

ONTARIO MINING OUTPUT GROWS

Values Twenty Per Cent. Greater than Last Year— More Nickel, Cobalt, Lead and Iron—Gold Production Kept Up

Returns received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines from the smelters, refining works and metalliferous mines of the Province for the nine months ending September 30th, 1918, are summarized in the table below, which, for purposes of comparison, gives figures for the corresponding period in 1917:

Summary of Production, First Nine Months, 1918.

Product	Quantity		Value \$	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Gold, ounces			6,754,535	6,875,766
Silver, ounces.....	15,236,002	13,145,596	12,001,875	12,500,980
Cobalt, metallic, lbs.	295,866	317,291	433,739	702,717
Copper, metallic, lbs.		559,713		79,137
Nickel, metallic, lbs.	166,921	582,992	67,499	
Nickel oxide, lbs.	10,831	5,592	3,025	1,731
Cobalt oxide, lbs.	276,769	397,728	323,162	572,845
Other Cobalt and Nickel Com- pounds, lbs.	276,217	367,923	30,025	53,784
Molybdenite, lbs.	65,827	43,631	83,550	54,671
Lead, pig, lbs.	1,080,000	1,291,571	139,948	115,117
*Nickel in matte, tons	31,064	33,508	15,532,000	20,105,087
*Copper in matte, tons	15,928	17,052	6,371,200	6,820,785
Copper ore, tons..	2,658	16	33,419	318
Iron ore, tons.....	138,808	154,243	559,099	697,839
Pig iron, tons.....	513,232	541,564	9,841,438	14,728,461
Totals			\$52,174,514	\$63,309,238

*In 1917 nickel and copper in the form of matte were valued at 25 and 20 cents per pound respectively. For 1918 the values have been placed at 30 cents for nickel and 20 cents for copper.

Gold.

Gold production has been well maintained for the period, considering adverse war conditions which have been aggravated rather than improved during 1918. The signing of the armistice on November 11th will have the effect of releasing men almost immediately from munition plants and this will tend to relieve the labor shortage from which the mining industry as a whole has suffered. The value of the output, \$6,875,766, exceeds that for the corresponding period in 1917. This was produced from 711,185 tons of ore milled. In addition 65,939 ounces of silver, worth \$64,029, were recovered. Hollinger and McIntyre continue to be the largest producers, the output respectively being valued at \$4,685,586 and \$1,206,875. New producers this year include Davidson at Porcupine, Patricia at Boston Creek and Lake Shore at Kirkland Lake. From the last mentioned, since milling operations started in March, 11,253 tons of ore were treated, with a recovery in gold and silver of \$271,265 or \$24.10 per ton. At Boston Creek a new find of gold telluride on the Miller-Independence has attracted a great deal of attention to this camp.

Silver.

Despite a decline in ounces produced, the output of silver for the first nine months of 1918, if maintained for the balance of the year, will probably equal in value that of any other year in the history of the Cobalt camp. The average New York price of the metal for the period was 95.21 cents per fine ounce, the present price of silver being \$1.01½. Mines shipping 750,000 ounces or over are given in order: Nipissing, Mining Corporation of Canada, Kerr Lake, O'Brien. Shippers this year to date include mines that have been idle for some time. Some of these are Edwards & Wright, Limited, operating the Green-Meehan at North Cobalt; the Silver Eagle and Keeley mines in South Lorrain, and Peterson Lake. Many of the mines are now treating slimes and tailing dumps by flotation methods.

Refineries: The southern Ontario refineries treated 2,758 tons of ore, 1,208 tons of concentrates and 1,847 tons of residues with a recovery of 3,655,975 ounces of silver in addition to cobalt and nickel in the form of metal, oxides and other compounds of these metals. About one-third of the output of cobalt metal by the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company was used in the production of "stellite." Nickel metal from silver-

cobalt-nickel ores was marketed to the extent of 224,787 pounds worth \$89,275.

The only copper ore shipment was a trial lot by the Hudson Copper Company of Havilah. High operating costs, increased freight rates and smelter charges, and lack of a customs smelter within the Province contribute to make copper mining unprofitable at the present time. As a result of the operations at the new Port Colborne refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada, there was a production of metallic nickel and copper from nickel-copper matte. The refinery started last July, and up to the end of September had produced 358,295 pounds of nickel and 359,713 pounds of copper. The Copper Cliff and Coniston smelters treated 1,141,089 tons of ore, producing therefrom 64,926 tons of matte containing 33,688 tons of nickel and 17,232 tons of copper.

Iron Ore and Pig Iron.

During the first nine months of this year 154,243 tons of iron ore were shipped. Of this total 84,886 tons were shipped to Ontario points and 69,357 tons outside the Province. In addition to the output of the Algoma Steel Corporation and Moose Mountain, Limited, shipments were made by the Poe Mining Company from Palmerston township, Frontenac county, and by the Canadian Union Iron Mines Corporation from Drummond township, Lanark county.

Pig iron production came from 1,083,456 tons of ore smelted, of which only 87,106 tons were of Ontario origin. Although the tonnage of pig iron produced was only slightly in excess of the 1917 figures, the value shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Eight furnaces were in blast, operated by four companies. The steel production was 668,333 tons worth \$21,601,144. As a result of the war's ending, the character of the output will be changed almost immediately from shell steel to structural steel and rails.

Miscellaneous.

Production of pig lead was in excess of the 1917 output but a decline in price is reported. The only mine and smelter operating is that of the James Robertson Estate at Galetta, on the Ottawa River. The entire product is shipped to the headquarters of the company at Montreal. The output of molybdenite concentrates shows a decrease. Molybdenum is one of the war metals, and as a result of the armistice the demand has declined. Early in the year the International Molybdenum Company, of Orillia, and the Tivani Electric Steel Company, of Belleville, produced ferro-molybdenum to the extent of 19,410 pounds worth \$59,153. Electric Foundries, Limited, of Orillia, produced in experimental work 1,800 pounds of ferro-manganese. This last mentioned company and the Tivani company are now engaged in the electric furnace production of low phosphorus pig iron.

SIR THOMAS WHITE THANKS LIFE INSURANCE MEN

The life insurance companies of Canada had placed at the disposal of the Minister of Finance the services of their entire agency forces, as well as loaning large numbers of company officials and office employees for use in various other capacities.

In having at his disposition the life underwriters Sir Thomas White had the largest body of trained salesmen of any one particular calling, and their training makes them par excellence Victory Bond salesmen. In all parts of the country they were at work.

As recognition of the work done Sir Thomas White has sent to the president of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada, Mr. P. A. Wintemute, the following wire:

"At the close of the Victory Loan campaign, which has been such a remarkable success, I desire to express to you my sincere appreciation of the assistance rendered in the campaign by the Life Underwriters Association. Kindly accept also my best thanks for your personal efforts."

(Signed) Thos. White.

It is also interesting to note that the life insurance companies eclipsed all other financial or commercial institutions in the amount subscribed. They had previously decided to hold all their investable assets at the disposal of the Government. This accounted for the enormous sum of over \$50,000,000 being subscribed by the life insurance companies. The subscriptions to the other domestic loans exceed \$112,000,000. These facts place the life insurance companies as leaders in these loan campaigns, the beneficial effects of which are extended to all lines of trade and commerce.

A reader of the Monetary Times desires a copy of the issue of November 30th, 1917. Any subscriber who can furnish this copy will have his own subscription extended one month.