

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Quantities and Value of Produce of the mine exported from the Dominion during the fiscal years ended respectively the 30th June, 1873 and 1874:

ARTICLES.	For Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1873.		For Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1874.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PRODUCE OF THE MINE.				
Antimony Ore.....	8	\$ 131	27	\$ 2,583
Gold-bearing Quartz, Dust, Nuggets, &c		1,035,251	21,518	1,073,912
Copper Ore.....	2,588	16,525	8,138	185,077
Silver Ore.....		1,379,391	346	40,885
Coal.....	404,757	951,886	418,857	1,318,739
Lead Ore.....			60	2,070
Iron Ore.....	47,291	112,368	41,273	97,710
Manganese.....	888	17,171	975	17,216
Pig and Scrap Iron.....	26,000	75,082	80,991	305,815
Stone.....		196,023		241,388
Mineral (or Earth) Oils.....	9,955,825	1,819,183	1,276,611	298,417
Other Articles.....		37,580		31,464
Total Produce of the Mine.....		6,471,163		5,977,216

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The exports from this Province of products of the mine during the fiscal year 1873-74 were:—

Coal.....	6,627 tons;	value, \$72,567
Lead Ore.....	57	1,807
Antimony Ore.....	27	2,583
Manganese.....	968	17,204
Pig and Scrap Iron.....	83	750
Stone.....	1	128,429
Total.....		\$223,340

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

**Copper.**—The Union Mine shipped in 1874 3,000 tons of ore, realizing £16,000 sterling without, however, being very vigorously worked only about 50 mines and a proportionate amount of surface labor being employed.

A new mine is being opened at Bett's Cove, about eight miles from Pitt Cove, and promises well.

No advice has been received from the Lamalche Lead Mines.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Gold.**—"The gold fields of British Columbia at present known extend from Rock Creek on the 49th to Liard River on the 60th parallel of north latitude, a distance of 700 miles. The gold is chiefly found on the slopes of a range of mountains lying between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascade Range on the west, and known as the Selkirk Range, embracing an area of 165,000 square miles. Gold has been found and profitably worked in different fields throughout the whole area in question." (Report of the Minister of Mines, 1874.)

The extent of the British Columbian gold fields is therefore about twice and a half that of England. Their value will appear from the following facts from their earlier history:—

## CARIBOO.

Atter Creek in 1861 for some time yielded \$10,000 a day. \$1,000 was taken out of one sluice-box in one day's work. Steel's Claim, on William's Creek gave a maximum yield of 409 ounces, or \$6,524 a day. Over \$100,000 was taken out of this claim of 80 feet by 25.

In 1862 the highest amount taken out by any one company in twenty-four hours was \$9,050. This was from the Cunningham Claim on William's Creek, which realized at the rate of nearly \$2,000 a day for the season. On several days as much as 52 pounds weight of gold was taken out.

The Adams Claim yielded to each of its three partners \$40,000 clear of expenses. In 1863 Dillon's Claim yielded in one day the extraordinary sum of 102 pounds of gold—\$20,000.

In 1864 many of the above claims continued to pay as well as before. On Conklin's Gulch a discovery of that year, the Ericsson Claim yielded from 400 to 500 ounces a day; the Butcher Claim 850 ounces a day; the Aurora from 300 to 600 ounces; the Caledonia 300 ounces; the Wake-up Jake 150 ounces.

These few returns are given merely to illustrate the wealth of Cariboo, and in no way to describe the amount of gold taken out over the whole district, but only from a few claims selected for illustration.

Van Winkle and Lightning are now attracting considerable attention. The claims below mentioned have turned out in 1874 the amount set opposite each:—

Vancouver.....	\$150,000
Victoria.....	167,441
Van Winkle.....	141,000
Vulcan.....	21,530

These rich deposits have been invariably found on what is known as the bed-rock, at