

Revenues (from "Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for year ending June 30th, 1902"), page 1.....	\$2,140,751 co
Less Receipts from Dominion Government and land sales	539,151 co
Revenue to be contributed by Province	\$1,601,600 co
Expected Expenditures.....	\$2,718,183 oo
Expected Revenues	2,140,751 oo
Expected Deficiency to increase debt	\$577,432 oo

This revenue contributed to the Dominion and Provincial Governments is far from being the entire amount taken out of this population for Governmental purposes. It is, however, the only portion for which figures are yet published. To it must be added local or municipal revenues amounting to a large but unknown aggregate, and the increased cost of supplies purchased in the Eastern Provinces due to the unnaturally high prices fixed by the tariff. While this is not a part of Government revenue, it is the accompanying result of the tariff tax and the same to the payer, British Columbia, as is shown by the Provincial Government in its argument to the Dominion Government,—Report of Delegation to Ottawa, March 15th, 1901. The additional cash which it takes out of the population can only be guessed at, but it is evidently a large sum.

SUMMARY.

Dominion Revenue	\$3,750,000 oo
Provincial Revenue.....	1,601,600 oo
	\$5,351,600 oo
Local and Municipal Revenue	? ? ?
Tariff increase on Eastern supplies .	? ? ?
Total cash taken out of population by Govt..	? ? ?

INDEBTEDNESS.

From the British Columbia Public Accounts for the year ending June 30, 1901, page 7, the Provincial debt funded and floating on that date is \$9,619,482. The Public Accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1902, are not yet published, but as the increase between 1900 and June 30th, 1901, was \$952,424, the total on June 30th, 1902, evidently exceeds \$10,000,000.

PRODUCTION OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES FOR 1901.

The first two are accurate. The others, for want of statistics, are approximate.

The Report of the Minister of Mines for year ending December 31, 1901, gives:—

Metal Mining.....	\$15,070,382
Coal Mining	5,016,398

For the other three the only statistics so far published are those given in the 22nd Annual Report of the British Columbia Board of Trade, 1901:—

Fisheries.—Exports of Fisheries for 1901, page 65.....	\$2,665,915
From the proportion of total production to exports given for the salmon catch of 1900, page 57, the amount to be added for home consumption is roughly estimated as.....	400,000

Total product of Fisheries.....	\$3,065,900
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Lumbering.—From the same report, page 23:—

The total timber cut on Crown lands, leaseholds, private property, is 223,374,723 feet, which at \$7.50 is	\$1,690,000
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Agriculture and Stockraising.—From the same report, page 65, the exports of produce are as follows.—

Animals and their produce	\$170,218
Agricultural products	231,544
Miscellaneous	1,317,687

	\$1,719,449
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To which is added 50 per cent. to cover the value of the product of this industry consumed locally	800,000
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Probable production	\$2,520,000
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EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

These statistics merely bring to a later date those of the British Columbia Mining Association in their Memorial to the Governor-General in Council, June 23th, 1901. The figures of the taxation load speak for themselves, but following their method of presentation a

comparison is made between the revenue taken for government and the production of the five principal or basic industries. Since the only object is to illustrate its size, it may of course be compared with anything desired. The five basic industries are selected as the most interesting and useful basis. It is of course impossible to compare with the total production of economic wealth by all occupations, because this is unknown and if known would be less useful.

These basic occupations support practically all the others. So that the population may be roughly divided into five portions, each of which includes those dependent directly or indirectly upon one of these basic occupations, and therefore conveniently classed as a part of that industry. The mining industry, for instance, is taken to mean that portion of the population with all its minor occupations which would disappear if all the mines suddenly vanished. The comparison made is between the Government revenues extracted from that portion and the mine production which sustains it.

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—The 1901 Census figures, since published are as follows:—

Whites	132,483
Indians	25,593
Chinese	14,689
Japanese.....	4,507
Total population	177,272

Objects to Mr. Kirby's Paper.

To the Editor:—Having just finished reading a criticism of Mr. Kirby's paper read at the Nelson Institute meeting, allow me space to comment on same, as one interested in British Columbia mining matters.

If such a misleading and utterly unreliable paper as Mr. Kirby's is published as one of the papers of the Institute, the really valuable papers which have so far been well received will lose interest for readers who desire to obtain facts and are not looking for political fictions to the very serious detriment of the Institute. The criticism in your October number mentions "increasing paralysis" of the industry in this Province and no further notice is taken of that utterly untrue statement. The facts are that the preceding year saw an increase of copper-gold smelting facilities alone of something like one thousand tons daily all of which is fully employed. An increased copper production equal to 175 per cent. An increased gold production from lode mining alone) equal to 26 per cent. An increased silver production equal to 25 per cent. Lead alone showing a decreased production of 25½ per cent, due entirely to United States politics and not as Mr. Kirby states to Canadian Government tactics in smallest degree. If this large increase in the earnings of the mining industry denotes an "increasing paralysis" please allow the "paralysis" to continue indefinitely. The only serious troubles in connection with the mining industry, outside the lead district, in this Province of British Columbia are (or were, having disappeared there also at this time) confined to Rossland Mining District and were caused by over-capitalization, booming, and especially, by attempted unfair treatment of the miners in the endeavor to make dividends for the over capitalized Rossland mines, undertaken by a few men of whom Mr. Edmund Kirby was certainly one. It is most unfair and against the interests of all legitimate mining in the mining Province of this Dominion that such statements should be made at all, and worse if they are allowed under any circumstances to appear as being the views of the Canadian Mining Institute members, who were represented at that meeting by a small number drawn from the disaffected districts in large majority. If the paper is allowed to appear it should have a rider attached as "being the views of the Rossland Camp alone and utterly repudiated by the rest of British Columbia." I enclose my card.

A MEMBER OF CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.
Vancouver, B.C., 15th Nov., 1902.