

an area of 800 feet by 600, and it extends from a height of 100 feet above the level of the lake to say 60 feet below. Accordingly, there is estimated to be 5,760,000 tons of ore in this deposit, and active preparations are being made for its shipment during the year 1900. A railway, of which several miles are already built, is to connect the ore-bed with Lake Superior; and the Messrs. Clergue have three steamers ready for the opening of navigation to carry the ore to the Sault. The docks they have built on the shore of the lake are said to be the best on Lake Superior for rapid handling of ore. These gentlemen are also proprietors of nickel-iron properties, near Sudbury, and are erecting at Sault Ste. Marie ferro-nickel refining works to reduce the ore by an electrolytic process. These enterprises are of great moment to the industrial development of Ontario, and will be watched with the keenest interest.

SOME BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

We have received from Mr. Horace F. Evans of Rossland, B. C. a tabulation of the output of ore from Trail Creek mines for the six years 1894 to 1899 inclusive. Its progressive figures are full of interest. Beginning with 1,856 tons in 1894, the yearly output went up to 180,300 tons in 1899. The value of gold produced was \$59,563 in the first year of the six and \$1,928,000 in the last. Of copper the output was only worth \$12,738 in 1894 but rose to \$1,114,000 last year. Then as to silver, the unimportant 5,357 ounces, valued at \$3,214, in the earliest year was changed to 272,200 ounces, worth \$169,000 last year. The total value of output, which in six years approaches ten millions of dollars, illustrates the mineral richness of this famous district.

OPINIONS OF MANUFACTURERS.

The meeting of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association last week, at which some sixty gentlemen were present, was one of the most significant gatherings of that body in recent years. Greater breadth of view, and a better estimate of the advantages of united effort, has led to reorganization of the association, and its membership has been greatly increased. While reaffirming the necessity of protection and their belief in the permanence of this policy, it is no longer considered necessary that this body should push, as it used to do, a protectionist propaganda. The resolutions passed in advocacy of the Pacific cable as a state enterprise, of a general bankruptcy act, of a special committee on freight rates, as well as the loyal resolutions which affirm the oneness of the Empire and the generous patriotism recently shown by Lord Strathcona, betoken a oneness and a largeness of spirit which does credit to Canadian manufacturers.

The president's address, while remarking the tokens of prosperity everywhere to be seen, wisely sounds a warning note as to the danger of too rapid an expansion in manufactures for the still limited market of Canada. Lock-ups of capital in bricks and mortar and plant have at different periods ere now given depressing pause to capitalists who had over-estimated their local market. To be sure, Canadians have now a larger out-look than ever before towards foreign trade, and the judicious exploration of foreign fields for our manufactured products may well result in proving the ability of Canadian factories and Canadian shipping to hold their own in a world's trade. "Inasmuch," says Mr. John F. Ellis, "as nearly two-thirds of our exports go to our own people in other lands, we should do all we can to foster an interchange of commodities with the different portions of the empire." The want of skilled artisans felt in every branch of industry, impels

OUTPUT OF ORE FROM TRAIL CREEK MINES—1894 TO 1899, INCLUSIVE.

(SIX YEARS).

Years.	Ore Tons.	Gold Ounces.	Value.	Silver Ounces.	Value.	Copper Lbs.	Value.	Totals.
1894.....	1,856	3,723	\$ 59,568	5,357	\$ 3,214 20	106,229	\$ 12,378 64	\$ 75,520 64
1895.....	19,693	31,497	602,952	46,702	27,021 20	840,429	72,385 80	702,359 00
1896.....	38,075	55,275	1,104,500	89,285	50,830 00	1,580,635	79,030 00	1,243,360 00
1897.....	68,804	97,024	1,940,480	110,068	65,821 00	1,819,586	90,079 00	2,007,280 00
1898.....	111,282	87,343	1,746,861	170,304	94,539 00	5,232,011	629,411 00	2,470,811 00
1899.....	180,300	101,500	1,928,000	272,200	169,000 00	7,783,000	1,114,000 00	3,211,400 00
Totals	420,010	376,862	\$7,382,361	493,916	\$410,425 40	17,361,890	\$1,997,644 44	\$9,710,730 64

Ore shipments of 1899 by the Le Roi mine were 92,500 tons, of the gross value of \$1,250,000. The average number of men employed was 350, and the average per ton \$13.50, nearly.

War Eagle mine shipped 63,500 tons, of gross value \$1,143,000; average number of men employed was 250, and the average per ton \$18.00.

From the Centre Star mine the shipments were 16,700 tons; gross value \$221,475; average value thus \$13.25 per ton. The average number of men employed was 75.

By the Iron Mask mine the shipments were 5,378 tons, whose gross value was \$70,268.81; average per ton, \$13.25; average number of men employed, 40.

Mr. Ellis to say a strong word upon the necessity of technical schools amongst us. The government of Ontario and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are well disposed towards properly training the sons of our workmen to industrial pursuits.

MANITOBA AND ITS CAPITAL.

In his annual address the retiring president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade referred in hopeful terms to the approaching fruition of many hopes in connection with the improvement of St. Andrew's Rapids. This work, considered by Manitobans, or at least by the people of Winnipeg, so important, has for years been treated by the