

fiscal year ended March 31 1909 was possessed on an average of \$1,000 in stock, cash and effects, this representing an aggregate addition to the wealth of Canada of practically \$60,000,000.

Immigration during calendar year 1909.

The total number of immigrants during the calendar year 1909 was 184,281 as against 148,700 in 1908, and they comprised 52,344 from the United Kingdom against 55,727 in 1908, 91,175 from the United States against 57,213 in 1908 and 40,762 from other countries against 35,760 in 1908.

Homestead entries.

The total number of ordinary homestead entries for the calendar year 1909 was 37,061 as compared with 38,559 in 1908, 29,414 in 1907 and 42,012 in 1906. In 1909 2,526 entries were made in Manitoba against 3,557 in 1908, 19,354 in Saskatchewan against 21,004 in 1908, 14,907 in Alberta against 13,558 in 1908 and 274 in British Columbia against 440 in 1908. The number of pre-emptions under the Dominion Lands act was 14,613 in 1909 (8,570 in Saskatchewan and 6,043 in Alberta) against 12,280 in 1908 (8,417 in Saskatchewan and 3,863 in Alberta). The number of purchased homesteads under the act was 997 in 1909 (695 in Saskatchewan and 302 in Alberta) against 681 in 1908 (523 in Saskatchewan and 158 in Alberta). The entries for South African Volunteer homesteads numbered 2,624 in 1909 (10 in Manitoba, 1,434 in Saskatchewan and 1,180 in Alberta) and 79 in 1908 (34 in Saskatchewan and 45 in Alberta).

Statistics of mineral production.

From data in the annual preliminary report of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Department of Mines it appears that the value of the mineral products of Canada in 1909 was \$90,378,429, as compared with \$85,927,802, the finally revised total of 1908. This represents an increase of a little over 5 per cent. The average prices of metals remained fairly steady throughout the year, differing but slightly from those of the year before; copper, nickel and silver were lower in price, while lead, spelter and tin were higher. Of the total production in 1909 \$45,151,053 or 49.9 per cent of the total is credited to the metals and \$45,227,376 or 49.7 per cent to non-metallic products, a small allowance being made for mineral products not reported. Amongst the individual products coal is still the most important, its value constituting 27 per cent of the total; silver occupies second place with 15.9 per cent, gold and nickel come next with 10.8 and 10.5 per cent respectively, copper contributes 7.8 per cent, cement 5.8 per cent, clay products 6.1 per cent and asbestos 2.5 per cent.

Production of principal metals and of coal.

Of the principal metals the value of gold in 1909 was \$9,790,000, compared with \$9,842,105 in 1908 when the quantity produced was 476,112 oz. Silver amounted to 27,878,590 oz., value \$14,358,310, compared with 22,106,233 oz., \$11,686,239 in 1908, an increase in quantity of 26 and in value of 23 per cent. Copper 54,061,106 lb., \$7,018,213, compares with 63,702,873 lb., \$8,413,876 in 1908, a decrease in quantity of 15 and in