Winnipeg Board early in 1898 is perfectly easy of accomplishment. We copy it below:

"Have an Order in Council passed, and a Customs' Departmental Circular issued, based on that O. in C. ordering that all collectors and officers concerned, in the Dominion, should see that on the presentation of export entries of all "Goods the Produce of Canada" on form B. 13, that the shipper or person making the entry also gives on the entry form, above his signature and affidavit, the name of the Province from which the goods or produce emanated; and that the entry form should bear a footnote on its face, directing that if the goods or produce came from any other Province than the one in which the port of exit was situated, that the entry was not to be posted in the Export Aggregates or Register of that port, but that a triplicate copy of the entry was to be forwarded, for posting, to a selected port in the Province from which the goods or produce came.

"In this way the Export Returns of each Province would give a correct detail of the exports of the produce, including such as passed out of the Dominion via a port of export in another Province.

"Manitoba would get credit in the Trade and Navigation Returns, as published and as circulated in Great Britain and Europe, for its exports of wheat, oats, barley and flax, and the produce of these grains, even when such exports were made via Montreal, St. John, Fort William, Port Arthur or Vancouver. The cattle exports of the N. W. Territories and the Province would likewise be correctly shown.

"The exports of the Province of Ontario in cattle, horses, butter, cheese, and other products, would likewise be credited to that Province, even when exported via Montreal, St. Johns, or Vancouver.

"If it should be necessary, for purposes of the Port of Montreal, as a shipping port, to have figures giving the business outwards of the port, then the Reports Outwards of the steamers could be utilized for that purpose, in connection with the shipping returns."

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF 1898.

The mineral production of 1898 has been very satisfactory, reaching an aggregate value of $38,000,000, or an increase of $9,000,000, 32 per cent. as compared with the value of the 1897 output. Since the increase in 1897 amounted to 27 per cent. over that of the previous year: it will be seen that considerable development has recently been made in Canadian mineral production. The figures for the three years are as follows:—

1898	$37,767,197
1897	28,661,430
1896	22,584,513

Compared with 1886, the first year for which statistics were issued, there is an increase in the value of mineral products in thirteen years of nearly 270 per cent. During this period the increase in population was about 14 per cent., so that the proportional importance of the mining industry of the country is very much greater than it was at the beginning of the period dealt with. Thus the per capita value of the mineral production of the country has increased from about $2.20 to $7.20.

The most important increases are as follows: Gold, $7,673,000; coal, $924,000; copper, $658,000; nickel, $422,000; asbestos, iron ore and cement, aggregating about $185,000.

Gold stands first in importance, having 36.28 per cent. of the total value as against coal, which has 21.79 per cent. of the aggregate value. In 1897 the output of coal was valued at 26.87 per cent. and gold 21.02 per cent. of the total value of the mineral production.

Of the gold output the main feature was the very large increase in that of the Yukon, which added $7,500,000 to the increase, or about half the total production. With the exception of the gold washings of the Saskatchewan River in the North-West Territories, there were also increases in all the other districts of the Dominion. There were increased outputs of coal in all the different districts. In copper the largest increase was in Ontario, which amounted to over 50 per cent. of the previous year's output. British Columbia showed also an increase, while in Quebec there was a falling off. In nickel, the increase in the quantity is greater than that in the value, owing to a fall in the average price of the metal for the year. A falling away in the production of both lead and silver is, in the former case, partly offset by the rise in the average price, whilst in the latter case a lower price for the year has aggravated the proportional decrease in the value as compared with the quantity.

The proportional contributions of the chief products to the grand total of value are set forth in the following table both for 1897 and 1898:—

1897.

	Per Cent.
Coal	26.87
Gold	21.02
Building material	12.56
Silver	11.59
Copper	5.24
Nickel	4.88
Lead	4.87
Petroleum	3.53
Asbestos	1.56
Natural gas	1.14
Cement	.96
Gypsum	.85
Salt	.79
Coke	.62

1898.

	Per Cent.
Gold	36.28
Coal	21.79
Building material	9.53
Silver	6.84
Copper	5.72
Nickel	4.82
Lead	3.19
Petroleum	2.60
Asbestos	1.29
Cement	1.05
Natural gas	.85
Salt	.66
Gypsum	.61
Coke	.58

MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

In pursuance of our intention to deal further with the report of the Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the address of its president, we now refer to other of the subjects mentioned in the printed report. If Mr. Nanton is correctly informed the heaviest live cattle exporters of Canada belong to Winnipeg. They shipped from Montreal more than a third of the whole cattle shipped from that port in 1898, and with one exception they are likewise the largest exporters of sheep. This while it may be startling to Ontario readers, is nothing to be deprecated but rather welcomed. Of course in a vast prairie country grazing is one of the natural things, and equally of course cattle increase in number and in export according to the market which enterprising dealers find for them beyond our borders. It is pleasing therefore to learn that during 1898 Manitoba "farmers and ranchers realized more from sales of cattle than perhaps in any year of our history." Nevertheless there is room for the cautionary hint thrown out that two many unmatured Manitoba cattle have been sold to United States buyers. Mr. Greenway's circular of March 1898, shows how, thereby, the province may be crippled for years in its dairy industry and its export of beef cattle.

A point that deserves to be borne in mind in connection with export of Manitoba grain, is that navigation should be kept open at Fort William as long as it is open at Duluth. If, as we are given to understand, a small expenditure of money and ingenuity will as a rule keep the