

Mineral Production of the Dominion

Figures Gleaned From a Preliminary Report on the Past Year's Output in Canada.

A preliminary report on the mineral production of Canada in 1907 has been prepared by the department of mines at Ottawa, which is under the Hon. W. Templeman. The report which is subject to revision shows a total value of \$86,183,477. This is arrived at on the following returns:

Product-Metallic	Quantity	Value
Antimony ore, tons	2,465	\$500
Copper, lbs.	57,381,746	11,436,644
Gold, Yukon		3,150,000
Gold, all other		5,114,705
Iron ore (export), tons	35,901	45,307
Pig iron from Canadian ore, tons	107,569	1,962,307
Nickel, lbs.	21,389,793	9,335,407
Silver, oz.	12,750,044	8,329,221
Cobalt, zinc, and other metallic products		200,000

Total metallic products \$42,484,087

Non-Metallic	Quantity	Value
Arsenic (refined), lbs.	660,080	\$ 26,210
Asbestos, short tons	62,018	2,422,584
Asbestos, long tons	2,518	122,253
Chromite, short tons	7,196	72,901
Coal, short tons	10,510,961	24,560,238
Coal, long tons	50	29
Corundum, short tons	1,382	177,322
Feldspar, short tons	12,584	29,308
Graphite, short tons	570	16,000
Grindstones, short tons	5,382	48,413
Gypsum, short tons	475,508	64,470
Limestone for flux in iron furnaces, short tons	259,503	288,067
Mica, short tons	833,022	
Mineral pigments—Barites, short tons	2,019	4,500
Mineral pigments—Ochres, short tons	5,838	56,370
Mineral water, gallons	12,560,085	114,334
Natural gas	748,581	
Petroleum, bbls.	786,572	1,007,096
Phosphate, short tons	1,551	5,510
Pyrites, tons	30,133	189,333
Salt, tons	72,097	462,215
Talc, tons	1,334	22
Tripolite, tons	30	22

Total non-metallic products \$31,217,090

Structural Materials and Clay Products	Quantity	Value
Cement, natural rock, bbls.	5,778	\$ 4,043
Cement, Portland, bbls.	2,083,980	8,374,328
Flagstones, sq. yds.	2,009	2,550
Sands and gravels (exports), tons	288,005	118,453
Sewer pipe, ft.	1,211,000	
Slates, squares	4,333	20,066
Building material, including bricks, building stone, lime, etc., estimated on the basis of production in 1906.		7,500,000

Total structural materials and clay products \$12,332,330

Total all other non-metallic products \$1,217,090

Total non-metallic products \$42,484,230

Total value of mineral products not returned \$300,000

Total, 1907 \$86,183,477

In arriving at these conclusions the following information is given:

The metals, copper, lead, nickel and silver, are for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Pig iron is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Coal is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Petroleum is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Asbestos is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Graphite is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Gypsum is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Limestone is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Mica is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Mineral pigments are valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Mineral water is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Natural gas is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Petroleum is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Phosphate is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Pyrites is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Salt is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Talc is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Tripolite is valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York.

The total production of pig iron in Canada in 1907 was 107,569 tons, valued at \$1,962,307, should be attributed to Canadian ore, and \$44,382 tons, valued at \$7,143,000 to the ore imported.

The following is given as the annual production since 1888:

Year	Quantity	Value
1888	10,221,255	
1889	10,221,255	
1890	10,221,255	
1891	10,221,255	
1892	10,221,255	
1893	10,221,255	
1894	10,221,255	
1895	10,221,255	
1896	10,221,255	
1897	10,221,255	
1898	10,221,255	
1899	10,221,255	
1900	10,221,255	
1901	10,221,255	
1902	10,221,255	
1903	10,221,255	
1904	10,221,255	
1905	10,221,255	
1906	10,221,255	
1907	10,221,255	

The report says:

The early months of 1907, and even well along past the middle of the year, was a period specially marked by great activity in all branches of commerce and the mining industry shared with other commercial undertakings, the beneficial results of increasing prosperity. The outlook was for a mineral production far beyond all previous records. But excessive prosperity brought about its own depression, since within a few months of the close of the year, a rapid change took place. Whereas before, the transportation companies were unable to take care of the business offering, work was so plentiful that labor became scarce and high in price, the demand for commodities so great, that in the case of metals, prices rose to figures seldom before reached; in one short month exactly the reverse conditions were in evidence; railway cars became idle for want of freight, laboring men were glad to accept reductions in pay and keep their jobs, and the prices of the metals fell with rapidity. Fortunately, however, for us in Canada, the financial stringency had not had such serious results as with our friends across the border, and although some of our mineral industries found it necessary to cease operations, some of these have already resumed, and the great mass of the mining industry still continues to enjoy a conservative and steady pro-

gress. Fortunately, also, this change of condition occurred too late in the year to seriously affect the expected increase in mineral output. Thus it is that we are enabled to record a substantial increase of over nine per cent. in the mineral production in 1907 as compared with 1906. The total value of the output, valued according to the methods adopted in this branch since its inception, was about \$86,183,477, the largest output the Canadian mining industry has yet attained.

As might be expected, however, increase in production is not shown uniformly throughout all the mining industries.

There are some decreases to record, such as in the case of silver, which is in a number of products of lesser relative importance, such as corundum, feldspar, graphite, etc., but these are more than counterbalanced by the large increases in pig iron, silver, asbestos, coal, natural gas, petroleum and Portland cement.

The following table will illustrate these features more explicitly, showing the total increases or decreases in value of some of the more important products:

Product	Increase	Decrease
Copper	78,170	
Gold, all other	780,498	
Pig iron (from Canadian ore)	357,907	
Lead	556,351	
Nickel	586,573	
Other metallic products	137,309	
Asbestos	444,900	
Artemite	18,568	
Coal	4,828,219	
Corundum	27,651	
Gypsum	824	
Natural gas	182,160	
Petroleum	296,338	
Portland cement	210,021	
Other net increases	588,815	
Total increase	\$10,560,780	\$8,832,620
Total value	\$7,129,159	

It will be observed that a slight increase is shown in many of the products, in British Columbia being more than offset by an increase in the copper contents of the Sudbury nickel-copper ores. A very large decrease in gold production—over 25 per cent.—practically represents a falling off in every district, with the possible exception of Nova Scotia.

In pig iron production, a substantial increase is indicated. New furnaces were in operation at Hamilton and Port Arthur. The production of lead was less by about 13 per cent. Nickel shows but little change. The output of silver was over 50 per cent greater than in 1906, and this despite a large increase being entirely due to the shipments from the Cobalt district.

Amongst the non-metallic products, the asbestos industry shows substantial progress, an increase of 10 per cent. in the Kootenay, with a corresponding increase in the output of coal. Coal mining also shows a steady growth in all fields, with higher prices realized. Natural gas and petroleum production also show large increases, and this is particularly gratifying, indicating that these fields in Ontario have not yet reached the exhaustion point. Portland cement, with its increase in 1907, shows an increase of nearly 12 per cent.

It becomes interesting at times to compare the relative importance of the various industries in respect of their total value, and the following table has been compiled to show for the years 1907 and 1906, the position in the scale of importance of a number of mineral products, constituting together about 95 per cent. of the total.

1906-Products	1907-Products
Coal	24,560,238
Copper	11,436,644
Brick, stone and lime	11,319
Silver	8,329,221
Cement	8,374,328
Lead	3,338
Asbestos	2,422,584
Petroleum	1,007,096
Gypsum	64,470
Coal	24,560,238
Copper	11,436,644
Brick, stone and lime	11,319
Silver	8,329,221
Cement	8,374,328
Lead	3,338
Asbestos	2,422,584
Petroleum	1,007,096
Gypsum	64,470

Gold.—Four years ago gold was relatively the most valuable mineral product in Canada, but in 1907 it has fallen to fifth place. A continual shrinkage has taken place in the output of the Yukon from \$22,770,000 in 1900, to about \$3,150,000 in 1907. The effect of this shrinkage was to some extent lessened by the continued increase from British Columbia, but in 1907 this province also shows a falling off both in place and lode output, a decrease of over 13 per cent. Less than half as much gold was obtained from the Yukon in 1907 as in 1906. Of the total gold output in 1907, about 47 per cent was obtained from placer and hydraulic workings, and 53 per cent from sulphure and quartz ores.

Silver.—About 12,750,044 ounces of silver were contained in ore shipments in 1907 as compared with 8,473,379 ounces in 1906, an increase of over 50 per cent. Over 99 per cent. of the production in 1907 was derived from the province of Ontario and British Columbia, and about 77 per cent. from the Cobalt district of Ontario alone.

The price of refined silver varied considerably during the year. The average monthly price reached its highest in February, at 68.835 cents per ounce, falling slightly in April and May, and increasing to over 69 cents in July and August, but falling rapidly during the balance of the year to an average of 64.955 cents in December.

The average of the year was 65.327 cents as compared with an average of 67.191 cents in 1906.

The rapid development of the Cobalt district has brought the province of Ontario to the front as a silver producer, and although complete returns have not yet been received from the smelters, close estimates have been made by the mine owners. Returns from 24 shipping mines show the ore shipped as approximately 14,557 tons, containing 9,914,656 ounces of silver at the average price of refined silver, for the year, this would be worth \$6,476,555 and it represents an average return of 881 ounces of silver, or \$444.87 per ton of ore shipped.

There was a slightly smaller output of silver in British Columbia in 1907, a falling off of probably about 200,000 ounces.

It may be noted that there was a larger amount of silver in ore, etc., entered for export than in the records of production show, the excess being over 2,000,000 ounces. The exports of the month, according to the customs department returns, were 14,813,735 ounces valued at \$9,941,849, an average value per ounce of 67.11 cents.

Copper.—The aggregate production of copper, 1907, was about 57,381,746 pounds, an increase of 3 per cent. over 1906.

The copper mines of the Boundary district of British Columbia as well as those in the Nelson and Coast districts, were closed down in November, and although some of them resumed after a few weeks, the output was not put for the province was somewhat less than in 1906. This decrease, however, has been more than met by the increased output of copper from the Sudbury ores of Ontario (see under nickel).

Of the total production in 1907, over 72 per cent. was obtained from British Columbia mines, and 19 per cent. from Ontario.

The price of copper varied greatly during the year. In March the average monthly price of electrolytic copper in New York was 25.065 cents per pound. In July this had fallen to 21.130 cents, and to 13.169 cents in October. The average for the year being 20.094 cents as compared with 19.278 cents in 1906.

The total exports of copper in ore and concentrates, and other forms, according to customs department returns, were 27,394 tons.

Lead.—All the production recorded was mined in the province of British Columbia. The output is less than that obtained in 1906 by nearly 13 per cent. A considerably less tonnage was shipped from East Kootenay mines, with probably an increased output from West Kootenay.

No bounty was paid during 1907 on lead ore, but in December the price of lead had fallen to a point at which bounty could be claimed.

The export of lead in ore, etc., during the year was 10,989 tons, and of pig lead, etc., 1,807 tons, or a total of 12,796 tons.

As with the metals, silver and copper, the price of lead also fluctuated widely during the year. In New York for the first five months of the year, the price held steadily at 6 cents per pound, then steadily decreased, the average for December being 3.55 cents, and the average for the year 5.325 cents, as compared with 5.657 cents in 1906.

The London market the highest quotation during the year was 32 1/2 s. 6d., and the lowest 13 s. per long ton, a difference between highest and lowest of over 58 s.

Nickel.—With the exception of the nickel contained in the ore shipped from the Cobalt district, the production of nickel in Canada is derived entirely from the well known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district. The output has been increasing steadily for a number of years, although the actual amount of nickel contained in matte shipped in 1907 is somewhat less than in 1906. The output of nickel is a very active operation; the Mond Nickel Co., at Victoria mines, and the Canadian Copper Company, at Copper Cliff. The ore is first roasted and then smelted in a Bessemer matte converter, from 77 to 80 per cent. of the combined metals, copper and nickel, which is shipped to the United States and Great Britain for refining.

HOW NANAIMO MAN MADE A FORTUNE

Bought Claim for \$25, to Sell Few Hours Afterwards for \$10,000.

Nanaimo, March 13.—This is a true story of a Nanaimo man's luck—at least Mr. Clark, mentioned in the story, who is at present in Vancouver, is responsible for its accuracy.

One day recently Mr. Charles E. Stevenson, the former Nanaimo merchant, who is at present in Cobalt, the silver city of Canada, was sitting in a hotel office in that city, along with Mr. Clark, of Vancouver, when a prospector who had become disgusted with the country, as prospectors do, came in and offered a claim he had to Mr. Clark for \$25. Mr. Clark, saying he would give him the money, went over to the bank to draw it. At the bank the manager advised him to be careful, as there were so many fake claims being offered for sale. Clark decided not to buy. On his return to the hotel, he mentioned the matter to the prospector, who told him that the claim was a good one, and that he was willing to sell it for \$10,000. Clark, who is a man of few words, said, "All right, I'll give you \$25 for it. It's not much, and I can't lose much anyway."

The transfer was then regularly made out. That very afternoon an American syndicate came along and offered \$10,000 for the claim, which Mr. Stevenson accepted.

Clark says he got so disgusted that he packed up and hiked west again.

MONTREAL CITY LOAN.

Montreal, March 13.—The city council yesterday decided to cut down the city's \$5,000,000 loan at four per cent. for forty years. Inquiries have been received from a number of foreign bankers asking for assurances that the present is a favorable time for making the issue.

The foundation of the strong-room of the Bank of England is 66 feet below the level of the street.

VICTORIA WON FROM HOQUIAM

LOCAL Y. M. C. A. TEAM VICTORS AT BASKETBALL

Visiting Players Were Defeated Last Night by a Score of 25 to 12.

Before an average crowd the best game of the Y. M. C. A. International basketball series was played last evening between Hoquiam and Victoria. The local team won out by a score of 25 points to 12. As a game where talent is supposed to be shown and where the spectators expect something high class, the game was poor. The locals were away below the standard, while the visitors were away below the standard of former visitors. The game had its redeeming features and at intervals smart plays, worked the crowd up to a cheering vein, but this enthusiasm was not continued and only showed up at intervals. What the cheering lacked in volume was made up for by the Hoquiam horn. This horn was a gigantic imitation of the 10 cent variety and its automobile hornlike shrieks were very much in evidence.

The game was promptly at nine o'clock. Referee George A. Smith, of Vancouver, called

eral occasions. Half time came with a free shot by Hoquiam from a foul on Erb but no score was made. On resuming the Hoquiam line-up was seen to be changed. Steeples had replaced Wilson, McGillicuddy taking Wilson's place at forward, and Steeples going guard.

The result of the change soon became apparent and the visitors took a clip that looked like a winner for several minutes. They passed and shot well and Lewis was successful in matching two fine field goals. The locals, however, were not to be re-peated from a foul goal by Erb, the locals ran off a number of smart passing bouts and scored. In quick succession Whyte scored twice, Erb once again, Peden once, and Whyte three more field goals—all inside of five minutes. To this score the Hoquiam's replied with a field goal from Lewis and two free shots making the final score read 25 points to 12.

The local team, although disorganized on account of Roskamp and Peterson being absent, were far the superior team. "Benny" Erb put up the best game of anyone and the high score of the locals is to a great extent due to "Benny's" consistent aggressive passing movements. He was the hardest worker and produced best results. Peden was fast, but had lost his scoring ways. Whyte was always dangerous but he was poorly checked and had lots of opportunity to pile up his big score. The Y. M. C. A. guards were poor. McKittrick was responsible for 3 field goals through leaving Lewis unchecked, while Gowan only captured the cheers on one occasion from his splendid field goal.

Of the visitors Lewis and Tenwick were the stars and not only did all the scoring but checked up better and kept the Victorians from running up any

record scores, like the Vancouver team had done.

Geo. A. Smith as usual was a referee of ability and his equal for knowledge of the game, smartness in giving decisions, and accuracy in general, has never been seen in Victoria.

ATHLETICS.

The recent so-called amateur boxing tournament held in Toronto, at which the championships of Canada were decided has come in for a lot of ridicule from the officials of the amateur athletic union of America. At a recent meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union it was decided to disqualify American athletes from competing but the Canadian Amateur Federation still allow them to compete and interchange across the border in athletic events.

The Canadian Federation and their American cousins have drawn up satisfactory terms that should prevent any ill-feeling or cross fire between the two amateur unions. The articles which have been issued and adopted are as follows:

1.—At all the meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada shall be entitled to representation by not more than four delegates, or duly elected alternates of such delegates, having collectively one vote.

2.—From among these delegates one shall be chosen to become a member

of the board of governors of the A. A. U., who shall have voice, vote and privilege equal to the other members of said board upon all matters coming before it.

3.—All athletic games, open or closed where athletes compete or exhibit, held in Canada, shall be held under the rules and sanction of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, and all athletic games opened or closed, where athletes compete or exhibit, which are open to amateur athletes of the United States, shall be held under the rules and sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

4.—Amateur athletes from the United States, competing or exhibiting in athletic sports in Canada shall compete under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, and amateur athletes from Canada competing or exhibiting at athletic games in the United States, shall compete under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

5.—Athletes from Canada, registered with the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada as amateurs, shall be accepted as amateurs by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and athletes from the United States, registered with the Amateur Athletic Union, shall be accepted as amateurs by the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, and be eligible to compete in games sanctioned by the A. A. U.

6.—Each party of the alliance agrees to furnish complete lists of sanctioned athletes to the other party to time and no registered athlete shall be allowed to compete under any rules but those of the A. A. U. in the United States, and the A. A. F. in Canada.

7.—Each party to this alliance shall respect and enforce all penalties of suspension and disqualification inflicted by the other party.

8.—These articles of alliance shall be terminated by either party upon thirty days' notice to the other.

METHOD OF GRANTING TIMBER CONTRACTS

J. W. Greenway's Explanation Stifles Insinuations of Opposition.

Ottawa, March 13.—At the public accounts committee today J. W. Greenway, Dominion lands commissioner, was examined in regard to his method of granting timber contracts. He said that he pursued the same system as was done before the department. Tenders were opened in the presence of the clerk in his office, and some times the tenders were present.

He said that he was always present when the tenders were opened, and that he was always present when the tenders were opened, and that he was always present when the tenders were opened.

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TO WIPE OUT INSULT TO FLAG

CHINESE WARSHIPS MUST SALUTE TATSU MARU

Japan Will Not Back Down on Conditions She Proposes.

Pekin, March 13.—There was a further conference this city to-day between Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to China and N. A. Tung and Yuan Shih Kai, representing the Pekin government, over the Tatsu Maru matter. No final understanding was reached, however, and the discussion of the matter is to be continued.

Baron Hayashi proposed that China pay the purchase price, something over ten thousand dollars on the arms on board the Tatsu Maru if she insisted upon their retention as well as demurrage for the time the vessel had been in the hands of the Chinese authorities. He insisted, however, that China release the steamer and that Chinese