the class-rooms and laboratories, with a single exception, are in a ruinous and dilapidated condition, thereby adding considerably to the discomfort which must always attend lecturing and laboratory work in a corrugated-iron building—at best a mere shell—in a rigorous climate like this.

A new, up-to-date, and commodious building has now become a matter of common necessity. The attendance and results last year formed a record in the history of the school. No faculty connected with the University of New Zealand has provided through its diplomas the same lucrative employment for its graduates, and none is so badly housed—none could be worse.

## Conclusion.

My acknowledgments are due to Dr. Marshall, Mr. Waters, Mr. Armstrong, lecturers, and Mr. Algernon Spencer, demonstrator in surveying, for the zeal they displayed in carrying out their duties during 1904.

## EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES.

The following table shows the expenditure by the Government on schools of mines since their inauguration, exclusive of subsidies paid to the University of Otago towards the School of Mines in connection with that institution:—

Financial Years.	Subsidies towards the Erection of Schools of Mines, and Maintenance.	Chemicals and Apparatus, also Mineralogical Specimens supplied to Schools of Mines.	Scholar- shi <b>p</b> s.	Salaries of Teachers, and Travelling- expenses, &c.	Total Sum paid by the Depart- ment towards the Schools of Mines.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885–86		36 19 9		1,223 9 10	1,260 9 7
1886–87	257 16 6	409 1 4		2,716 9 3	3,383 7 1
1887–88	$253 \ 15 \ 9$	253 14 1		1,714 9 6	2,221 19 4
1888–89	42 10 0	6 12 9		1,139  4  1	1,188 6 10
1889–90	$142 \ 2 \ 0$	181 14 10		716 3 10	1,040 0 8
1890–91	217 6 6	54 8 0	•••	620 9 9	892 4 3
1891–92	181 14 0			<b>689 5</b> 9	870 19 9
1892–93	$312 \ 3 \ 4$	•••	• .	670 1 0	982 4 4
1893–94	197 0 5			858 19. 4	1,055 19 9
1894–95	390 0 0	45 10 10		773 17 8	1,209 8 6
1895–96	820 0 0	•••	50	849 3 0	1,719 3 0
1896–97	352 14 11	58 18 6	100	834 12 8	1,346 6 1
1897–98	1,089 18 6	29 19 9	100	780 19 0	2,000 17 3
1898–99	$740 \ 15 \ 2$	32 19 7	50	729 10 11	1,553 5 8
1899–1900	990 3 4	24 3 8	50	$52 \ 16 \ 3$	1,117 3 3
1900-1901	866 10 11	56 3 4	98	77 7 10	1,098 2 1
1901–1902	1,155 12 3	63 5 1	49	69 16 4	1,337 13 8
1902–1903	1,379 15 6	134 18 8	158	111 0 0	1,783 14 2
1903-1904	1,575 15 3	88 18 8	92	109 15 10	1,866 9 9
1904–1905	1,401 2 11	17 3 0	100	362 19 6	1,881 5 5
Totals	12,366 17 3	1,494 11 10	847	15,100 11 4	29,809 0 5

The above statement shows the amount expended on the different schools of mines throughout the colony; but, in addition to this, the sum of £11,053 6s. 2d. has to be added, as that has been paid to the school of mines attached to the University of Otago, £500 being paid last year towards maintaining the school, which makes the total expenditure up to the 31st March last to be £40,862 6s. 7d. This expenditure has extended over a period of twenty years.

The appendices which follow contain (a) the reports of Inspectors of Mines, Wardens, Managers of Water-races, Engineer for Water-conservation, and Government Geologist; (b) the questions used at the last examinations of candidates for certificates enabling them to act as managers of mines and superintendents of batteries; (c) a list of persons to whom certificates as mine-managers, battery-superintendents, and dredgemasters have been issued; and (d) the usual statistical returns.

I have, &c.,