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St. Catherines, March 14.-One ce best addresses ever delivered befor St. Catherines Canadian club was that 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 prominence in other respects in the Pacific province. For the past four months he has represented the horticultural interests o 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. Catherine friends, and some of the enterprising gentlemen of the Canadian club, taking advantage of his presence in the city ecured his promise to deliver an ad dress.

President G. B. Burson presided, and oriefly introduced Mr. Burrell, who, in his opening remarks, expressed his pleasure at being again in nes 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. Burrel began his address proper, which proved of rare interest to all who had the privi lege of hearing him. His affection, he said, for this part of

of the 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, indu trialy, socially and in other respects He had since gone westward to pastures new, but he had still his old love for 903. fo the Niagara disfirct He had spent the past four months in England as a rephow resentative of British Columbia, and while there he found a good deal of ignorance regarding Canada, but the same was true in this country regarding conditions in the old land. After an fit, fo uninterrupted absence of 22 years from the old country he confessed he had formed a strong admiration for the Wheat whea pluck, indomintable determination of Englishman in facing and solving the complex industrial problems of 1908 \$1.70 One reason for the ignorance of the nial conditions in England is due to the far-reaching influence of their comap merce, which covers the entire world. He admired the keenness and alertness of the mind of the English business 258/

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 wer that country, but was also a strong adocate of Canada, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who holds similar ideas regarding l's ar Canada to those held by the lord mayor of Leeds, and is a firm believer Canada's future. e the

Lord Curzon, in a speech in Birmingham recently, pointed out that ou skirts of empire were quite as imporant as the centre, for upon the outs the existence of the empire de anded. It is, therefore, a responsibility on 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 ntimate knowledge of the entire empire and all its parts. water

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 feel gratified that in the presence of ls just conditions such as they have been confronted with, resulting from American influence, that they have succeeded in ers get here a fabric distinctly hnilding building up here a fabric distinctly Canadian and very sympathetic to Great ee the go fa Britain.

It is not probable that England will in the near future change the fiscal policy which has been pursued for so less, some by many years. Neverthel 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 con-ference 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 interst 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 marvellous development mining, lumbering, fishing and fruit growing industries of British Columbia, all of which said had a promising future. Passing reference was made to the troublous Oriental immigration the troublous question and 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 re sources of the Pacific province developed for Canada by British and English-speaking people of the white race.

The status obtained by British Columbia fruit, which he claimed was even finer than that produced in this district, n 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 heary 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 figures more explicitly, showing the total

A preliminary report on the mineral pro-duction of Canada for 1907 has been pre-pared by the department of Mines at Ot-tawa. The report which is subject to re-vision, shows a total value of 385,133,477. This is arrived at on the following returns: This is arrived at on the following returns: Value Product-Metallic Antimony ore\$ 65,000 11.478,644 Copper d. Yukon 3.150.000 5,144,765 Gold, all other Iron ore, exports Pig iron from Canadian ore 45,907 1 982 307 2,532,836 Lead Nickel 9.535.407 8,329,221 Cobalt, zinc, etc., products 200,000

Total, metallic Non-Metallic \$42,434,087 \$ 36.210 2,482,984 Asbestos 22,059 Asbestic 72,901 Chromite 24.560.238 Coal Pet Corundum 200 177,922 29,809 Feldspar Graphite . 46,876 Grindstones 642 470 Gypsum Limestone for flux in iron frunaces 333.022 Mica Mineral pigments-Barytes 4,500 Mineral pigments-Ochres Mineral water 110,524 784 581 Natural gas Petroleum Phosphate 5,514 189,353 Pvrites 342,315 Salt Talc

.\$31,217,060 Structural Materials and Clay Products Cement, natural is 4.043 3.347.828 ement, Portland 2,500 Flagstones Sands and gravels, exports 119.858 Sewer pipe Slate, squares Building materials, including etc..... 20,056 7 500 000 bricks, building stone, etc

Tripolite

224

Total structural materials, etc. \$12,232,330 Total other non-metallic 31,217,060 42,449,390 Total metallic Estimated value mineral products 300,000 not returned

\$86,183,477 ver, are, for statistical purposes valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Pig from is valued at the furnace, and non-metallic products at the mine or point of shipment. Copper con-

mine or point or snipment. copper con-tents of ore, matte, etc., at 20.004 cents per pound; lead contents of ore, matte, etc., at 5.325 cents per lb.; nickel contents of matte shipped at 45 cents per lb.; sliver contents or ore, etc., at 65.327 cents per The total production of pig from in Canada in 1907 was 651,962 short tons, valued at \$9,125,226, of which it is estimated that

about 107,599 tons, valued at \$1,982,307 should be attributed to Canadian ore, and the balance to ore imported. The following is given as the annual production since 188

																							h	\$10,221,255	
86		•	•	•	• •	• •	•			• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	•		•	• •	• •	1	•	•	40,001,001	
87		•	•	• •		•	•		,	• •	• •	• •	•	•			•	• •	• •	• •	•	•	•	10,321,331	
88								•	•		,						•	• •				•	•	12,518,894	
89																								14,013,113	
90								1																16,763,353	
91	5															-			1					18,976,616	41
92					ì					Ĵ			2									ĺ,		16,623,415	
92	•			•	•		•																	20,931,158	
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71	1		•	•	•	í.	1				•	•	•		:	2	1		1			ŝ	ļ	20,505,917	
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31	•••	•	•	•	• •	•••		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1				•	•	38,412,431	
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99	•••	•	•	•	•		• •	• •	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	• •	•	•	•	49,234,005	
90				•	• •						•		•	•						• •	•	•	•	64,420,983	
01																				1.		•	•	65,804,611	
02	1																							63,211,634	
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ne.	•	•				•	•				1		ļ	Ī										69,525,170	
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07	1	•	•	•	• •	•	•		ļ	• •	•	• •	•	•	ł		•	•	•					86,183,477	

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 com-merce and the mining industry shared with other commercial undertakings the bene-ficial results of increasing prosperity. The outlook was for a mineral product far beyond all prosperity records. But excessiv rosperity brought about its own depressince within a few months of the close of the year, a rapid change took place. Whereas, before the transportation ompanies 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 case of metals, prices rose to figures seldom before reached; in one short month exactly the reverse conditions were in evi dence; railway cars became idle for want of freight, laboring men were glad to ac-cept reductions in pay and keep their jobs and the price of metals fell rapidly. Forhowever, for us in Canada, the financial stringency has not had such seri-ous results as with our friends across the border and although some of our mineral industries found it necessary to cease operations, some of those have already remed, and the great mass of the mining industry continues to enjoy a conservative and 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 substantial 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 \$86,-183,477, the largest output the Canadian min-

ng industry has yet attained. As might be expected, however, increases production are not shown uniformly hite, etc, but these are more than cour-erbalanced by the large increases in pig on, silver, asbestos, coal, natural gas, irrelevalence in the total production in 1907, over 72 per cent was obtained from British Columbia mines and 19 per cent from Ontarko. roleum and Portland cement.

the more important products. had fallen to 21.130 cents and to 13.166 cents in October. The average for the year was 20.004 cents as compared with 19.278 cents Product Inc Dec Copper\$ 758,170. Gold Yukon 758,170 \$..... 2,450,000 Gold, all other 780,436 The total exports of copper in ore matte Pig iron, Canadian ore.. 257,907 and other forms were, according to customs dpartment rturns, 27,324 tons. Lead-All the production recorded was mined in the province of British Columbia. 556,351 Lead Nickel 586.573 Silver 2,669,766 Other metallic products.. 137,930 The output is less than that obtained in 1906 by nearly 13 per cent. A considerably less tonnage was shipped from East Koote-444,900 18,958 Coal 4.828.219 nay mines, with probably an increased out-put from West Kootenay. No bounty was paid during 1907 on lead 27.051 Corundum Natural gas Petroleum 295,328 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 Portland Cement 210.021 Other net increases 588,815

reases or decreases in value of some of

the year. In March the average mon

year was 10.989 tons and of pig lead, etc

1807 tons, or a total of 12,796 tons. As with the metals, silver and copper, the price of lead also functuated 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 be-ing 3.657 cents, and the average for the

year 5.325 cents, as compared with 5.657

On the London market, the highest quo-

tation during the year was £22 2s. 6d. and

the lowest £13 per long ton, a difference between the highest and lowest of over £9. Nickel-With the exception of the nickel

contained in the ores shipped from the Co-balt district, the production of nickel in Oanada is derived from the well knewn

nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury dis

trict. The output has been increasing for a number of years, although the actual

amount of nickel contained in matte shipp

ed in 1907 is somewhat less than in 1906. Two companies are carrying on active op-erations, the Mond Nickel company at Vic-

toria mines and the Canadian Copper con

pany at Copper Cliff. The ore is first

matte, containing from 77 to 88 per cent of the combined metals, copper and nickel, which is shipped to the United States and

WILL EXPEND BIG SUM

GRANBY COMPANY TO MAKE MANY

IMPROVEMENTS

ABOUT \$200.000 FOR SMELTER ENLARG

MENT

Phoenix, March 14-The comfortable sun

of about \$200,000 represents what the Granby

Consolidated company is spending this year

in improvements and enlargements at the

company's smelting works near Grand

Forks, including the new ore and coke

bunkers just completed and the machinery

and structural steel for the enlargement

A. B. W. Hodges, the local manager of

the company furnished the following de-

tails of the orders placed a few days ago

for machinery and additional electrical and

other equipment, which is all to be delivered

in the early summer and should be com-

pletely installed in the fall, giving the smel-

ter a capacity of about 4500 tons or more

The blast furnaces of which there are now

feet four inches longer than at present,

making them 22 feet in length each. This

will require 32 more water packets, making a carload which will be furnished by the Allis-Chalmers company of Chicago. It will not be necessary to enlarge the fur-

In the blower building the engine capa-city will be doubled. At present the en-gines have 500 horse power capacity and a new engine of 500 horse power capacity

has been ordered, with a 500 horse powe

der type, capable of furnishing 10,000 cub

feet of free air per minute, at 15 pound

ressure, and will be, like the others, of fordberg make, from Milwaukee.

e furnaces necesistated by their being

To supply the additional blast needed for

ville blowers have been contracted for, each having a capacity of 36,000 cubic feet of free air per minute. To operate these blow-ers there will be four 150 horse power elec-

tric motors, all the new motors to be of the

Canadian Westinghouse type. With the enlargement of the blast fur-

naces will also be required additionaly trol-

ley engines to haul the feed cars from the

engines, each of 30 horse power, are now on

their way to Grand Forks from the makers

All of the above machinery has been con-

tracted for with the explicit provision that it is for delivery on or before July 1. As

will be at once started, one furnace being

changed over and enlarged at a time. This

will slightly cut down the smelting capacity

for a short time, but when one or two fur-

naces are enlarged, the increase in size will make up for other furnaces being out

of commission temporarily to undergo the

Today the Granby smelter is the most

complete plant of its kind in Canada, be-

yond all question, and is handling from 3200 to 3400 tons of ore daily. When the en-

largements are finished in the fall, this capacity will be increased by upwards of

1000 tons a day. From this it is quite evi-

dent that the directors of the company do

not anticipate that the price of copper will

remain for any great length of time at the

same change

considerably lengthened, two new Con

tor to drive it. It will be a double cylin

eight in the battery are to be made four

each 24 hours under normal conditions.

of the smelter proper.

roasted and then smelted to a Be

Great Britain for refining.

cents in 1906.

\$10,959,189 \$ 3,833,620 Total increase\$ 7,126,169 It will be observed that a slight in shown in the copper output, a decrease 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, more than 28 per cent, practically represents a falling off in every district, with the pos-sible exception of Nova Scotia.

In pig fron production a substantial in-crease is indicated. New furnaces were in operation in Hamilton 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 50 per cent greater than in 1906 and this de-spite a falling off in British Columbia, the large increase being entirely due to the shipments from the Cobalt district.

Amongst the non-metallic products as-bestos shows a substantial progress, an increase of 10 per cent in quantity, with higher prices. Coal mining also shows a steady growth in all fields with higher prices. Natural gas and petroleum production also show large increases and this is particularly gratifying as indicating that these fields in Ontario have not yet reacheases and this ed the exhaustion point. Portland cement, with incomplete returns shows an increase of nearly 12 per cent.

It becomes interesting at times to com-pare the relative importance of the various industries in respect of their total values, and the following table has been complied to show for the years 1907 and 1906, the position in the scale of importance of umber of mineral products, constitutin together about 95 per cent of the total. 1906-Products

13.74

9.664

2.938

1.226

..... Gold 15.03 Nickel Brick, stone and lime Lead Asbestos Pig iron, from Canadian ore

1907-Products Coal Coal Copper Nickel 11.06

Gold Brick, stone and lime 3.915 Cement Lead

Petroleum Natural gas Gypsum Gold-Four years ago gold was relatively

the most valuable mineral product in Can-ada, but in 1907 it has fallen to the fifth place. A continued shrinkage has taken thing i in the output of the Yukon from \$22,-thing i in 1990 to about \$3,150,000 in 1907. The

effect of this shrinkage was to some ex-tent lessened by the continued increase in British Columbia, but in 1907 this province nace building for this purpose. The converter plant will be entirely re-newed. At present the converter plant has just about all it can do to handle the proalso shows a falling off in both placer and lode output, a decrease of over 13 per cent Less than haif as much gold was ob-tained from the Yukon as in 1906. Of the Less than half as much gold was obtanied from the function of 1907 about 47 per cent was obtained from placer and hydraulic workings and 53 per cent from sulphuret and quartz ores. The present stand of three converters are 70 inches in diameter and 100 inches in length, and the three new converter stands will be 34 inches in diameter and 136 inches

Silver-About 12,750,044 ounces of silver were contained in ore shipments in 1997 as compared with \$,473,379 ounces in 1906, an increase of over 50 per cent. Over 59 per cent of the production in 1907 was derived from the provinces of Ontarlo and British To make room for the enlarged converter cent of the production in 1907 was derived from the provinces of Ontario and British To make room for the emarged converter plant the steel converter building will be lengthened 30 feet. The new converters will be electrically operated-the first of this type in the Boundary-and will be operated by 25 horse power electric motors. Columbia, and about 77 per cent from th Cobalt district alone.

The price of refined silver varied considerably during the year. The average monthly price reached its highest in Feb ruary at 68.35 cents per ounce, failing slightly in April and May, and increasing to over 68 cents again in July and August, but falling rapidly during the balance of the year to an average of 54.565 cents in December. The average of the year was 65.327 cents as compared with an average of 66.791 in 1906. The rapid development of the Cobalt dis

trict has brought the provinye of Ontario to the front as a silver producer and although complete returns have not yet be received from the smelters, close estimates have been made by the mine owners. Returns from 24 shipping mines show the of shipped as approximately 14,557 tons, co taining 9.914.056 ounces of silver. At the average price of refined silver for the year, this would be worth \$6,476,555 and it repre sents an average of 691 ounces of silver \$444.87 per ton of ore shipped. There was a slightly smaller output of

silver in British Columbia in 1908, a failing coke and ore bins. Four of these trolley off of nearly 200,000 ounces. It may be noted that there was a larger amount of silver in ore, entered for export | in the east. than the records of production show, the excess being over 2,000,000 ounces. The exports of the 12 months according to the customs returns were 14,813,735 ounces, valu- soon as it arrives the work of installation ed at \$9,941,849, an average value of 67.11 per ounce.

Copper-The aggregate production of cop-per for 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 others in the Nelson and Coast districts were closed down in November and although some of them reopened again after a few weeks, the total output for the province some of them reoperation again after a raw weeks, the total output for the province was somewhat less than in 1906. This destance as in gold and lead, and in a num-ber of products of lesser relative impor-unce, such as corundum, feldspar, gra-the mines of Sudbury. (See under nickel.)

The price of copper varied greatly during | present low level.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908

BACK FROM HIS DUTIES New York price of electrolytic copper in New York was 25.065 cents per pound. In July this MEMBER FOR NELSON SPEAKS OF

RECENT SESSION

MEASURES AFFECTING THIS CITY THAT PASSED

Dr. Hall, M.P.P., has returned from hi duties at the provincial capital and was busy yesterday talking over the events of the session with his constituents.

Speaking to a reporter of The Daily News last night Dr. Hall said: "I am glad the bill asked for by the city of Nelson went through all right as we will now be able to complete the power plant in due course by the installation of a second unit. When the matter was first brought to my attention by mayor Taylor, I interviewed the attorney general with a view of getting a clause in the general municipal act chang-ed, which would have permitted Nelson to borrow the needed \$85,000, by taking our borrow the needed \$85,000, by taking our sinking fund into consideration in ascer-taining the city's total indebtedness for borrowing purposes, but the members of the government declined to consider such an amendment' and I accordingly brought in the bill allowing Nelson to obtain the sum mentioned and eventually sort it through mentioned and eventually got it through in good shape. When Mr. Procter came to the coast I arranged for an interview with the members of the cabinet for him and he did his best to persuade the government to amend the clause in the municipal act but the glderman had no better luck in his atempt than fell to my lot. "I think my \$85,000 debenture bill in the

shape it finally passed will give the needed relief sought here and I believe that the debentures, when issued, will find a ready

"When the act to amend the liquor license act came up I moved an amendment that in unorganized districts where the issue In unorganized districts where the issue of licenses is left wholly in the hands of the superintendent of provincial police at Victoria, there should be an appeal to the county judge, but the amendment was vot-ed down. I am strongly of the opinion that such an appeal as I asked for should be permitted. At present such an appeal ex-ists with regard to the granting of all other liquor licenses in cities and rural muni-cipalities and to my thinking, except it be for political purposes, there is no good rea-son why such an appeal should not be permitted from the superintendent of the pro-vincial pollee at Victoria in unorganized districts.

cipal clauses act by which city councils, such as Nelson, could dispose of old electric light plant, water rights, water privlleges, etc. There were several other bills to amend the municipal clauses, act and by consent they were consolidated and those approved including the measure I inby those app troduced, that pass

Referrin cipal elec of elector follows: ish subié is the ow value of representa subject, d of an inc \$100, situa who carri and is th annual fe who is a ers' list of the municipality; provided, however, that in case of a holder of a trade licence or in the case of a householder, he or she shall, during the month of October In each year, make and cause to be deliv-ered to the clerk of the municipality a statutory declaration made and subscribed before a supreme or county court judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, commis-sioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court, justice of the peace of notary pub-lic, in form and to the effect of Form 1, in the schedule of th's act in the case of the

and quartz ores. Silver-About 12,750,044 ounces of silver long each, there being also ten new shells. holder of a trade license and of Form 2, in said schedule in the case of a household-

TWO MONTHS' PROFITS GOOD SHOWING OF SEVERAL

MINES IN TWO MONTHS OF YEAR NINETY-THREE PROPERTIES EARN

NEARLY \$7,000,000 DIVIDENDS

Certainly the prevailing low prices of silver, copper, fead and zinc, and the curtailed production of these metals and curvailed production of these metals and the interruption of mining gold in Ne-vada and elsewhere by reason of labor troubles and other causes, do not be-speak confidence in the dividend paying power of the mines and metallurgical works. And yet, notwithstanding these advance for the pay here item 9.9 a mod works. And yet, notwithstanding these adverse factors, no less than 33 Ameri-can mines and metallurgical works, ac-cording to a careful compilation by the Chicago Mining World, paid dividends amounting to the large total of \$6,742,-491 for the first two months of the cur-rent year.

rent year. These 33 concerns have declared in dividends to date the enormous sum of dividends to date the enormous sum of \$253,174,208 on an issued capitalization of \$302,041,850, showing a return of nearly 84 per cent. It should be stated that this record does not include the profits divided by the Amalgamated, Copper Range Consolidated and one other mines securities holding compare other mines securities holding corporation, which for the two months this year amounted to \$1,233,220, making a total to date \$64.819.880 on the outsta ing share-capital of \$194,266,000, a re-turn of about 33 per cent in less than 10 years. In addition, there has been paid by one metal selling company+ the United-which handles the product of the Amalgamated Copper Co. and other large interests, \$375,000 in dividends this year, making a total of \$6,000,000 since incorporation in January, 1900, on the \$5,000,000 capitaliza-

Of the 29 mines that paid \$3,874,930 in dividends for the first two months this year, seven were copper properties which contributed \$2,332,162. These mines have paid to date the large total of

The Cleveland school disaster has taught a lesson which, it is earnestly to be hoped, will not quickly be forgot-ten. That it has been the means of again awakening this country to the necessity of providing means to minimize the risk of a holocaust within its borders is evidenced by the sudden display of activity shown by numerous Canadian municipalities in testing and making an inventory of thir fire-fight.ag appliances, says the Toronto Monetary Times. Some of the results of these in-vestigations are not too reassuring. Spasmodic efforts at attaining the respasmould enorts at attaining the re-quisite standard of safety will not ac-complish a great deal. A definite and up-to-date policy of fire prevention and escape is needed in every town and city in the continent; in no other way will in the continent; in no other way will the appalling annual waste of life and property be lessened. The strictest supervision should be placed upon schools and all similar buildings where a number of persons are crowded together. At present, the prevailing idea seems to be that when school children have been trained in fire-drill, that is sufficient. If the Cleve-land tracedy has taucht anything, it is

Standard to J. Waldbeser for the reco owners; to Mrs. Agnes Baxter on the Ame 1,444 17.940 thyst for the recorded owner; to M. Egan on the Rio Tente; to J. Desireau on the Cloudy Day and the Rainy Day for the re-The total receipts at the various smelter for the past week were 30,649 tons and for the year to date 273,662 tons. corded owners. Transfer has been made of the Viceroy, situated one mile east of Nel-son, from J. McKlernan to R. Green; of USEFUIL. HINTS and tragedy has taught anything, it is the utter inadequacey of this precaution alone. Fire-drill is excellent so far as it goes. It has been the means of sav-ing many young lives, for experience has proved that children are less prone to point in the presence of anora by cork well soaked in vas the Lottie K., on Fawn creek, 12 miles from Salmo, from H. Kimber to H. T. Altken and Paul Johnson; of the Tillicum in the same locality from A. F. Reid to H. T. egg and kerosense together, rub on free-ly and cover injury with piece of old Aitken and Paul Johnson; of the Skookum and Chinook, in the same locality, from H. T. Aitken and Paul Johnson to H. Kimber. has proved that children are less prone to panic in the presence of danger by fire than are adults. Hence, if properly trained and led, they may be relied upon to march out of a burning building quistly and in order. But there are cases, such as at Cleveland, where more tangible and substantial means of es-tere are inversive. It is in fact case lean linen. Repeat application till relieved. Molsten spots of blood with cold was CONTARIO BUDGET Toronto, March 20.—Colonel Mathe-son, the provincial treasurer, brought down the budget yesterday afternoon. The estimated receipts for the pres-ent year are \$7,321,772 and the estimat-ed expenditure \$7,501,875. The cash on hand from last years of \$1,567,484, gives ter ,then powder freely with dry starch. When thoroughly dry carefully remove starch and not a stain will be even on white linen. cape are imperative. It is, in fact, gen-erally agreed by architects and other experts that in all three-story buildings For poisoned skin use a teaspoonful of sugar of lead to one quart of rain water. The leaves of bruised night shade covered with thick cream is an-other infallible remedy. an iron gallery and stairways running round the outside are sine qua non. The Ontario minister of education has issued a circular insisting upon the equipment of schools with fire escaps a total of \$9,590,856 to meet the year's outlay. KAMLOOPS LIBERALS The annual meeting of the Kamloops dis-trict liberal associiation was held last week. A simple rule for soda bread is just half as much buttermilk as you have and the provision of adequate exits, which must open outwards. School in-Borax sprinkled about your flowers

produce it.

roved, including the measure 1 in-	
were included in the new act ed."	
g to the new clause in the muni-	
tions act, regarding qualifications	
s, Dr. Hall pointed out that the	
nership" qualification had been	į
out and the clause now reads as	
Any male or female, being a Brit-	
t of the full age of 21 years, who	
ner of real estate of the assessed	
not less than \$190, or who is the	
tive, being a resident Britlish	
iuly authorized by the directors	
orporated company, which is the	
wner of lands or of improvements	
of assessed value of not less than	
ated within the municipality, or	
es on business in the municipality	
e holder of a trade license, the	ŝ
e of which is not less than \$5, or	
householder, shall be entitled to	
or her name entered on the vot-	

"I brought in a bill amending the muni-

142,596,926, showing a return of nearly three times the issued capitalization of \$52,525,000. Even with copper selling at 12 or 13 cents per pound, many of these mines should be able to pay divi-dends, provided, of course, there is a corresponding increase in consumption of the metal and the mines are not (like some of the recent flotations) obliged to meet the 5 or 6 per cent in-terest on their bond issues. The larg-est dividend declared by a copper mine so far this year is \$600,000, by Aana-conda of Montana; this is \$900,000 less than was paid four months previously, before the demoralization in copper prices agitated the trade. Since its orprices agrated the trade. Since its of ganization in 1895, Anaconda has paid dividends of \$39,300,000 on a capitaliza-tion of \$30,000,000. Boston & Montana, another Amalgamated "feeder," paid a guarterly dividend of \$450,000 on Feb. 24, which is one-half the amount sent to the shareholders last November. Dur-24, which is one-half the amount sent to the shareholders last November. Dur-ing the past 20 years the Boston & Mon-tana mine has yielded dividends of \$57,-475,000, which is more than 15 times the capitalization of \$3,750,000. The Arizona Copper Co., owned largely in Great Britain, faid dividends of \$547,162 so far this war, making the total to so far this year, making the total to date \$11,689,354 on the \$3,775,000 capi-taligation. United Verde, ex-senator Clark's mine in Arizona, paid a divi-dend in January of \$225,000, making the

grand total since organization, \$24,520,-322, which is over eight times the capi-talization of \$3,000,000. Twenty-one gold, silver and lead mines declared dividends of \$1,522,768 for the two months this year, making the total upto date \$61,148,590 on the ssued share-capital of \$7,607,200, showing a return of nearly 79 per cent. Most of these dividends have been paid by so-called low-grade mines, which have been compelled to adopt the most eco-nomical mining and ore treatment processes. The great Alaska Treadwell gold mine, which obtains only abotu \$2.15 per ton from ore milled, is still able to pay large dividends on its \$5,000,000 capitalization; so far this year the declaration has been \$150,000 (quarterly), equivalent to 12 per cent per annum, and making the total up to date \$9,135,000 or making the total up to date \$9,135,000 or 182.7 per cent. The Bunker Hill & Sul-livan silver-lead mine in the Coeur 'dAlene district, Idaho, has a unique record, being one of the few regular monthly payers; its dividends so far this year amount to \$150,000, making the grand total to date \$9,936,000 on the \$3,000,000 capitalization. The Home-stake gold mine in the Bleck Hills, S. D., is paying a monthly dividend of 50 cents per share (\$109,200) and has de-clared to date \$15,298,750 (the present capitalization being \$21,840,000). Recent developments in the economic treatment of the slimes at the Homestake suggest a new lease of life for the mine as a new lease of life for the min dividend payer. The Camp Bird gold mine in Colorado, partly owned in Great Britain, continues to pay good dividends; so far this year the amount is \$196,800, making the total to date \$4,018,104 on the outstanding capitalization of \$4,100,-

SAFEGUARDING SCHOOLS

CANADA TAKING TO HEART LES-SONS OF CLEVELAND FIRE

SOMETHING MORE THAN FIRE DRILL ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

n Toronto, which has experienced three school fires of recent years, a similar condition exists. Few cities could be named where they do not. The order for reform has assuredly been sufficientv long delayed. It is regrettable that so terrible a warning was necessary to

The compulsory equipment of fire es-capes and adequate exits is undoubtedly

s step in the right direction, but it is one that must be followed by others before the authorities will be relieved of the grave responsibility now resting upon them. When asked as to the effect of the new regulations, the superin-tendent of the Toronto schools expre sed doubt as to the practicability of fire

scapes in schools. "As fires in schools," he said, "usually occur in weather such as that fire es-capes are likely to be slippery and the children would be fiable to fall and get injured, fire escapes are of very little use. It is well known that sidewalks may be cleared off in the morning and be quite slippery by noon, so it may be imagined what difficulty there would be in trying to keep fire escapes or gal-leries safe. Of course, fire escapes are of use on other buildings, where there are adults, who are better able to climb around. But their usefulness on schools is a very debatable question." In conversation with the Monetary Times, the Toronto fire chief spoke in

no hesitating terms of the necessity for outside galleries and stairways in all three- storeyed school buildings. His view is also shared by the city architect, who will presumably make recom-mendations to the local board of conrol to that effect. The chief of the Montreal brigade, another strong advo-cate of outside galleries, is making a tour of inspection of the schools there, and has already discovered many short-comings. One glaring instance is the St. Helen school, where the lives of a hundred little girls, mostly under sven and eight years of age, are daily in jeopardy. The school occupies the third floor of a four-schory building, the ground floor of which is used as a hardware and fuel alcohol store. The only egress from the class-room is by a tortuous stairway leading through a narrow halltarway teading through a narrow nar-way to the single front door, common to all the upper part of the building. The door opens inward, the stairs be-ing just wide enough to permit it to do so. In the event of a rush, it would be impossible to hold it open; but through it the children would have to come as there is no other means of escape. Happily, the school expects to move its quarters next month. But the fact that such criminally hazardous con-ditions have been allowed to exist at all is further proof of the urgent need for reforms which should have been undertaken by the local authorities

long ago. The Montreal Society for the Protetion of Women and Children has taken up the fight for better protection of the schools of Montreal against fire, and adopted resolutions provided for peti-tioning the provincial legislature for the passage of laws compelling the authori-ties to properly equip all school build-ings with outside fire escapes. From all parts of the country come reports telling of investigations made

areports tering of investigations made by municipal authorities of the condi-tion of their schools. St. Catherines, Ont., is already preparing a bylaw, to enforce the placing of fire escapes upon all public buildings. Other municipal-ties in the precise will scheme view ties in the province will, nolens volen have to follow suit under the govern ment order. From other points is heard a great deal about the efficiency of the fire-drill. With few exceptions, no hint is given as to the existence of galleries is given as to the existence of galleries and other appliances. At Point St. Charles, Que, where a demonstration was made a few days ago of the working of the fire chutes provided there, the fire escape law was read, and it was plainly evident that that large institu-tion was devoid of the fire protection that the law selled for

that the law called for. Whether or not the various kinds of fire escape are the most suitable ap-pliances for school buildings is a mat-ter for experts to determine. But all authorities are agreed upon the effi-ciency and necessity for outside gal-leries, wide corridors, broad stairs, fireproof basements, and outward opening doors. When these conditions have been fulfilled, all that modern science

MINING RECORDS

Record has been made of the location of the Black Tail and Wh'ite Tail on Boun dary creek, the first by M. E. Shea and the last by W. J. White, Certificates work have been issued on the Emaral, En erald fraction, Standard fraction and Gold

The election of officers resulted as fol-lows: Hon. presidents, senator Bostock and Wade, J. Hoygood, W. Hargraves, jr., J. which must been instructed that it will form part of their duty to see that these regulations are observed. This action is the immediate result of a re-per; 1st vice-president, T. C. Costley; 2nd vice-president J. H. Wilson; treasurer, F. Durath T. C. Swanson; execuaction is the inimediate result of a re-port received by him with regard to the McKeough school, Chatham, Although ing is wholly unprovided with fire es-capes. Chatham is not the only offender. mond, V. H. Mott, A. S. McArthur, A. E. Walker and J. Robb. Delegates to the nominating convention, E. B. Drummond, J. L. Brown, Dr. Wade, G. D. Brown, J. J. L. Brown, Dr. wade, G. D. Brown, J. D. Swanson, J. M. Harper, R. McKay, W. Hargraves, F. Rushton, J. H. Wilson; al-ternates, R. C. Blackbourn, A. C. Taylor, J. Payne, J. Crawford, P. Gibson. It was include to arrange for a parameter of the second decided to arrange for a permanent club room and finances for the purpose were arranged for at the meeting.

From the Boundary comes the news that Granby smelter has projec ed the spe ing of nearly a quarter million dollars this summer upon new machinery, so as to in-crease the output of its furnaces 1000 tons daily. This in itself is a sure indication that the controllers of this well known property have no idea that the price of copper is going to remain at its presen prices for any length of time. Indeed the most pessimistic utterances hardly date the rise in the price of this metal any later than the fall of the year. A further in-dication from the same district is that the B. C. Copper company has placed a number of orders conditionally on the open of the works. That is to say the have been given definitely but delivery will not be taken until after the plant is in operation. Furthermore the C.P.R. is plan-ning extensive improvements in the roadbed and gradients of its feeders to the Mother Lode mine.

Locally, in Nelson it is stated by machin ery men and by business firms generally that business since the beginning of the year, especially during February, is much brighter and better than it was during the same period of 1907. More orders are com-ing in for machinery and supplies from all quarters. It is therefore to be confidently inticipated that the season of 1908, despite the untoward circumstances which ushered in the coming of the year, is likely to be a banner season as far as prosperity is con-cerned. There are in places at present more aborers than there is work presented. The mines are, however, opening up, the mills are following suit and a few weeks later are following suit and a few words law, there will be a heavy demand for men upon the construction of the Grand Trunk east-ward from Prince Rupert, absorbing all surplus labor.

Following are the shipments for the past week and year to date: BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Mine		Week	Year
Granby			194,070
Other 1	mines		429-
Total			194,509
A. S. A.	ROSSLAND	SHIPMENTS	5
Centre	Star	2,732	35,152
Le Roi		1,306	16,606
Le Roi	No. 2	603	6,954
Dataning	- Oton		0.07

Evening Star	33	357
Total		59,079
SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHI	PMEN	TS
St. Eugene	471	5,541
Whitewater	43	-199
Whitewater, milled	280	2,940
Queen	25	139
Queen, milled	185	1,840
Poorman, milled	250	1.850
North Star	. 59	715
Arlington, Erle	45	650
Standard	43	380
Emerald	.45	361
Ruth	30	271
Rambler-Cariboo	44	257
Nugget	22	213
Kootenay Belle, milled	25	150
Hewitt	22	145
Slocan Star	33	33
Other mines	1.5%	10,926
The second start of the second start of the second start of the	120000	

Total 1,622 26,577 The total shipments for the pas vere 30,736 and for the year to date

GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS Grand Forks, B.C.

CONSOLIDATED CO.'S E Trail, B. C.	ECEI	PTS
Centre Star	2.732	35.152
Le Roi No. 2	603	6,954
St. Eugene	471	5,541
War Eagle		834
North Star	59	715
Arlington, Erle	45	650
Standard	43	386
Evening Star	33	367
Emerald	45	361
Ruth	30	271
Rambler-Cariboo	44	257
Nugget'	22	213
Hewitt	, 22	145
Whitewater Deep		133
Slocan Star		83
Other mines		3,477

Total .			rite		.765	55.4
		SMELT				
	N	lorthport,	W	sh.	13.9	
In Dal			9008C	ALC: CON	000	1.

First	Thought	 		113	1,124
	····			25	139
Other	mines	 			71
	X	202	11.		

using will prevent it from sticking. For a scald or burn beat white of an

To restore gloss to leather belts, purses and bags, dip a soft cloth in white of an egg and apply freely.

will save them from red ants. Use tomatoes for billousness, carrots for To prevent labels from falling off of wood, tin or glass, add one teaspoonful of brown sugar to every pint of flour paste.

rheumatism, onions and lettuce for insomnia and nervousness and spinach as a tonic, as it contains much iron. For a dog poisoned with green paint.

hold nose and drench with a quart of new sweet milk. Ten minutes later give same quantity of lime water, to produce vomiting. The animal thus experimented on was getting stiff and remained ill for two succeeding days, but finally recovered.

12 million and the