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.

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 Reparation 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 Jugo-Slavia, 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.

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 Gillie," 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."

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 Jeannes for treason and espionage against Belgium and the Allies during the world war, was commuted to life imprisonment on Thursday. At his trial Jeannes 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.

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 possibility the first trainload of harvesters will leave here about August 11 or 12.

Immigration into Canada for the month of May, 1922, totalled 11,199, of whom 5,972 were British, 2,866 from the United States and 2,361 from other countries.

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.

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.

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 intramuscular 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.

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.

Ontario's farmers have taken advantage of the loan facilities provided by the Ontario Government to the extent of nearly a million dollars, according to a preliminary estimate of Agricultural Department officials. Deposits under the Government's savings bank scheme have exceeded the two million dollar mark.

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

The Outposts of Canada.

During the war the call for men reached the farthest points of Canada's wide expanse. Many tales were told of the distances covered by red-blooded men in their efforts to reach the recruiting office. Miners, trappers and traders left their isolated camps to do their duty at their country's call.

In the far-away mission fields also the call for men was heard, and many of our young missionaries felt their patriotic blood tingle as reports reached them of the need for support to the men who were holding the lines in France. These missionaries who were holding the front-line trenches in the cause of religion, had the same desire to be over there as had their friends at home. Theirs, however, was not a commercial enterprise; they were not in the outposts of civilization for private gain. Where was the greater need? Separated by long distances from their superiors, they had to make their own decisions.

In northwestern Canada, particularly in the Athabaska and Mackenzie districts, were many of these men. Many missionaries felt the urgency of the call, boarded up their churches and schools and went to France. Mr. F. H. Kitto, exploratory engineer of the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, who, in 1920 and again last year, made the trip to this northern country, reports that last year the boardings had all been taken down and the churches were functioning.

In our north country many such interesting conditions exist. Our surveyors and explorers are continually meeting them. The entrance to the Mackenzie District has recently been described in a report, the "Lower Athabaska and Slave River District," published by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, from whom copies may be obtained.

Speaking of the mission schools, the above report says:

"The mission schools are spacious buildings providing accommodation for about 100 pupils at the larger posts. The half-breed and Indian children live at the mission while their parents are engaged hunting or fishing and only in rare cases do the parents bear the expense incurred on behalf of their children. The interest and self-sacrifice on the part of the missinoaries and teachers and their untiring efforts in the face of numerous difficulties, never experienced in settled districts, are worthy of commendation. Invariably the dormitories and schools are models of neatness and would put to shame many of the similar institutions in the more settled parts of Canada."

In the erection of these church and school buildings much heavy manual labor must be performed by the missionary. The logs for the walls, floors and roofing timbers must be hewn in the woods, drawn to the selected site and erected, the crevices filled in, doors, windows and shingles imported long distances. The surroundings of these schools are always kept in neat and tidy condition, the pupils thus receiving visual instruction in the advantages and beauties of agreeable home conditions.

Canada's trail breakers, in the interests of humanity and of religion, and in their life of segregation from home and friends, are entitled to the greatest appreciation of their services by the people of older Canada.

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 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 into the development of this type of extension work. In benefiting the teachers of the province, the university is doing a great service for the youth of the province.

Campaign Against Slums in Old London

A despatch from London says:—A strenuous campaign to wipe out the worst 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 condemned.

It will entail the displacement of 100,000 persons and a capital outlay of millions of pounds sterling for housing arrangements. The main difficulty, according to Lieut.-Col. Levita, 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.

Canada From Coast to Coast

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 Bricklaw area, which it is claimed will give a pound of salt to the gallon. Boring operations are now under way at Bricklaw in an endeavour to ascertain the extent of the salt deposits there.

Fredericton, 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 cedrela 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.

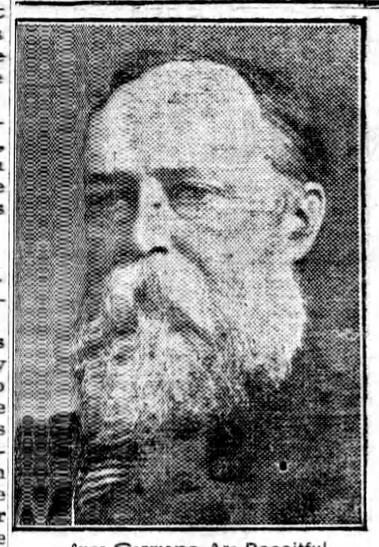
Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's total population as at June 1st is 8,788,483. This is the final figure issued of the sixth census. The total represents a gain of 1,381,840 over the total population recorded in 1911, an increase of 21.95 per cent. A total of 4,439,505 of the Canadian population is residing in rural districts as compared with 4,348,978 in urban centres. 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 1,095 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.



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.

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.

STANDSTILL ON THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM

Attitude of Soviet Delegates on Confiscated Property Halts Hague Conference.

A despatch from The Hague says:—Only a radical retreat by the Soviet delegates from the stand they have taken on confiscated property can prevent the official dissolution of the conference. Following upon the action of the non-Russian sub-commission on private property in formally deciding that no useful purpose could be served in continuing the matters with the Russians, the members of the Credits Commission agreed to inform the Russians that, as the property negotiations had failed, there was no reason for continuing the discussion of credits.

Thus another step towards a definite rupture has been taken. A joint meeting on credits has been fixed for the next meeting.

The Hague is thick with rumors that the Russians have received instructions from Moscow admitting of the resumption of the discussions. M. Krassin declined to comment on this or similar reports, including one that at the next meeting the Russians would submit a conciliatory statement which might serve as a basis for renewed pourparlers.

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.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.39½; No. 2 Northern, $1.37; No. 3 Northern, $1.26.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 57c; No. 3 CW, 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 1 feed, 52¾c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 81c; No. 3 yellow, 80c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.00.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28 to $29; 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, 93's, $6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6.30. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $5.65.

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, 60c; roosters, 23c; 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, $3.30.

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—Delawares, $1.15 to $1.30.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 53 to 56c; 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, 15½c; 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., $5.50 to $6.50; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.50; do, med., $3.50 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 $80; 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., $1 to $3; 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, 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, 15¾ 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.