

feet 6 inches respectively. Other seams exist at no great distance.

The Geological Survey's reports describe thirty-nine coal seams with an aggregate thickness of 137 feet as already known in British Columbia.

The products of the mines of British Columbia in 1874 were:—

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Go'd..... | \$1,241,618 |
| Coal..... | 484,360 |
| Total..... | \$2,330,978 |

And it must be remembered that the coal mines are so far worked to an extent trifling when compared with their capacity; while the silver, copper, and iron deposits have as yet contributed no share to the wealth of the Province.

The above facts concerning the mines of British Columbia are taken from the Report of the Minister of Mines for 1874.

REPORT ON THE MARMORA GOLD FIELDS.

THE GATLING MINE.

This valuable property remains in pretty much the same position as at this time last year. An attempt was made this year to induce a number of English capitalists to invest their money in the enterprise, but the time selected was unfortunate, being just after the collapse of the oil companies, when it was impossible to convince the English people that any Canadian scheme could be other than a swindle. However, it is to be hoped that the efforts now being put forth will result in getting sufficient Canadian capital to complete the works, and enable the Company to proceed with the mining and reduction of their very rich iron spickel ores. The buildings and machinery, on which have been expended something like \$30,000, are of a solid character. There has been no mining done on the property during the year 1875.

THE DEAN AND WILLIAMS MINE.

The water has not been pumped out of the shaft this year. At the last workings (1874) the vein appeared to maintain the same strength at 100 feet depth as at any point of the shaft, and the ore proved richer.

It will be remembered that Professor Chapman's process was tried on this Company's ore at the old mill in 1873. The results were very satisfactory, giving nearly 900 lbs. of arsenic, about 700 lbs. of a brown fire-proof paint, and \$30 in gold to the ton of ore; but the few gentlemen who were testing the process had not funds enough to proceed with the erection of works on a sufficiently large scale to make it profitable; and failing to induce others with more capital to join them, were reluctantly compelled to abandon the idea.

THE TORONTO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

This Company, which is the only one actively engaged in Marmora, has sunk several shafts on the property Lot 6 in 9th Concession. They are now working on an exceedingly rich vein of mispickel ore, and at a depth of 60 feet find it will assay from \$200 to \$400 in gold per ton. In the open "stone" immediately north of the shaft, ore was found which, according to Professor Rickard of London, England, assayed \$700 in gold to the ton of ore. On this mine depends the future of gold mining in Marmora. The Company is composed of active business men, who intend, after developing the property, to erect machinery (which is already purchased and on the ground) to crush and concentrate the ore, and ship the same to Germany for reduction, or to adopt the Chapman process, and treat the ore on the spot.

OTHER MINES.

No other gold mines in this neighbourhood call for remark. The owners of them appear to be waiting either for a fresh "gold excitement" to spring up, or (perhaps wisely) to see what the Toronto Company do, and then follow in the same track.

It seems strange that, with such valuable properties at our very doors, our people prefer investing their spare funds in almost any country but our own. Numbers of our people own stock in mines in Nevada, Colorado, Utah, and British Columbia, which, if they pay any dividends, only do so by having sufficient capital to rush forward the work vigorously, instead of allowing the enterprise to languish (as in Marmora) for want of the same. The time, however, is not perhaps far distant when, with the success of the Toronto Company before their eyes, capitalists will only be too glad to "buy in" in what they now treat with such cool indifference.

Inland Revenue of the Dominion.

EXCISE.

The Revenue from Excise for the fiscal year 1873-74 shows an increase as compared with the preceding year of \$1,099,388, the revenue for the year being \$5,612,582, against \$4,513,194 in 1872-73. The greater part of his increase is from spirits and tobacco. On malt and malt liquor there was a decrease of between 4,000 and 5,000 dollars.

About \$104,000 of the increase is attributable to the additional rate of excise duty for the last two or three months of the fiscal year. \$525,611 is due to the withdrawal of excisable goods from bond during the first weeks in April in anticipation of an advance in duty, and the remaining sum to the natural increase in the quantity of goods consumed.

The quantity of spirits manufactured last