

In the discussion on the bill interesting points concerning the use of silver for coinage were brought out. Senator Smoot said:

"Not until the end of the Franco-Prussian war, when Germany stood with her heel upon the neck of crushed and prostrate France, levying upon her a war tribute of five thousand milliards of francs, to be paid before her territory would be evacuated, was there any serious disturbance in the monetary world between the operations of gold and silver as money, which were conjointly discharging the financial obligations of all peoples and were given equal credit in the markets and exchanges of every civilized nation of the world. It was under these circumstances that the German Diet deliberately demonetized one of the metals, the favorite metal of the people of France, the metal which its citizens hoarded in their savings, which always maintained its standard of equality at a fixed ratio among that great people and all its customers. For the purpose of doubling the burden upon that crushed and conquered people the monstrous crime of silver's demonetization was conceived and carried into execution, thus disturbing the financial equilibrium all over the world. This action was followed by the United States in 1873 by similar legislation, enacted at a time when silver bullion was intrinsically worth more than silver coin, notwithstanding the pretence that such legislation was essential to overcome an impending flood, a threatening overflow, in overwhelming abundance of the white metal to the disturbance of all values and the probable disintegration of business"

Senator Newlands, speaking of the monetary situation, said:

"I do not propose to go into all of the intricacies of the money question, but I do wish to present in a few words the monetary situation of the world. In 1873 the movement for the demonetization of silver among the principal countries of the world culminated. The claim was made at that time that gold was the only stable measure of value; that the largely increased production of silver lessened the value of that metal as a money metal, and that the stable production of gold insured it as a stable standard of value. How futile events have proved that reasoning to be.

"The world starved for the want of money from 1873 until 1896, during which period the production of gold did not materially increase, while the increased production of silver was largely utilized for money. Then an increase in the production of gold took place, as a result of which the world had in 1913 an annual production 300 per cent. greater than the production of 1893. During that period the production of silver has increased only 30 per cent., proving that, so far as production is concerned, silver is a more stable metal than gold itself.

"During this time we have not as yet found enough metallic money to satisfy the demands of the world for money, and there are in South America a thousand million dollars of paper money with almost no metal back-

ing it, and we have in this country in our greenbacks and in our national bank notes about a billion dollars more of uncovered paper money."

These are statements of two only of many well posted men who believe that silver should be more largely used for coinage. Should such views prevail there will doubtless sooner or later come a sharp rise in the price of the metal. Under such conditions, the life of the Cobalt mines may be much longer than even the most optimistic had dared to hope.

GOLD MINING AT KIRKLAND LAKE

Since the war broke out there have been numerous reports, some of which have unfortunately been published in our columns, to the effect that development work had been stopped at Kirkland Lake. It is true that outside prospecting has been discontinued; but the development work at the Tough-Oakes mine is being carried on as usual. The work at both shafts is chiefly drifting. The stoping so far done is for the most part merely "cutting out" work. We are advised that development continues to give excellent results, and that the ore placed in sight during the work for the month of August has a gross value of \$250,800. The production during August was 2,950 tons of ore, having a gross value of \$102,341.

This is a very creditable showing, and should give confidence to those who have interests in the Kirkland Lake district.

The Tough-Oakes has started construction on a 100 ton mill. The excavation is completed and concrete forms are being placed. The erection is under the direction of Mr. James Johnston, who erected and operated the mills of the Nipissing Mining Co. at Cobalt.

THE HOLLINGER MINE

Five years ago prospectors discovered gold ore in the Porcupine district. No mining had been done in the district. The deposits were located in the midst of a heavily forested country and twenty-five miles from the nearest railway. A great change has taken place. One of the mining companies operating in the district has already mined over \$5,000,000 in gold and made a profit of over \$3,000,000.

Many difficulties were overcome. The cost of developing the property was high owing to its location. Disastrous fires checked progress. An ill-advised labor strike, while unsuccessful, increased cost of operations. In spite of the many difficulties encountered the company has now made a profit greater than its capitalization.

The company gives employment to several hundred men and is an important factor in the development of Northern Ontario.

While substantial progress has been made the Hollinger is as yet only in its infancy. The mine has splendid prospects of becoming one of the best in the world.