abnormally early and suggests that the crop moving demand will be upon the banks immediately. It is permissable to hope that in view of the short Western crop the harvest financing has been over-prepared for; and if that is the case signs of relaxation should be manifest in the home money market as soon as the crop movement becomes well started.

All classes of the business and financial community received with great relief and pleasure this week's news that a settlement of the Grand Trunk strike had been arranged. It was having a very bad effect on the Eastern business situation.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Particular interest attaches to the question of the development of the mineral wealth of British Columbia at the present time. Recent discoveries (and supposed discoveries) in the Portland Canal district have set the ends of the earth by the ears, and the publication at the present juncture of the report of the British Columbia Bureau of Mines, by Mr. William Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist is more than usually timely. It is refreshing to turn from the excited language of the cablegram to the studiously restrained and accurate wording of the official report illustrated, it should be added, by a very extensive and excellent series of mine photographs, maps and plans.

The following tables are self-explanatory: -TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR ALL YEARS UP TO AND

TOTA	L	PK																	
						1	N	CL	UD	IN	C.	IO	09						
Cold of	ace	r														٠.	*	. \$ 7	0,673,103 55.277,687
																			55.277,687
Cileran																			9,850,586
1 1																			23.259.255
Chamman																		. !	55.871,893
Cool av		100	0	5 %	0.6														
D . 11.11				he	ic			tc.							*		,		9.093,100
Other t	8 8	-ton	c,	DI	I.C.	κ,											. ,		890,699
																		\$34	7,820,584 CADE
PRO	DDU	JC	ГI	ON	,	FC	R	. 1	EAC	Н	YI	EAR		ρF	7	Н	E	\$34 DĘ	CADE
PRO	ODU	JC	LIG	ON	1	FC	R	1	EAC	H 0-1	YI 90	EAR 9.	. (F	7	Н	E	\$34 DĘ	CADE
PR(DDI	JC"	ric	ON.		FC)R	1	EAC	H 0-1	YI 90	EAR O.)F	1	Н	E	\$34 DĘ	CADE 16.344.751 20.086,780
PRO	DDU	JC"	ric	ON		FC	P	19	EAC 900	H 0-1	YI 90	EAR O.		oF ···	1	Н	E	\$34 DĘ	CADE 16,344,751 20,086,786 17,486,550
PRO 1900	DDU	JC*		ON		FC	OR	19	900 	H 0-1	YI 90	EAR O		OF 		Н	E	\$34 DE	CADE 16.344.751 20.086.786 17.486.550
PRO 1900 1901 1902	opt 	JC*		ON		FC	OR	19	900 	H 0-1	90 :	9.)F	1	н	E	\$34 DE	CADE 16,344,751 20,086,780 17,486,550 17,495,954 18,977,359
PRO 1900 1901 1902 1903	DDU	JC*	rie	ON		FC	OR	19	900 	H 0-1	YI 90	9.)F	1	Н	E	\$34 DE	CADE 16,344,751 20,086,780 17,486,550 17,495,954 18,977,359 22,461,32
PRO 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904	DDU	JC1	rı(ON		FC	OR	1	900 	H 0-1	YI 90	9.		of 	T	н	E	\$34 DE	CADE 16,344,751 20,086,780 17,486,550 17,495,954 18,977,359 22,461,32 24,080,54
PRO 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905	obt 	JC1		ON		FC	OR	1	900 	H 0-1	YI 900	CAR O		of		Н	E	\$34 DE	

It was in 1897, according to the statistics in the present report, that the aggregate output of British Columbia minerals first exceeded in value \$10,000,000. The annual returns since that time and for the decade, which ended in 1909, have naturally fluctuated from year to year, but the general tendency, as well be seen from the table, has been upward. For 1909 the value of the mineral products of the Province amounts to \$24,-443,025, which, while it is less than that of 1906 and 1907, is still considerably greater than that of any previous year. The tonnage of ore mined in the Province during 1909, exclusive of coal was 2,057,713 tons, a decrease from the preceding year of 25,893 tons or 1.24 p.c. Eighty nine mines made shipments in 1909, of which 52 shipped more than 100 tons each during the year, and 32 shipped in excess of 1,000 tons each

Coal mining in the Province has been a constantly increasing industry for 20 years and up to the end of 1909 had produced in value \$102,-904,261. The greatest amount derived from any one mineral, however, is \$125,050,700 from metal gold, obtained from both placer and lode mining. Lode mining did not begin, practically, until 1894, since when it has risen with remarkable rapidity, though not without interruption, until it reached in 1906 the \$17,000,000 line, and the total production nearly reached the \$26,000,000 line. Other notable aggregate gross values of production are copper at \$55,871,893; silver at \$29,850,586, and lead at \$23,259,255.

The importance of the position occupied by British Columbia in reference to the mineral production of the Dominion is shown in the table following : -

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION IN 1909 OF CERTAIN MINERALS BY BRITISH COLUMBIA AND OTHER PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION

Gold	5.918,522 1,709.259 Nil 7,022,666	Other Provinces. \$ 428,010 12,401,724 2,013,022 Nil 2,284,180 16,500,088	Aggregate, \$ 5,830,000 13,610,004 7,062,444 1,709,250 2,284,180 25,074,972
Coal		16,500,088	25.074.97
Total		33.658,824	55,501,849

Thus, in 1909, British Columbia produced in the minerals shown an amount equal to over 67.8

QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS FOR 1907, 1908 and 1909.

APPENDING TO	1907		1908	3,	1909		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Q a tity	Value	
Gold, placer	41,400 196,179 2,745,448 47,738,703 40,832,720 1,800, 67 222,913	\$ 828,000 4.755,020 1,703,825 2,2-1,458 8,166,544 6,300,235 1,337,478 1,200,000	255,5*2 2,631,389 43,195,733 47,274,614 1,677,849 247,399	\$ 647,000 5,282,480 1,321,483 1,632,799 6,240,249 5,872,472 1,484,394 1,370,000 \$23,851,277	238,224 2,532,742 41,39,346 45,597,245 2,006,476 258,703	\$ 477.00 4.924.19 1 239.27 1 709.25 5.918.52 7,072.66 1.552.21 1,600.00	