

the deep water of Goose bay to the main tunnel, which is 530 feet above sea level.

Prospectors were first attracted by a round-topped hill, about 1,000 feet high, which was more or less covered by a typical "gossan" or iron cap. Prospecting showed that this gossan was thicker and more strongly marked in some places than others, and attention was specially directed to these points. The first of this work was done on a large exposure of these oxidized ores, which proved to be five feet thick. This gossan was cut with a number of trenches which disclosed a body of mixed pyrite and chalcopryite ore, and this was prospected by four tunnels, aggregating 200 feet. These tunnels developed a large body of ore carrying 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. copper, which was called the "Cabin Bluff," and is at an altitude of 700 feet.

Faith Has Not Been Misplaced.

Since the Portland canal district was examined by the British Columbia Department of Mines, three years ago, a considerable amount of development work has been done, with results that have been quite encouraging. The veins have proved permanent in character and have given returns which were very satisfactory. The results obtained by the development work done on the Little Joe vein serve as an indication of what may be expected by the opening up of other prospects having fissures of a similar character. A number of such prospects have as good surface showings as could be seen on the Little Joe three years ago, and there is every reason to hope that, with equal development work, they will become quite as valuable properties.

There still remains ample ground that either has not been prospected at all or only in a very hurried and superficial manner, and the country at the head of Bear river and between Bear river and American creek seems to promise a return for careful prospecting. The districts at the head of Salmon river and Marmot river have also hardly been touched, while much unknown ground lies at the head of Hastings arm of Observatory inlet.

The British Columbia Government has dealt generously with the district in providing transportation facilities, and the outlook for this section of the Province is such that there is every reason to believe that the faith thus shown has not been misplaced.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Stock Market Firmer—Canadian Northern Expanding—Banker Tells About Canada—More Gold Imports.

(Staff Correspondence).

New York, U.S.A.,

July 22nd.

A renewal of the now familiar selling pressure in the opening of the Stock Exchange this week forced prices off rather sharply, but as has been true under similar circumstances in the past fortnight, the lower levels brought out sufficient buying to steady the market and then to carry it back to within striking distance of last Saturday's range at the week's close. What news there was this week was favorable. Somewhat more assuring advices came in from the North-West, the Pennsylvania labor situation assumed a more peaceful front, and the bank statement disclosed substantial betterment in the local reserve position. The selling which provoked declines in the early part of the week in spite of these developments seemed to be made up once more of offerings representing liquidation by tired or uneasy holders of securities and open sales by traders whose sole endeavor, in the absence of conviction of any sort, is to catch the immediate drift of the market. In some quarters the buying was spoken of as "accumulation," but whatever its real purpose its effect was certainly to steady prices and prevent anything like real unsettlement of sentiment.

Declining quotations which carried the leading issues from 1 to more than 2 points lower than last week were not accompanied by investment selling or by liquidation by the substantial Wall Street interests, the artificial character of the decline being reflected in the ease with which prices rallied on the appearance of support from important sources. In the end of the week Reading sold more than 2 points above its lowest, Union Pacific 1½, American Smelting 2½ points, United States Steel 1¾, and Amalgamated Copper 1¾. The bulls experienced no difficulty in marking prices up, and final figures as a rule showed that losses in a large part had recovered. London bought on balance. Foreign houses in the last two weeks have bought many more stocks than they have sold, a certain proportion of the purchases having been for investment account.

While there has been a shrinkage of something like 20 per cent. in the general business of the country, the volume of orders already booked will enable the important industrial companies to maintain current dividend rates throughout the year, even if there is no change for the better. As to the

dividend outlook for the first half of next year, everything will depend upon the course of business in the last half of this year. In the case of steel, there should be an increase in orders over the next six months, but this will depend largely upon the crops and politics.

The United States Steel Corporation will make no change in the common dividend rate this year, as its surplus available for the common will run in excess of 12 per cent., even if there is a falling-off in earnings to the extent of 25 per cent. in the last quarter. The Standard Oil Company is earning over \$80,000,000 a year and paying less than \$40,000,000 to stockholders. The company is doing the largest business in its history. The Republic Iron and Steel Company is showing a large surplus in excess of dividends, and its orders guarantee a good return on the stock in the last half of the current year. The International Smelting and Refining Company is making at the rate of 14 per cent. on its stock, while the American Smelting and Refining Company, although it is not doing a very large business, its dividends are being more than earned.

A. Barton Hepburn Speaks About Canada.

Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank of this city, who has just returned from a ten day's fishing trip in Eastern Canada, in an interview this week, said:—

"On my way to the Restigouche River, for a season of salmon fishing, I stopped a day in Montreal, which is now a city of 600,000 population. I was struck with the splendid and spacious harbor facilities, from which I realize one of the principal causes of the slow growth of New York shipping. It is not much wonder that Montreal is taking away from New York much of the grain shipments to Europe and other Eastern countries. The facilities for handling grain at Montreal are perfect, and such cargo can be handled much cheaper there than at New York harbor. This applies not only to Canadian grain, but to grain grown in the United States. The shipments from Chicago, by way of Montreal, are constantly on the increase.

"Another cause of increase in Canadian shipping is their very effective canal system, which connects the West with Eastern shipping ports,—particularly Montreal. By these means of transportation, grain can be handled cheaper and exported more quickly than by way of Boston or New York. The Canadian banking facilities are also wonderful. The system under which they do business through Canadian banks, is well calculated to serve the demands of a growing, progressive, and booming country, which Canada is."

Of The Money Situation.

Banks in many parts of the United States have been adding to their reserves but the improvements as shown in reports to the Comptroller of the Currency has not been large enough to suggest that out-of-town institutions will not be compelled to draw on New York as usual in the autumn in connection with crop and mercantile requirements. The fact that so much has been said and written regarding the over-expansion of loans, and of the over-speculation in land, has been effective in creating a more conservative policy among outside bankers and in forcing them to realize the serious results that would develop if speculation and extravagance based in large part on borrowed funds were allowed to continue.

Bank clearings, while large in the aggregate, compared unfavorably with figures at this time last year, although the decline, in view of the large volume of business, is really small. Totals are not back to the level of 1907, but it may fairly be said that the ground gained in the past two years is well maintained. The standing of the New York banks at this time is unquestionably strong for this period of the year. Exchange hovers about a point where it is possible to import gold although there is little or no profit in the transaction. The policy of securing the metal now is so patently sound that it is hardly necessary to enlarge upon it. Our bankers seem to be alive to the wisdom of fortifying themselves before the demand of the autumn sets in. Money on call opened the week at 2½ per cent., went to 2¾ per cent., and closed at 2 per cent., with most of the business being done at 2½ per cent. Time money was obtainable in limited amounts. Rates for sixty-day loans were at 3½ per cent., for ninety days 4¼ to 4½ per cent., for four months 4¾ to 4¼ per cent., for five months 4¾ to 5 per cent., and for six months 5 to 5¼ per cent.

Gold Shipments Engaged.

The large part of the South African gold offered in the open London market this week was taken for shipment to New York, the total available being 700,000. The London later in the season may attempt to interfere with a movement of the metal to this side of the ocean is reflected in a higher price for bar gold at the English capital, but at the moment there appears to be no serious objection on the part of English financiers to exports of gold to the United States.