NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA)

This mineral was worked in 1882 and an attempt was also then made to export it, but it was not till 1892 that the mines were developed to any extent. In 1894, they became important, for we note during that year an export of 3034 tons of a value of £12336, the total output of 7 mines to Febuary 1895 being 4525, of which 1250 were yielded by one of them. The ore was shipped from Sydney to England, and the cost price, delivered at Sydney, ranged from \$6 to \$9. The ore seems to be high grade and the deposits abundant. The districts worked are Gundagai and Tumut. We have no other information since 1895.

NEW CALEDONIA

Workings for this mineral have been carried on since 1875. The deposits are not far from the sea shore and appear to be of high grade, the cost of the ore grading 50 per cent, delivered at Noumea, being estimated at \$8. Deposits in the form of sand have also been found.

NEW ZEALAND

Deposits have been discovered which have been slightly worked from 1858 to 1866, producing from 5000 to 6000 tons of seemingly high grade ore.

NORWAY

Small quantities have been discovered in the neighborhood of Drontheim and Roeraas, which have been slightly worked, the shipments never exceeding 400 tons a year.

AUSTRIA

In Bosnia, there are some rich ores, but often much mixed with the rock. These were concentrated by simple washing after crushing; the out-put being only a few hundred tons a year; in 1894 it was 1808 tons. Chrome is also tound in Moravia, Styria and Hungary, but the deposits were of less importance.

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