

Columbia. The ores comprised 170,907 tons of hematite and roasted hematite and siderite; 28,559 tons of magnetite, 6,324 tons of ilmenite titaniferous ores and 900 tons (dry) of bog ores," says the report.

"Subject to a possible slight variation when final returns shall have been received the total production of pig iron in Canada in 1918, excluding the production of ferro-alloys was 1,194,000 short tons (1,066,000 gross tons) having a value of \$33,000,000 as compared with a total production in 1917 of 1,170,480 short tons (1,045,071 gross tons) valued at \$25,059,960" the report states. "Of the total production 1,163,520 short tons were made in blast furnaces and 30,425 tons were manufactured in electric furnaces from scrap steel, chiefly shell turnings.

"The production of blast furnace pig iron in Nova Scotia in 1918 was 415,870 tons as against 472,147 tons in 1917 and with the exception of the year 1914 was the smallest production in this province since 1911. In Ontario the production of blast furnace pig iron was 748,258 tons as against 684,642 tons in 1917, and was the largest production made in this province.

"Pig iron was made from scrap in electric furnaces in three provinces; 7,449 tons in Quebec, and 22,976 tons in Ontario and British Columbia, the production in the latter province being a little over 1,000 tons," says the report.

The estimated production of steel ingots and castings in 1918 was 1,893,000 short tons (1,690,178 gross tons), of which 1,820,000 tons were ingots and 73,000 tons direct steel castings, according to the report. The total production in 1917 was 1,745,734 short tons (1,558,691 gross tons) of which 1,691,291 were ingots, and 54,443 tons were castings.

"The total production of marketable coal during 1918," continues the report, (comprising sales, colliery consumption and coal used in making coke, or used otherwise by colliery operators), was 14,979,213 short tons, valued at \$55,752,671, or an average of \$3.72 per ton, and was with the exception of the year 1913, the largest production obtained in any one year from Canadian coal mines. The production in 1917 was 14,046,759 tons valued at \$43,199,831 compared with which the 1918 production shows an increase of 932,454 tons, or 6.64 per cent. and \$12,552,840 or 29.06 per cent. in value.

"The 1918 production included 115,405 tons of anthracite, all from one mine in Alberta; 11,532,592 tons of bituminous coal and 3,331,216 tons of lignite.

"The total amount output of oven coke during 1918 was 1,234,347 short tons made from 1,945,475 tons of coal.

"It is estimated that 21,284,607 fine ounces of silver, valued at \$20,597,540 were produced in Canada in 1918, as compared with 22,221,274 ounces, valued at 18,091,895, in 1917, a decrease of 4.2 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 13.8 per cent. in value, and exceeded in value the previous maximum in 1912.

"The production in Ontario amounted to 17,109,389 ounces valued at \$16,557,098 or 80.4 per cent. of the total silver production for Canada. In 1911, when the Cobalt district production was at its maximum, the percentage was 93.8."

Mineral Production by Provinces, 1917 and 1918.

	1917.		1918.		
	Value of	P. C.	Value of	P. C.	Increase (*)
	Production	of total	Production	of total	or Decrease (+)
	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Nova Scotia	21,104,542	11.13	22,754,780	10.83	* 1,650,238
New Brunswick	1,435,024	0.76	2,111,816	1.00	* 676,792
Quebec	17,400,077	9.18	19,534,409	9.29	* 2,134,332
Ontario	89,066,600	46.96	94,084,420	44.76	* 5,017,820
Manitoba	2,628,264	1.39	3,197,697	1.52	* 569,433
Saskatchewan	860,651	0.45	894,591	0.43	* 33,940
Alberta	16,527,535	8.71	23,298,118	11.08	* 6,770,583
British Columbia.....	36,141,926	19.06	42,080,741	20.02	* 5,938,815
Yukon	4,482,202	2.36	2,248,398	1.07	+ 2,233,804
Dominion.....	189,646,821	100.00	210,204,970	100.00	* 20,558,149

BASIS OF TAXATION FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from page 4)

forts of life. Adam Smith, first eminent writer in English on political economy, in the opening sentence of his great work, discloses to us the first and most important factor in the production of wealth—viz., labour. He says: "The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with the necessary conveniences of life which is annually consumed, and which consists always in the immediate produce of that labour or what is purchased with it from other nations."

He shows also that the desire and ability to exchange commodities gave rise to the division of labour, and that in turn to the accumulation of the products of labour, which is called capital, and which is the great artificial factor in the production of wealth. He further traces the process of the ever-increasing growth of the power to produce wealth by the combined and organized application of labour and capital to the materials supplied by nature; all of which is by political economists included in the term "land." But in the desire and ability to exchange commodities, which has, as shown, led up to the enormous production of wealth such as we see to-day, lay also the germ of the inequality of its distribution, thereby adding to the inequalities in everything which nature produces, even in mankind, both in her kindness and in her cruelties.

The inequalities in the distribution of wealth which a nation produces divides its people into classes by raising them into many grades above the general low level, of nearly equal conditions, that obtained among mankind in a state of barbarism. And the measure of these inequalities is determined by the difference in the ability, however got or possessed, of the individual, as compared with other individuals, to draw to himself from the fund of wealth produced by the whole people, either in the process of its production or in its distribution, or in both. This inequality in the distribution of wealth, which gives rise to the accumulation of its surplus that is not needed for immediate consumption, or prevents it from being consumed, so that it can be used as capital in further production, is a matter occupying the thoughts of economists and sociologists as to whether or not social and economic progress will evolve some other method by which the surplus production, now drawn into the hands of a limited class, can be saved and accumulated more equitably and economically for the community.

This is a matter for the future to solve, and that it will be solved is the hope of many. But those who clamour for it most have shown little inclination or ability to organize to take advantage of their own power, by co-operation, to modify if not eventually break down the power of the few to draw into their own hands so large a portion of the wealth produced by the nation. Until those who are so loud

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