

The above statements taken from the MINING WORLD are significant.

Now here are two sets of figures. Perhaps you have seen some of them before.

They are gathered from many sources and are worthy of thoughtful consideration.

It is estimated that stockholders in Copper companies in the United States receive about \$40,000,000 in dividends yearly.

\$1,300,000,000 have been paid in dividends since Copper attracted American investors.

Profits in Iron.

Iron, in one form or other, is probably responsible for more millionaires than any other metal ore industry. More than that, probably more families are to-day receiving large incomes from Iron investments than from any other form of investment.

The reader, if he will give the subject some thought, will find that he possibly cannot recall a single one of the great magnates of America who does not directly or indirectly owe his fortune to Iron.

There is another feature in reference to Iron which should appeal to an intelligent investor.

Iron is a base metal. It is not rare. It takes up great bulk, and while there is a ready market for every ton of Iron ore mined, it does not appeal to the public imagination as do the precious metals. For this very reason Iron mines make one of the most stable, as well as the most profitable forms of investment.

Iron is not spectacular, and does not appeal to the class of investors who go into stocks in the Western mining camps; but it does appeal to the man who wishes a stable and safe investment, upon which the returns will be larger than the ordinary industrial investment.

These qualifications an iron mine completely and satisfactorily fills.

There is a tremendous boom now going on in the Iron ore market.

In 1908, the United States alone produced 35,983,336 long tons of Iron ore, having a value of \$81,845,904—almost equal to the total value of all the Gold produced in the United States!

The production of Pig Iron this year will probably exceed every other year in the history of the country.

Everything now points to the last half of 1909 being the banner half-year in Iron industry. That production of Pig Iron will reach from 14,000,000 to 14,300,000 tons is extremely probable. This means that in the last half of 1909 there was required over 27,000,000 tons of Iron ore to feed the blast furnaces, about 13,000,000 tons of coke, and say, 7,000,000 tons of fluxing material, a total of 47,000,000 tons.

If the present prosperity continues in the Pig Iron trade, 1910 will witness a production of fully 30,000,000 tons, and perhaps even 31,000,000 or 32,000,000 tons.