1907. NEW ZEALAND.

MINES STATEMENT.

BY THE HON. JAMES McGOWAN, MINISTER OF MINES.

Mr. Speaker,-

I have the honour to present my eighth annual Mines Statement to Parliament.

It is my agreeable duty to announce that the year 1906 has been a most prosperous one for the mining industry; the returns show the value of the mineral production for the past year to be the highest yet attained, and to constitute a record in the history of this colony.

The gross value of all minerals produced during 1906 amounted to £3,871,811, being £249,025 in excess of 1905.

The coal-output and the yield from the quartz-mines show a considerable increase, and this colony has now the distinction of possessing in the Waihi Gold-mining Company and the Westport Coal Company the most productive gold-mining and the third most productive colliery company in Australasia.

It is gratifying also to record that 35 per cent. of the total yield of our gold-mines during the year was declared in dividends, which return compares favourably with the results obtained in any country, and proves conclusively that gold-mining is conducted generally on a sound basis in New Zealand.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The annexed Table No. 1 shows the quantity and value of gold, silver, and other minerals (including kauri-gum) exported during the year ending the 31st December, 1906, also the quantity of native coal consumed in the colony during the same period.

The amount of gold entered for export was 563,843 oz., valued at £2,270,904, and of silver 1,390,536 oz., valued at £143,572, making a total value of gold and silver amounting to £2,414,476, this being an increase of £199,998 as compared with the export returns for the previous year.

Other minerals, including coal, lignite, and kauri-gum, represent a value of £1,457,335, or an increase of £49,027 as compared with that of the previous year.

1-C. 2.

The quantities and values of the chief mineral products for the past two years are summarised for comparison as follows:—

	Year ending 31st I	ecember, 1905.	Year ending 31st I	ecember, 1906.
Product.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Gold	520,485 oz.	2,093,936	563,843 oz.	2,270,904
Silver	1,179,744 "	120,542	1,390,536 "	143,572
Copper ore	4 tons	17		•••
Manganese-ore	55 "	165	16 tons	40
Mixed minerals	632 "	8,136	1,297 "	18,241
Colonial coal exported, includ-		107,062	141,641 "	122,614
ing that used by Home	122,017 "	20.,002	, "	
steamers			1	
Colonial coal used in New	1 462 939	731.469	1,587,895 "	79 3,94 8
Zealand	1,202,000 "	,		
Kauri-gum	10,883 "	561,444	9,154 "	522,486
Coke	4.5	-15	5 "	6
	. "			
	i			and the second second second
Total value of produc	tion for 1906		£3,8	71.811.
rotal value of produc	1905		£3,6	22,786.
"		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		,
Total incre	ase		£2	249,025

The total value of gold, silver, coal, and other minerals (including kauri-gum) produced up to the 31st December, 1906, was £96,747,251.

GOLD-EXPORT.

The quantity of gold entered for exportation through the Customs for the year 1906 was as follows: Auckland, 295,417 oz.; Nelson, 2,944 oz.; West Coast, 104,743 oz.; Otago and Southland, 160,739 oz.: total, 563,843 oz., valued at £2,270,904.

QUARTZ-MINING.

The most important mining operations in this country consist in the mining of quartz veins or reefs, and the extraction of the precious metals therefrom by means of stamp and other mills, and by the cyanidation and chlorination processes.

The prosperity of the quartz-mining industry may be gauged from the fact that during 1906 New Zealand quartz-mining companies paid in dividends £653,972, being 44 per cent. of the value of the bullion won by them. The Waihi Gold-mining Company declared during the year £347,135 in dividends as a result of treating 328,866 tons of ore, for a return of £781,553; the total dividends paid by this company to the end of 1906 amount to £2,271,753.

On the Karangahake Goldfield the Talisman Consolidated Mine has developed into a profitable concern, having declared during the year £60,000 in dividends as

a result of treating 49,573 tons of ore for a return of £152,011.

In the Thames Goldfield, formerly one of the richest in Australasia, and from which about £7,000,000 was obtained from a narrow strip of ground barely 1,000 yards long, the Waiotahi Mine continues very productive. During the year £183,000 was declared in dividends as a result of treating 18,002 tons of ore and specimen stone for a return of £223,678.

The property formerly known as the Queen of Beauty has been secured by adjoining holders, save the reserve whereon is situated the shaft and pumping plant which at present unwaters the drainage-area. It is to be hoped the companies interested will see their way to develop the deeper levels of this area with a view to setting at rest the question of the payable nature of the deeper levels of the Hauraki Peninsula.

C.—2.

On the Reefton Goldfield the Progress Mines have maintained their yield, having declared in dividends £34,375 as a result of treating 59,100 tons of ore for a return of £91,200 during the year. The mines of the Consolidated Goldfields of New Zealand (Limited) have also maintained their position, declaring £12,119 as a result of treating 19,401 tons of ore for a return of £36,307 during 1906. The Keep-it-Dark Mine still maintains its reputation after thirty-three 'years' successful operations, having recently declared its one hundred and seventy-seventh dividend. During the year £9,000 was declared in dividends as a result of treating 13,300 tons of ore for a return (including £5,686 from the cyanide plant) of £18,887.

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The reefs which were discovered during 1905 in the Upper Blackwater district by a party of prospectors, who were subsidised by the Government, have been recently acquired by the Blackwater Mines (Limited), an English company, and

development operations on a considerable scale have been commenced.

On the other quartz-mining fields operations are not at present being conducted

on any considerable scale.

As developments proceed, satisfactory promise of the future prosperity of the quartz-mining industry is obtained. At the Waihi Mine the Martha and other reefs are maintaining their values with depth; at the Talisman Mine 1,500 ft. vertical has been proved on the vein, and the dividends declared are increasing in value; on the Thames field payable gold has been obtained in the May Queen Mine at a depth of 720 ft.; and at the Waiotahi Mine development work at the lower levels is meeting with success. At Reefton a depth of 1,700 ft. has been attained, and dividends are still forthcoming at one mine after thirty-three years' successful operations. In the State of Victoria reef mining is now being carried out profitably at a depth of 4,175 ft., and from the evidence the above mines supply it may reasonably be anticipated that the strong quartz-veins of this country will prove as permanent as those now worked in Victoria.

HYDRAULIC AND ALLUVIAL MINING.

These systems of mining are confined to the goldfields of the South Island, the principal centres being in the Nelson, Westland, and Otago Provinces, where it is to be regretted a diminishing output of gold annually takes place. This is due to the exhaustion of the shallow deposits by the large fleet of dredges built a few years ago, and to extensive hydraulic sluicing operations; also to the absence of water in the more remote auriferous localities.

The Tamaiti Gold-mining Company, which received a subsidy from the Government, has introduced a novel principle of working auriferous gravels. The water is raised from the Tuapeka River to a height of 30 ft. by means of a dam, and from that elevation operates a turbine and pump, giving a discharge of five heads on the terrace 150 ft. above river-level, the waste water being returned to the Tuapeka River. This comparatively inexpensive and efficient system of jobtaining power for hydraulic sluicing might be advantageously applied in other parts of the colony.

The future of alluvial mining depends upon the working of the lower grade and the more inaccessible deposits, which have been neglected or overlooked by the earlier miners, or else have defied them by reason of the conditions under which

they occur.

DREDGE-MINING.

The most extensive dredging-fields are situated in Otago and Southland, where, although a small falling-off of output has to be recorded for 1906, the continuance of successful operations for some years to come is assured. On the West Coast dredge-mining cannot be considered in a flourishing state, the working of flats having often proved a failure owing to the difficulties encountered in working or the absence of payable gold.

The number of dredges at work at the end of 1906 was 167, a decrease of eighteen as compared with those operating at the corresponding period of the preceding year. The sum of £103,722 was paid in dividends by fifty-seven dredges, the property of registered companies. The profits of privately owned dredges are considerable, as

these number 110, but the amount paid by them is not available.

COAL-MINING.

The production of coal for the past year is the highest yet attained, being 1,729,536 tons, which exceeds the output during 1905 by 143,780 tons. The output from the three mining districts is shown in the following table:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of COAL and LIGNITE raised during the Years 1905 and 1906.

Inspection	n District.		Output for 1906.	Increase or Decrease, 1906 and 1905.	Output for 1905.	Increase for 1905 over 1904.
Northern West Coast Southern			Tons. 301,186 962,915 465,435	Tons. Increase 41,310 " 106,688 Decrease 4,218	Tons. 259,876 856,227 469,653	Tons. 17,359 19,277 11,282
Totals		.,.	1,729,536	Increase 143,780	1,585,756	47,918

The comparative tonnage of the various classes of coal, &c., for the years 1906 and 1905 is summarised as follows:—

	Class	of Coal.		1	Output for 1906.	Output for 1905.	Increase for 1906.
Bituminous a Pitch-coal Brown coal Lignite	and semi-	oitumine 	ous 		Tons. 1,077,408 24,961 521,003 106,164	Tons. 965,083 23,072 496,936 100,665	Tons. 112,325 1,889 24,067 5,499
	Totals		•••		1,729,536	1,585,756	143,780

The total recorded output of the various classes of coal, lignite, and oil-shale is now 23,430,955 tons.

The following statement shows the production, &c., of the principal collieries:—

Name of Colliery.	Locality.	Class of Coal.	Output for 1906.	Total Output to 31st De- cember, 1906.	Total Number of Men ordinarily employed.
Northern District.			Tons.	Tons.	
Hikurangi Coal Company (Limited)	Hikurangi	Semi-bitu- minous	52,709	463,713	76
Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited)	Huntly	Brown	152,588	1,562,539	263
Northern Collieries Company (Limited)	Hikurangi	Semi-bitu- minous	46,711	185,473	70
West Coast District. Westport Coal Company (Limited)	Westport {	Millerton, bituminous		2,036,706	408
(Coalbrookdale Collieries)	()	Denniston		4,416,755	586
(COMISTOSIAMIS COMISTIOS)	Seddonville (Westport)	Bituminous	36,713		90
New Zealand State Coal-mines	Point Eliza- beth (Grey- mouth)	,	163,800	355,871	260
Blackball Coal Company (Limited)	Blackball	, ,,	73,689	848,189	109
Tyneside Proprietary Coal Company (Limited)	Brunnerton	"	61,547	179,893	170
Southern District.					
New Zealand Coal and Oil Company (Limited)	Kaitangata	Brown	97,820	2,100,547	331
Nightcaps Coal Company (Limited)	Nightcaps	,,	48,976	518,439	83
Other collieries, in all districts		Various	423,427	10,644,087	1,246
Totals		•••	1,729,536	23,430,955	3,692

5 C.—2.

New collieries on an extensive scale are being opened up by the Paparoa Coalmining Company (Limited), near Greymouth; by the Westport-Stockton Coal Company (Limited), near Millerton, Westport; and by the Northern Collieries Company, at Hikurangi. Preparations for a greater annual production have been made at most of the larger mines, so that an annually increasing output of coal may be anticipated. The coastal plain on the western side of the Westport collieries, under which it is reasonably assumed that the coal-measures exist; are receiving attention, and two leases have been taken up for working the same. Mr. Jonathan Dixon, M.E., one of the leaseholders, proposes to immediately test the ground by diamond drills.

A seam of coal of considerable thickness and fair quality has recently been discovered at Avoca, on the Tangowahine Stream, within seven miles and easily accessible from the timber-shipping port of Tangowahine, on the Northern Wairoa River. The geological formation of the locality of the discovery appears to indicate the existence of a coalfield of considerable area.

STATE COAL-MINES.

Operations at the State coal-mines have been extended, and depots are now established at Wellington, Christchurch, and Wanganui for the sale of the coal to the public. The result of prospecting on the coal-reserve in the vicinity of the Point Elizabeth Colliery has disclosed valuable seams of coal of a highly bituminous nature. The profits of both State mines during the financial year ending 31st March, 1907, amounted to £8,460 19s. 1d.

In connection with the Seddonville State Coal-mine a briquette-manufactory has been established at Westport, and commenced experimental operations in June, 1907. The character of the Seddonville bituminous coal is eminently adapted for the manufacture of a high-quality briquette fuel. The plant is capable, when in full working-order, of manufacturing 1,000 tons per week.

KAURI-GUM.

One of the principal mineral exports of this country consists of fossil resin, the product of ancient forests of the kauri pine. This mineral occurs in great abundance in the northern part of the Auckland Province, from the North Cape to middle Waikato, over an approximate area of 814,000 acres.

The export of kauri-gum for the year 1906 was 9,154 tons (value £522,486), being a decrease of 1,729 tons (value £38,958) on the previous year's output.

The total export of this mineral had, at the end of 1906, reached 275,319 tons (value £13,443,017), and about five thousand diggers are engaged on the gumfields of the colony.

COPPER.

Owing to the high price of this metal considerable attention has been drawn to this branch of mining, and properties upon which work has been for some time suspended have again resumed operations.

In the North Island, near Whangaroa, active prospecting operations are being carried out by three syndicates. Near Woodville the Maharahara Copper-mines (Limited), an Auckland company, are further testing the large lode upon which many years ago a considerable sum of money was spent at a time when copper had

a very much less market value than at present.

In the South Island, at Aniseed Valley, near Nelson, the Maoriland Copper Company has recently been formed to work the areas formerly owned by the Champion Company, and in connection with which smelting-works were erected twenty years ago. From this property two shipments of five hundred bags of ore (equal to 50 tons) have recently been exported to New South Wales for treatment at the Great Cobar

Smelter.

An important discovery of copper has been made at Mount Radiant, which is situated about twelve miles south-east by bush track from the Harbour of Karamea, and at the head-waters of the Mokihinui, Little Wanganui, and Granite Rivers, all of which enter the Karamea Bight, on the west coast of the South Island. Ores of copper, and those of other metallic elements associated with the copper, have been already discovered for a distance of about five miles along the general trend of the veins, and for a distance of a mile and a half in the opposite direction. Several claims have been taken up, and the discovery is attracting considerable attention. If these properties maintain their ore-values upon development the find may be regarded as a valuable one.

Attention is also being given to this branch of mining in other parts of the colony, so that it is reasonable to anticipate at no distant date a considerable in-

crease in the output of copper.

IRON.

At Parapara, near Collingwood, where extensive and valuable deposits of hæmatite ore exist, a light railway is in course of construction between the property and the ocean-beach, and it is hoped that active operations will be shortly commenced to work this valuable property.

PETROLEUM.

No further discoveries of petroleum have been recorded since that at Moturoa, near New Plymouth, referred to in my last annual Statement. Several companies have been formed, and boring operations are being actively carried out; but up to the present time no considerable supply of high-pressure oil has been proved, although the quality of that flowing at the prospecting company's well is satisfactory. specting operations are also being carried on at Kotuku, near Lake Brunner, on the west coast of the South Island.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The mining exhibits at the International Exhibition at Christchurch were adequately representative of the mineral resources of this country, and bore ample evidence of the value of the same. It is to be regretted, however, that a considerable proportion of the mineral exhibits was displayed in the various provincial and district courts instead of being brought together in one comprehensive array, as were the excellent and imposing exhibits of the Dominion of Canada.

The Mines Department court was extensively patronised, and was awarded a

number of gold and silver medals.

The mineral exhibits in the Auckland and West Coast courts were of excep-

tional merit.

An illustrated "Mining Handbook" was prepared and distributed to those desirous of obtaining reliable information regarding the mining industry.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

The Schools of Mines, which have now been established twenty-two years, continue to contribute to the education of mining and metallurgical students at the principal

mining centres.

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 £2,837 0s. 7d., and the aggregate expenditure since their initiation totals £42,613 4s. 8d.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

The expenditure on roads and tracks, constructed by direct grants during the financial year ending the 31st March, 1907, amounted to £37,914 13s. 3d., and by way of subsidies to local bodies £1,055 1s.

ALEXANDRA WATER-RACE.

An extension of this race in the direction of Alexandra for a distance of about four miles is being constructed, and the water will be of much benefit to the miners and settlers in the locality.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

As planned in my Statement presented to you last Session, during the season of 1906-7 detailed geological surveys were conducted in the Parapara Subdivision of Karamea, Nelson; in the Mikonui Subdivision of North Westland; in the Coromandel Subdivision of Hauraki, Auckland; and in the Cromwell Subdivision of Western Otago. A reconnaissance was also made into the rugged hinterland of South Westland, up the valleys of the Landsborough, Karangarua, and Twain Rivers. It is expected that at least three bulletins, which will give in detail the results obtained by the several surveys, will be published this winter—namely, on the Parapara, Cromwell, and Coromandel Subdivisions.

Next season, 1907-8, it is proposed to carry on detailed observations in the Thames Subdivision of Hauraki, Auckland; in the Whangaroa Subdivision of Hokianga, Auckland; in the Heaphy Subdivision of Karamea, Nelson; and in the Mikonui Subdivision of North Westland. As is well known, the Thames area has long been famous for the richness of its gold-mines, and it is hoped that further careful exploration in this important part of the country may lead to new discoveries of economic importance. The Whangaroa Subdivision presents many features of economic interest, among which may be mentioned the copper-bearing country stretching southward from the Township of Whangaroa. Most of the Heaphy Subdivision is quite unexplored, and it is thought that deposits of economic minerals may be found in this area.

DIAMOND DRILLS.

The three diamond drills purchased by the High Commissioner are now in the These drills have a boring-capacity of 2,500 ft., 1,500 ft., and 1,000 ft. One of the drills has been fitted up at the Point Elizabeth State Colliery, in order to ascertain definitely the approximate cost of working. Conditions have been drawn up and sent out to the various applicants for the drills, which are to be allotted according to priority of applications, provided the users are prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Department.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The work of the departmental officers throughout the colony has been carried on in a satisfactory manner. Consequent on the inauguration of the State coalmines, the opening of coal-depots, and the increased work of the Geological Survey, the duties of the staff at the Head Office have considerably increased during the past few years.

The publication of the New Zealand Mines Record has been continued by the Secretary of the Mining Bureau, who also edited the "Mining Handbook" which

was issued at the end of last year.

Mr. Alexander MacDougall, managing agent for the State coal-mines, having attained the age limit, retired. Mr. W. C. Gasquoine, who was manager of the depot in Wellington, and who has had considerable experience in the coal trade, has been appointed to the dual position.

Mr. James Fletcher, a highly capable mine-manager, has been placed in charge

of the Seddonville State Coal-mine.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my annual statement I am pleased to be able to state that arrangements are now progressing satisfactorily for the working of the deep quartz levels at the Thames and the deep alluvial leads at Ross, in Westland. During the past wenty years the importance of working these deep levels and leads has been discussed by the mining community, and various schemes have from time to time been outlined for their development. I think it may be confidently stated that definite action will shortly be taken for testing these deep levels at the Thames and Westland. Increased attention is now directed in different parts of the colony to the development of cupriferous ores, and the recent discovery at Mount Radiant is a hopeful indication of what may be anticipated from the opening-up of the mountainous country on the West Coast by roads and tracks. Never in the history of New Zealand has quartz-mining been in a more healthy condition; coal-mining is attracting capital for large operations; efforts are being made for testing our petroleum-deposits; and shale-mining is likely to be shortly resumed. Taking a general review of the mining industry as a whole, it may be said to be in a very satisfactory condition.

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, 1905 and 1906, as well as the Total Value since the 1st January, 1853.

		•						,		
Name o	f Met	al or Mine	ral.			ending the mber, 1906.		ending the mber, 1905.	Total fr 1st January 31st Decen	1853, to the
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Precious metals—					Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Gold					563,843	2,270,904	520,485	2,093,936	17,710,470	69,501,488
Silver	••	••	• •	• •	1,390,536		1,179,744		7,876,793	921,267
Total gol	d and	l silver			1,954,379	2,414,476	1,700,229	2,214,478	25,587,263	70,422,755
Mineral produce,	inclu	ding kauri	gum		Tons.	£	-		Tons.	£
Copper-ore		٠	٠.,				4	17	1,4213	18,228
Chrome-ore		••	• •		١ ١		!		5,869	38,002
Antimony-ore					1				3,643	52,598
Manganese-ore					16	40	55	165	19,348	61,831
Hæmatite-ore					, ,,				76 \bar{3}	439
Mixed minerals		• •			*1,297	18,241	†632		26,206	158,859
Coal (New Zeal:	and)	exported			141,641	122,614	122,817	107,062	2,163,848	1,985,267
		• •			5	6	15	15	16,390	24,825
Coal, output of	mine	s in colony	(less ex	ports)	1,587,895	793,948	1,462,939	731,469	21,252,685	10,534,226
Shale	• •	• •	• •	• •		••			14,422	7,211
Kauri-gum	••	••	••	••	9,154	522,486	10,883	561,444	275,319	13,443,617
Total qua	ntity	and value	of min	erals	1,740,008	1,457,335	1,597,345	1,408,308	23,779,2281	26,324,496
		and silver,			••	2,414,476	' '	2,214,478		70,422,755
		minerals		d, in-						
		and silve		•••	••	3,871,811		3,622,786	••	96,747,251
					1 /]	

^{*} Including 1,186 tous auriferous ore, 55 tous scheelite-ore; unenumerated, 56 tous tou pyrites, 28 tous scheelite-ore; unenumerated, 68 tous.

[†] Including 535 tons auriferous ore

No. 2.

Table showing the Quantity and Value of Gold entered for Exportation from New Zealand for the Years ended the 31st December, 1906 and 1905, and the Total Quantity and Value from 1857 to the 31st December, 1906.

Distri and County or Borough	31st Dec	r ending ember, 1906.		ending ember, 1905.	Decrease endin	ase or e for Year eg 31st per, 1906.	from Janua	ty and Value ary, 1857, to nber, 1906.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	3130 Decor	1001, 1000.
County of Thames	Oz. 2,195 7,604	£ 9,196 31,362	Oz. 5,527 7,333 50,079	£ 23,291 30,261	Oz. 271	Oz. 3,332 	Oz. 	£ .:
County of Piako Borough of Thames Great Barrier Island	59,748 456 61,137 444 163,833	212,607 1,976 257,543 1,593 681,264	550 12,506 498 155,721	176,959 $2,126$ $52,482$ $1,757$ $648,724$	9,669 48,631 8,112	94 54	,	·*
0 1 1 1 1 1 1	.		1	2		1	9 000 999	44 000 040
Wellington	295,417	1,195,541	$\frac{232,215}{}$	935,602	63,202	**	3,992,338	14,989,849 706
Marlborough—	•	-:			••	••	100	
County of Marlborough			•••	••			89,099	347,214
Nelson—								
County of Waimea County of Collingwood County of Takaka	2,944	11,746	6,469	25,862	•.•	8,525	* * * * *	•• :
	2,944	11,746	6,469	25,862	••	3,525	1,714,579	6,797,467
County of Inangahua County of Grey County of Westland Hokitika Borough	9,451 48,182 29,483 16,357 81 1,189	36,918 188,185 118,483 65,630 320 4,756	10,778 56,964 28,983 11,328 100 1,551	43,088 226,729 116,368 45,466 401 6,206	500 5,029	1,327 8,782 19 362	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	104,743	414,292	109,704	438,258		4,961	5,237,672	20,846,371
Canterbury— County of Ashburton						••	99	387
County of Tuapeka County of Vincent County of Maniototo County of Waihemo County of Bruce County of Lake County of Wallace County of Fiord County of Southland	. 1,636 . 37,229 . 40,370 . 7,456 . 2,188 . 2,451 . 453 . 12,342 . 6,840 . 264 . 49,498 . 12	6,560 151,024 162,550 29,996 8,797 9,879 1,799 49,574 27,592 1,056 200,452 46	1,866 39,968 57,598 7,438 2,460 2,222 803 5,962 7,486 848 45,447	7,509 162,101 232,182 29,957 9,933 8,943 3,220 24,102 30,158 3,393 182,716	18 229 6,380 4,051	230 2,739 17,228 272 350 646 584		
	160,739	649,325	172,098	694,214		11,359	6,676,288	26,518,670
	•						207	824
Totals	. 563,843	2,270,904	520,486	2,093,936	43,357		17,710,470	69,501,488

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No. 3.

GOLD PRODUCED, 1857 TO 1906.

40, 422 28, 464 28, 462 11, 587 11, 587 2, 481, 172 2, 286, 474 2, 286, 822 2, 688, 822 2, 688, 822 2, 688, 822 2, 688, 822 2, 688, 822 2, 688, 822 2, 137, 586 2, 137, 586 1, 287, 137 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 1, 240, 079 2, 242, 242 1, 242, 242 1, 243, 242 1, 243, 243 1, 243 1 Gold entered at Nelson from Hokitika, Greymouth, and Westport is put under the Head of "West Value. Grand Totals. TABLE showing the Total Quantity and Value of Gold entered for Duty for Exportation from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1906. 10, 347 1, 336 4, 538 194, 031 194, 031 194, 031 194, 031 194, 031 194, 031 194, 031 196, 862 628, 450 638, 905 6 Oz. Value. Canterbury. oz. Value. Wellington. :83 380 169 Oz. 30 :01 33 727, 321 1,546,905 2,380,750 1,004,168 1,004,168 1,004,168 1,004,168 668,596 6618,456 6618,456 6619,456 6619,456 619,760 830,694 477,88 477,632 477,88 477,632 477,88 477,87 477, Value. Otago. 187, 696
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No. 3-continued.

GOLD PRODUCED, 1857 TO 1906—continued

TABLE Showing the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD entered for DUTY for EXPORTATION from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1906. (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.

	Auck	Auckland.	Nelson.	oi.	Marlborou	rough.	West	West Coast.	Otago.	go.	Wellington.	gton.	Canterbury.	bury.	Grand Totals.	tals.
Year.	Oz.	Value.	.zo	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	.zo	Value.
					-	e		e,		CH.				eq.		ત્ય
000	976 00	## C#6	0 750	10 353	916	3 2 2	79.317	317,161	88.362	359,991	:	:	:	: :	263,694	1,041,428
Q69T	92,940	900,900	7,700	7 055	018	3,195	58.817	235,430	84,649	342,187	:	:	:	:	251,645	980,204
1881	114,601	100,200	1,032	000,	25.	3,003	79 948	319, 789	55,343	223,231	:	:	:	:	280,175	1,080,691
1888	142,383	021,120	1,720	1,002	1	200	90,031	360,149	130,311	526,605	:	•		111	389,558	1,519,173
1899	108,709	024,131	419	110,11	. n	0 147	78 993	995 733	199,075	521,629	: ;	: ;	23	06	373,616	1,439,602
19061	166,342	605, 398	2,718	14,000	133	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	113 986	454,006	142,940	575.492	: :	: :	22	88	455,561	1,753,783
1901	191,	100,000	7,212	20,100	109	9 404	118 796	475 979	181 116	728,124	: :	: :	67	-	508,045	1,951,433
1907	201,083	121,911	7,341	010,04	070	3,945	195,941	501.090	166,458	668,852	:	:	:	:	533,314	2,037,831
1903	252,081	852,554	4,902	90 141	473	1,890	122,310	489,177	169,478	684,764	:	:	:	:	520,320	1,987,501
1304	010,622	191,929	0,040	08, 250	2		109,704	438,258	172,098	694,214	:	:	:	:	520,486	2,093,936
1006	232,210	1 105 541	9,403	11 746	: :	: :	104,743	414,292	160,739	649,325	:	:	:	:	563,843	2,270,904
oner	430,	1,130,021	, CH.	2									Ì			
Totals	3,992,338	14,989,849	295,160	1,166,310	88,945	346,637	6,657,245	26,478,105	6,676,386	26,519,060	273	1,044	123	483	17,710,470	69,501,488
	_		_	_	-	_						-	-			

Norm.—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.

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

8, 864 4, 514 18, 591 18, 591 18, 591 19, 591 11, 708 86, 500 11, 708 86, 500 11, 708 86, 500 11, 708 11, 108 11, 108 11, 109 11, Value. 830 1,661 1,440 2,522 2,522 1,300 1,018 3,997 1,018 3,904 3,904 3,904 3,904 3,007 6,070 6,070 6,070 6,070 12,120 12,120 11,019 11,177 11,177 11,177 11,177 11,177 11,177 11,177 11,019 1 Tons. 11.068 37.128 37.128 37.128 37.128 37.164 40.566 29.085 29.085 20.005 18.885 18.885 18.885 18.885 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 16.824 17.108 20.809 20.809 20.809 20.808 20 Oz. 15,972 28,864 4,514 18,514 20,776 9,888 11,107 27,026 60,590 46,060 77,491 77,4 Value. Kauri-gum. Tons. 8890 1, 6661 1 4555 22,522 22,522 11,0416 11,0 Value. Coke. Tons. 400 1,228 1,210 800 1,510 1,612 855 855 855 1,853 1,363 1,363 1,954 1,954 6,187 6,189 Value. Coal. 261 1,027 1,027 1,672 1,696 990 1,696 6,365 6,365 6,365 6,365 6,365 6,522 6,522 6,523 6,52 Tons. Colony up to the 31st December, 1906. $\frac{14,824}{9,664}$ 11,335 4,303 8,597 110 993 1,846 4,142 2,955 9,985 6 Value. Mixed Mineral Ores.* .. 114 445 144 162 199 2,674 1,955 2,784 22,784 Tons. Hæmatite-ore. Value. Tons. :6 10,416 8,338 10,423 3,283 6,963 1,716 1,316 895 895 895 1,004 1,00 Value. Manganese-ore. 2,516 2,516 2,5140 1,271 2,181 384 318 603 3283 3283 1,085 1,085 1,085 1,185 1 Tons. : 612 900 804 5,289 1,784 3,989 6,246 5,319 11,121 4,950 Value. Antimony-ore. 3802 666 62 134 376 493 515 413 Tons. 3 25 8 120 116 1,440 52 520 3,843 24,719 595 4,318 768 4,910 Value. 1,315 Chrome-ore. . 281 Tons. 5,000 1,590 1,300 1,024 120 390 Value. Copper-ore. Tons. 351 245 245 1137 110 51 ... 2,993 11,380 23,145 9,910 9,850 10,380 7,569 3,171 7,556 4,512 1,286 1,286 3,785 3,185 3,185 3,185 3,485 3,485 4,043 6,162 5,151 3,996 Value. 5,694 16,826 24,914 16,624 12,108 20,809 403 24,105 32,637 28,023 Oz. Year.

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 Colony up to the 31st December, 1906—continued.

	Value.	2 598, 330 487, 132 516, 393 516, 393 6495, 069 675, 834 772, 903 662, 178 662, 178 662, 178 662, 178 663, 904 772, 903 772, 903 807, 381	16,704,326
i,	$\frac{1}{2}$	191 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
Total	Tons.	78 84 94 86 86 86 102 102 1125 1125 1125 1125 1134 1134 1134 1134 1134 1134 1134 113	2,512,1
	0 z .	63,076 64,177 85,024 94,307 188,892 188,892 329,751 571,134 674,196	876,799
ei .	Value.	£510, 775 404, 567 418, 766 431, 523 588, 010 622, 293 622, 293 631, 103 631, 103 631, 103 631, 103 631, 103 631, 103 631, 103	13,443,017 7,876,793 2,512,1213
Kauri-gum.	Tons. v	8,317 8,338 8,338 7,425 6,6413 11,116 6,6413 11,116 6,6413 11,116 6,6413 11,116 6,6413 11,116 6,6413 11,116 6,6413 11,116 6,6413 11,116 11,116 6,6413 11,116	•
		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	325 275,
Coke.	ıs. Value.	ਖ਼	,985,267 16,330 24,825 275,319
	le. Tons.	999 142 2 142 2 1984 1 1985 1 176 1 176 1 176 1 176 1 176 1 177 1 176 1 177 1 176 1 177 1 1 1 1	267 16,8
Coal.	Value.	772, 773, 773, 773, 771, 771, 771, 142, 154, 154, 154, 154, 154, 154, 154, 154	
•	Tons.	69,136 75,004 85,987 79,524 76,073 56,073 56,892 89,480 112,707 1159,643 168,677 1159,643 165,280 1152,817	2,163,84
lineral	Value.	£ 650 353 1,335 5,892 *4,792 †6,591 4,422 7,715 4,422 7,014 48,136	\$\$26,206 \$\$158,852 2,163,848
Mixed Mineral Ores.	Tons.	37 25 25 62 62 63 1,561 1,561 1,309 1,2,126 8,696 8,696 1,15 1,404 1,404 1,403	326,206
te-ore.	Value.	# : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	439 8
Hæmatitè-ore	Tons.	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	763
se-ore.	Value.	201 1,156 205 205 205 205 205 403 403 588 614 504 504 614 40 165 40 40	61,831
Manganese	Tons.	819 534 210 65 180 180 217 135 166 208 	52,598 19,3481
iv-ore.	Value.	3,467 1,486 450 157 101 136	52,598
Antimeny-ore.	Tons.	133 100 100 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3,643
e-ore.	Value.	# : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	38,002
Chrome-ore.	Tons. Value.	28 28 175	18,228 5,869 38,002
r-ore.	Value.	£	18,228
Copper-ore.	Tons.		1,4213
ï.	Value.	9, 743 6,697 10,679 10,589 20,872 33,107 40,838 88,879 65,258 71,975 91,497 1120,542	Totals 7,876,793 921,267 1,4213
Silver	Oz.	63,076 54,177 85,034 94,307 1183,892 3293,851 3293,851 571,134 674,196 674,196 674,196 1,390,536	876,793
	Year.	7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	otals 7,
1	Ķ	1893 1894 1896 1896 1897 1897 1900 1900 1903 1904 1905	. E

* Including 1,765 tons of sulphur, value £4,824.

* Including 1,227 tons of sulphur, value £3,483, and 702. of platinum, value £23.

* Including 1,227 tons scheelite-ore, value £4,824.

* Including 21 tons silver-ore, value £5,59; 1,692 tons sulphur, value £4,824.

* Including 23 tons auriferous ore, value £2,560; 39 tons scheelite-ore, value £1,200; 1 ton silver-ore, value £1; 1 ton tons sulphur, value £4,85; unenumerated, 44 tons, value £1,86.

* Including 472 tons auriferous ore, value £1,60; 12 tons scheelite-ore, value £1,439; 2 tons tin-ore, value £1,60; unenumerated, 88 tons, value £7,76.

* Including 472 tons auriferous ore, value £5,97; 17 tons scheelite-ore, value £7,91; unenumerated, 310 tons, value £4,20.

† Including 535 tons auriferous ore, value £5,97; ir tons scheelite-ore, value £1,848; unenumerated, 68 tons, value £1,940; 1,186 tons auriferous ore, value £1,848; unenumerated, 68 tons, value £2,747; §§ Silver-ore, $178\frac{1}{4}$ tons, value £2,057. unenumerated, 56 tons, value £1,074.

No. 5.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of COALS IMPORTED into New Zealand during the Quarter ended the 31st March, 1907.

	Count	ry when	e impor	ted.	 	Quantity.	Value.
New South Wales United Kingdom	••	••			 •	51,788 18	£ 49,531 41
	Totals	••,			 	51,756	49,572

No. 6.

Table showing the Increase or Decrease in the Annual Production of Coal and Shale in the Colony, and the Quantity of Coal imported since 1878.

				. Coal raised	in the Colony.		Coal imported.	
	Yea	ır.		Tons.	Yearly Increase or Decrease.	Tons.	Increase over Preceding Year.	Decrease over Preceding Year
— Pı	ior to 18	78		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	35,116
1882			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	378,272	41,010	129,582	1	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	24,904	10.040
1886	••			534,353	23,290	119,873		18,242
1887				558,620	24,267	107,230		10,329
.888				613,895	55,275	101,341	•••	12,643
889				586,445	dec. 27,450	128,063	26,722	5,889
890		.,		637,397	50,952	110,939	1	177 104
891			::	668,794	31,397	125,318	14,379	17,124
892				673,315	4,521	125,453	135	***
893				691,548	18,233	117,444		0.000
894			::	719,546	27,998	112,961		8,009
895	••			726,654	7,108	108,198		4,483
896	• • •			792,851	66,197	101,756	• • •	4,763
897	• •			840,713	47,862	110,907	9.151	6,442
898			::	907,033	66,320	115,427		• •
899			::	975,234	68,201	99,655	4,520	15 770
900				1,093,990	118,756	124,033	24,378	15,772
901			::	1,239,686	145,696	124,035 $149,764$		• •
902		• •		1,365,040	125,354	127,853	25,371	01 011
903				1,420,229	55,189	163,923	26 070	21,911
904		• •	•••	1,537,838	117,609	147,196	36,070	10 705
905		• •	•••	1,585,756	47,918	169,046	01 050	16,727
906				1,729,536	143,780	207,567	21,850 38,521	••
	Totals			23,430,955	· · ·	3,791,199		••

No. 7.

Table showing the Output of Coal from the various Mining Districts, and the Comparative Increase and Decrease, for the Years 1905 and 1906, together with the Total Approximate Quantity of Coal produced since the Mines were opened.

Name	of District.		Outpi	it of Coal.	Increase.	Decrease,	Approximate Total Output of
!			1905.	1906.	increase.	Decrease.	Coal up to 31st December, 1906.
Kawakawa and I		•;	Tons. 94,858	Tons. 99,695	Tons. 4,837	Tons.	Tons. 1,595,909
Whangarei, Kan Whauwhau	io, Ngungu	ru, and	19,591	21,005	1,414	••	597,176
Waikato	•• . ••	• •	125,317	155,719	30,402		1,836,063
Mokau	••		3,753	4,244	491		52,211
Miranda	••		16,357	20,523	4,166		62,715
Pelorus	••	• •			,	ļ 	711
West Wanganui	••	••	20,778	20,155	••	623	109,648
Westport	••	٠.,	551,825	608,269	56,444		7,011,685
Reefton	••	• •	7,872	13,651	5,779	••	145,831
reymouth	••	• •	275,752	320,840	45,088	••	4,334,043
lanterbury	••	• •	25,638	26,553	915		531,424
Otago	••	••	317,731	302,981		14,750	5,919,924
Southland	••	••	126,284	135,901	9,617	••	1,234,615
Tota	is		1,585,756	1,729,536	143,780		23,430,955

No. 8.

Table showing the Different Classes of Coal from the Mines in the Colony.

Approximate Tots Output of Coal up to the	Increase.	of Coal.	Output					
31st December, 190		1906.	1905.	-		of Coal.	Name	
Tons. 13,407,723 1,931,611 7,094,882 982,317 14,422	Tons. 112,325 1,889 24,067 5,499	Tons. 1,077,408 24,961 521,003 106,164	Tons. 965,083 23,072 496,936 100,665		nou#	i-bitumii 	us and sem	Bitumino Pitch Brown Lignite Shale
23,430,955	143,780	1,729,536	1,585,756	-			Totals	

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 each Mi	mployed at ne.	Total Number of Men employed.	Output of Coal during 1906.	Average Outpu per Man.	
91 34 9 16	1 to 4 in each 5 to 10 , 11 to 20 , 21 and upwards		 166 220 133 3,173	Tons. 56,554 99,248 53,045 1,520,689	Tons 469	

No. 10.

Return showing the Quantity and Value of Coal imported into and exported from New Zealand during the Year ended the 31st December, 1906.

Impor	ted.		Exported.					
Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.			
United Kingdom New South Wales Victoria Queensland	Tons. 57 206,939 3 568	£ 142 194,612 10 377	Singapore British Columbia U.S.A.—East Coast West Coast Chili	3,710 25,131 2,405 4,870 9,613 200 3,508	£ 78,328 2,520 19,883 1,563 3,050 5,659 200 3,240 2,035 211 1,146 980 4,282			
Totals	207,567	195,141	Totals	. 142,101	123,097			

the paster of the basis of the countries of the earliest but

No 11.

Number of Persons ordinarily employed during the Years ended 31st December, 1905 and 1906.

1.5				Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
	District.		*** *** . * . * . * . *	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	1905.	1906.
										1	<u> </u>
GO AUCKLAND	LD-MIN	ES.					,			1.0	1 4,
Coromandel						130		100			
Thames	••		• • •		••	454	••	130 454	• •	150 363	13 45
Paeroa						601	2.2.	601	• • •	506	60
Te Aroha	• •	• •			• •	20		20	••	20	2
Tauranga Waihi	• •	• •	• • •	••	••	1 1	• •	1		1	
***************************************	••	• •	• •		•••	1,500		1,500	• • •	1,544	1,50
MARLBOROUGH				٠,٠,	•••	2,706	***	2,706		2,584	2,70
Havelock											
Blenheim	••	••		7	••	8	• •	15	••	65 14	
				7			. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		·		
Nelson-					·· ·	8		15	••	79	1
Wangapeka	and Sherr	у		10				10	••	6	1
Takaka Collingwood	• •	• •		21				21		19	2
Motueka	• •	• •	• • •	41	- •	39		80		90	8
Inangahua		• •	::	200	80	700	•••	••••		3	•:-
Ahaura		• • •		300	50	700 50	••	900 350	80 50	1,000 400	98
Charleston				89	"			89	00	89	40 8
Westport, i	neluding	Addi	son's,		:		1, 4,0			00	
Northern North	Terraces,	Waim	anga-								
roa, North Karamea,	and Lo	wer F	Buller	150	• •	10	••	160	••	160	16
Valley Lyell			7	53]		İ		
Murchison	••	• •	. ,	į	••	. 4	•••	57	••	78	5
Owen	••		}	65	13	••		65	13	120	7
Vestland-			-	929	143	803	•••	1,732	143	1,965	1,87
Ross			[46	1	2		40			
Stafford and	Goldsboro	ugh		200	30	_	••	48 200	1 30	68	49
Hokitika and	Kanieri	•••		200	40	15	::	215	40	240 254	230 25
Kumara				51	22			51	22	129	73
Greymouth	• •	• •	1	740	190			740	190	;	
Arnold Okarito	• • •	• •		32	130				190	953	936
OMMITTO .	••	••	-	- 52				32	••	38	33
TAGO				1,269	283	17		1,286	283	1,682	1,569
Hindon				20	1	21		41	1	42	
Tuapeka				280	60	12		292	60	392	49 359
Clyde, Roxb Alexandra	urgh, B	lack's,	and	525	35	3		528	35	717	568
Cromwell			İ	280	20	c		000	20	200	
Tapanui	· ·	••	::	8	20	6	••	286	20	326 8	306
Waikaia			• •	275	25	::		275	25	290	300
Wyndham				10				10		230	10
Waiau,)	200				ļ			
Orepuki and I Roundhill,	reservati	on		280	34	2		282	34	280	316
Wakatipu	Goldfie	lds—A	rrow,	50	25	19		69	25	92	94
Macetown, Bracken's, a	Cardrona	, Kaw	arau,		İ				20	22	24
Queenstown	ma mota	apu		131	9	30		161	9	150	- - -
Naseby	••	••	.,	201	9	90	••	101	9	159	170
St. Bathan's	• •	• •	[]	195	770	45	.	0.40			
Hyde Macrae's	• •	• •		150	79	47	1	242	80	388	322
Maerewhenua	and Kure		.:	48				40	į		
Gore		••		340	3	::		48 340	3	350	48 343
0.0==		_	-	2,442	291	140		2,582	292	3,052	2,874
	O-MINES	5.	-							-,002	4,014
UCKLAND, NO	MMARY.	TNepr	מיינים ויינים							2	
District	EUU	TMRKE(OTION	••	•••	••	••	••	••	2,584	2,706
ARLBOROUGH)		COAST								79	15
ELSON	INSPECT		rs-	••						1,965	15 1,875
	7010		1.1		· · ·	1	1				
ESTLAND	11	CT	()	• •	• • •	•••	• • •	• •	••	1,682	1.569
ESTLAND)	OUTHERN	nct Inspec rict	MOITO	::		.::			:	1,682 3,0 5 2	1,569 2,874

No. 11—continued.

Number of Persons ordinabily employed during the Years ended 31st December, 1905 and 1906—continued.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.		
Dingilicy.		European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	European.	Chinese.	1905.	1906.
OTHER METALLIFEROUS MINES.									
NORTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT									23
WEST COAST "		••	• •			!		••	77
Southern "		••	••	•••	••		••	••	65
Totals · ·		.,		••	•••		•••		165
COAL-MINES.								517	517
NORTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT	• •	•••	• •		•••		••	1,501	2,044
West Coast " Southern "	• •	••	• • •		• •		••	1,251	1,131
Totals								3,269	3,692
Total Number of Persons ordinar	ily	••			•••		• •	••	12,896

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (2,400 copies), £16 12s.

By Authority: John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington.-1907.

Price 6d.]

DIAGRAM showing TOTAL QUANTITY & VALUE of GOLD exported from N.Z. for the years 1857 to 1906.

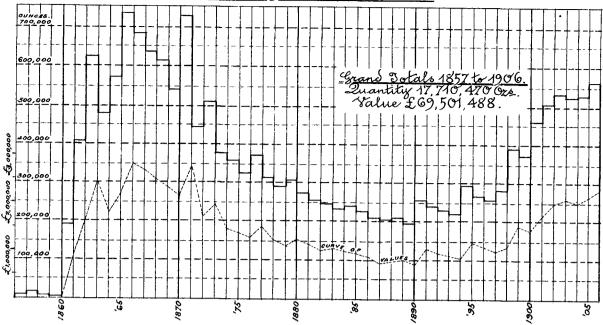


DIAGRAM showing TOTAL QUANTITY & VALUE of KAURI GUM exported from N.Z. for the years 1853 to 1906.

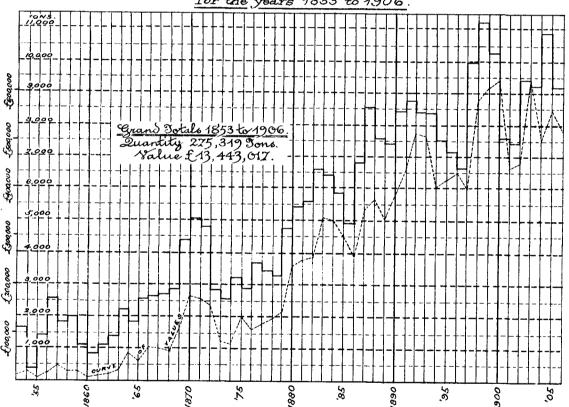


DIAGRAM showing TOTAL OUTPUT of COAL from N.Z. MINES. for the years 1872 to 1906.

