

Kerr Lake (Jacobs)—Week ending Aug. 24, ore in pounds, 63,780; since Jan. 1, ore in pounds, 312,780.

Nipissing—Week ending Aug. 24, ore in pounds, 247,055; since Jan. 1, ore in pounds, 369,301.

Townsite—Week ending Aug. 24, ore in pounds, 66,000; since Jan. 1, ore in pounds, 150,078.

The total shipments for the week were 628,975 pounds, or 314 tons.

The following are the figures of German consumption of foreign copper for the months January-July, 1907:—

| | Tons. |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Imports of copper | 73,732 |
| Exports of copper | 4,969 |
| Consumption | 68,763 |

as against consumption during the same period in 1906 of 68,659 tons.

Of this quantity 57,532 tons were imported from the United States.

New Dividends

The directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and 1 per cent. extra, payable Sept. 30th. Books close Sept. 13th and re-open October 1st.

METAL, ORE AND MINERAL MARKET.

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| Aluminum, No. 1 grade ingots—45 to 47 cents per lb. |
| Antimony—8 1-2 to 11 cents per lb. |
| Arsenic, white—7 1-2 to 7 3-4 cents per lb. |
| Barytes, crude—\$11.25 to \$14.75 per short ton. |
| Bismuth, metal—\$1.50 to \$1.75 per lb. |
| Cadmium, metal—\$1.30 to \$1.35 per lb. |
| Carbons for drills—\$75 to \$85 per carat. |
| Carborundum, powdered—8 cents per lb. |
| Chromium, metal pure—80 cents per lb. |
| Cobalt, f.o.b., Cobalt, Ont., unrefined—25 to 40 cents per lb. |
| Corundum—7 to 10 cents per lb. |
| Feldspar, ground—\$12 per short ton. |
| Flourspar, lump—\$10 per short ton. |
| Graphite, domestic—\$50 to \$150 per short ton. |
| Gypsum, lump—\$4.50 per long ton. |
| Infusorial earth, ground—\$15 to \$30 per ton. |
| Lead—5.25 cents per lb. |
| Manganese, pure metal—75 cents per lb. |
| Mica, ground—\$50 to \$80 per short ton. |
| Mica, scrap—\$15 per short ton. |
| Molybdenum, pure—\$1.70 per lb. |
| Molybdenite ore, 90 per cent. pure—\$4.50 to \$5.00 per unit. |
| Nickel, metal—45 to 65 cents per lb. |
| Platinum, scrap—\$21.50 to \$22.50 per ounce. |
| Pyrite—38 to 45 per cent. sulphur, lump ore, 10 1-4 to 11 1-2 cents per unit. |
| Quicksilver—\$40 to \$41 per 75 lb. flask. |
| Sulphur—\$23 per long ton. |
| Talc—\$18 to \$25.00 per ton. |
| Tungsten, pure metal—\$1.28 per lb. |
| Tungsten ore, 60 per cent. pure—\$9 per unit. |
| Tin—37 cents per lb. |

MARKET NOTES.

Spelter.—Light demands still continue. Prices are falling. New York, 5.45 cents per lb.; London, £21 7s. 6d. per long ton.

Lead.—Market fixed. New York, 5.25 cents per lb.; London, £19 10s. for Spanish lead.

Tin.—Market shows steadiness and upward tendency. New York, 37 cents per lb.; London, £168 5s. for spot.

Copper.—The official price of copper has been reduced to 18

cents. Some transactions are closed at even lower price. New York, electrolytic, 17 1-2 cents per lb.; lake, 18 1-8 cents per lb.; London, £74 10s for spot standard.

Silver.—Aug. 15, 69 1-8; Aug. 16, 69 1-8; Aug. 17, 68 7-8; Aug. 19, 68 5-8; Aug. 20, 68 1-8; Aug. 21, 68 3-8; Aug. 22, 67 7-8; Aug. 23, 67 3-4; Aug. 24, 68 1-4; Aug. 26, 68 1-4; Aug. 27, 68 3-8; Aug. 28, 68; Aug. 29, 67 7-8; Aug. 30, 68 1-4; Aug. 31, 68 3-8; Sept. 3, 68 3-8; Sept. 4, 68 1-4.

Mexican dollars, 52 1-2 cents. Sterling exchange \$4.862.

Pig Iron.—Pittsburg—Bessemer pig, \$22.90; No. 2 foundry, \$22.25.

Iron Ore.—Bessemer, old range, \$5; Bessemer, Mesabi, \$4.75; non-Bessemer, old range, \$4.30; silicious, non-Bessemer, \$2.50.

Quicksilver—\$40 to \$41 per 75 lb. flask.

THE MINERAL ROD.

A curious survival is the "Mineral Rod." There are still extant "practitioners" of the art of discovering mineral deposits by means of the bifurcated rod. Their methods are various and peculiar. The "diviner" usually claims to have some compound of virtue so signal that by its aid he can detect the presence of the precious metal under any conditions. Several of the older school assert that the delicacy of the rod permits of their differentiating as to the character of the mineral lode. These men, more often than not, are firm believers in their own ability to carry out their boasts. Hardly can they be convinced by failure and never can they be enlightened by argument.

Many years ago, a mineral rod man in an Eastern Province of Canada was put to the test. The manager of a gold mine questioned him concerning his powers, and asked him specifically if he could detect the presence of gold in quantity within the mine office. The diviner assured the manager that there was no limit to his powers. Thereupon the manager stumbled against a chest from which came a metallic jingle. The noise and the apparent confusion of the manager convinced the "rod" man that gold was hidden in the chest. He therefore seized his rod, which immediately responded to a powerful current of influence from the chest. Bit by bit, as the diviner circled the room the attraction of the chest became more pronounced. At last, with an exclamation of triumph, he declared that the gold was hidden there.

At once the manager opened the chest. Within it was a piece of brick placed in a capacious toilet vessel. The "metallic" sound had emanated from these.—The "diviner" still divines; but he shook the dust of that particular mine from off his feet.

There are many who believe that the phenomena accompanying a mineral rod demonstration are merely the result of the unconscious contraction of certain muscles in the fore-arm of the practitioner. Others think that there is a sub-stratum of virtue in the rod, but that its functions are over-estimated by its followers. However, there is but scant ground to attribute to the rod any virtue beyond that of causing men to dig. Occasionally they dig, at the bidding of the rod, and in spite of it they make a find. This apparently happens often enough to keep the dying belief in a state of flickering life. Sooner or later, like the mammoth, the mineral rod and its believers will have become the shadow of a name.

Always throughout the history of our race men have been searching for short cuts to wealth. Providence, however, has so disposed the hidden wealth of earth that men must work to win it. It is altogether a beneficent dispensation that this is so. Canada in developing her mines will also develop a breed of men, strong, self-reliant, unboastful and competent. Unboastful they will be because men who wrestle with elemental nature learn rapidly the absurdity of loud speech; competent they must become, because our standards of efficiency are every day growing higher and higher. In this process of growth superstition and ignorance will be sloughed as an old and clumsy garment. Mining will be, is now, the vocation of men, of strong men and above all honest men.