partly because no reliable figures are available, but also because it is unnecessary after inspection of the curve of Canadian iron-ore production. The production of domestic iron-ores is now practically confined to the Province of Ontario. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which in former years were important contributors to home production of iron-ores, now produce little or none. It should, of course, be noted that the ore used in the Nova Scotian steel plants, at Sydney and Sydney Mines is Wabana ore, controlled entirely by Canadian interests, but, at the same time, it would be incorrect to class this important part of the tonnage of iron-ore smelted in Canada as of Canadian origin. That is a possibility of the future, politically speaking.

With the exception of the years 1899 and 1900 it will be noted that Canadian production of iron-ore was smaller in 1918 than in any year of the period under review.

A summary of the tendencies disclosed by the graphic representation of statistics of the allied industries of coal and steel in the Dominion includes therefore the following points:

a. Decrease in home production of the essential raw materials of coal and iron-ore, accompanied by a rapid increase in importations of these materials, including a notable increase in the importation of coke.
b. A rising tendency in the importation of iron and steel products into Canada, accompanied by a maximum production of steel in the Dominion, with the probability that a falling-off in steel production may be looked for during 1919. It is not, however, certain that a corresponding decline is likely in imports of iron and steel.

The conclusions to which these consideration would appear to lead is that Canadian steel producers should strenuously cultivate the home market, which appears to have a purchasing capacity worth cultivating.

It appears equally desirable and feasible that Canadian coal producers should strive to lessen the recently developed inequality in the ratio of imported coal to coal mined in Canada. Admitted that a certain tonnage of anthracite coal is probably required for domestic use because of its greater cleanliness, there is yet a large market for bituminous coal in Canada that is being filled to-day from United States sources.

Apart from the fact that raw materials obtained from outside sources provide employment in that outside source and not in the country where they are used—at least not in the same proportion—there is the further consideration that we are to-day paying for imports with a depreciated currency.

In a lecture recently delivered to the staff of Barclay's Bank, in London, Professor Nicholson says with reference to conditions in Great Britain:

> "We are suffering in the first place from "over-importation. During the war a great "part of this over-importation was of the "greatest national benefit. The imports from "America were necessary for the conduct of "the war. But an increasing part of the aggre-"gate money value of these imports was due "to the inflation of the currency and the as-"sociated rise in prices. This part was not a "blessing—quite the contrary."

While a wholesale application of Professor Nicholson's statement is not justified in regard to all the considerations set out in the foregoing remarks, yet in relation to the coal consumption of Canada, the statement is one of fitting exactitude. In brief, we are importing altogether too much coal and we are purchasing it at an increasing disadvantage.

Special Correspondence

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cork-Province Increases Capital.

The capital stock of the well known Cork-Province Mines, Ltd., of Kaslo, B.C., has been increased from 1,000,000.00 to $1,250,000.00 and the par value is now $1.00 instead of 10c.

There has been an offer made for 400,000 shares, which is the balance of the Treasury stock, but before this offer will be accepted the stockholders will be given until Sept. 15th to take these shares up at 25c per share. If not taken up by the stockholders by that date the offer will be accepted.

The proceeds of this sale will be used in development work, part of which will be used to develop more power, and thus be able to operate on a 24-hour basis.

Nelson.

The Inland Mining Company has bonded the Eureka Mines, situated on Eagle Creek from the Eureka Copper Mines, Limited. The amount involved is $60,000, of which $17,000 has been paid. The same company has the Granite-Poorman property at Granite, B.C., under bond and proposes to operate the two properties. Already the Granite mill is operating on Eureka ore. Improvements to the Granite-Poorman plant are proposed among which is the extension of the tram-line from the mill to the Eureka workings. The Inland Mining Company is composed of mining men of the State of Washington, H. H. Vinvent of Walla Walla being manager, and Alfred Bachtold of the same city, secretary. The mine superintendent is B. Crilly, of Nelson, B.C.

From the Sheep Creek camp, where there is at present considerable mining activity, comes the report that two good showings have been located on Fawn Creek, one of the principal tributaries of the Sheep. The larger of these is on the Iron Dollar group owned by Neil McColman and Murdoch McLeod, who have been doing development work on the vein for a long time. Recently they have opened up the lead in a new place where it has a width of twenty feet and shows considerable milling ore and some shipping ore. On the headquarters of the Fawn Creek is the Wonderful group held by Mr. Phil Billings. Mr. Billings has sunk a small shaft on lead which now is twenty feet down and the ore has consistently improved. Fawn Creek is one of the lower tributaries within the Gold section of the camp.

Good progress is being made in driving a long tunnel on the Queen Mine, Sheep Creek. This is now in over 1,200 ft. At a distance in of 700 feet the tunnel crosscuts the Yellowstone vein and it is expected to catch