

THE HAILEYBURIAN and COBALT POST

Published by
Temiskaming Printing Co. Ltd.
New Liskeard, Ont.



Member Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association.
Issued every Thursday, from The Haileyburian Office, Broadway Street, Haileybury, Ontario.
Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office, Department, Ottawa.

In Canada — \$2.50 per year in advance.
In United States — \$3.50 per year in advance.

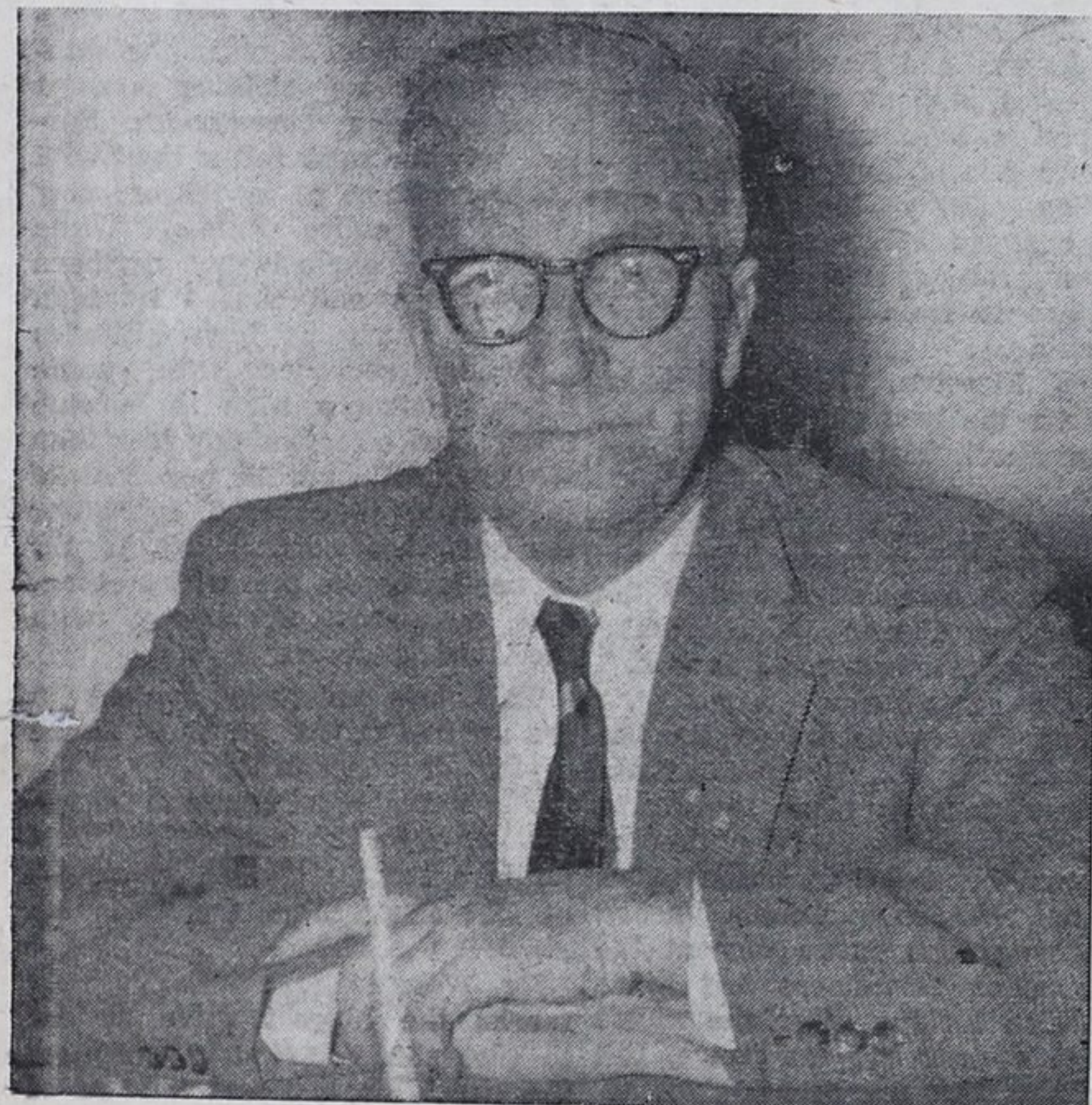
Taxpayer Gets A Break

Now that the time is approaching when citizens throughout the land will be scratching their heads and cursing the Department of National Revenue as they complete their 1958 income tax returns, it may be worth while to note that one class of taxpayer does get a small advantage from Ottawa.

The basic personal exemption for every taxpayer is \$1,000. If he is married and supporting his wife, he gets another \$1,000 exemption, making a total of \$2,000. However, if his wife has an independent income of \$1,250 or more, the Department of National Revenue does not recognize the marriage. He and his wife must make separate returns and each gets only the basic exemption of \$1,000. The family exemption is still \$2,000 which seems fair enough, if anything in the income Tax Act may be called fair.

However, a taxpayer in the latter class gets a small break when he and his wife reach the age of 65. Then the personal exemption rises to \$1,500 and both husband and wife can claim it, receiving a total family exemption of \$3,000. The taxpayer whose marriage is recognized by the department, and whose wife does not have to make a return, gets an exemption of only \$2,500.

— Printed Word



Pen Pictures

Court Officer, Good Sport

by
RUSS FLEMING

Pen Portraits—of the men and women who work in and for your town. One in a series of short sketches of people some well-known and some not so familiar. Faces etched by the pen nib.

There must be at least nineteen different western yarns unwinding each week over the local T. V. network. Each of them portraying the county sheriff as a gun toting, fast shooting guardian of freedom, dispensing his rule of thumb justice from the saddle while still on the run.

This might seem like the real McCoy to some people but in our present time at least, such a dashing, irresponsible and adventurous character is a gross caricature of the responsible men upon whose shoulders the burden of maintaining law and order rests.

John M. Shouldice a resident of this area for many years is one of these men who has had this responsibility in this sprawling growing northland, maintaining the British tradition of concise and efficient justice. John is easily recognized as he struts back and forth on his errands to and from the court house with cocked hat and zippered case. Never too busy to hand out some

friendly advice he can oftentimes be seen in his office with outstretched finger emphasizing a pertinent point.

John was born in Wakefield, Quebec in 1893, was educated at Shawville High School. He first entered the work of business with the merchants bank and later joined General Motors as their representative, his introduction to this Northland.

Along with the strenuous task of overseeing justice John holds the titles of Local Registrar of the Supreme Court, District Court Clerk, Surrogate Court Registrar and special examiner of the District.

As a hobby John coaches the local soft ball team, which last year took the N. F. A. Championship. He has moulded the youngsters of Haileybury into a team that any town could be well proud of, this alone would seem like a full time chore and has the earmark of a job well done. John says "I enjoy working with the boys, they are a fine bunch and are willing to co-operate."

John has been married for 35 years, he has one son John who is working as a linotype operator for the "Journal" in Ottawa.

CIM Membership

(Continued from page one)

tent in the ore has proved fabulous compared with other mines located farther south, but this is necessary to counter the other inconveniences. The mineral reserves at North Rankin are estimated at four hundred and seventy thousand tons.

Perma frost in the rock at this latitude is estimated to extend nearly 700 feet deep and drilling must be done with heated water. The mine shaft too must be heated to make mining possible. The hot air is heated at a central heating plant and circulated twice before expelled.

The climate can also be to the advantage; because of the presence of the perma frost in the rock less artificial supports are necessary to hold up the stopes and keeps water seepage in the mine at a minimum.

A pebble mill has been installed so that the ore can be shipped in a partly refined state.

During the 275 day winter the material is stored in the concentrate form, and when shipping becomes possible they are loaded directly by conveyor and transported to Churchill.

Many hard lessons were learned by the trial and error method during the experimental period at Rankin. It was found that to load these ships manually by employing Eskimo labour constituted an expenditure of \$5.15 per ton, while with more modern methods the cost was only 38 cents per ton.

Dr. Weber said that water for the mine town site must be brought from a lake 8000 feet away, although there are lakes closer than that it was found that in the long winter months they froze solidly to the bottom.

Due to the unusual circumstances which governs the operations at Rankin it has been found that an eighteen month waiting period elapses between the actual mining of the nickel and the payment for the refined material. This meant that more than a year elapsed before payment could be received to buy much needed supplies that must be constantly bought to keep the mine functioning. In 1958 alone eight and one-half million dollars in supplies were purchased on consignment from companies which were willing to invest in the north's future.

Supplies had to be bought on consignment, but it proved difficult to find investors willing to back a project in the experimental stage. Some Canadians still maintain the pioneering spirit and sufficient backing was gained to carry the company to a success.

It is hard to believe that a town of any considerable size could be founded north of the Arctic circle but the town of Rankin includes sufficient company-built houses plus privately owned homes and business places and an added Eskimo suburb to house 800 people. The company constructed homes at Rankin have three ply walls, ceilings and floors for protection against the cold.

Dr. Weber remarked that the company has also provided housing for the Eskimo workers. It was discovered much to the grief of the company that the Eskimos, being a naturally nomadic people had a habit of drifting away especially when there services were needed most. As an enticement for them to stay close at hand the company now provides them with houses. These houses are much the same as the miners homes except each one is partitioned in three so that more families might be included in the same dwelling. The Eskimos are also a clannish people who prefer to live in close quarters much as they did in their own environment.

Dr. Weber stated that so far as can be determined in this stage of their evolution along with being in contact with their first strand of civilization the average Eskimo does not seem to be capable of much more than a grade six education. However they do have a very predominate aptitude for mechanics. From a colony of 130 Eskimos at Rankin only seven can be considered as skilled labourers. Since being in contact with the higher standards

of living these people have improved not only their educational standards but have learned a great deal about hygiene and modern methods of medicine.

The town of Rankin is served by a 10 bed hospital, one doctor and two nurses. A medical and health plan will be instituted to cover the mining community in the near future.

To further prove the handicap that Rankin must endure insurance and compensation premiums far exceed those of areas farther south. Last year Insurance for the mine cost \$135,000 while compensation cost \$36,000. It would seem that pioneers in this country are expected to bear both climatical and financial burdens.

Unlike their fellow countrymen a few hundred miles south the miners and business people at Rankin do not depend upon United States and other dubious sources for their culture. Instead they manufacture their own and produced it nightly in a hall provided by the mine. The only vice at Rankin is that they have a strong preference for "Moscow Molly" over C.B.C. productions.

Dr. Weber stated that movies

are provided six nights per week with three nights provided for the miners and their friends and three provided for the Eskimo colony. This system is not derived from prejudice it must be this way because of lack of auditorium space.

As a closing note Dr. Weber noted people in Rankin live well, the expenditure for food stuffs and their preparation is equal to that of the mining operations.

North Rankin Mines pioneers in this unusual locality have encountered and overcome many unexpected difficulties paving the way for others and for progress which is rapidly advancing in our more northern territories.

North Rankin may be cited as functioning proof that Canadian Barren lands which cover sixty percent of Canada will some day be the foundation of our economic structure.

C.I.M. executives for 1959-60 were nominated by Art Moss and unanimously accepted, Chairman, J. Frey, vice-chairman, J. Armstrong; Sec.-Treasurer, H. Johnston. The executives were V. Denesen, Haileybury; D. Horan, Haileybury; G. Kirk, Haileybury; and A. McKinnon, O'Brien.



Temiskaming Construction Ltd.

ENGINEERS

Design, Construction, Mine Development, Operation
Electrical and Mechanical Installations



P. O. Box 459 Toronto, Ont. North Bay, Ont.
Phone OS 2-3311 6th Floor, 360 Bay St. 194 Regina St.
Haileybury, Ont. EMpire 3-7381 GRover 2-2630

PROJECT

'59

Last October an exciting event took place on CBC Radio when a new series of one hour programs started. Its planners called it simply—"Project '59".

Its purpose was two-fold—to keep Canadians informed and to do it in an entertaining way. Since its inception Project '59 has won plaudits from both press and public.

CBC radio

Since that first radio program (which explored the world of radio) Project '59 has gone to Gaza to visit Canadian troops—looked in on the revolt in Cuba—talked to Canadians about their leisure time activities—told the story of West Germany—gone to a concert by the famous Red Army choir (especially arranged for CBC's Project '59). It has even featured programs consisting almost entirely of sound!

Project '59 is alert. Recently, an opportunity arose to present a special program on Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery. Project '59's planners immediately took advantage of the opportunity.

Project '59 is another CBC presentation contributing to the exciting new sound of CBC Radio. Be sure you stay tuned to your local CBC network station.

For full details of the many other exciting things happening on CBC Radio and on CBC Television, may we suggest you subscribe to CBC Times at the special introductory rate of 4 months (16 weekly issues) for \$1.00 (yearly rate \$3.00). Write CBC Times, Box 500, Terminal 'A' Toronto, Ont. for a sample copy.