That further expansion of conl-mining operations is intended is manifest, for preparations for increasing the output of coal are niready well advanced. Before briefly noticing these preparations it will probably be of interest to have presented a few figures showing the accelerating increase in coal production, especially ir quite recent years. The record of coni-mining on Vancouver Island covers a period commencing in 1835. Coal was first shipped from East Kootenay (Crowsnest) mines in 1898, and from the Nicola Valley mines in 1907. Of the aggregate production of approximately 41,143,000 tons of coal (including that made into coke) during the whole period of seventy-seven years, 3,029,000 tons was the total output in fifty years, to 1885, inclusive; 21,255,000 tons in twenty years, to 1905, inclusive; and 16,859,000 tons in seven years, to 1912, inclusive. These figures are of interest as indicating the erage of 1,062,750 tons a year increased production of recent years-from an during the twenty-year period above mentioned to un average of 2,408,430 tons a year during the last seven years, which is an increase of a little better than 126 per cent., and this notwithstandir; that during recent years labour tro Cas have affected the output of the cowsnest District in particular, to an especially marked degree in 1911, in which year there was a total output of only 442,000 tons (gross), as compared with 1,365,000 tons in 1910.

In preparation for enlarging the output of coal, important developments are taking place on Vancouver island. The Western Fuel Co. is opening a new minc, to be known as Reserve Shaft mine, situated near the month of Nanaimo river, on an Indian reserve distant rather more than three miles from No. 1 Shaft, Nanaimo. The Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, is opering a new mine, No. 8, situated about a unite north of its No. 7 mine, Union colliery, Comox District. This company is also developing hydro-electric power for use at its Union colliery mines, near Cumberland. The Pacific Coast Coal Mines, I d., besides continuing the development of its mine at Suquash, in the north-eastern part of Vancouver Island, is opening a new mine to the south of Nanalmo, at a place about one mise nearer to Boat harbour, the company's shipping port for coal from as Fiddlek colliery, South Wellington. Production of coal should be commenced in 1913 at all three of the new mines above mentioned. In the Nicola Valley District progress was made at several of the smaller coal properties. Of these, the Iuland Coal and Coke Co. was the only one to lucrease its output-from 11,000 tons in 1911 to 21,000 tons in 1912. The Diamond Vale Collieries, Ltd., suspended unlning operations durio; the greater part of the year, following an explosion, which eaused the loss or overal lives; work vas resumed later in the year. While the output of coal from the clacs of the Nicola Valley Coai and Coke Co., the oldest company and the one operating on the largest scale in this district, was smaller than in 1911 (approximately 152,000 tors, as compared with 191,000 tons in 1911), important exploratory work was done, for a prospecting from -ward its development No. 4 mine a new seam of coal was discovered and , and this devaitely was undertaken. Much iliamond-drilli, ; was also proved the centlumance, over a comparatively large ..., of the valous seams of coal the company has opened in its several mines. High r. wny freight charges for transportation of coal to the larger towns are a serious drawback. preventing this company from effectively competing on a large scale with other coal-mining companies more favourably situated. Another railway is being constructed in the district, and it is hoped that this will eventually afford the much-desired relief in connection with freight charges on coal shipments. The Columbia Coal and Coke Co. continued development of its Coalmont property, in the vicinity of Tulameen river, but shipped only about 2,000 tons of coal. The Princeton Coal and Laml Co., operating at Princeton, Similkanteen,