

be practically all farmers and farm labourers, drawn for the most part from the farming communities of the western states, and they come well equipped for making a good start in their new surroundings. The enforcement of the existing regulations moreover had the effect of reducing the deportation of undesirable immigrants of all nationalities from 1,748 in 1908-9 to 784 in 1910-11.

Chinese immigration.

Following a report made by Mr. Justice Murphy, Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate certain alleged Chinese frauds and opium smuggling on the Pacific coast, an Order in Council of May 31 transferred from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Department of the Interior all matters pertaining to Chinese immigration, the Order taking effect from October 2. By a further Order in Council of August 4 the immigration officers of the Department of the Interior were made controllers of Chinese immigration under authority of R.S. 1906, c. 95, s. 6, ss. "B." The number of Chinese immigrants during the fiscal year ended March 31 1912 was 6,584, compared with 5,320 in 1910-11, 2,302 in 1909-10, and 2,106 in 1908-9.

Homestead entries.

The total number of ordinary homestead entries for the calendar year 1911 was 38,909, as compared with 48,257 in 1910, 37,061 in 1909 and 38,559 in 1908. In 1911 2,944 entries were made in Manitoba against 3,132 in 1910, 20,681 in Saskatchewan against 26,878 in 1910, 14,960 in Alberta against 18,013 in 1910 and 324 in British Columbia against 234 in 1910. The number of pre-emptions under the Dominion Lands Act was 10,583 in 1911 (6,714 in Saskatchewan and 3,869 in Alberta) against 18,352 in 1910 (10,795 in Saskatchewan and 7,557 in Alberta). The number of purchased homesteads under the act was 1,514 in 1911 (1,109 in Saskatchewan and 405 in Alberta) against 1,863 in 1910 (1,357 in Saskatchewan and 506 in Alberta). The entries for South African volunteer homesteads numbered 2,064 in 1911 (8 in Manitoba, 1,075 in Saskatchewan and 981 in Alberta) against 2,186 in 1910 (17 in Manitoba, 1,259 in Saskatchewan and 910 in Alberta).

Statistics of mineral production.

According to the annual preliminary report of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Department of Mines the value of the mineral products of Canada in 1911 was \$102,291,686, as compared with \$106,823,623, the finally revised total of 1910. This represents a decrease of \$4,531,937, which, the report states, is not surprising in view of the substantial progress and large increase of output in 1909 and 1910 and the long continued strike in 1911 of coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia. The strike not only reduced the output of coal, but caused the closing down of the Granby smelter and consequently a lower production of copper, silver and gold than would otherwise have been obtained.