During 1910, over three-quarters of the wood-pulp exported went to the United States. This country took 74.3 per cent. of the mechanical pulp, and over 99 per cent. of the chemical pulp exported from Canada in 1910. Except for an increase of 3,000 tons of mechanical pulp to small transatlantic countries, export to other countries decreased. The export of chemical pulp to the United Kingdom has declined from 7,-519 tons in 1908, to 178 tons (not one-fortieth as much) in 1910. The mechanical pulp shipped to the British Isles also decreased by 16,407 tons during 1910. The United Kingdom received in 1909, 32.5 per cent. of the mechanical pulp exported from Canada while in 1910, only 21.5 per cent. of the amount exported was used in those countries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S COAL MINES.

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British Columbia's production of coal, estimated at 2,435,000 long tons, is 365,000 tons less than that of 1910. Coke also shows a decrease of about 140,000 tons; the output in 1911 was only about 78,000 tons as compared with 218,000 tons in 1910. The coal was produced in the several districts in the following approximate proportions :--Vancouver Island, 1,785,000 tons; Nicola Valley and Similkameen, 225,000 tons; and South-East Kootenay, 425,000 tons. Practically all the coke was from the last-mentioned district. The effects of the strike of the coal-mine and cokeoven employees on the production of coal and coke in the Crowsnest District, South-east Kootenay, has already been mentioned; in quantities of products it brought about this position: there was a decrease (net) of 605,000 tons of coal and 140,000 tons of coke. As the net decrease for the whole province was 365,000 tons, it will be seen that in other districts the decrease from the Crowsnest collieries was in part offset by increases in other parts-in the output of Vancouver Island, Nicola Valley and Similkameen coal mines.

Of the average yearly value of the mineral production of the province for the last five years, the production derived from coal and coke has been about 35 per cent. of the whole, while for the year 1911 it was nearly 39 per cent., and this despite the decreased output of the Crowsnest mines. It is true that the output of the collieries for 1911 is considerably less than for 1910, but the year 1910 was the record year in the history of coal-mining in the province, with a production valued at \$11,108,335. The output for 1911, with its total value of \$8,987,500, in the proportion of \$8,-522,500 for coal and \$465,000 for coke, is second only to that of 1910, and is greater than that of any other year.

No branch of the mining industry of British Columbia appears to have a better prospect for expansion and consequent enlargement of production than that of coal-mining. A gratifying feature in this connection is that the promise of extending operations and increasing the output is general, that it appears evident that all the coalfields in which there has already been production may be expected to show a steady increase in output. That this is so will be manifest if attention be turned to local conditions in these several fields.

Briefly reviewing these conditions it may be noted that recent progress has been general. On Vancouver Island, the Western Fuel Company made the largest production in 1911 it has ever made; not only so, but a new mine is being opened, which it is expected will commence production next autumn, and be rapidly developed to a producing capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 tons a day. At the mines of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, there is also evidence of much progress, especially at its Union colliery, in the Comox District, where a new shaft mine is being opened and hydro-electric power for use at the mines is being developed. Production returns for 1911 have not yet been received from the last-mentioned company. It is expected the output of coal in 1911 was not less than 900,000 long tons. The Pacific Coast Mines, Limited, increased the output from its Fiddick mine at South Wellington, and further developed its Suquash mine in the northern part of Vancouver Island. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Company also made headway, for it arranged to provide shipping facilities at tidewater and to add to its coal-mining plant.

In both the Nicola Valley and Similkameen Districts progress was also noticeable, additions having been made to the coal-mining plants, and the output of coal in 1911 was larger. The Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company increased its output from 141,000 long tons in 1910 to abcut 190,000 tons in 1911, and enlarged its coal-handling plant to a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. Three other coal properties in the Nicola Valley also had development work done on them in preparation for mining coal on a commercial scale, though as yet their production remains comparatively small. Coal was reached by a long crosscut tunnel on the property of the Columbia Coal and Coke Company, situated between Granite Creek and Collins Gulch, in the Tulameen Valley, and the work of equipping this mine with plant and machinery is in progress, while railway transportation has already been provided. At Princeton, the Princeton Coal and Land Company has made arrangements with a coal-mining machinery firm to supply a tipple and other equipment, the handling capacity to be 500 tons of coal a day and the plant to be ready for use early in 1912.

In East Kootenay, apart from the suspension of production while the employees were on strike, there were interesting developments. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company opened three or four practically new mines at its Coal Creek colliery, and it is claimed that from these a comparatively large quantity of coal of excellent quality can be mined. This company also did some effective prospecting at its Carbonado colliery, where new seams were found, and the work done on some of the old seams led to the hope that mines can be opened there in ground where the rockstructure is more favorable to mining coal. At the Hosmer colliery, of the Hosmer Mines, Limited, another level has been made along the outcrop of the coal-seams, about 500 feet above the level of the main entry to the mine, and facilities have been provided for transportation of the coal down At to the main incline and thence to the shipping tipple. the Corbin Coal and Coke Company's colliery an enormous deposit of coal has been opened at the surface and prepar ations have been made to work this coal open-cast, literally like a quarry. This most unusual occurrence of coal is situated at an elevation of from 800 to 1,200 feet above the main entry to the mine, in which latter the body of coal is also of great size, having a maximum width of about 300 feet.

There was little change in the situation affecting the large coal areas of the upper Elk River region of the Crowsnest District, described in the annual report of this department for 1909, for railway transportation has not yet been provided, and until it shall have been there will not be any commercial production of coal in that part of the province.

Concerning coal in the Skeena country—here, too, there can be no production until after railway transportation shall have become available. Public attention has been directed to what is known as Groundhog Basin, where the occurrence of much anthracite coal is known. A press bulletin, issued recently by the Geological Survey of Canada, gives information relative to this field, as follows: "Considerable interest has been manifested during the past seas-