



SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1874.

*Exhibition of New Zealand Flax at Dundee.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 28th January, 1874.

THE following letter (with enclosures) from Mr. C. Thorne, of London, on the subject of the exhibition of New Zealand Flax at Dundee, is published for general information.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS,  
(in absence of the Colonial Secretary).

16, Mark Lane, E.C., London,  
27th November, 1873.

SIR,—I have occasionally addressed the Chairman of the Flax Commission on the subject of *Phormium*, but as I hear the Commission has been dissolved, I now address myself to you.

By the mail which left here on the 10th instant, I forwarded to your address the *Dundee Advertiser* of the 4th and 5th November, wherein you would find articles having special reference to the case of *Phormium* fabrics exhibited in the Dundee Museum, and by which you would learn how much the views of the manufacturers have changed within the past two years as regards the value of this fibre for textile fabrics. By the Southampton mail, on the 19th instant, I forwarded to you samples of canvas and hammock cloth, made from pure *Phormium*, showing a still further advance in the adaptability of this fibre. Those who within the two years declared this fibre could never be brought into use by manufacturers are now firm in their belief that if the supply can only be regularly depended upon, it will take a very important place amongst the fibres used in the manufacture of the finer class of fabrics, and when thoroughly introduced will realize such prices as amply to repay the Colonists for its production, provided they will send forward a well cleaned and softened fibre only.

Mr. Forbes and Mr. Lockhart are still persevering in their efforts in pointing out the usefulness of the *Phormium*, and it is mainly to their exertions that so

much progress has been effected. The former, in writing to me regarding the Dundee case, under date 15th November, says,—“The case is getting a deal of attention; on Tuesday, when I was there, we had quite a bevy of manufacturers round it, inspecting the fabrics very closely, and some of them very anxious for a parcel of the flax.” Mr. Lockhart under same date, 15th November, wrote me of the great interest which seemed to be excited by the case, and further said,—“Mr. Warren, who has written two large volumes on the flax industries, visited the case last week. He remarked that ‘New Zealand flax had now made so much progress that it could not now be stopped.’”

I had hoped to receive the photograph of the case at Dundee in time for this mail, and it may yet arrive before closing hour, in which case I will send you a copy. I send you the photograph of the case which I exhibited (through Sir Daniel Cooper's, Baronet, kindness) in the Australian Annexe, London International Exhibition, 1873. These photographs you may perhaps consider worth mounting and hanging in some conspicuous part of your Museum, so that the Colonists may see the goods shown were bulky, and not simple yard or less samples. Dr. Featherston has at all times been most anxious to push this industry, by supplying the Native-dressed fibre to manufacturers; and from what he tells me, I expect that he has, assisted by Mr. Buller, kept you well informed of what has been going on.

I send you detail of the contents of the case at the Australian Annexe. It will be a great pity if the Colonists are not stirred up to action, as very little pushing is now required to open up this valuable Colonial industry.

I am, &c.,  
C. THORNE.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,  
Wellington, New Zealand.

28th November, 1873.

4.0 p.m.—Photograph of Dundee case not arrived. Photograph of my case sent off to your address by Book Post this day.—C. T.

## MEMORANDUM.

CONTENTS of the Case exhibited by C. Thorne, 16 Mark Lane, London, in the New South Wales Department of the Australian Annex, London International Exhibition, 1873:—

The Salver manufactured by Messrs. Peterson and Co., Christchurch, of Auckland Silver and Canterbury Gold. Presented to C. Thorne by the Canterbury Flax Association. The box to hold the Salver, manufactured from Native wood, forms the stand.

Coarse Leaves of the *Phormium* plant, imported as dunnage in the "Blue Jacket," from Canterbury, New Zealand.

Parts of Leaves, stripped by the Natives in New Zealand.

Fibre extracted from the coarse leaves and parts of leaves by C. Thorne.

Fibre, Native-dressed. Fibre cleansed by Messrs. Chinnery and Enson, New Zealand.

Fibre extracted by C. Thorne from *Phormium* leaves grown on the estate of the Earl of Shannon, Castle Martyr, Ireland.

\* Cloth adapted for the manufacture of Cornsacks or Woolpacks, entirely of *Phormium* fibre.

Hessian Cloth—pure *Phormium*. Sail Canvas—pure *Phormium*.

Hessian Cloth—warp of *Phormium*, weft of Jute.

Coarse Twilled Sheeting, 1 Ps. bleached, 1 Ps. unbleached—pure *Phormium*.

Twilled Cloth—1 Ps. bleached, 1 Ps. unbleached—pure *Phormium*.

Light Sacking—pure *Phormium*: \* A Cornsack, \* a Woolpack—pure *Phormium*, made from the cloth exhibited.

Canvas—1 Ps. unbleached, 1 Ps. bleached—woven from a yarn composed of 75 per cent. Riga flax and 25 per cent. *Phormium*.

Damask Table Cloth—pure *Phormium*, Native-dressed, manufactured by Messrs. D. Lornie and Son, Pathhead Spinning Mills, Kirkcaldy.

Dinner Napkins—the warp of linen, the weft of *Phormium*—the *Phormium* Native-dressed, spun by hand, and the cloth woven in Gavray, France.

Huckaback Towelling (1 Ps. bleached, 1 Ps. unbleached), and Sheeting (1 Ps. bleached, 1 Ps. unbleached)—Linen warp, *Phormium* weft; the *Phormium* spun by Messrs. Dunbar, McMasters and Co., Gilford, Ireland; the cloth woven by Messrs. R. and S. Beales, North Lopham, Norfolk.

Samples of Cloth woven in a silk loom—pure *Phormium* yarn, and mixed Riga flax and *Phormium* yarn:

Huckaback Towelling—bleached; the yarn pure *Phormium*, Native dressed, handspun by peasant women in Gavray, France; the cloth woven by Geo. Rayner, North Lopham, Norfolk.

Damask Towelling, Coarse Linen, Scotch Twilled Sheeting, Mail Bag—all manufactured from pure *Phormium*, Native-dressed, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath, for Dr. Featherston, the Agent-General for New Zealand.

Dice Pattern Table Cloth and Damask Towelling—unbleached, manufactured by N. J. Lockhart, Bennoch Works, Kirkcaldy, N.B.; the warp of Linen yarn, the weft of pure *Phormium*, Native-dressed.

Stair Covering—unbleached, manufactured by N. J. Lockhart, from the tow of pure *Phormium*, Native-dressed.

2 Samples of Cloth adapted for Ladies' Dresses, manufactured by N. J. Lockhart; the warp in 1 Ps. of cotton thread, in the other silk; both wefted with a yarn of pure *Phormium*, Native dressed.

Crash or Twilled Cloth—bleached, manufactured by N. J. Lockhart: the warp of linen yarn, the weft pure *Phormium*, Native-dressed.

These Goods manufactured for Dr. Featherston, the Agent-General for New Zealand.

Stair Covering, manufactured by N. J. Lockhart from a warp of linen yarn and a weft of *Phormium* yarn spun by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.

Stair Covering (Twilled), manufactured by Messrs. D. Lornie and Son, Pathhead Spinning Mill, Kirkcaldy; the warp of linen yarn, the weft of pure *Phormium*, Native-dressed.

Samples of nearly all the yarns used in the manufacture of the various fabrics.

String, Cord, and Fishing-line—all pure *Phormium*.

Specimens of Cloth dyed various colours, to prove how well this fibre takes the dye.

Specimens of Crochet, and Tatting, &c., with Native-dressed fibre, sent home by Mrs. Bird, of Canterbury, New Zealand.

The Rope, shown outside the case is part of that used in taking in the complete cargoes of the "White Adder," the "Black Adder," and the "Cutty Sark;" it is still in fair order; it was made for C. Thorne by Messrs. Frost, Brothers, London.

On the top of the case were exhibited two plants of the growing *Phormium*, obtained through the kind assistance of Mr. Wilding from the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington. Over the case some of the dry leaves grown in Canterbury, New Zealand, were nailed up as a sort of trophy.

Unless otherwise stated, the *Phormium* fibre was prepared by

C. Thorne, and the yarn spun and goods manufactured by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath, for C. Thorne.

The contents of the case of *Phormium* at Dundee, published in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 5th November, 1873, and the Catalogue of the *Phormium* Exhibits at the Vienna Exhibition, give some slight idea of the number of articles which have been manufactured from this useful fibre. In addition to these, many samples of  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard and 1 yard in length have been sent to New Zealand, Sydney, and also to Museums and Societies in London.

C. THORNE.

16, Mark Lane, E.C., London,  
26th November, 1873.

Extract from the *Dundee Advertiser* of Tuesday,  
November 4, 1873.

## DUNDEE ART EXHIBITION.

YESTERDAY a large number of persons visited this Exhibition, and but one opinion seemed to be entertained regarding the excellence of the specimens it contains. The exact number of the visitors cannot be stated, in consequence of the instrument by which it is ascertained having gone wrong. It is expected that a daily return will be available after this. We append the following additional notes of the Exhibition:—

## NEW ZEALAND FLAX GOODS IN THE EXHIBITION.

The case in the Industrial Department containing specimens of the fibre got from the *Phormium tenax*—popularly known as New Zealand flax—and the yarn and cloths produced from the same, is certain to prove a great attraction to all interested in manufactures. Alongside of this case stands one fitted up by the Messrs. Cox Brothers, filled with Jute manufactures, on which too much praise cannot be bestowed; while opposite is a case of flax and hemp yarns and cloth, from the Messrs. Baxter Brothers, that could hardly be surpassed. There is thus the means at hand of comparing the products from *Phormium tenax* with splendid examples of linen and jute goods. All things considered, the former shows very favourably indeed. "New Zealand flax"—like jute when first brought under notice—has not hitherto been favourably regarded by manufacturers. This is easily accounted for. The fibre, as originally sent to this country, was quite unfit for the spinning of yarns or the manufacture of fabrics. Its cost also acted as a deterrent from experimenting on an extensive scale. Although named "flax," the plant belongs to the liliaceous order, and not the linaceæ, to which the true flax belongs. There is considerable dissimilarity in the fibre, and from this circumstance it has been inferred that it would not prove suitable for the same purposes as the flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) with which we have hitherto been familiar. About twenty years ago a series of careful experiments were made on it in Dundee by the first house in the linen trade. The result of these experiments is thus described in a letter, dated 1st May, 1871, sent by Mr. Sturrock, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary of the Board of Trade:—"It was examined chemically, and was spun both into yarns and manufactured into cloth, and the result then arrived at was that it was quite unfit to compete with or be suitable for such manufactures as are produced from European flax." A few years ago several public-spirited gentlemen in the Colony made special efforts to prepare the fibre so as to make it more acceptable to manufacturers in this country. Its suitability for the manufacture of rope has been long acknowledged; but what the Colonists aim at is to demonstrate that it may also be profitably employed in the manufacture of cloth. Attention has therefore been greatly directed to the dressing of the flax. The great drawback in the way of the successful preparation of the fibre on an extensive scale is the

presence of a peculiar glutinous gum in the sheath of the leaf. When not thoroughly removed, this gum, which becomes very hard, cuts the fibres of the flax like a knife when being twisted in process of manufacture. Besides, the gum has a tendency, when the cloth made from the fibre gets damp, to decompose and rot the fabric. These, it will be acknowledged, are serious drawbacks, and on the successful removal of this gummy matter depends the utility of the plant and its usefulness for textile purposes. It is unnecessary to refer to the various processes which have been tried from time to time to effect the removal of this gum and bring the fibre to a condition that would insure its acceptance in this country. It is only, we believe, some four years since anything like a systematic effort to introduce a good suitable fibre into this country was made. In 1870 the Assembly of New Zealand urged upon the Government the necessity of aiding and fostering experiments with the fibre, and a Commission was appointed to collect information in England respecting the manufacture of *Phormium tenax*. This Commission visited the more important manufacturing centres in this country—Dundee included. They found that manufacturers possessed a more or less practical acquaintance with the flax as ordinarily dressed, and that there was "a general impression that it was not adapted, from what appeared to them to be the nature of its fibre, for any spinning purposes whatever." This was the experience of the Commissioners in Dundee, Arbroath, Leeds, Manchester, and, in short, wherever they went. "At Kirkcaldy," they stated in their report, "Messrs. Lockhart very kindly put a strike through their machinery to convince us of its want of adaptation for spinning, even as a substitute for low-priced jute bagging; and everywhere else we were told that while the fibre broke short off like a stick, as it is at present prepared it would prove unfit for their use." This, it should be stated, refers solely to samples of fibre prepared by the Colonists. The Commissioners had a small sample of Native-dressed fibre, and on showing this to several of the manufacturers visited, a different opinion of the future of the fibre was expressed. The Natives have a simple and most effective way of cleaning the fibre, but it would be obviously much too expensive to prove remunerative were it to be carried out on an extensive scale. They select with great care the best leaves of the best plants, and only use a portion of the fibre on one side of the leaf. They scrape the leaf with a shell or knife when in the fresh green state. It is then soaked in cold water and dried. By this means a fibre of fine quality is obtained. As only a small portion of the whole quantity in the leaf is obtainable by this process, great loss of material and waste of labour are involved in the operation. Although suitable for Native requirements, it is entirely unfitted for producing a large and constant supply. The specimens shown by the Commissioners served to demonstrate the practicability of producing a fibre calculated to remove the prejudice entertained against "New Zealand flax." About the time, if we mistake not, that the Commissioners visited this country, Mr. N. T. Lockhart, of Kirkcaldy, wrote to a Nelson newspaper,—“Flax as at present prepared is quite unfit for spinning purposes and the manufacturing of fabrics. . . . The people of Nelson have the idea that it will do well for canvas, bagging, and woolpacks. This is a mistake; it cannot be spun into yarn as at present prepared in New Zealand.” The contents of the case shows that the difficulties are at least in a fair way of being overcome, if, indeed, they have not been entirely removed. Stimulated by the encouragement offered by the New Zealand Government, the Colonists are exerting themselves in various ways to produce a fibre equal

to Native prepared. More attention is also being paid to its cultivation, and premiums have been offered for the manufacture within the Colony of corn sacks, wool packs, and gunny bags. We are not aware whether any of these premiums have been claimed. It is the preparation that is of most interest to home manufacturers; and if it can be shown that raw material capable of producing a class of goods equal to those exhibited can be supplied at less cost than real flax, there is little doubt of a ready market being obtained for all that the Colonists can send home. A large quantity of the goods in the case have been sent for exhibition by Mr. Cornelius Thorne of London. Three years ago Mr. Thorne took out a patent for "improvements in hackling machinery, applicable especially to *Phormium tenax* and other long fibres." Specimens of the fibre as prepared by Mr. Thorne are shown, as well as yarn and cloth spun and manufactured from the same. The case contains the material in all its stages, from the leaves of the plant to the manufactured cloth. The *Phormium tenax* is indigenous to New Zealand. "It is found in nearly all situations, on the driest hills, in swamps, and on the sea shore within reach of the spray." One species has leaves twelve feet and flower stalks twenty feet long. The finest "flax" is procured from cultivated plants, and careful attention to cultivation is of prime importance. The specimens of Native-dressed fibre and the fabrics manufactured from it are very fine. Experts will of course speedily detect the difference between it and flax, but experienced manufacturers will probably be not a little astonished at the excellent quality of the goods. The specimens from fibre other than Native prepared are also remarkable. It is pretty evident that the *Phormium* is quite suitable for the purposes to which the real flax is applied. The question remains, can it be supplied at a price that will make it worth the while of any one adapting their machinery—for we presume some alteration may be necessary to manufacture it on a large scale. We understand Mr. Thorne can supply fibre similar to that exhibited by him at a cost of £35 per ton.\* The yarns exhibited comprise hand and machine spun, the latter both by the wet and dry process. The manufactures consist of damask towelling, twills, canvas, hammock cloth, table cloths, stair covering, sacking, &c. These have been manufactured by firms in all parts of the country, and from all we can learn those who have experimented with the fibre think highly of it. We understand that Mr. Lockhart, although doubtful at one time as to the practical working of the fibre, is now quite sanguine as to its future. It is not to be supposed that the *Phormium* will ever rival jute for cheapness, but it may come to be extensively used for many articles which at present are made exclusively from flax.

*Extract from the Dundee Advertiser, Wednesday, November 5, 1873.*

**FLAX AND JUTE GOODS IN THE EXHIBITION.**

Considering the importance of the Linen and Jute trades to Dundee, one is rather surprised that only two firms have thought it worth their while to send specimens of their manufactures to the Exhibition. This seeming want of interest may be attributable to a not unnatural impression that Dundee people are so familiar with the raw materials of our two great staples, and the processes of their manufacture, as to make their practical illustration in a local Industrial Exhibition a work of supererogation. The impression, if prevalent, is quite an erroneous one. We are sure this department would have possessed a wider interest, and proved more profitable withal, had there

\* This is an error; Mr. Thorne has not any fibre for sale.

been more exhibitors. The absence of machinery for preparing and weaving, or working models of the same, is also to be regretted. Where there is so much that is excellent and commendable, it is matter for regret that our manufacturers and machine-makers have not evinced a desire to make the display of our local products and the details of their manipulation complete. As regards the specimens shown, however, there can be no question as to their excellence.

The case illustrating our linen manufactures sent by the Messrs. Baxter Brothers and Co., is a model of completeness, and it is needless to say that the specimens it contains are very fine. The case has been arranged to show the various stages of manufacture, from the plant to the cloth. The specimen of flax plant shown is of home growth. At one time lint was grown pretty extensively in this country, but in these days of improving farmers it is only in exceptional cases that it is cultivated, and then mainly for the seed. It is set down as an "exhaustive crop," and was so considered by the agriculturists of ancient Rome. Virgil in his *Bucolics* says, "A crop of flax burns the soil." This idea has led to the abandonment of its cultivation in Britain. It is questionable, however, if farmers do not stand in their own light in discarding altogether the cultivation of a plant so valuable alike for its fibre and its seed. Now that stock-rearing is more profitable than the cultivation of cereals, farmers might do worse than rear their own linseed for feeding purposes. They would find a ready market for the better qualities of fibre, while the qualities unsuitable for manufacturing purposes would be sought after by paper makers. This by the way. A specimen of the hemp plant will also be seen in the case, with seed-pods attached; and there are two bottles containing flax and hemp seeds. Then follow specimens of Russian hemp, undressed and dressed; flax, both home and foreign, in like conditions. The next stage is the prepared flax sliver and yarn. Specimens of weft and warp yarn, both hemp and flax, follow. Among them, it may be noticed, is a specimen of 45 lea-line (hand-spun), spun by an old lady, and suggestive of the rock and spindle of the days of our grandmothers. The other side of the case is devoted to manufactured goods, and includes specimens from coarse hemp coal sacking to the finest linen. The canvas, sheeting, furniture stripe, and towelling are specially worthy of notice.

The following is a list of the articles in the case:—

The south side of case (commencing at west end) contains,—  
1, a piece of home-grown flax, as pulled from the ground, with seed pods attached; 2, a piece of Russian hemp, as pulled from the ground, with seed pods attached; 3, bottle of hemp seed; 4, bottle of flax seed; 5, Russian hemp (undressed); 6, do. (dressed); 7, foreign flax (undressed); 8, do. (dressed); 9, home-grown flax (undressed); 10, do. (dressed); 11, flax (dressed) next process; 12, prepared flax sliver; 13, flax rove (large bobbin); 14, do. yarn (small bobbin); 15, hemp line weft yarn; 16, hemp line warp yarn; 17, canvas weft yarn; 18, do. warp yarn; 19, 2½ lbs. flax (dry spun) yarn; 20, 12 lea-line (wet spun) yarn; 21, 45 do. (hand-spun by an old lady) yarn; 22, 50 do. (wet spun) yarn; 23, 16 do. (wet spun) yarn (creamed); 24, 50 do. (wet spun) yarn (creamed); 25, 16 do. (wet spun) yarn (bleached); 26, 50 do. (wet spun) yarn (bleached); 27, a piece of beech wood, from which weft pirns are made; 28, same, next process; 29, finished pirn; 30, shaving off pirn block.

The north side of case (commencing at east end) contains,—  
31, hemp coal sacking; 32, long hemp sacking; 33, hammocking; 34, bleached flax and hemp canvas; 35, Royal Navy canvas; 36, checked horse cover; 37, checked horse cover; 38, flax sheeting; 39, flax padding; 40, flax duck; 41, furniture stripe; 42, furniture stripe; 43, towelling (twilled); 44, towelling (diaper); 45, towelling (diaper); 46, towelling (diaper); 47, fine linen.

The cases presented by the Messrs. Cox Brothers illustrate the younger but no less important branch of our local manufactures. There are two cases filled

entirely with specimens of jute goods in various stages of manufacture. Fifty years ago jute was entirely unknown in this country, except in the form of gunny bags, used in the importation of sugar, rice, and other Indian products. To the late Mr. Neish is due the credit of first bringing it under the notice of our local manufacturers. The history of its introduction is well known. It had to make its way slowly at first, in face of strong opposition. Manufacturers had a prejudice against it, and prophesied nothing but failure. Aversion and prejudice, however, have long since disappeared. Its capabilities for employment in such fabrics as sacking, matting, and carpeting are now established, and a limit can hardly be set to the development of the trade. The applicability of jute to papermaking has likewise been demonstrated, and the direct trade between Calcutta and Dundee will doubtless go on increasing from year to year. The cases exhibited by the Messrs. Cox Brothers are models of completeness. On looking at them one can hardly realise that the once despised Indian weed could be made available for so many purposes, alike useful and ornamental. The stalks of jute at the east end of the case certainly look an unpromising subject to deal with. Their dark woody-like bark is about the last thing one would look to as the original basis of the beautiful carpets at the other end of the case, or those mysterious contrivances above which are hardly distinguishable from some of the more pronounced head-gears to which many of the female persuasion take so kindly. The stalks of jute are shown as cut down in the field. A model bale illustrates the mode in which the fibre is packed, and specimens are shown of the fibre in its various stages. Then follow specimens of yarns and cords, adapted for various purposes. The case devoted to manufactured goods illustrates in a very striking manner the wonderful adaptability of the fibre for purposes the most dissimilar. Specimens of cloth are shown, from coarse nail bagging to fine towelling, and from different coloured paddings and pocketings for tailoring purposes to crumcloths and carpets, which, so far as appearance goes, both for design and colour, compare not unfavourably with those made from wool. As to the chignons, the lady visitors will be able to judge for themselves whether they will stand comparison with the more expensive head-gears manipulated out of the locks of needy sisters by skilful barbers and ladies' maids. The following is a detailed list of the contents of the two cases:—

Stalks of jute cut from the fields where grown. Miniature bale—showing style of packing as imported. Jute strik; cut jute; jute butts or cuttings; teased jute cuttings; hackled jute; teased jute tow, various-qualities, selected from a bale.

Jute slivers—after being carded; jute rove bobbins—ready for spinning frame.

3 lb. jute line yarn, 4 lb. do., 4 lb. 2-ply do.—from the finest long jute hackled; 3 lb. F jute tow yarn, 4 lb. do., 8 lb. do., 16 lb. do., 40 lb. do.—from the finest qualities; 7 lb. B jute tow yarn, 14 lb. do.—from the fine qualities; 8 lb. M do., 20 lb. do., 100 lb. do.—from the medium qualities; 10 lb. D jute tow yarn, 20 lb. do., 30 lb. do.—from the dark stricks; 16 lb. DT jute tow yarn, 150 lb. do.—from common stricks; 20 lb. sacking tow yarn, 40 lb. do., 60 lb. do.—from waste and hard ends.

100, 140, 180, and 300 lb. rove, 280 and 800 lb. twists—used for various purposes, such as hearth-rug making, &c.

Jute cords, Jute twines (red, blue, and marled)—for parcel tying; jute ropes—for clothes lines, &c.

Jute yarns (dyed)—for carpet purposes; jute roves (do.)—for ditto.

The manufactured goods in the second case comprise,—Hessians, different qualities, for bags, bale wrappers, &c.

Striped beddings, twilled striped bedding, bed sacking, and ticks—for mattresses and bedding purposes.

Meal bagging, twilled striped meal bagging—sent to the United States for grain, meal, and flour bags.

Brown and black paddings, brown and black pocketings—for tailoring purposes.

Bleached osnaburgs—for flour and sugar bags; checked hessians—for horse cloths; diaper and serge twill—for towelling

and sheeting; girthing—for upholstery and saddlery purposes; twilled striped sacking—for corn and coal sacks; brown and bleached striped canvas—for American slop purposes, bleached twilled hop-pocketing—for hop purposes (Continental); fine twilled striped sacking—for Continental farmers' purposes; tarpaulin; sugar-pressing cloth; nail bagging; serge twill matting; carpeting; crumb-cloths, printed and woven, &c.

## NEW ZEALAND FLAX GOODS.

The following is a detailed list of the contents of the case containing specimens of manufactures from *Phormium tenax*, to which we referred at length yesterday:—

1. Large Leaves of the Plant grown in Canterbury, New Zealand. Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy, N.B.
2. Coarse Fibre, extracted from the dry leaves, by C. Thorne, 16, Mark Lane, London.
3. Fibre, extracted from finer leaves, by C. Thorne, 16, Mark Lane, London.
4. Native-dressed Fibre, imported by the Agent-General for New Zealand. Dr. Featherston, 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London.
5. Cloth, woven by Messrs. E. Parker and Co., Dundee, the yarn spun by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath, from pure *Phormium* fibre, prepared by C. Thorne. This was the first attempt made by the above-named gentleman to adapt New Zealand flax to textile fabrics.
6. Cloth, woven by Messrs. E. Parker and Co., Dundee, from bleached yarn; the yarn spun by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath, from pure *Phormium* fibre. This was the second attempt by the above-named gentleman to adapt New Zealand flax to textile fabrics.
7. Cloth, woven by Messrs. E. Parker and Co., Dundee; the yarn spun from a mixture of 25 per cent. New Zealand flax and 75 per cent. Riga flax, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
8. Cloth, woven by Messrs. E. Parker and Co., Dundee, from bleached yarn; the yarn spun from a mixture of 25 per cent. New Zealand flax and 75 per cent. Riga flax, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
9. Damask Towelling, manufactured from Native-dressed *Phormium*, for the Agent-General for New Zealand, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
10. Twilled Sheetting (2 yards wide), manufactured from Native-dressed *Phormium*, for the Agent-General for New Zealand, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
11. Linen, manufactured from Native-dressed *Phormium*, for the Agent-General for New Zealand, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
12. Mail Bag, manufactured from the tow of the Native-dressed *Phormium*, for the Agent-General for New Zealand, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
13. Twilled Cloth, manufactured for C. Thorne from *Phormium* (prepared by him) by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
14. Bleached Twilled Cloth, manufactured for C. Thorne from *Phormium* (prepared by him) by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
15. Light Twilled Cloth, manufactured for C. Thorne, from *Phormium* (prepared by him) by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
16. Canvas, woven by Messrs. John Walker and Co., Stanley Works, Arbroath (the warp of line fibre, the weft of tow) the yarn spun from *Phormium* (prepared by C. Thorne) by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath. One bolt of this, 38½ yards, has been sent to New Zealand; one do., 41 yards, is now in the Exhibition at Vienna; one do., 40 yards, is now in the Australian Annex, London International Exhibition.
17. Towelling; the warp of Native-dressed *Phormium*, the weft of *Phormium* prepared by C. Thorne; manufactured by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Hill, Arbroath.
18. Cloth adapted for woolpacks, manufactured from the tow of *Phormium* (prepared for roping purposes by C. Thorne) by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath. Woolpack made up.
19. Cloth adapted for light sacking, manufactured from the tow of *Phormium* for C. Thorne, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.
20. Cloth adapted for light sacking, manufactured from a mixture of the tow from Native-dressed *Phormium*, and the tow from *Phormium* prepared by C. Thorne, by A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath. Sack made up.
21. Sheetting; the weft of *Phormium* fibre prepared by C. Thorne, the warp of Irish flax. The *Phormium* yarn spun by Messrs. Dunbar, McMasters, and Co., Gilford, Ireland; the cloth woven by Messrs. R. and S. Beales, North Lopham, Norfolk, and bleached by Mr. William Livingston, Walkerton Works, Leslie.
22. Huckaback Towelling (unbleached); the weft of *Phormium* fibre prepared by C. Thorne, the warp of Irish flax. The

*Phormium* yarn spun by Messrs. Dunbar, McMasters, and Co., Gilford, Ireland; the cloth woven by Messrs. R. and S. Beales, North Lopham, Norfolk.

23. Huckaback Towelling (bleached); the weft of *Phormium* fibre prepared by C. Thorne, the warp of Irish flax. The *Phormium* yarn spun by Messrs. Dunbar, McMasters, and Co., Gilford, Ireland; the cloth woven by Messrs. R. and S. Beales, North Lopham, Norfolk, and bleached by Mr. William Livingston, Walkerton Works, Leslie.

24. Towelling, manufactured from Native-dressed *Phormium*; the yarn spun by hand by peasant women in Gavray, France, under the superintendence of J. Moysey, Leytonstone, Essex; the cloth woven by Messrs. R. and S. Beales, North Lopham, Norfolk, and bleached by Messrs. Craik and Sons, Greenfoot Bleach Works, Barnsley.

25. Damask Tablecloth, manufactured from Native-dressed *Phormium*, for C. Thorne, by Messrs. D. Lornie and Sons, Pathhead Spinning Mills, Kirkcaldy, N.B. This cloth was unfortunately damaged in the bleaching.

26. Stair Covering; the weft of yarn spun from the tow of Native-dressed *Phormium*, the warp of line yarn; manufactured for C. Thorne by Messrs. D. Lornie and Sons, Pathhead Spinning Mills, Kirkcaldy, N.B.

27. Stair Covering, manufactured from the tow of the Native-dressed *Phormium*, for the Agent-General for New Zealand, by Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy.

28. Damask Towelling; the warp of ordinary linen yarn, the weft of Native-dressed *Phormium* yarn; manufactured for the Agent-General for New Zealand, by Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy.

29. Dice Pattern Tablecloth; the warp of ordinary linen yarn, the weft of Native-dressed *Phormium* yarn; manufactured for the Agent-General for New Zealand by Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy.

30. Crush; the warp of ordinary linen yarn, the weft of the Native-dressed *Phormium*; manufactured for the Agent-General for New Zealand by Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy.

31. Canvas, manufactured from the Native-dressed *Phormium* by Messrs. Small and Boase, Hawkslaw Mills, Leven.

32. Yarn, wet spun, from Native-dressed *Phormium*, by Mr. J. R. T. Mulholland, of the Northern Spinning and Weaving Company, Belfast, Ireland, for C. Thorne, N.B.—Mr. Mulholland thinks this fibre is better adapted for dry spinning; he says it did not spin well by the wet process.

33. Yarn, wet spun, from C. Thorne's prepared *Phormium*, by Messrs. Dunbar, McMasters, and Co., Gilford, Ireland—part of the yarn which forms the weft in the Huckaback Towelling and Sheetting.

34. Yarn, hand-spun, from Native-dressed *Phormium*, by peasant women in Gavray, France, superintended by J. Moysey, Leytonstone, Essex.

35. Yarn, spun from Native-dressed *Phormium*, by Messrs. D. Lornie and Sons, Pathhead Spinning Mills, Kirkcaldy.

36. Yarn, spun from Native-dressed *Phormium*, by Messrs. Finlayson and Bousefield, Johnstone, by Glasgow.

37. Yarn, spun from Native-dressed *Phormium*, by Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy.

38. Yarn, spun from Native-dressed *Phormium*, by Mr. A. K. Forbes, Hatton Mill, Arbroath.

39. Sheep Nets, manufactured from *Phormium* (prepared in New Zealand by Messrs. Chinnery and Ensor), by Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy.

40. Gaskin, adapted for engineers; manufactured from *Phormium* (prepared in New Zealand by Messrs. Chinnery and Ensor), by Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy.

41. Gaskin, adapted for engineers; manufactured from Native-dressed *Phormium* by Mr. N. T. Lockhart, Bennochy Works, Kirkcaldy.

Sail Twine, spun from line by Small and Boase, Dundee.

Ditto ditto tow ditto ditto.

6-lbs. Tow Yarn, spun by ditto ditto.

6-lbs. Line (unsoftened), spun by ditto ditto.

4-lbs. Line (softened), ditto ditto.

2½-lbs. Flax Yarn, spun by N. and N. Lockhart, Bennochy [Works, Kirkcaldy.

Roping Twine, ditto ditto ditto.

3-Ply Net Twine, ditto ditto ditto.

4½-lbs. Tow Yarn, ditto ditto ditto.

Sample of Net, manufactured by ditto ditto.

Ball's single-dressed Yarn, spun by Finlayson and Bousefield, Johnstone.

25 Lea Yarn, spun by Finlayson and Bousefield, Johnstone.

Fishing Line, from N. T. Lockhart, Kirkcaldy, suitable for ladies' dresses.

Dice Tablecloth, 60 inches wide, ditto.

Twilled Sheetting Weft, N.Z. Flax, ditto.

Hammock Cloth, manufactured by Small and Boase, Dundee.

3-Ply Net Twine, manufactured by N. and N. Lockhart, Kirkcaldy.

Extract from the Dundee Advertiser of Friday,  
November 7, 1873.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX GOODS IN THE EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Dundee Advertiser.

SIR,—In your valuable paper of yesterday you give some details regarding the preparation of *Phormium*, and the various uses to which it can be applied, and I notice you mention my name, and state,—

“We understand Mr. Thorne can supply fibre similar to that exhibited by him at a cost of £35 per ton.”

Please correct this statement, as it is calculated to mislead manufacturers. I have not any fibre at present for sale. The total quantity I prepared, adapted for textile fabrics, amounted to a little over two and a half tons; and with the exception of about three quarters of a ton sold to Mr. Forbes, of Arbroath, I have not disposed of any, but have had it worked up at my own expense in various parts of the country. When I visited Dundee in June, 1871, I was told personally that this fibre could not be manufactured; but through the very kind assistance rendered to me by Mr. E. Parker, of Dundee, Mr. A. K. Forbes, of Arbroath, and Mr. Harry Roper, I was enabled to leave Dundee on the 24th July, 1871, with some cloth manufactured from the *Phormium* in my possession. Since that time much progress has been made. Mr. Lockhart, of Kirkcaldy, formerly of New Zealand, has been perseveringly at work in introducing the fibre to his numerous manufacturing friends; and now it is hoped that, the practical adaptability of the *Phormium* to textile manufactures having been proved beyond a doubt, the Colonists in New Zealand will be stimulated to proceed with the careful preparation of the fibre, so abundant in that Colony, and, whilst benefiting themselves, will materially assist the manufacturers here, by supplying a strong and useful product at a low cost.

I have, &c.,  
C. THORNE.

16, Mark Lane, E.C., London, 5th Nov., 1873.

[The information as to the price was given by the gentleman who showed us the case.—Ed. D.A.]

I, the undersigned, hereby make application to register “The Inangahua Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, Limited,” as a Limited Company, under the provisions of “The Mining Companies Act, 1872.”

1. The name of the Company is to be “The Inangahua Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, Limited.”
2. The place of intended operations is at Inangahua, in the Province of Nelson.
3. The registered office of the Company will be situated at Reefton, in the Province of Nelson.
4. The nominal capital of the Company is £10,000, in 20,000 shares of 10s. each.
5. The number of shares subscribed for is 20,000, being not less than two-thirds of the entire number of shares in the Company.
6. The number of paid-up shares is nil.
7. The amount already paid up is nil.
8. The name of the Manager is Louis Davies.
9. The names and addresses and occupations of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follow:—

	No. of Shares.
Morris Levy, Greymouth, Merchant	5,000
George Bird, Christchurch, Telegraph Inspector	1,100
Patrick Brennan, Reefton, Mining Agent	1,000
Louis Davies, Reefton, Sharebroker	1,000
Mathew Byrne, Reefton, Miner	1,000
Robert Tapley, Reefton, Sharebroker	1,000
Robert Evans Gulline, Reefton, Mining Manager	600
John Calvin Craig, Reefton, Hotel Keeper	500
Edward Masters, Greymouth, Merchant	500

	No. of Shares.
Henry Heath, Boatman's Creek, Miner	500
Murray Richard Gissinge, Reefton, Chemist	500
George Joseph Woolley, Reefton, Surveyor	500
Edward Walters, Boatman's Creek, Miner	500
John Irvin Beck, Reefton, Miner	400
Daniel Buntin, Reefton, Sharebroker	400
Thomas Brown, Boatman's Creek, Miner	400
Charles Mirfin, Reefton, Journalist	300
William D'Alton, Reefton, Miner	200
Robert Cassels, Boatman's Creek, Miner	200
Frederick Franklyn, Black's Point, Storekeeper	200
Thomas King, Boatman's Creek, Miner	200
James Naysmith, Boatman's Creek, Mining Manager	200
William McInroy, Murray Creek, Miner	200
Ramsay Edwards and Company, Black's Point, Storekeepers	200
David Young, Boatman's Creek, Miner	200
Hans Peterson, Reefton, Bootmaker	200
Fergus Barrowman, Boatman's Creek, Miner	200
James Clark, Boatman's Creek, Miner	200
John Ching, Reefton, Storekeeper	200
Alexander McKenzie, Reefton, Miner	200
Chauncey Burgett, Black's Point, Machine Manager	200
George Arthur Strike, Reefton, Cordial Manufacturer	200
Alexander Christie, Black's Point, Miner	200
Hannah Patterson, Black's Point, Hotel Keeper	200
Richard Harman Jeffares Reeves, Reefton, Auctioneer	200
Robert McNiece, Reefton, Miner	200
William McLean, Reefton, Sharebroker	100
John Dawson, Reefton, Hotel Keeper	100
James Stephenson, Black's Point, Butcher	100
Thomas Shanks, Black's Point, Hotel Keeper	100
Francis Callaghan, Murray Creek, Miner	100
Isaac Gill, Murray Creek, Miner	100
William Pitt, Reefton, Solicitor	100
Hartwick Johnson, Black's Point, Miner	100
Richard Jones, Black's Point, Miner	100
Thomas Naysmith, Black's Point, Mining Manager	100

Dated this 5th day of January, 1874.

LOUIS DAVIES,  
Manager.

Witness to signature—Charles Broad, J.P.

I, LOUIS DAVIES, do solemnly and sincerely declare that—

1. I am the Manager of the said intended Company.
2. The above statement is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled “The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866.”

LOUIS DAVIES.

Taken before me, at Reefton, in the Province of Nelson, this 5th day of January, 1874—Charles Broad, J.P. 95

I, the undersigned, hereby make application to register “The Keep-it-Dark Quartz Mining Company, Limited,” as a Limited Company, under the provisions of “The Mining Companies Act, 1872.”

1. The name of the Company is to be “The Keep-it-Dark Quartz Mining Company, Limited.”
2. The place of operations is at Inangahua, in the Province of Nelson.
3. The registered office of the Company will be situated at Reefton, in the Province of Nelson.
4. The nominal capital of the Company is £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.
5. The number of shares subscribed for is 18,000, being not less than two-thirds of the entire number of shares in the Company, 2,000 shares being reserved by the Company.
6. The number of paid-up shares is nil.
7. The amount agreed to be considered as paid up, being the value of the Company's mine and work done thereon, is £10,000.
8. The name of the Manager is Louis Davies.
9. The names and addresses and occupations of the share-

holders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follow:—

	No. of Shares.
John Surgeon, Half-Ounce, Miner ...	2,000
Alexander Sutherland, Reefton, Saw Mill Owner ...	1,833
Louis Davies, Reefton, Sharebroker ...	1,250
Isaac Gill, Murray Creek, Miner ...	1,000
John Everett, Murray Creek, Miner ...	1,000
Francis Callaghan, Murray Creek, Miner ...	1,000
John Scott, Murray Creek, Miner ...	1,000
David Robertson, Nelson, Contractor ...	1,000
Robert Evans Gulline, Reefton, Mining Manager ...	1,000
Alexander McKenzie, Reefton, Miner ...	1,000
Charles Mace ...	1,000
James Stephenson, Black's Point, Storekeeper ...	833
Henry Heath, Boatman's Creek, Miner ...	750
Timothy McLoughlin, Murray Creek, Miner ...	500
William Collins, Murray Creek, Miner ...	500
Alexander Hamilton King, Reefton, Storekeeper ...	500
James Sutherland, Reefton, Minister ...	334
Daniel Buntin, Reefton, Sharebroker ...	250
William McLean, Reefton, Sharebroker ...	250
Francis Christopher Tabart, Hokitika, Auctioneer ...	250

Dated this 5th day of January, 1874.

LOUIS DAVIES,  
Manager.

Witness to signature—Charles Broad, J.P.

I, LOUIS DAVIES, do solemnly and sincerely declare that—

1. I am the Manager of the said intended Company.
2. The above statement is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."

LOUIS DAVIES.

Taken before me, at Reefton, in the Province of Nelson, this 5th day of January, 1874—Charles Broad, J.P. 94

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The New Pacific Gold Mining Company, Limited," for the half-year ended 20th December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The New Pacific Gold Mining Company, Limited."  
When formed, and date of registration: Formed, 14th July, 1873; Registered, 10th September, 1873.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Coromandel; Thos. Douglas.  
Nominal capital: £10,000.  
Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: None.  
Number of shares in which capital is divided: 10,000.  
Number of shares taken: 10,000.  
Amount of calls made: £250.  
Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £5,250.  
Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 11.  
Amount of cash in hand: £5 3s.  
Whether in operation or not: In operation.  
Total amount of dividends declared: None.  
Number of shares unallotted: None.

24th December, 1873. THOS. DOUGLAS,  
62 Manager.

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Harbour View Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Harbour View Gold Mining Company, Registered."  
When formed, and date of registration: 1st June, 1871; 5th June, 1871.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Coromandel; Peter Tierney.  
Nominal capital: £24,000.  
Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: Nil.  
Number of shares in which capital is divided: 4,800.  
Number of shares taken: 4,800.

Amount of calls made: £1,200.  
Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £20,400.  
Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 22.  
Amount of cash in hand: £30.  
Whether in operation or not: In operation.  
Total amount of dividends declared: £720.  
Number of shares unallotted: Nil.  
31st December, 1873. P. TIERNEY,  
63 Manager.

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Invicta Gold Mining Company, Limited," for the half-year ended 20th December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Invicta Gold Mining Company, Limited."  
When formed and date of registration: Registered, 17th October, 1873.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Coromandel; Thos. Douglas.  
Nominal capital: £9,000.  
Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £1,500.  
Number of shares in which capital is divided: 9,000.  
Number of shares taken: 9,000.  
Amount of calls made: None.  
Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £5,250.  
Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 23.  
Amount of cash in hand: None.  
Whether in operation or not: Not in operation.  
Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.  
Number of shares unallotted: None.

29th December, 1873. THOS. DOUGLAS,  
64 Manager.

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Southern Star Gold Mining Company, Limited," for the half-year ended 20th December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Southern Star Gold Mining Company, Limited."  
When formed, and date of registration: Registered, 17th October, 1873.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Coromandel; Thos. Douglas.  
Nominal capital: £10,000.  
Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: None.  
Number of shares in which capital is divided: 10,000.  
Number of shares taken: 10,000.  
Amount of calls made: None.  
Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £5,000.  
Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 11.  
Amount of cash in hand: None.  
Whether in operation or not: Not in operation.  
Total amount of dividends declared: None.  
Number of shares unallotted: None.

29th December, 1873. THOS. DOUGLAS,  
65 Manager.

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Unicorn Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ending 1st December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Unicorn Gold Mining Company, Registered."  
When formed, and date of registration: 31st March, 1871; 4th April, 1871.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Thames; Walter Dowden.  
Nominal capital: £8,200.  
Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: Nil.  
Number of shares in which capital is divided: 8,200.  
Number of shares taken: All.  
Amount of calls made: £2,255.  
Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £2,255.  
Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 16.  
Amount of cash in hand: £64 7s.  
Whether in operation or not: In operation.  
Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.  
Number of shares unallotted: 3,953.

30th December, 1873. WALTER DOWDEN,  
78 Manager.

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Crown Prince Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Crown Prince Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 27th May, 1871.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Vaile's Buildings, Auckland; George Winter.

Nominal capital: £24,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £18,000.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 12,000.

Number of shares taken: 12,000.

Amount of calls made: £920 13s.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £3,466 7s.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 10.

Amount of cash in hand: £558 4s. 8d.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: Nil.

31st December, 1873.

GEORGE WINTER,  
Manager.

68

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Golden Point Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Golden Point Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 1st November, 1871.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Wyndham Street, Auckland; Alfred A. Browne.

Nominal capital: £55,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: 49,500.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 11,000.

Number of shares taken: 9,500.

Amount of calls made: £1250.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £50,750.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 6.

Amount of cash in hand: £10 15s. 2d.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: 1,500.

15th January, 1874.

A. A. BROWNE,  
Manager.

69

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Coromandel Excelsior Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Coromandel Excelsior Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: Formed, 6th July, 1871; Registered, 5th September, 1871.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Wyndham Street, Auckland; A. M. Browne.

Nominal capital: £12,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £6,000.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 6,000.

Number of shares taken: 6,000.

Amount of calls made: £1,350.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £7,350.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 19.

Amount of cash in hand: £51 18s. 9d.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: Nil.

15th January, 1874.

A. M. BROWNE,  
Manager.

70

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Argo Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Argo Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 29th November, 1871.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Wyndham Street, Auckland; A. A. Browne.

Nominal capital: £20,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £15,000.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 20,000.

Number of shares taken: 20,000.

Amount of calls made: £1,000.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £16,000.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 12.

Amount of cash in hand: 6s. 10d.

Whether in operation or not: Not.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: Nil.

15th January, 1874.

A. A. BROWNE,  
Manager.

71

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Royal Standard Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Royal Standard Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: Formed, 14th May, 1872; registered, 14th June, 1872.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Wyndham Street, Auckland; Alfred A. Browne.

Nominal capital: £6,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £3,750.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 6,000.

Number of shares taken: 6,000.

Amount of calls made: £450.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £4,260.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 14.

Amount of cash in hand: £14 9s. 6d.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: Nil.

15th January, 1874.

A. A. BROWNE,  
Manager.

72

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Central Italy Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Central Italy Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 20th October, 1869.  
Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Davy Street, Grahamstown; David Philp, Legal Manager.

Nominal capital: £42,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £28,000.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 14,000.

Number of shares taken: 14,000.

Amount of calls made: £8,050.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £36,050.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 25.

Amount of cash in hand: £49 0s. 11d.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: 75 forfeited.

31st December, 1873.

DAVID PHILP,  
Manager.

73

**S** STATEMENT of the Affairs of "The Queen of the May Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ending 12th December, 1873, in accordance with section 135 of "The Mining Companies Act, 1872."

Name of Company: "The Queen of the May Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 23rd May, 1871.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Davy Street, Grahamstown; David Philp, Legal Manager.

Nominal capital: £22,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £17,600.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 4,400.

Number of shares taken: 4,400.

Amount of calls made: £2,090.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £19,690.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 11.

Amount of cash in hand: £125 17s.

Whether in operation or not: Not in operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: 150 forfeited.

31st December, 1873.

DAVID PHILP,  
Manager.

74