

THREE MONTHS' OUTPUT OF THE ONTARIO MINES

Over \$10,000,000 is value of Metalliferous Production in First Quarter of 1919.

GOOD YEAR EXPECTED

According to statistics furnished by the Department of Mines, the metalliferous production of the mines of Ontario during the first quarter of 1919 was as follows:—

	Ounces.	Value.
Gold	98,188	\$2,026,536
Silver	3,105,022	3,152,700
	Pounds.	
Copper, blister ..	1,724,631	270,493
	Tons.	
Copper in matte..	2,674	588,280
Nickel in matte..	5,610	2,692,800
Iron ore exported	4,840	41,118
Iron, pig	14,170	399,963
	Pounds.	
Cobalt, metallic..	13,594	20,889
Cobalt oxide	127,954	186,036
Nickel oxide .. .	5,070	1,421
Nickel metallic ..	1,830,569	756,062
Other nickel and cobalt compounds	31,370	11,497
Lead, pig	567,716	34,684

Total \$10,182,479
For the first three months of last year the production had a total value of \$14,297,905 and the quantities were in most cases proportionately greater.

For 1919 the values of copper in matte and nickel have been placed at 11 and 24 cents per pound respectively, as against 18½ cents and 30 cents in 1918.

Total shipments of iron ore to both domestic and foreign points in 1919 were 32,376 tons, valued at \$146,741.

Total output of pig-iron was 170,325 tons, worth \$4,807,614. Figures in above table represent proportional product from Ontario ore.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although the gold output shows a decrease of 24,104 ounces as compared with the first quarter of 1918, the outlook is such that a substantial increase may be expected for the full year. A great deal of interest is being shown in the gold fields of northern Ontario, and much prospecting and the development of new properties is going on.

Silver from Cobalt and outlying silver camps was marketed to the extent of 3,080,104 ounces. In addition, 24,878 ounces were recovered from the refining of gold ores and nickel-copper matte. Mines producing over one-quarter million ounces are given in order: Nipissing, Mining Corporation of Canada, Kerr Lake, McKinley-Darragh-Savage. Of these, Nipissing marketed over 1,000,000 ounces. Some very rich ore, running over 8,000 ounces to the ton, has been taken from the Foster mine. The price of the metal remained stationary at \$1.01½ during the three months, although since May 5 export restrictions have been removed by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States and the price has advanced.

REFINERIES.

Southern Ontario refineries treated 1,257 tons of ore and concentrates and 919 tons of residues, recovering therefrom 1,354,411 ounces of silver, in addition to the cobalt and nickel compounds enumerated in the table. Although 170,478 pounds of metallic nickel were produced, only 16,084 pounds were marketed.

NICKEL-COPPER.

There were 229,822 tons of nickel-copper ore raised and 225,954 tons smelted, as compared with 354,689 and 325,386 tons respectively for the first quarter of 1918. The cessation of hostilities immediately resulted in a decreased nickel demand, and the period of reconstruction has not yet provided a market sufficiently large to absorb the

war basis product. In consequence, a curtailment in production.

IRON ORE AND PIG-IRON.

Iron ore shipments include 4,840 short tons from Moose Mountain, Limited, and the Poe Mining Company to points outside the province, while 27,536 tons were shipped from Magpie mine to Sault Ste. Marie for domestic consumption.

Iron ore smelted in this period by six companies operating ten blast furnaces was 362,656 tons, of which 332,479 tons were imported from the United States. The total output of pig-iron was 170,325 tons, valued at \$4,807,614. Only the proportion of pig-iron produced from Ontario ore is included in the table, namely, 8½ per cent of the total. Steel produced by the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Steel Company of Canada totalled 194,505 tons, worth \$5,912,459. In addition there was an output at the Sault of 11,631 tons of spiegel and 107,635 tons of coke.

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

There are many additional names of soldiers by whom pensions might be claimed. The numbers given with each name should be quoted in replying to the Board of Pensions Commissioners at Ottawa. The Board has issued the following list of last known addresses of claimants who cannot be traced:—

- Pte. John Brown, 1st Depot Battalion (57471).
- Pte. Wm. J. Beamish, 152nd Battalion (104989).
- Sgt. William E. Barton, C.R.T., No. 2 Casualty Unit (31968).
- Spr. David Carruth, 1st District Depot (106703).
- Pte. Raymond Hall, C.A.S.C. (108694).
- Pte. Joseph Henry Edwards, No. 3 D.D. (58056).
- Sgt. Lloyd McIntyre, P.P.C.L.L. (40030).
- Pte. Percy A. Fletcher, 56th and 50th Battalions (20504).
- Capt. A. Charles Hansen, 31st Battalion (14111).
- Pte. Daniel Sweden, No. 2 D.D. and 38th Battalion (43131).
- Lt. William E. Scudamore, 1st Husars (102804).
- Pte. Mederic Beauparlant, No. 2 D.D., formerly 159th Battalion (60704).
- Pte. Jas. W. Speight, 2nd Reinforcement Company, 5th R.C.H.A. (106862).
- Pte. Albert E. Ford, 84th and 75th Battalions (33439).
- Pte. Mitchell Cushman, No. 12 D.D., formerly 229th Battalion (53085).
- Pte. Henri Mousseau, 206th Battalion (106032).
- Q.M.S. James Larkin, C.A.S.C. (64679).
- L.-Cpl. Davis Boyer, Special Service Company, formerly P.P.C.L.L. (31419).
- Spr. Jan. Hansen, 97th Battalion and 2nd C.R.T. (30617).
- Cpl. Edward Charles Ash, 78th Battalion (110833).
- Pte. Geo. Funkley, 51st and 4th Battalions (104097-64870).
- Pte. Malville N. Meredith, 10th and 194th Battalions (46680).
- Pte. H. Croft, 31st Battalion (104424).
- Pte. James Murray, 13th Battalion, formerly 55th Battalion (45855).
- Pte. Horace Sage, 21st Canadian Reserve Battalion (108677).
- Mrs. Marie Y. Boivin, widow of Pte. A. St. Laurent (Albert A. Boivin), (2147).
- Pte. Geo. Cherevas, No. 7 D.D. (115412).
- Pte. John Wilkinson, 1st Depot Battalion, 1st C.O.R. (11767).
- Pte. Narcisse Loiselle, 119th Battalion (106555-6186G).
- Sgt. C. W. Grady, 6th C.G.R. (56608).
- Mrs. Mary A. Dean, widowed mother of Pte. Geoffrey Dean, 44th Battalion (10767).
- Pte. John Oakley, 84th Battalion, formerly 73rd Battalion (25601).
- Pte. James McNamee, 24th Battalion (109230-6316G).
- Pte. Philus Gauthier, Forestry and Railway Construction Depot (28638).

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

In the Supreme Court on June 2 judgment was pronounced in the following cases:—

Ontario.

Cobalt v. Timiskaming.—Appeal allowed with costs here and below and judgment of the trial judge restored.

Quebec.

Montreal Nord v. Gullmette Company (No. 2663 in Superior Court).—Appeal quashed for want of jurisdiction, but without costs. Court have raised the question *proprio motu*.

Montreal Nord v. Gullmette Company (No. 4396 in Superior Court).—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Nova Scotia.

The King v. Lees.—Appeal dismissed with costs, the Chief Justice dissenting. The King v. The Ship Harlem.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Chrysler, K.C., applied to have the case of Ottawa Electric Railway Company v. Township of Nepean, on appeal from the Railway Board in respect to the Britannia line tariff, placed on the list for hearing this session. The application was refused.

In Shields v. London and Western Trusts Company, a motion for rehearing or variation of the minutes was dismissed.

In Hossack v. Shaw a motion for an order granting the costs of an unsuccessful motion to quash the appeal was allowed without costs.

The argument then proceeded on the appeal of Canadian Pacific Railway Company v. Albin. This was an appeal from an arbitrator's award of compensation to respondent for injury to her land and business by construction of a subway on Yonge street, Toronto.

The railway company unsuccessfully claimed in the courts below that where no land is taken injury to business is not a matter for compensation.

Geary, K.C., and Colquhoun appeared for the appellant.

J. Scott, K.C., for the respondent.

The argument in C.P. Railway Company v. Albin was concluded and judgment was reserved.

McCaffrey v. Richardson was next heard. The appellant in this case is mortgagor and respondent mortgagee of land in Toronto.

The mortgage was foreclosed by order of a judge on the pleadings and evidence on discovery and the order was sustained by the Appellate Division. The defendant appealed, claiming a right to have the mortgage action tried to determine whether or not plaintiff had a right to foreclose and whether an agreement to increase the rate of interest was valid or not.

H. J. Scott, K.C., appeared for appellants, and Heighington for the respondents.

The first case taken up by the Supreme Court on June 4 was Union Bank of Canada v. Makepeace. The respondent gave a guarantee for advances that might be made to a firm of manufacturers. The firm made an assignment and the bank brought action on the guarantee. On appeal from a judgment in favour of the bank the Appellate Division held that the guarantee was for future advances only and ordered a reference. Before the Master a new defence was raised, namely, that the bank by agreeing to pay the assignee of the insolvent firm \$300 for the equity of redemption in lands mortgaged by the firm had discharged the surety. The Appellate Division held that it had.

Tilley, K.C., and D. C. Ross appeared for the appellant and McBrayne for the respondent. Judgment was reserved.

Canada S.S. Lines v. Austin was next heard. The respondents are lumbermen and contractors, and sued for damages caused by a breach by appellants of a contract to transport 10,000 cords of pulpwood between two points in Ontario.

The question was whether or not a document signed by defendants was a contract. Defendants claimed that it was not even an offer, or if it was, that it was never accepted.

The trial judge and Appellate Division held it was a binding offer accepted by plaintiffs.

Hellmuth, K.C., appeared for the appellants.

H. S. Robertson for the respondents. In the Supreme Court on June 5 the argument in Canada S.S. Lines v. Austin was concluded. Judgment was reserved.

The next case heard was Ryckman v. Bakanawski. The respondent in this case brought action for damages in consequence of injuries received by falling down a shaft in a mine where he was working. He was a mucker, his work being to rake up the broken stone and other debris after blasting and place it in a bucket on a small car. The bucket being full, the car was run along a track to the shaft, where it was hoisted up. The accident happened by the car running away, and plaintiff, following it, fell down the shaft to the level below.

On the trial the jury found defendant negligent and that plaintiff by raising the track caused or contributed to the accident. The trial judge had refused to non-suit, but dismissed the action on this latter finding. The Appellate Division thought there should be a new trial, which neither party wanted, and they agreed that judgment might be entered for plaintiff.

Judgment was reserved. McKay, K.C., for the appellant. A. G. Slaght for the respondent.

STOCK REGULATIONS FOR BELGIAN IMPORT

Affecting Cattle Shipped via Antwerp, Ostend and Zeebrugge

The following has been issued by the Belgian Official Information Service:—

"Below is given the translation of the principal articles of the Royal Decree of April 5, 1919, setting forth the conditions under which importations into Belgium of live stock, such as oxen and cows, sheep, goats and hogs, can be effected from overseas countries through the ports of Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend, and Zeebrugge:—

Article I.

The Royal Decrees of October 13, 1890; January 22, 1907; March 31, 1903; and January 7, 1911, are repealed.

Article II.

Importation of animals of the bovine family, sheep, goats, and hogs from overseas countries is permitted, but must be effected directly through the ports of Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend, and Zeebrugge, where these animals will be subjected to sanitary inspection.

Article III.

If on arrival unfattened animals intended for milch stock or breeding stock are found to be suffering from apthous fever, they will be segregated in special quarantine quarters at the port of disembarkation.

Consequent to the report of the veterinary inspector, the Minister of Agriculture will decide as to the duration of the period of quarantine.

Animals destined for consumption found to be suffering from the same disease will be taken in close conveyances under the supervision of the local police to the nearest slaughter house, where they will be killed immediately.

Animals suffering from apthous fever may not be offered for sale.

Article IV.

The Minister of Agriculture will specify the particular conditions relating to the circulation and sale of animals exported from the various overseas countries."