

CANADA POSSESSES AT TIMMINS, ONTARIO THE WORLD'S RICHEST GOLD AREA

A despatch from Cobalt says:—Speaking at a banquet tendered by the Porcupine members to the visiting members of the Ontario Mining Association at Schumacher, Mr. A. F. Brigham, general manager of the Hollinger mine, made a statement about that mine which sets it in the position of being the world's greatest gold mine. He said that formerly he had thought \$120,000 of each foot of depth was a fair estimate of the value of the Hollinger, but lately decided that \$150,000 a foot would be nearer. Mr. Brigham suggested a depth of 3,000 feet to be used as a basis for calculating the value of the Hollinger and added that on the \$150,000 a foot valuation it was purely a matter of arithmetic.

In discussing his statement after the meeting Mr. Brigham said that the mine had produced more than \$150,000 a foot down to the 200-foot level and that there was yet considerable ore in reserve to that depth. Mr. Brigham said further at the banquet that he thought the other mines of Porcupine would in the aggregate have production which would equal that of Hollinger, "or at least a fair proportion of it." Following out Mr. Brigham's suggestion that "It was purely a matter of arithmetic," to figure out the valuation he puts on the Hollinger mine, amounts to the astounding figure of \$450,000,000 from surface down to only 3,000 feet.

RUSSIA'S HARVEST PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

Soviet Estimate Places Total Grain Crops at 1,350,000,000 Bushels.

Moscow, July 16.—Details of the food tax to be paid by the peasants after the harvest are just published by the Soviet Government Press. The decree is one of the most remarkable legal documents in any country. It realizes the ideal of a "progressive tax," advocated for many years by reformers in France, England and Germany. Allowances are made for dependents, etc., and though the prosperous peasant is required to pay on a higher scale than his poorer fellow, there is a wide margin of advantage left for individual initiative.

Finally, a point of enormous importance in Russia to-day, the tax is not onerous, running from nothing at all in the lowest category to 20 per cent. of the total crop in the highest. The latest estimates put the total grain harvest at 2,250,000,000 bushels, or 1,350,000,000 bushels. Some official estimates run higher, based on exceptional yield for southern territory already harvested.

The food tax, which may be considered to average 10 per cent. of the total, will accordingly run about 225,000,000 bushels. After deducting from the estimated figure 25,000,000 bushels, which will be remitted to the peasants who subscribed to the bread loan, the Government will have in hand some 120,000,000 bushels of grain.

When it is realized that the pre-war grain harvest for all Russia, including Poland, Finland, the Baltic States, Turkestan and Eastern Siberia, which are now excluded, rarely averaged more than 3,500,000,000 bushels, it is clear that this year's figure of 2,250,000,000, after a famine that affected fifteen provinces most prolific in grain, is little short of marvellous. It would seem to justify the Soviet claim that the peasants now work harder for themselves than they did for the landlords.

Campaign Against Slums in Old London

A despatch from London says:—A strenuous campaign to wipe out all of London's slums has been organized by the London County Council. The scheme, which is of immense proportions, is to continue for ten years, and twenty-two "black spots" are doomed. It will entail the displacement of 45,000 persons and a capital outlay of millions of pounds sterling for rehousing arrangements. The main idea, according to Lieut.-Col. Levitt, chairman of the committee to make London a slumless city.

The announcement has struck fear in the owners of questionable property, with the result that already they are cleaning up on their own behalf in order to forestall condemnation proceedings.

New Treatment Found For Whooping Cough

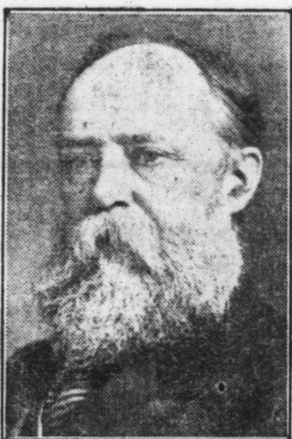
A despatch from Paris says:—Much of the terror of whooping cough is eliminated in a new treatment practiced by Prof. Carriere, of Lille University. His method has just become known. Prof. Carriere stretches a wide canvas over his patient's bed like a tent. This is saturated with a solution of eucalyptus and every day the sick child is given an intranasal injection of gomenal oil. With this treatment it is claimed that the coughing fits diminish the very first day. Prof. Carriere says that most of 500 cases treated by him were cured in less than ten days and all within three weeks.

Unique Trip Planned by Duke of Leinster

A despatch from London says:—The Duke of Leinster plans to start next month on his single-handed cruise across the Atlantic in a ten-ton ketch with old "Highland Gillye," who will act as his cook and only shipmate. Only bad weather will prevent the Duke from making the trip, which he figures will last between six weeks and three months. In announcing his plans, the Duke said that his old retainer will cook food consisting mainly of porridge and vegetables—the porridge to be "the real old Scotch stuff."

Key of Ancient Fort to Return to Canada

A despatch from Annapolis Royal, N.S., says:—The key of old Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, taken from French hands in 1710 by British forces, and subsequently finding its way to Boston, will be presented to the Government of Canada by the Massachusetts Historical Society, it is announced here. This society has had the key since 1789. The presentation will be made at Fort Anne this summer at a date to be decided later, by Arthur Lord, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, to L. M. Fortier, Annapolis Royal, acting on behalf of the Federal Government.



Says Germans Are Deceitful. Sir Edmund Walker, of Toronto, noted Canadian banker, who has just returned from a trip to Europe. He says the French are working hard but declares that German politicians are deceitful, and that many Germans still dream of world conquest.

Summer Courses for Teachers.

Never in the history of the provincial university have so many teachers availed themselves of the opportunity to take summer courses as came to that university on July 3rd to improve their education. The courses in Arts and in Pedagogy offered by the provincial university and courses in various special subjects offered by the Department of Education were never so filled as they are this year. To the onlooker, it would appear that there are almost as many people at the university this month as there are during the winter. This is indeed a hopeful sign. It shows that the teachers of Ontario are willing to use the greater part of their vacation to improve their academic standing. The success of these summer courses would seem to indicate also that the university would be justified in going still further in the development of this type of work. In benefiting the teachers of the province, the university is doing a great service for the youth of the province.

This Is July.

A mass of roses, pink and red,
Set in a frame of golden sun;
A diamond-studded sky overhead
When day is done.
Lilies distilling fragrant scent,
And birds which sing a lullaby;
Beauty and joy together blend.
This is July!
—Leslie M. Oyster.

The aeroplane Black Cat, bearing three British officers, Major Blake, Captain MacMillan and Col. Broome, is on its way round the world. It left London on May 24 and is expected back in London within three months. If the flight succeeds, it will be the first circumnavigation of the earth through the air. The aviators plan to go by way of Italy, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Alaska, Canada, New York, Newfoundland and Iceland.

Immigration into Canada for the month of May, 1922, totalled 11,199, of whom 6,972 were British, 2,890 from the United States and 2,331 from other countries.



THE BATTLE OF FOUR COURTS
The photograph shows artillery in action at the Four Courts, with the wrecked building in the background.

REPUBLICAN FORT TAKEN BY NATIONALS

Free Staters Capture Former British Naval Station.

Belfast, July 16.—Inch Fort, in Donegal, capitulated to-day to the National troops. This fort was an important British naval station in the earlier stages of the world war, and until immediately after the sinking of the battleship Audacious off the Donegal Coast, where Jellicoe's fleet ran great risks from submarines and mines, formed part of the British scheme of defences.

The fort was heavily shelled Saturday evening from seven o'clock until dark with an 18-pounder from a position in the Fahan district. To-day there were heavy explosions within the fort and it was surmised that the Irish were destroying stores.

The Free State troops penetrated for a considerable distance into the island, gradually narrowing the corridor. Then, after submitting the fort to a further bombardment, the Free Staters resolved to storm the place. They gained access to the yards, but bombs were thrown by the defenders, and the assaulting party was obliged to retreat for some distance. Finally, however, Captain Mullan, leader of the Irish, hoisted a white flag and marched out with 21 men, who were taken over by Adjutant Dougherty of the Nationals.

The fort was much more lightly held than had been supposed. One land mine was discovered and destroyed, but a careful examination disclosed that all other mines and bombs

had been exploded by the defenders before surrendering. Quantities of foodstuffs, recently taken from the railway stores, were found near the fort.

Need 60,000 Harvesters for Western Crop

A despatch from Montreal says:—The demand of the Western harvest fields this year will exceed that of other years. Last year the number of men going from the East was 30,000. This year, in all probability, according to a prominent official of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the requirements of the West will be about 60,000. Crop reports from all quarters indicate a very satisfactory condition in the West, and in all probability the first trainload of harvesters will leave here about August 11 or 12.

Betrayer of Edith Cavell Escapes Death Penalty

A despatch from Brussels says:—The death sentence pronounced by a civil court at Mons last April upon Armand Jeanes for treason and espionage against Belgium and the Allies during the world war, was commuted to life imprisonment on Thursday. At his trial Jeanes boasted that he had much to do with the betrayal to the Germans and the subsequent execution by them of Edith Cavell, the British war nurse. This charge, however, was not brought out in the indictment against him.

ILL-FATED HAGUE CONFERENCE FAILS TO SETTLE RUSSIAN PROBLEM

A despatch from The Hague says:—At a meeting of the Credits Commission on Friday the Powers' delegates informed the Soviet delegates that unless they had new proposals to make, no recommendation that credits be extended to the Soviet Government could be made. Litvinoff replied that the Russians had no proposals in addition to those they had made, and which had been found unacceptable. Baron Avenanzo, Italian, the Chairman, then informed the Russians of the decisions on Thursday of the Private Property and Debts Commissions that it was impossible to reach an accord with the Bolshevik delegates and told them that it was useless to continue The Hague conference.

The Russians replied that in view of the attitudes of the powers' delegates they agreed that the conference had best end. There will be a meeting of the delegates to adopt this report to the Governments which will be prepared meanwhile. It has not yet been decided whether the Russians will attend this meeting.

This, in brief, is a summary of the long meeting, which in reality was the last of the ill-fated Hague Conference. The powers' delegates blamed the Russians for the failure of the conference because they refuse to restore or pay for foreign-owned private property nationalized by the Soviets, and the Russians blamed the powers' delegates because they offered no credits and loans to Moscow.



WORLD'S FINANCIAL POSITION SERIOUS; BRITAIN'S STATUS IMPROVING

A despatch from London says:—Declaring that the world's financial situation was still serious, but that Great Britain was stronger financially to-day than at any time since the armistice, Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered an address in the House of Commons on Friday when the finance bill on its third reading was discussed. He said that at the present rate of exchange Great Britain's debt to the United States reached £938,000,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the recent reduction in Great Britain's floating debt and the reduction of the internal debt through conversion was the cause of increasing stability in financial matters in this country. The financial position of the world was serious, he said, especially in Austria, which has been growing steadily worse. A great change has occurred in Germany which gave cause for the greatest anxiety.

The bill passed third reading without division.

Referring to the debt of the United States, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:

"I welcome and reciprocate the views expressed by Mr. Asquith, namely, that our debt to the United States is one of the solemn obligations which undoubtedly we shall meet. There is no question about that. The request which the United States made to us recently to consider the funding of the debt and to place it, as Mr. Asquith said, on stable and equitable foundations, is one which will be completely met. No doubt exists in anybody's mind as to the absolute necessity of our fulfilling our duty to the very utmost."

Sir Robert, relating to the affairs of the country, concluded: "We are in a stronger position than at any time since the armistice. There is no reason for our looking at the present situation with despair. I believe ways and means will be found to avert grave financial perils. This country will play a very great part in the solution of the problem."

Canada Paid \$1,300,000 in Unemployment Relief

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The liabilities of the Federal Government in regard to unemployment relief during the last winter are estimated approximately at \$1,300,000. About half of this amount, as closely as it can be approximated at present, is on account of direct relief, and the remainder is the Federal share of the excess cost of public relief works undertaken by the local authorities during the winter. These figures are contained in a statement which has been given out by the Minister of Labor, Hon. James Murdock.

Gulf Steamer Passed Thirty-two Icebergs

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—Between Cape St. Francis and Burnt Island, the steamer Bethlehem, enroute from Botwood, Nfld., to Sydney, passed 32 icebergs varying in height from fifty to 350 feet, Captain E. Perry stated.



Hon. Harry Mills, Minister of Mines for Ontario, who intends to tour the mining district of Northern Ontario this summer, visiting all the active mines and other areas where at present there is no active work being done.

ALLIES DEMAND REPARATIONS DUE

Defer Decision Regarding Moratorium Asked for by Germany.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Reparations Commission on Thursday afternoon decided to defer decision regarding Germany's request for a moratorium, and has so notified Berlin.

At the same time it has stated its opinion that the reparational payments are but one, and not the most important, of the causes contributing to the present depreciation of the mark.

It has also notified Germany it cannot make a decision on the moratorium until it receives a report from the Committee on Guarantees as to what measures are considered best for the restabilizing of the mark. It is hoped a decision may be reached before August 15. The commission refuses to let Germany avoid payment of the reduced amount of 32,000,000 gold marks due Saturday.

Le Temps, returning on Thursday night stronger than ever to its thesis that Great Britain must waive her claims against France, declares bluntly that the French Government should "instruct its delegates to the Reparations Commission not to consent to any discussion of a moratorium unless it is accompanied by a proposal insuring definitely the early payment of the sums necessary for repairing damage to the devastated regions, and in case of opposition the French Government has only one thing to do, namely, to resume freedom of action and upset the apple cart." France has means for so doing.

Kingdom of Montenegro No Longer Exists

A despatch from Paris says:—By fixing the boundaries between Albania and Jugoslavia, the Ambassadors' Council gave official recognition to the disappearance of Montenegro from the map of Europe, which, as a matter of fact, dates from 1919. King Nicholas, to the day of his death, hoped the country would be allowed to vote on the question of retaining its independent existence.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.42½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.40; No. 3 Northern, \$1.27½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 57c; No. 3 CW, 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 1 feed, 52c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track. Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 3 yellow, 81c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, feed 47 lbs. or better, 60c to 65c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00.
Rye—No. 2, 95c.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside.
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.
Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93c, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., (bakery), \$6.40. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, \$6.65.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$7.30.
Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; twins, 20 to 20½c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 32 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 40 to 41c; No. 1, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 37 to 38c; cooking, 23c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 35c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$1.20 to \$1.25.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, candled, 32 to 33c; selects, 35 to 36c; cartons, 37 to 38c. \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.
Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.
Potatoes—Delaware, \$1.15 to \$1.30.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 53 to 55c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 42 to 44c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 15c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.
Heavy beef steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$60 to \$60; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$13 to \$13.50; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; yearlings, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$15; do, f.o.b., \$14.25; do, country points, \$14.
Montreal.
Oats, No. 2 CW, 63 to 63½c; No. 3 CW, 60 to 60½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.80. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.30. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26.
Cheese, finest Easterns, 15½ to 16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35½ to 36c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.30.
Hogs, selects, \$15 to \$15.50.

CANADIAN NEWS ITEMS

Halifax, N.S.—An order for 450,000 sheets of mica has been received by Prospectors, Ltd., a firm which has opened up the mines at Neil's Harbor. The company also controls nine brine springs in the Bricklay area, which it is claimed will give a pound of salt to the gallon. Boring operations are now under way at Bricklay in an endeavor to ascertain the extent of the salt deposits there.

Fredrickton, N.B.—There is promise of a good apple crop in the Province of New Brunswick this year, although it is too early to make a definite statement, according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture. In the valley of the lower St. John the set of fruit is not as heavy as seemed to be indicated by the abundance of bloom. In other sections the set is good, however, and the fruit is developing rapidly.

Quebec, Que.—A method has been discovered by the Forests Products Laboratory of Canada, whereby Canadian poplar can be used in the manufacture of cigar boxes instead of the cedar from Cuba, which generally covers up imported Havanas, and has been regarded as the sign manual of a good cigar. Several Canadian cigar manufacturers have already started making boxes from poplar.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's total population as at June 1st is 8,788,483. This is the final figure issued of the sixth census. The total represents a gain of 1,581,840 over the total population recorded in 1911, an increase of 21.95 per cent. A total of 4,439,505 of the Canadian population is residing in rural districts as compared with 4,348,978 in urban centers. Ontario leads in population with 2,933,662 residents, followed by Quebec with 2,361,199. Alberta led the way in provincial increase with 57.22 per cent., followed by Saskatchewan with 53.80 per cent. These two western provinces have populations of 588,454 and 757,510 respectively.

Winnipeg, Man.—During the month of May there entered Western Canada from the United States a total of 1,020 settlers, 468 of these being farmers and 484 women and children, nearly all the wives and families of farmers. They brought with them \$277,000 in money and effects valued at \$98,204.

Indian Head, Sask.—The shipment of tree seedlings and cuttings this spring from the Dominion forest nursery station here, were among the largest in the past five years. The kinds sent out are chiefly Manitoba maple, green ash, Russian poplar, willow and caragana. They are used solely for planting shelter belts on prairie farms. Since the nursery was established some sixty million seedlings and cuttings have been distributed to prairie farmers.

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta government authorities announce that plans are about to be drawn up for the colonization of irrigation lands and a comprehensive settlement scheme put into operation. Listing of lands in the Lethbridge Northern district has been completed and a total acreage of 30,000 acres of improved farm land is available for settlement at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$35.00 per acre.

Penticton, B.C.—Over 2,300 cars of fruit and vegetables were shipped from the Okanagan Valley during the year 1921, as compared with 1,695 in the preceding year, according to the annual report of the Okanagan United Growers. Shipments were made to Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Eastern Canada, United States, United Kingdom, Norway and New Zealand.

Sealing Gas Wells to Conserve Supply.

The intensive drilling for oil now in progress in Western Canada is having an effect not altogether expected by some of the drillers. In several of the wells heavy flows of natural gas have been encountered. As this occurrence is almost always at a point where no market is available for the gas, and as the regulations under which the leases are granted require that the lessee shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent the waste of gas, much difficulty has been experienced in capping gas wells or in controlling the flow.

The same conditions apply when salt water is encountered, as the water must be prevented from gaining access to the oil-bearing formation.

To enable the drillers to cope with such conditions and to conserve the country's natural resources, the Department of the Interior, through its Mining Lands Branch, has assembled a "mudding and cementing" equipment, composed of high-pressure pumps and well-fittings, by means of which mud-laden fluids and cement are injected into the well in such a manner that oil-sands are protected from water, and uncontrolled gas flows are sealed off. At Medicine Hat and in the Peace River country several million cubic feet of natural gas was being wasted daily. The petroleum engineer of the above branch, with the equipment at his disposal, was successful in sealing off the wasting gas.

The Okanagan Coal Oil and Gas Co. has recently been incorporated at \$1,000,000. A number of claims have been leased and machinery ordered. Drilling is to commence immediately near Armstrong, B.C.