

pounds, or 10,043 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$136,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,473,196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000.

### New Dividends.

The International Coal & Coke Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. on all outstanding stock in their books on October 20th, to be paid in Spokane on November 1st.

### Commercial Items

The Canadian Rand Company, Limited, of Montreal, have opened up a show room at 11 St. Nicholas street, where they display a complete line of air compressors, rock drills and Imperial pneumatic tools. A small stock of repair parts will also be carried in stock for the convenience of local customers. This is the only place in Montreal where such a stock is displayed, and it should add impetus to the already immense sale of Rand mining machinery.

The J. R. Alsing Company, 136 Liberty street, New York, founded in 1869, and organized under the laws of the State of New York, have changed their name to the J. R. Alsing Engineering Company under the laws of the State of New York, and increased their capital stock from \$20,000 to \$100,000. The officers will be the same as in the old company. The enormous increase in their business made them make the above change.

### METAL, ORE AND MINERAL MARKET.

Aluminium, No. 1 grade ingots—45 to 47 cents per lb.  
 Antimony—10 1-4 to 12 cents per lb.  
 Arsenic, white—7 3-8 to 7 3-4 cents per lb.  
 Barytes, crude—\$18 to \$20 per short ton.  
 Bismuth, metal—\$1.75 per lb.  
 Cadmium, metal—\$1.50 per lb.  
 Carbons for drills—\$70 to \$80 per carat.  
 Carborundum, powdered—8 cents per lb.  
 Chromium, metal pure—80 cents per lb.  
 Cobalt, f.o.b. Cobalt, Ont., unrefined—30 to 40 cents per lb.  
 Corundum—7 to 10 cents per lb.  
 Feldspar, ground—\$14 per short ton.  
 Flourspar, lump—\$8 to \$14 per long ton.  
 Graphite, domestic—\$50 to \$150 per ton.  
 Gypsum, lump—\$7 per short ton.  
 Infusorial earth, ground—\$20 to \$45 per long ton.  
 Lead—4.75 cents per lb.  
 Manganese, pure metal—75 cents per lb.  
 Mica, ground—\$50 to \$80 per short ton.  
 Mica, scrap—\$10 to \$15 per short ton.  
 Molybdenum, pure—\$1.70 per lb.  
 Molybdenite ore, 90 per cent. pure—\$4.50 to \$5 per unit.  
 Nickel, metal—45 to 65 cents per lb.  
 Platinum, ordinary metal—\$27.50 per ounce.  
 Platinum, scrap—\$22 per ounce.  
 Pyrite—10 to 11 1-2 cents per unit for 38 to 45 per cent. sulphur, lump ore or fines.  
 Quicksilver—\$40.50 per 75 lb. flask.

Sulphur—\$19 to \$23 per long ton.  
 Talc—\$15 to \$25 per short ton.  
 Tungsten, pure metal—\$1.30 per lb.  
 Tungsten, ore, 60 per cent. pure—\$9 per unit.  
 Tin—31 1-2 cents per lb.

### MARKET NOTES.

Silver.—October 3rd, 66 1-2; October 4th, 66 1-2; October 5th, 66; October 7th, 65 1-4; October 8th, 65; October 9th, 64 7-8; October 10th, 63 5-8; October 11th, 63 1-4; October 12th, 62 3-8; October 14th, 60 3-8; October 15th, 61 1-4; October 16th, 61 1-4.

Mexican dollars, 47 5-8 cents.

Sterling exchange, \$4.8635.

Pig Iron.—Pittsburg, Bessemer pig, \$22; No. 1 foundry, \$21.50; No. 2, \$21.

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

Spelter.—Market steady. New York, 5.50 cents per pound; London, £21 15s.

Lead.—Market weak. New York, 4.75 cents per pound; London, £18 5s. for Spanish.

Tin.—Tin has dropped seriously. New York, 31 1-2 cents per pound; London, £138 10s. for spot.

Copper.—No improvement in the market. New York, lake, 13 1-2 cents per pound; electrolytic, 13; London, £60 for spot.

On October 16th the London price of bar silver reached the lowest point since August, 1906. At that time it was quoted at 27 1-4d. The closing of the Mexican mints to the free coinage of silver caused a decline of bar silver to 25 7-16d. in April, 1905. The continued buying of the Indian Government brought up the price to 30 5-16d. in December, 1905.

The Government of New Zealand is now offering a bonus on the production of marketable copper from ores mined and smelted in the country; and a bonus of four pence a pound on the production of the first hundred thousand pounds of quicksilver, free from impurities, from any New Zealand mine. In respect to copper, the conditions are that if 1,000 tons are produced on or before June 30th, 1909, the bonus payable will be £1,000; after that date, £500 will be paid on respectively the second and third thousand tons produced.

At the congress of miners of the centre of France, held recently at Commentry, one of the questions discussed was what attitude should miners assume in the event of war being declared. Finally a resolution to the following effect was passed: "The National Federation of the Miners of France ought to respond to a declaration of war by a general strike." This in no wise discounts some of the unpatriotic utterances of certain anarchistic delegates to a labor convention at Winnipeg.

According to a report of a commercial agent of the United States Government, Afganistan is an extraordinarily rich mineral country. It is known to have mines of rubies, topaz, lapis lazuli, marble, iron, lead, copper, antimony, and other metallic ores, as well as sulphur and several of the earthly alkaline and metallic salts. Coal is also found. The lead, iron and precious stone mines are partially worked by the Government with modern machinery, but the mining of the country is mostly carried on by the crudest of methods and the bulk of the mineral wealth is not yet touched. The Amir continues to gradually purchase mining machinery as he has funds; but both Government and people are opposed to granting any concessions to foreigners.