

of the minerals produced during the year being \$26,377,066, as compared with \$24,443,025 in 1909, or a gain of practically \$2,000,000, and a considerably larger total than has been achieved in any previous year.

Gold and coal are, in point of value, the chief mineral productions of British Columbia to date. Of the total gross value of each mineral product mined in the province up to the end of 1910, aggregating \$374,197,650, coal mining is responsible for a value of \$114,012,506, placer gold for \$71,213,103 and lode gold for \$60,811,067. Gold, both placer and lode, with a combined value of \$132,024,170 is thus the leading mineral in point of value produced. Coal mining in the Province has been a constantly increasing industry during a lengthy period. Lode-mining, however, did not begin, practically, until 1894, since when it has risen with remarkable rapidity. Other notable gross values of production are of copper, \$60,743,405; silver \$31,095,602 and lead, \$24,645,605.

During last year the coal mines of British Columbia reached a new high water mark of production with 3,130,235 tons of 2,240 lbs. Practically 80 p.c. of this production came from the pits of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., and the Western Fuel Company on Vancouver Island and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company in East Kootenay. Of the gross production of 3,130,235 tons, 1,238,439 tons were sold for consumption in Canada, 1,114,809 tons were exported to the United States and 60,290 tons were exported to other countries.

With regard to the production of gold, placer gold shows an advance of \$63,000 upon the figure of 1909. In this connection, the report points out that placer-mining is entirely dependent upon the water-supply, which in turn depends upon the snow-fall of the previous winter and the character of the spring weather—variables which it is impossible to forecast—and the conditions of the past season have not been favorable. Moreover, there is no question but what in the known placer camps of the province most of the more easily available deposits have been worked out, leaving only those the operation of which calls for greater capital and plant, with greater attendant risks and less security of immediate profits.

The output of silver and lead (which in British Columbia are largely found associated) and of zinc was adversely affected last year owing to forest fires destroying the Kaslo and Slocan railway, which serves the district from which a large proportion of the production of these metals is made. With the repair of this railway, and of destroyed camps, however, a renewal of shipments is anticipated.

The July statement of the British Board of Trade shows an increase of \$8,450,000 in imports, and a decrease of \$18,902,000 in exports. The imports of food stuffs increased \$10,000,000, and of manufactured goods \$5,000,000, but raw material decreased \$10,000,000. The principal decrease in the exports was in manufactured goods, mainly textiles.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REVENUE.

The return of the Dominion Government's revenue during July shows a continuance of the rapid expansion, which has been its normal characteristic during many months. For the month of July the revenue totalled \$11,069,525, an advance of \$1,748,939 or 18.8 per cent. upon the revenue of \$9,320,586 in July, 1910. Of these amounts the customs revenue reached \$6,880,973 against \$5,911,403, a gain of \$969,570, or 16.4 per cent. Comparisons with the previous month show a more favorable condition of affairs in this respect at the present time than twelve months ago. Last month's revenue of \$11,069,525 shows a decided advance upon that of June when the total was \$10,666,205. On the other hand, last year July's revenue of \$9,320,586 compared unfavorably with that of the preceding June of \$9,612,677.

With a third of the fiscal year 1911-12 past, the total revenue reached \$40,309,172 against \$35,655,439 for the same four months of 1910, a gain of \$4,653,733 or 13 p.c. For the same periods, the customs revenue was, in 1911, \$26,534,087, and in 1910, \$23,005,748, a gain of 1911 over 1910, of \$3,528,339 or 15.3 p.c. The expenditure on account of the consolidated fund during the month of July was \$14,066,953 against \$13,210,969 in 1910, a gain of \$855,984, and for the four months of the fiscal year, \$23,002,686 against \$22,044,077, a gain of \$958,609. Expenditure on capital account for the four months is \$4,644,700 against \$5,797,338, a reduction of \$1,152,539.

Following are summary tables of the revenue and monthly statement of debt:—

JULY'S REVENUE.

	1910.	1911.
Customs.....	\$5,911,403	\$6,880,973
Excise.....	1,142,132	1,418,793
Post Office.....	575,000	600,000
Public Works.....	1,118,373	1,374,989
Miscellaneous.....	573,678	794,770
	\$9,320,586	\$11,069,525

FOUR MONTHS' REVENUE.

	1910.	1911.
Customs.....	\$23,005,748	\$26,534,087
Excise.....	4,923,011	5,490,144
Post Office.....	2,375,000	2,550,000
Public Works.....	3,519,022	4,009,947
Miscellaneous.....	1,832,658	1,724,994
	\$35,655,439	\$40,309,172

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC DEBT.

	1910.	1911.
LIABILITIES.		
Funded Debt—		
Payable in Canada.....	\$ 4,899,011	\$ 4,863,002
do in London.....	260,240,237	263,121,439
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund.....	4,332,656	4,692,288
Dominion Notes.....	89,285,728	99,308,945
Savings Bank, P. O. & Govt.....	57,209,508	57,435,764
Trust Funds.....	9,306,692	9,731,486
Province Accounts.....	11,920,582	11,920,582
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts.....	34,175,009	28,395,959
Total Gross Debt.....	\$471,360,423	\$479,469,456

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