

Chicks

Live and Grow
Pratts

BABY CHICK FOOD
Feed your baby chicks with PRATTS BABY CHICK FOOD and prevent the scourge of White Diarrhoea. It not only saves chicks' lives, but makes them strong and sturdy and fits them to become heavy layers. Be sure you get PRATTS.
Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

Big Battle in House Against Tax on the "Penny" Stocks

House Rejects Amendment Moved by Conservatives. Mac Lang, M.P. for Temiskaming South Makes Strong Speech Against Taxation of the Lower-Priced Mining Stocks.

The people of Timmins and district are very heavily interested in the tax on mining stocks. In reference to this, despatches from Ottawa last week dealt with the matter, and there seemed to be about unanimous opinion that the proposed tax would prove too high. The discussion in the House is reported as follows by The Ottawa Journal:—

The new tax on sale of shares of stocks again received the endorsement of the House of Commons on Thursday. By a vote of 96 to 58 the House defeated the amendment moved by

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader. The amendment would have had the effect of leaving the tax as at present.

Again Mac Lang, M.P. for Temiskaming South, voted against the Government on this matter.

Following the division the resolutions received the second reading and a bill based on them received its first reading.

The leader of the Opposition moved that the resolution be submitted to a committee of the whole with instructions to strike out section four, which deals with the tax on stock transfers.

Speaking briefly to his amendment, Mr. Bennett recalled that the existing tax on the transfer of shares had come into force in 1920, and was in effect a war measure. Now that the Minister of Finance had indicated that he had a substantial surplus, the continuation and increase of this tax was unjust, inequitable and unfair.

It was a tax essentially imposed on the products of provincial resources. The Dominion obtained income tax from provincial companies, and this tax should be left wholly available to the provinces.

Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, said there was never a time in recent years when so much speculation had taken place on the exchanges throughout the country than had been witnessed during the past year. He submitted there was a general feeling that the national treasury should profit by this speculation. If men decided to gamble on the market and risk their money, there was no reason why they should not assist the national treasury.

Mining stocks only represented a small proportion of the revenue derived from this taxation, which the Opposition proposed to wipe out. The total tax collected by the Dominion Treasury on all shares for 1926-27, amounted to \$282,536. In 1927-28, this amount reached \$615,354. The proportion derived from the mining exchanges, particularly Vancouver, was small. In 1926-27, the revenue derived from the Vancouver Mining Exchange was \$1,672, and in 1927-28 the amount was \$7,263. The amount derived from the Toronto Standard Mining Exchange during 1926-27 was \$47,393 and in 1927-28, the amount was \$121,114. The revenue derived in 1927-28 from the Montreal Stock Market was \$280,061, and from the Toronto Stock Market for the same year, \$113,756.

Mr. Bennett interjected that the provinces were imposing taxes on these stock transactions, and therefore the Dominion should not duplicate this tax, but should leave this field of taxation entirely to the provinces.



Easy to make good bread with **ROYAL YEAST CAKES**

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

Argenteuil) said if Mr. Bennett's amendment was accepted, it would leave the present tax in force. He urged that this be done in order to give time for more mature consideration than had evidently been given by the Minister of Finance in his proposed tax. The resources of Canada would have to be developed by men who were prepared to take chances. They should be encouraged.

General J. A. Clark (Conservative—Vancouver Burrard) produced a one-day's sales sheet from the Vancouver Stock Exchange. It had on it the tax collectable on each transaction under the present law, as well as what the tax would have been had the new law been in effect. Whereas the total tax under the existing act, was \$20, under the proposals of the Minister of Finance, this would have been \$800, he said. "Can it be possible that the Minister of Finance wishes to increase the taxes on mining stocks 4,000 per cent.?"

The new tax would force mining companies being promoted in British Columbia to do their financing at Spokane, or some other United States' point. The tax of one-tenth of a cent would make the shares of many companies in the promotion stage absolutely unmarketable. It would result in the ordinary trading in stock being transferred from Vancouver to Spokane, and while that would be unfortunate, he was even more concerned with the difficulty in promoting companies to develop the mineral resources of British Columbia which the new tax would cause.

Intimation of the effect the proposed tax would have upon British Columbia mining promoters was given by Leon J. Ladner (Conservative—Vancouver Centre), when he read a telegram from a prominent firm in Vancouver. The communication stated that the company, which for 15 years had been promoting mining enterprises, would withdraw from that phase of business were the tax to pass. Mr. Ladner urged that the Minister of Finance reconsider his position.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, pointed out that the first issue of any stock was not subject to the proposed tax. That provision under the former act had not changed. Questioned by members of the opposition as to the effect of the tax upon underwriting firms, Col. Ralston said in the case of underwriters handling a stock, they were, to all intents and purposes, the ordinary public. Conservative members shook their heads in disagreement.

The proposed tax of a third of one cent on shares of a value between \$1 and \$3, and of a quarter of a cent on shares of the value of between 50 cents and \$1, could not ruin the mining industry, Col. Ralston thought. Nor could a tax of a tenth of a cent a share on stock of a value of 50 cents and under do any great harm. Where shares were as low as 1-16 of a cent, the tax was admittedly stiff. He considered however, that such low-priced holdings were rare, and that interference with their sales would not hamper mining development greatly. He was not much impressed with any threat that mining promotion would be discouraged by the proposed taxation. Canadians could take care of the development of their own natural resources.

Hon. R. J. Manion (Conservative—Fort William) protested against what he termed the inequity of the tax. Mr. Jacobs interjected that more money had been lost in the Northern Ontario mining ventures, than had ever been taken out of them.

Dr. Manion asked if Mr. Jacobs meant that this tax would stop mining. Mr. Jacobs replied: "Yes, to a certain extent."

"That is just what it is going to do," said Dr. Manion. The Minister had made some reference to gambling, but gambling could not be stopped. If people did not gamble on the mines, they would do so on horse races, and for his part he would rather see them speculate on the mines. The old tax was more equitable than the new one. The chief complaint against the new one was that it was unfair. It had been shown that it imposed a \$30 tax on a \$54,000 investment in Noranda, and a \$10 tax on \$1,020 investment in Kirkland Lake. This was an unfair method of taking money from the pockets of the people.

The member for Kootenay West (Mr. Esling) had pointed out that \$1,000 investment on two shares of Smelters was taxed eight cents, but if the same \$1,000 was invested in a five cent stock, the tax would be \$20. The expensive shares were bought by the wealthy people, and the so-called penny stocks by the small people who could afford a little "flier." The whole effect of this tax would be to hit the small man, for the poor citizen could not afford any \$500 stocks. Yet it was he, investing in low-priced issues, who financed new mines. Some were profitable, others were not they could not all be so.

D. Spence (Conservative, Toronto-Parkdale), declared himself opposed to this taxation whether upon the penny stocks or otherwise. It was simply another way of interfering with business; it was a nuisance tax; it was establishing a vicious principle. Some nuisance taxes had already been abolished, and he thought it was the intention of the Government to eliminate them all. The present Government would go down as the "gold digging" Government. It was taking money out of the pockets of the people, throwing it into a great melting pot, and wasting it. At the same time, the Government was making the people believe it was reducing taxation.

J. Earl Lawson, (Conservative, West York), asked the Minister of National Defence if his suggestion that the companies with lower priced stocks should be re-organized, could be made to apply to the 100 or more mining companies,

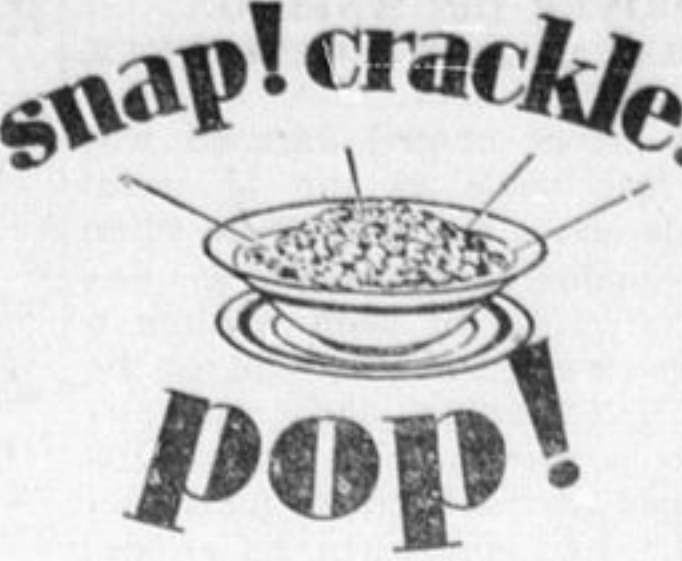
whose shares sold under one dollar. Col. Ralston replied that his reference was to those which according to General Clark, sold at one-sixteenth of a cent. He suggested that the par value should be issued in larger denominations. It was the 50 cent stock and not the dollar stock that was complained of. What stocks, he asked, of bona fide companies, were selling under 50 cents? Mr. Lawson said he could give him a list of many stocks.

He was proceeding to ask the minister another question when Dr. A. M. Young (Liberal, Saskatoon), protested against this as a violation of the rules of debate. Dr. Young's protest was upheld by the Deputy Speaker.

J. F. Pouliot (Liberal, Temiscouata), declared that the seller of these stocks should also be considered. It had often happened in his part of the country that the promoters of mining companies on a small scale were nothing more than swindlers.

Mr. Robb reiterated his belief that the tax was fair and equitable. The question was then put.

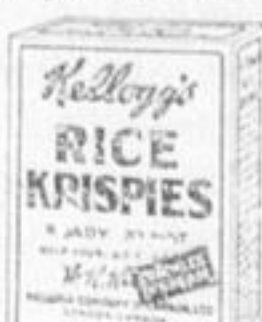
New York World:—"Jails, hospitals, reformatories, asylums are necessary in the community, but the less the need of them the better. Every agency of intelligent guidance that will help young citizens in their formative years to grow up physically sound and mentally clean is deserving of support, today and every day of the year."



THAT'S the way Rice Krispies sound when you pour on milk or cream. The crispiest cereal ever made!

Rice Krispies are toasted rice grains. Golden-brown. Delicious for breakfast, lunch or supper. Add fruits or honey for an extra treat.

Your grocer has Rice Krispies. Oven-fresh in the red-and-green package. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.



Kellogg's RICE KRISPIES

SERVICE FOR ALL

For every class of account-business or personal, farming or commercial—the facilities are provided in the Bank of Montreal. The service of this Bank is adapted to all, and the quality of that service is the same wherever and whenever it is rendered.

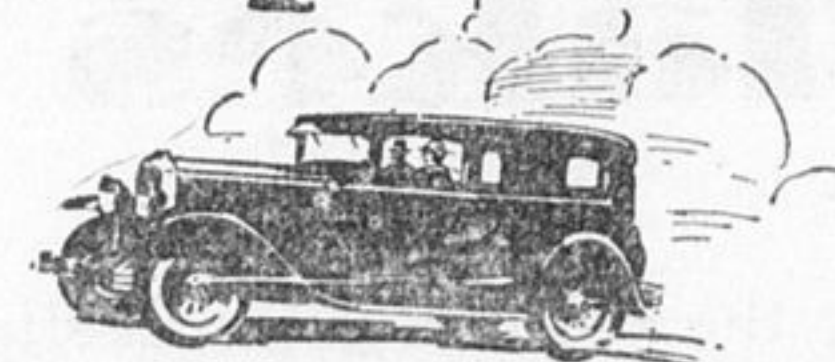
We shall be pleased to have you consult with our nearest branch manager

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

"A Bank where small accounts are welcome"

In Appearance—In Performance
In Luxury and in Value

Nowhere can you find its equal



MAKE the test that thousands have already made! Drive this great 1929 McLaughlin-Buick—uphill, down dale, in traffic or on the straightaway! Compare it with any other car in the world... for performance, for comfort, for beauty! The results will prove to you... as they have to those other thousands... that there is literally no other car like McLaughlin-Buick. For no other car, at any price, can give you the astonishing combination of quality features offered by the 1929 McLaughlin-Buick such as Valve-in-head engine, triple sealed... exclusive system of synchronized springs and Lovejoy Shock Absorbers... torque-tube drive... sealed chassis. That is why McLaughlin-Buick sales are more than double those of the closest competitor, at or above its price. Come in! See and drive this car which has revolutionized performance and beauty standards.

McLaughlin-Buick

Marshall-Ecclestone, Ltd.
Timmins, Ont.

When Better Automobiles Are Built—McLaughlin-Buick Will Build Them

What "Carry On" Income would your family have?



STOCKS, bonds, bank balance—figure them all up. What is your business worth to your family? What is your real estate equity?

Five per cent. of the total represents the income your family would have to carry on the business of life.

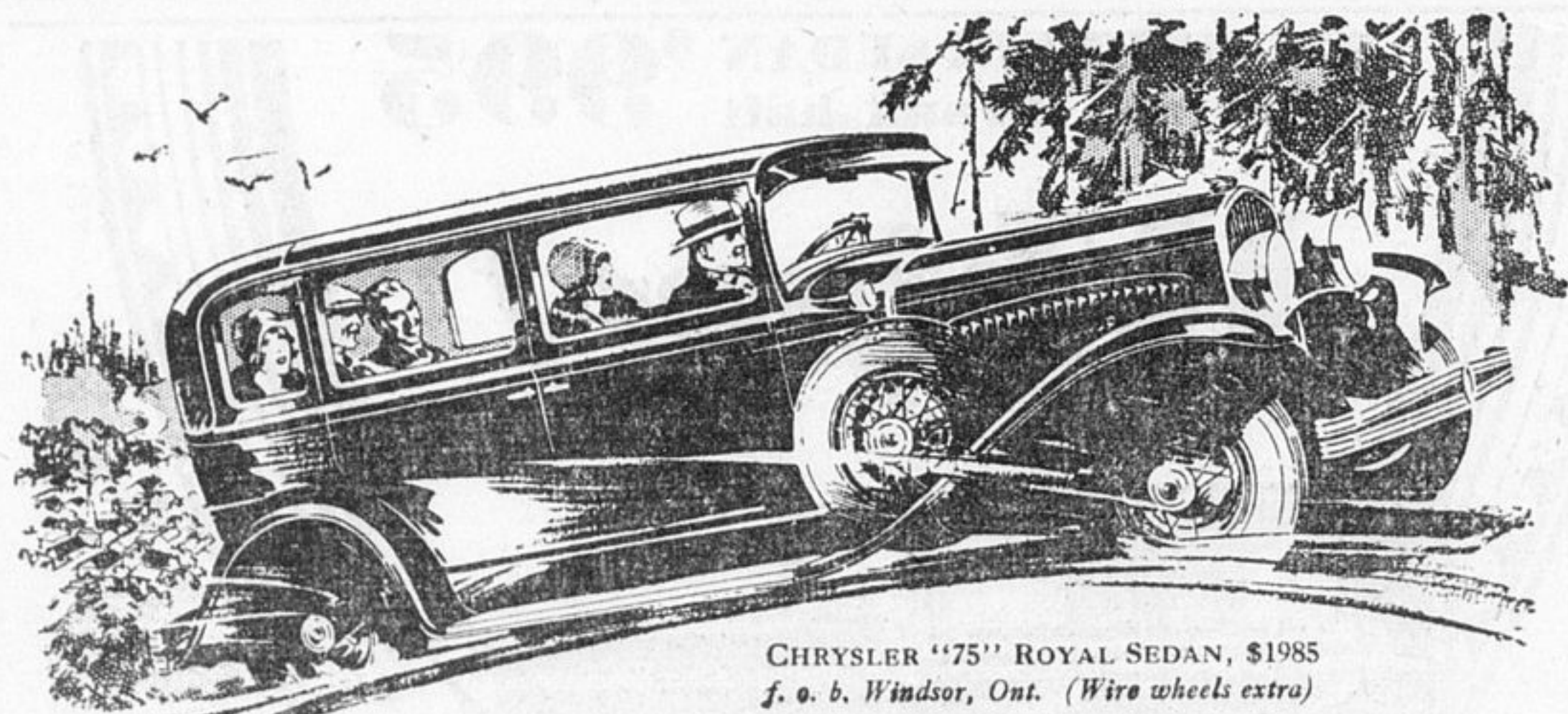
Is it enough?

The problem is rather a stunner to most men. That's why some of them shrink from facing it.

But there is a way out. Talk to one of the recognized representatives of the Mutual Life about income insurance, or write this office.

The MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA Waterloo Ontario
SULLIVAN & NEWTON
District Managers

502



CHRYSLER "75" ROYAL SEDAN, \$1985
f. o. b. Windsor, Ont. (Wire wheels extra)

Drive it—and you'll know Chrysler performance IS different

Chrysler enjoys its universal prestige and popularity because Chrysler is unique among motor cars.

There is no other motor car performance quite like Chrysler performance—so silky in power, so flashing in pick-up, so steady in speed, so untiring to drive, so disciplined in control.

This is understandable when you check the list of Chrysler engineering developments included in both the "65" and the "75"—chassis and body features, and combinations of features, to be enjoyed only in Chrysler cars.

Chrysler offers, in the final analysis,

something more than just a motor car—a delightful new phase, a thrilling new experience, in motoring performance.

You can pay more and still not equal the performance or the intrinsic value that Chrysler "65" and "75" both give you at their remarkably moderate prices.

Ask any Chrysler dealer for a demonstration and learn the difference.

CHRYSLER "65"—Business Coupe, \$1325; 2-Door Sedan, \$1360; 4-Door Sedan, \$1460. (Three other body styles to \$1460.) CHRYSLER "75"—Royal Sedan, \$1985; Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1985; Roadster (with rumble seat), \$2010. (Six other body styles to \$3050.) Wire wheels extra. All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario, including standard factory equipment (freight and taxes extra).

260

CHRYSLER
CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

Northland Motor Sales
Timmins, Ontario