

DEWAR'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE GENTLEMAN'S WHISKY

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MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1898.

Mr. Archibald Blue, Director of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, estimates the total value of this production as \$7,202,891. The following are some of his figures: Petroleum and its products, \$1,970,534; Natural Gas, \$301,600; Copper, \$268,080; Nickel, \$514,220; Pig Iron, \$530,789; Iron Ore, \$48,875; Gold, \$275,078; Silver, \$51,960; Salt, \$278,886; Gypsum, \$4,000; Graphite, \$6,000; Mica, \$7,500.

Persons employed, 7,478; wages paid to them, \$2,456,785.

There will be a large increase in these figures for this year.

SUPERIORITY OF NICKEL STEEL.

British Admiralty tests show that, in 12 months the sea corrodes wrought iron, 1.89 p.c.; mild steel, 1.72 p.c.; nickel steel, 1.36 p.c.; as against corrosion therefore, nickel steel is the best.

That, after 5 blows from a 1000-lb. weight, falling from a distance of 3 feet, a carbon steel bar was fractured, and after 12 blows broken; whereas, 7 blows were required to fracture a nickel steel bar of the same dimensions, and 35 to break it. In point of resistance therefore, nickel steel is 147 p.c. better than common steel.

From the latter power a saving of 25 p.c. in weight could be effected by using nickel steel for the cylindrical boilers on large steamships.

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES.

The resolution proposed by Hon. Mr. Fielding and ratified by the House of Commons last month contains the following particulars about the renewal and gradual extinction of bounties on Canadian iron and steel:

- (a) From the 1st of July, 1902, to the 30th of June, 1903, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 90 per centum of the amount fixed by Chapter VI of the Acts of 1897.
- (b) From the 1st of July, 1903, to the

30th of June, 1904, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 75 per centum of the amount fixed by the said act.

(c) From the 1st of July, 1904, to the 30th of June, 1905, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 55 per centum of the amount fixed by the said act.

(d) From the 1st of July, 1905, to the 30th of June, 1906, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 35 per centum of the amount fixed by the said act.

(e) From the 1st of July, 1906, to the 30th of June, 1907, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 20 per centum of the amount fixed by the said act.

Provided, however, that if any steel ingots be made from puddled iron bars manufactured in Canada, no bounty shall be paid on such steel ingots.

The said bounties shall cease and determine on the 30th of June, 1907.

This payment of bounties on iron and steel by the Dominion Government has been in existence for 14 years and amounts, counting from 1884 up to June, 1898, to \$1,116,238.61.

Bounties for pig iron.....	\$952,487.75
Steel Billets and Ingots.....	144,318.71
Puddled Bars.....	19,432.61
Total.....	\$1,116,238.61

From July 1st 1897 to June 1898.

Bounties for pig iron	\$165,654.25
“ Billets.....	13,642.35
“ Ingots.....	54,411.68
Puddled Bars.....	7,705.78
	\$240,812.06

The above bounties have been received by the following Companies, in shares proportionate to their output: Steel Co., of Canada, George MacDougall, Londonderry Iron Co., Can. Iron Furnace Co., Nova Scotia Steel Co., New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Ry. Co., Pictou Charcoal Iron Co., Hamilton Blast Furnace Co., Ontario Rolling Mills Co.

These companies and others that may arise have thus still seven years of Government fostering care, before being required to become self supporting.

STRAWS.

The Mikado Gold Mining Co. North Western Ontario has given the official returns for the first six months of this year 1899. They announce 1,894 oz. gold and 1,012 oz. bullion from Cyanide. Total 2,906 oz. As there are about 2 oz. to the ton of ore, the total output of ore shipped from January to the end of June amount to 5,500 tons.

The Regina in the same district though returning \$28,733.23 in 7½ months is merely paying its way, owing perhaps to over development and to unskilful management.

The Brookfield Mine produces annually 4,000 oz. of bullion, the vein of 14 inches, yielding \$17 per ton. The property has a 20 stamp battery and a Thies chlorination plant.

The Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company near Quesnelle Forks, B.C., is an immense undertaking. At the mine, it uses annually 75,000 lbs. of dynamite, 5,000 lbs. of black blasting powder, 100,000 lbs. of other mining supplies. It has 33 miles of canals, three storage reservoirs, covering 2,184 acres with a storage capacity of 1,016,000,000 cubic feet of water. \$1,000,000 have been expended since 1894 in equipment and \$500,000 in gold has been secured in the development work. The Company's leases contain 400,000,000 cubic yards of high grade gold bearing gravel.

An American importer of Canadian graphite writes to a Canadian company: "The goods give perfect satisfaction and a good quality of flake is scarce in this market. We have one customer, who stands ready to contract with us for one ton per week and this is only one of a great many contracts we can secure."