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Annual Meeting of the McIntyre Mine

No Increase to be Made in Present Dividend. President of McIntyre Deplores the Additional Taxation of Gold Mines.

The annual meeting of the McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited, was held at Toronto on Wednesday of last week. The annual reports of the officers, which have already been reviewed in The Advance, were submitted to the meeting and accepted and approved. In the proceedings of the annual meeting three chief points of interest related to the good condition of the mine, the announcement that the dividend rate was not likely to be increased at present, and the remarks of the president in regard to the unfairness of additional taxes imposed on the gold mines. Gold mines to-day, said Mr. Bickell were labouring under a greater measure of taxation than race tracks. He pointed out that on several occasions the provincial government had given assurance that there would be no further taxation imposed and this pledge had been broken.

A despatch from Toronto last week gives the following report of the annual meeting of the McIntyre Mine: "No increase from the present dividend rate is likely to be made by McIntyre-Porcupine Mines Limited until further depth development permits formulation of a definite dividend policy, shareholders were informed at Wednesday's meeting by President J. P. Bickell.

"In my opinion, when the company has acquired a surplus in keeping with the magnitude of its operation, there would be no reason why practically all the earnings should not be paid out in dividends," stated Mr. Bickell. He pointed out that to date the company had expended more than its total capital in development and expansion. For the immediate future the directors have in mind a programme of development calling for approximately ten miles of underground work, and within the next twelve or fifteen months they hope to be able to formulate a definite dividend policy.

The additional burden of taxation on gold mines was deplored by Mr. Bickell. He stated that it would do some extent neutralize the advantage of the savings of the company's new mill. Strange as it may seem, he stated, gold mining today is working under a higher rate of taxation than that of race tracks, despite the fact that the Provincial Government on many occasions stated there would be no increase in the rate of taxation. As a result of which, McIntyre, among other properties, made heavy expenditures on new equipment. Mr. Bickell stated that the money was spent, and then, without warning, the Government increased the tax.

In addition to that, according to Mr. Bickell, it is possible that the new Dominion income tax will be retroactive to April 1929. This tax together with the new Provincial tax, will, he said, be equivalent to 14 cents per ton treated by McIntyre. Last year's taxes were equivalent to 28 cents per ton treated.

According to Mr. Bickell, it looks as though the reduction in costs of 40 cents a ton will be exceeded, a factor which will not only increase profits, but also allows treatment of a large quantity of ore formerly below the economic limit.

Referring to the new discovery of ore in the south shear zone, Mr. Bickell said if this area showed development like the Pearl Lake zone, another chapter would be written in the history of the mine. The new find was made by drilling from 3,700 feet in depth and lies about 1,000 feet south of No. 11 shaft. General Manager R. J. Ennis stated that in the south shear zone, on the Platt-Veteran ground, one diamond-drill hole, at the 4,025 horizon, passed through five feet of \$28 ore. A drive was put over on the 3,750 level, and last week three sections of ore running about \$7.30 were opened. This area will be developed during the year and excellent results are expected.

Tailings from the flotation section of the new mill are running 20 cents a ton, he reported, with ratio of concentration about 8 to 1. Concentrates run about \$56 per ton, while tailings from the concentrates have contained about 60 cents. On loss above ratio this means a tailings loss of about 28 cents a ton, which the management hopes to reduce to 20 cents. Indicated saving in costs per ton through the operation of the new plant is about 60 cents, a bigger reduction than originally anticipated.

Mr. Ennis was of the opinion that operations under modern methods could be carried to a depth of 10,000 feet. Mining at present depth is becoming a little more dangerous, but additional precautions are being taken. The Pearl Lake shaft will be carried to 4,000 feet to provide a second outlet for the mine.

It was stated that, out of 28,000 feet of development work, 20,000 feet was drifting, while 46 per cent. of this work was in ore against an average expectancy of 35 per cent.

W. T. Garrison and E. B. Bradley, of Rochester, N.Y., were visitors to Timmins last week.

Re-Elected Grand Master



LT.-COL. HON. T. A. KIDD, M.P.P. Who was re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at the 101st annual convention at Hamilton, Ont.

Immigration to be Free From Politics

Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Colonization and Immigration, Refers to a New Policy in Regard to Immigration.

"So far as this government is concerned in connection with immigration, I hope—and I believe that hope will be realized—that if politics in the past has entered into the question, we have learned our lesson," said Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration, in the House of Commons last week. The mistakes of the past had been made manifest to him in the department, he continued, "and in the future, immigration will be entirely dissociated from politics and will be conducted only in the interests of the country."

"So long as I am in power," the Minister continued, "the immigration policy of this country will not be dictated by transportation companies and booking agencies whose interests are governed solely by their pockets."

The House was in committee of supply on the immigration estimates which were reached in the last hour of the sitting.

Replying to a question by E. J. Garland, (U.F.A., Bow River), Mr. Gordon said so long as conditions continued as at present in Canada he need not fear the bars being let down. He did not wish to charge any preceding administrations with delinquency in connection with immigration. The present problem was one of caring for those who had been attracted to this country. With regard to this everybody had been a little thoughtless.

"My experience has taught me that that it is a great deal easier to admit people than to keep them out." Consequently the vote would have to be maintained for the purpose of supporting the preventive service and the service vested with authority to "save" those who sought admission.

(From Border Cities Star) An obliging jury down Texas way has acquitted a gentleman who got into a hotel to kill an enemy, but got into the wrong room and killed an innocent party instead. The court held that the killing would have been justifiable and the mistake in victims was merely a negligible technicality. However, it is certain that the hotel-keeper should be brought into court and fined \$3 and costs, or something, for failing to have his halls sufficiently lighted to enable gunning guests to find the right man.

Hon. G. H. Ferguson Writes to Cobalt

High Commissioner Gives Aid to Cobalt in a Regard to Information About Possibility of Silverware Factory There.

Last year when the suggestion was made that a factory for the manufacture of silver articles might be established at Cobalt, there were many who felt that the project was not feasible. The Cobalt board of trade refused to be daunted by any of the difficulties in the way, and now the board at least can signify that some progress has been made. While the town of Cobalt has not yet had a silver factory established in the town, the proposal has been considered and it has not been completely scorned. In discussing the matter last week The Halleyburian says:—

"The Cobalt board of trade has been in communication with Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London, in an effort to secure for the town a branch of one of the English firms engaged in the manufacture of silver articles, and officers now are in possession of a lengthy opinion from Gladwin's Limited, a Sheffield company, in which the subject is carefully analyzed, its difficulties pointed out and the necessary requirements sketched.

"Mr. Ferguson himself writes that the English companies, generally, are not favourable to the idea, and he states that silver itself is a small item in the production of silverware. Through Mr. Scott, Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, enquiries were made in England, the High Commissioner informs the board, and one result of his work is contained in the report of the Sheffield concern on the proposal submitted. The firm writes to Mr. Scott that they have had under consideration the establishment of a plant in Canada for the finishing of the silverware.

"Before proceeding further with the subject, the board will endeavour to learn from the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission what are the prospects of hydro power being available here. Pursuing this phase of the question, Dr. E. F. Armstrong, president of the board, who is in Toronto this week, likely will interview the commission. One of the chief requirements, the correspondence from England indicates, is cheap power, which is regarded as of much greater importance than proximity to the source of supply of the silver itself.

"The board has hopes, if the matter progresses favourably, of interesting the mining companies here in the subject. Other considerations considered by the English firm as of outstanding importance include the prospects of interesting local capital in any scheme that might be advanced, the question of a labour supply at reasonable wages and transportation facilities. The suggestion is made that the best scheme would be to consider the manufacture of Holloware and E.P.N.S. supplies for hotel use, and it is pointed out that the board's idea of a sterling silverware plant constitutes a different proposition with many difficulties in the way."

The whole question should have more than passing interest in Timmins. Here there have been several suggestions as to the desirability of having other industries to back up the mining industry. At a recent meeting of the Timmins board of trade executive this question of other industries was very thoughtfully discussed. Anyone who can suggest any industry that can be commenced here and that will give work to the town's surplus of young people looking for a job will be a hero. It may be said that if Cobalt can have a silver factory Timmins might be able to have a manufacturing plant for the making of useful articles and beautiful souvenirs from gold.

Health Dept. Inspector



DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

Chief Inspector of the Department of Health, whose appointment as Secretary to the Ontario Cancer Commission is reported. Dr. McCullough was with the Commission on its recent visit of investigation to United States hospitals and clinics, and will accompany it to Great Britain and the Continent in the near future.

Bradette's Motion Lost in the House

Member for North Temiskaming Asks for Details re Unemployed Placed on Farms in the North.

By a vote of 87 to 57 the House of Commons one day last week, according to an item in The Ottawa Journal, rejected a motion of J. A. Bradette (Lib., North Temiskaming) for the production of papers "in connection with the placing of 7,600 unemployed single men, and also 1,500 families, on farms, as stated in the House of Commons by the Minister of Immigration on June 9."

Mr. Bradette also called for the names of each person so placed on farms, with location of farms and conditions and terms of such placements. In opposition to the motion the Prime Minister declared that to secure the information wanted would require the co-operation of the railway companies and several weeks' work would be needed in order to compile the lists. In addition, he did not think it in the public interest that such names should be made public through Parliament.

Mr. Bradette declined to "drop" the motion and it was taken to a vote. Two U.F.A. members, A. M. Carmichael, of Kindersley, and M. N. Campbell, of Mackenzie, voted with the Government. The others along with the Liberals, supported the motion.

TIMMINS RELATIVES AT CHRISTENING ON JUNE 21

Mr. and Mrs. S. St. Aubin and son, Romain, and family, and some other friends motored to Ansonville and Iroquois Falls on June 21st to attend the christening of the baby girl of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Dubeau. Mrs. S. St. Aubin carried the baby in the church. Miss Ernestine Dagenais, aunt of the child, was godmother, and Romant St. Aubin, cousin of the child, was the godfather. The baby was named Marie Helene, Ernestine Dubeau. After the christening ceremony dinner was served after which the party from Timmins left Ansonville for Val Gagne, where they had supper at Mrs. A. Dorval's, later returning to Timmins well pleased with the day's trip.

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Record Here is Good in Maternity Cases

Toronto Exceeded Over Number of Deaths of Mothers in Maternity Cases. Record of Timmins is Quoted. Some Wrong Conclusions.

Recently there has been considerable discussion in Toronto over the number of deaths in maternity cases. The Toronto Star has quoted figures from the report of the Registrar-General to show that the death rate in urban municipalities is much higher in maternity cases than the same death rate in rural communities. In pressing its point and seeking an answer to the problem, The Toronto Star quotes the case of Timmins. Out of 965 births in 1928 and 1929 in Timmins only two mothers died. The Star says, while Toronto had eight deaths of mothers for the same number of births. The Star seems to be of the opinion that the large number of deaths in the large cities is due to institutional treatment of maternity cases. In the first place it should be noted that Timmins is a strictly urban municipality, with a population of approximately 15,000, placing it in the city class. The death rate of mothers in maternity cases here appears to be small because of institutional care rather than for lack of it as The Star seems to suggest. There is a growing list each year of the treatment and care of maternity cases in hospitals here. During the years referred to by The Star a large number of the maternity cases were hospital ones. Medical men here show an increasing disposition to order such cases to the hospital and the public evidence a growing tendency to accept pre-natal treatment and attention here, both from medical men and the clinic, which had much to do with the low death rate in this particular. Indeed, it would seem that the good record at Timmins is due to the very things that The Star appears to be inclined to blame for the less favourable situation in the cities. In other words institutional treatment has apparently proved a success in Timmins in these cases, while The Star thinks it otherwise in other cities. Of course, there are other factors to be considered:—the competence of medical men and nurses, the health and strength of mothers, the advantage of good air and healthful living and the benefits of wholesome surroundings.

These explanations and comments appear to be called for by The Star's references to the matter, but at the same time the facts and figures quoted by The Star are of more than passing interest. In reference to this question The Star in a recent issue, editorially speaks, in part, as follows:—

"The charge that the maternal mortality rate is too heavy in the cities of Ontario is not a new one. The Registrar-General's report for 1928 said: 'The rate is higher in the urban municipalities by nearly 122 per cent. than it is in the rural municipalities, yet it is these urban centres that are presumably better equipped with hospitals and skilled physicians than are the rural municipalities.' And again: 'The table showing the number of deaths from puerperal (childbirth) causes, compared with the number of living births taking place in the institutions and at home, shows a preponderantly larger number of deaths per 1,000 births in the institutions than out of them. The table is worthy of close study.'"

"The tables for that and the following year prove that in some of the smaller centres, maternal mortality is very rare. In these two years Cobourg had 245 births, Dundas 156, Eastview 353, Fort Frances 352, Kenora 421, New Toronto 232, Trenton 249, Waterloo 235, Whitby 104, and not one mother died. In Timmins, where most of the births took place at home, there were 965 live births and only two mothers succumbed. In Galt (a city) there were 550 births, East Windsor (a city) 750, Port Colborne 296, Renfrew 301, Brampton 289, with only one maternal death recorded in each of these places. Niagara Falls (a city) had only five maternal deaths in 846 live births. In Toronto, for the same number of births, the deaths would number eight, compared with five at Niagara and two at Timmins.

"The other feature of the case is the preponderance of maternal mortality in hospitals and similar institutions. In 1929 in Ontario towns and cities of 5,000 population and more, there were 20,169 live births in institutions and 219 mothers died. There were 18,466 births (or almost as many) at home, and only 43 mothers died. The figures for 1928 are even more startling. In that year there were more births at home than in institutions (19,206 compared with 18,335) yet only 43 mothers died at home compared with 246 in institutions.

"It is doubtful whether this discrepancy is entirely explained by the statement that the most dangerous cases are hospitalized."

Miss Isabel Duff, of North Bay, was struck by lightning one evening recently and appeared to be paralyzed for a short time, but recovered in an hour or so and was as well as ever. She was in a cottage at the lake when the lightning struck her, according to despatches from North Bay.

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