

## IRMINER BONDS

St. Catharines, March 14.—One of the best addresses ever delivered before the St. Catharines Canadian club, was given last evening by Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, B. C.

Nine years ago Mr. Burrell, who had for some time been an honored resident of the township of Louth, left this district to locate in British Columbia. There he embarked in the pursuit of agriculture and has achieved considerable success. He has also won recognition as a journalist and promiscuous in other respects in the Pacific province. For the past four months he has represented the horticultural interests of that province in the mother country, and has delivered addresses in many places, setting forth the advantages and possibilities of British Columbia before the minds of the leading men in various walks of life in Great Britain.

On his return to his western home he is paying a brief visit to St. Catharines friends, and some of the enterprising gentlemen of the Canadian club, taking advantage of his presence in the city, secured his promise to deliver an address.

President G. B. Burson presided, and briefly introduced Mr. Burrell, who, in his opening remarks, expressed his pleasure at being asked to address the club, and meeting with many old friends, and his gratitude to the Canadian club for honoring him with an invitation to address them. After some further remarks of a general nature, Mr. Burrell began his address proper, which proved of rare interest to all who had the privilege of hearing him.

His affection, he said, for this part of the country influenced him in accepting the invitation to address the Canadian club, because it was here that he got his first knowledge of Canada, industrially, socially and in other respects. He had since gone westward to pastures new, but he had still his old love for the Niagara district. He had spent the past four months in England as a representative of British Columbia, and while there he found a good deal of ignorance regarding Canada, but the same was true in this country as well. One reason for the ignorance of the colonial conditions in England is due to the far-reaching influence of the Englishman in facing and solving the complex industrial problems of 1908. One reason for the ignorance of the colonial conditions in England is due to the far-reaching influence of the Englishman in facing and solving the complex industrial problems of 1908.

During his visit he had met many distinguished men, and among them the lord mayor of Leeds, Mr. W. L. Hepton, who was not only very prominent in that country, but was also a strong advocate of Canada, and had been the one who holds similar ideas regarding Canada to those held by the lord mayor of Leeds, and is a firm believer in Canada's future.

Lord Curzon, in a speech in Birmingham recently, pointed out that our skirts of empire were quite as important as the centre, for upon the outskirts of the empire depended the existence of the empire itself. It is, therefore, a responsibility upon the part of the people of Canada and of the other colonies, to develop the sentiment which binds together the mother country and the colonies, by acquiring intimate knowledge of the entire empire and all its parts.

While Americans are coming to this country, and developing the west, the people out there would prefer to see our natural resources in the hands of Britons. Canadians should, however, feel gratified that in the presence of conditions such as they have been confronted with, resulting from American influence, that they have succeeded in building up here a fabric distinctly Canadian and very sympathetic to Great Britain.

It is not probable that England will in the near future change the fiscal policy which has been pursued for so many years. Nevertheless, some by-elections held recently have been in favor of tariff reform. Before the fiscal policy is changed the interests of the consumer must first be considered.

Speaking on the question of preferential trade, Mr. Burrell referred to the position taken at the Imperial conference by the British and colonial statesmen in attendance. There is a great desire on the part of all kinds of men throughout all parts of the empire to strengthen the bonds that bind together the various parts of the empire.

In England he found that every man who had been in Canada and had been shown the points of interest and the advantages of this country, had gone home and is continually preaching Canada to all with whom he comes into contact.

Mr. Burrell then spoke at some length upon the marvelous development of mining, lumbering, fishing and fruit-growing industries of British Columbia, all of which said had a promising future. Passing reference was made to the question of British Columbia's attitude on the question, which, he said, was born of a desire to see the great west, and the wonderful mining and other resources of the Pacific province developed by Canada by British and American enterprise.

The status obtained by British Columbia fruit, which he claimed was even finer than that produced in this district, in the British market was referred to, and the fact that the growers of that province cannot hope to place upon the market more than two kinds of fruit was mentioned.

At the conclusion of his address a heavy vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Burrell, on motion of Rev. N. I. Perry and Mr. James A. McSloy, which Mr. Burrell gratefully acknowledged.

## MINES OUTPUT

A preliminary report on the mineral production of Canada for 1907 has been prepared by the department of Mines at Ottawa. The report which is subject to revision, shows a total value of \$48,188,477. This is arrived at on the following returns:

Product	Value
Gold	\$6,000
Antimony ore	1,750,000
Copper	1,150,000
Gold, Yukon	1,150,000
Gold, all other	5,147,765
Iron ore, exports	45,907
Pig iron from Canadian ore	1,863,407
Lead	2,535,407
Nickel	9,839,221
Silver	200,000
Cobalt, zinc, etc., products	200,000
Total, metallic	\$42,434,967

Product	Value
Asbestos	\$6,210
Asbestos	2,432,980
Asbestos	22,609
Chromite	72,901
Chromite	24,500,228
Pet	200
Corundum	177,822
Feldspar	29,900
Graphite	15,000
Granulites	44,576
Gypsum	642,470
Limestone for flux in iron furnaces	288,061
Mica	4,500
Mineral pigments—Ochres	5,670
Mineral water	110,524
Natural gas	794,861
Petroleum	5,514
Phosphate	129,363
Pyrrolite	392,215
Salt	4,902
Talc	321,207
Trilpitol	2,500

Product	Value
Structural Materials and Clay Products	\$4,928,823
Cement, natural	3,472,823
Cement, Portland	2,500
Sands and gravels, exports	119,861
Sewer pipe	1,211,000
State, squares	20,000
Building materials	7,900,000
Bricks, building stone, etc.	7,900,000
Total structural materials, etc.	\$12,232,823
Total other non-metallic	\$2,450,690
Estimated value mineral products not returned	200,000
Total, 1907	\$48,188,477

In arriving at these conclusions the following information is given:

The metals, copper, lead, nickel and silver, are for statistical purposes valued at the final average value of the year in New York. Pig iron is valued at the furnace, and non-metallic products at the mine or point of shipment. Copper contents of ore, matte, etc., at 20.04 cents per pound; lead contents of ore, matte, etc., at 12.55 cents per lb.; nickel contents of ore, matte, etc., at 6.37 cents per lb.

The total production of pig iron in Canada in 1907 was 651,922 short tons, valued at \$1,211,000, of which it is estimated that about 100,000 tons, valued at \$1,932,300, should be attributed to Canadian ore, and the balance to ore imported.

The following is given as the annual production since 1888:

Year	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 the mining industry, and the mining industry shared with other commercial undertakings the beneficial results of increasing prosperity. The outlook was for a mineral product far beyond all previous years, and the industry prospered 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 the price of metals 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 price of metals fell rapidly. Fortunately, however, for us in Canada, the financial stringency has not had such serious results as we and our friends across the border and although some of the mineral industries found it necessary to cease operations, some of those have already resumed, and the great mass of the mining industry continues to enjoy the same steady progress. 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 further increase of over 9 per cent in the mineral production of 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 \$48,188,477, the largest output the Canadian mining industry has yet attained.

As might be expected, however, increases in production were not shown uniformly throughout all the mining industries. There are some decreases recorded, such, for instance, as in gold and lead, and 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 price of copper varied greatly during the year. In March the average monthly price of electrolytic copper in New York was 25.65 cents per pound. In July this had fallen to 21.13 cents and to 21.18 cents in October. The average for the year was 20.04 cents as compared with 19.25 cents in 1906.

The total exports of copper in ore matte and other forms were, according to customs department returns, 27,134 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 30 per cent. A considerable 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 had fallen to a point where bounty could be claimed. The export of lead in ore, etc., during the year was 10,929 tons and of pig lead, etc., 1807 tons, or a total of 12,736 tons.

As with the metals, silver and copper, the price of lead also fluctuated widely during the year. In New York for the first three months of the year, the price held steadily at 6 cents per pound, then steadily decreased, the average for December being 5.87 cents, and the average for the year 5.85 cents, as compared with 5.67 cents in 1906.

On the London market, the highest quotation during the year was £22 2s. 6d., and the lowest 18s. 6d. per ton. A difference of 3s. 6d. was shown in the London market, the highest being in London and Port Arthur. The production of pig lead was less by about 13 per cent. Nickel shows but little change. The output of silver was over 100 tons greater than in 1906, and this despite a falling off in British Columbia, the large increase being entirely due to the shipments from the Cobalt district.

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