

Death of Miner Found Accidental at Inquest

No Blame Attached to Hollinger Mine or Those in Authority in Fatal Rock Fall That Claimed Life of Donald G. Fraser. Evidence Shows Fellow Worker had Narrow Escape.

A coroner's jury here Friday morning returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Donald Gordon Fraser, aged 37 and married, who succumbed to injuries received in a rock fall on the 2,150 foot level at Hollinger Mine on the evening of January 26. He leaves a wife and three children.

Dr. Joe Kelly, who was called to the mine and attended the deceased before his death the following morning at 1:30, told the inquiry that Fraser had died from shock due to multiple fractures of ribs on the left side of the chest and fractures of the shoulder blade, collar bone and upper arm.

P. Kindrake, Fraser's helper, who narrowly missed being crushed in the same fall, testified that Fraser had carefully sealed the walls of the stope in which they were working before they commenced work. He corroborated evidence given by a previous witness that the fatal piece of "loose" was from a third to a half buried in muck. As they removed the muck from around the piece of rock that later proved fatal to Fraser, they were both unaware that the stone was in danger of falling. Almost without a sound of warning the big rock settled down quietly but quickly, pinning Fraser underneath and grazing Kindrake's arm and leg. Fellow workers tried to raise the rock from Fraser's body but it was not until the arrival of the motor crew about five to eight minutes later that the man was extricated. Artificial respiration was applied and the man's pulse and breathing were restored before the doctor arrived. After a quick examination he was given a sedative by the phys-

ician and taken to St. Mary's hospital in Timmins where he died about five and a half hours later.

George Webber, mine captain, told the inquest that the rock that crushed Fraser weighed approximately three and a third tons. He verified previous evidence that the rock that fell and killed the workman was about one third covered with muck. Fraser, he stated, was ordinarily employed as a driller but had been working as a mucker for one shift to allow for certain other work to be completed in the section of the mine he was regularly assigned to. It was Fraser's duty, he said to do any scaling that was necessary in the stope he was working in but expressed the opinion that the rock in question would not have appeared to be loose from an ordinary examination before the muck was removed.

Mark Hogan, shift boss, testified that he had examined the stope in which Fraser and Kindrake had been working at the time of the fall and thought that it was quite safe. He had given them the usual warning to take no chances but had not noticed the condition of the fatal piece of "loose" during his inspection.

Before the jury went out to bring in a verdict Chief Coroner E. R. Tucker, who presided, expressed the opinion that from the evidence it was clear that the man had come to his death by accident and not through the negligence of the mine or anyone in authority.

A. Duval was foreman of the jury, other members being J. Hunter, A. Bourreau, S. Coulas, R. Guillemette, C. Holmes, B. Drummond, P. McGrath.

Mining Serves Other Industries in Big Way

Canada Gains Stability with More Mixed Economy.

(From Globe and Mail)

Hon. Charles McCrea gives chapter and verse in his address at the annual meeting of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation for the faith that is in him that Canada's mining industry not only produces \$452 millions of new wealth yearly on the 1937 basis, but that in so doing it affords a market of the very highest value for most other primary and secondary industries.

This industry, producing sixteen times as much wealth as it did forty years ago, and \$140 millions more even than it was giving us in 1935, is proving a unifying economic factor of outstanding value. The Ontario and Quebec mining industry, for example, in 1937 worked 370,000 tons of coal from the Maritimes, where it had provided 100,000 man-days of work. The International Nickel Company alone took near 175,000 tons, and it paid \$2.5 million for the coal. The railroads benefited materially from the movement of these materials. The power companies profited from the fact that mining companies paid \$18 millions for power, 50 per cent. up in two years.

Hon. Mr. McCrea advances an interesting idea that Canada, in spite of the fact that we seek international customers in a world of tariffs, quotas and warring nations, is on the verge of a new era of development, because in the "alloy" age there is an increasing demand for metals and because gold will be increasingly needed in commerce.

Just what connection there may be between mining and trust company operations may not be immediately apparent to the casual reader. There is a very close connection, however. Hon. Mr. McCrea pointed out that the corporation alone made available to a mining company special services, such as stock transfer agencies, registrations for stock, dividend disbursing agencies, escrow agencies, and agencies for obtaining proxies.

The remarks of Hon. Charles McCrea K.C. give details of one of the most outstanding illustrations of the fact thus expressed by W. G. Watson, General Manager, "Canada is changing over from a largely agricultural country to a more mixed economy with a consequent gain in economic stability."

It strikes me that a great deal of very valuable material is being made available at annual meetings of banks, trust and loan and insurance companies this year. They represent the final findings of organizations with interests in all parts of the Dominion, of organizations which in the mere course of business have to keep in daily contact with what is happening from Atlantic to Pacific, and in the remotest hamlets as well as in the large cities. As an addition to the informative briefs which have been presented to the Dominion-Provincial Relations Commission they would be very much worth while for its consideration, both because they supply a good deal of additional material illustrating points already made before the Commission and because they offer constructive suggestions as well.

Mr. Watson states that trust companies have a very particular interest in the Rowell Commission, and in the success of its mission. He adds to their growing fund of information about tax disabilities when he says, "We are not only faced by a great many different taxation statutes with consequent duplication and even in some cases triplication of imposts, but are also faced with a great variety of Government regulations, schedules and returns."

"This situation has made it difficult, even unreasonably difficult in many instances, for a lawful heir to get possession of estate assets without considerable delay where various jurisdictions, as is commonly the case with investments. It has also imposed on trust companies a vast amount of extra clerical work in making the various returns required, which is quite unremunerative. One feels that in this highly-organized and interdependent modern world we should do everything we can to eliminate unnecessary trouble and expense."

Annual Meeting Held of Mineral Estates

The first annual meeting of Mineral Estates Ltd. was held in Toronto recently and was attended by nearly 100 shareholders. Several shareholders asked questions which were answered in detail by the directors and solicitor of the company. Most of the discussion centered on the proposed subsidiary company and the balance sheet of the parent company presented at the meeting.

Some of the shareholders were of the opinion that the balance sheet should have been prepared by a recognized firm of auditors. Officials explained that the reason this was not done was due to the fact that the position of the company had not changed materially since the last audit was made last year and directors did not deem it advisable at this time to further deplete the treasury for this purpose.

Shareholders approved the proposal that a new company should be formed with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of \$1 par value to take over and develop a group of 31 claims in Godfrey township, owned by Mineral Estates. In return Mineral Estates will receive 1,000,000 shares as vendor. Shareholders of Mineral Estate will also be given an opportunity to subscribe to shares of the new company on a pro rata basis at a price below that at which shares are offered to the public.

Directors were authorized to borrow up to \$200,000 on behalf of Mineral Estates upon such terms as may seem advisable, for the purpose of incorporating the new company, paying off creditors and carrying out other business of the company.

Authorization was also given the directors permitting them to assist in the financing of the new company and for that purpose, to transfer with or without consideration, shares of the new company to be received by it; and authorizing the directors to arrange for sale of the unissued treasury shares of the company.

A tentative proposal has already been made by a Toronto group which would provide the treasury of the new company with \$300,000 for the purpose of carrying out a campaign of diamond drilling on its property as recommended by Hans Lundberg. It is expected that the initial payment would be \$10,000. Shareholders will be notified when a financing arrangement had been completed.

Mineral Estates holds upwards of 300 claims in the Porcupine area, of which over one third require additional assessment work to be completed by April 15th, 1938. If the work is not done or a time extension secured, these claims will lapse.

An attempt was made last fall to interest two large mining companies in the financing of work on the big block of ground but satisfactory terms could not be arrived at and the deal was not completed.

The balance sheet as of January 15th, 1938, shows cash on hand of \$1,276. The only investment is 2,800 shares of Hecken Exploration Co. which is carried on the books at \$8,000. Current liabilities amount to \$13,776 of which \$1,046 is trade accounts. Authorized capital is 300,000 shares of \$1 par and 232,227 are issued.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: D. Banks, W. S. Coupland, G. Buchanan, Dr. Corless, G. Bass.

Ankerite Produced \$258,500 in January

Total Production to Date, \$6,875,235.

Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Porcupine district, reports production for the month of January at \$258,500, second best month in mine's history, from treatment of 29,335 tons of ore, an average recovery of \$9.15 per ton. This compares with production of \$299,400 from 30,514 tons and average recovery of \$9.81 in December. In January, 1937, production was \$203,850 from 26,832 tons, an average recovery of \$7.60.

Production for all of 1937 was \$2,823,271 from 343,093 tons, an average recovery of \$8.23. Average monthly production last year was \$235,272.58.

January production brings total output since commencement of operations in 1926 to \$6,875,235.

J.A. Bradette, M.P., Writes on Events in Parliament

Features of Opening of Parliament. Radio License Fee Increase, Export of Hydro Electric Power, the Canadian Trade Pact, Unemployment Insurance, and Other Questions Touched Upon by Local Member.

Throughout the years that he has represented the riding of Cochrane in the Dominion parliament Mr. J. A. Bradette, M.P., has always kept in the closest touch with his constituents. He has been untiring in his efforts to keep the viewpoint of the people of the North before the Government and the country, stressing alike the needs of the North and the possibilities of the North from a national standpoint. The following extracts from a letter from Mr. Bradette to The Advance show that he is equally anxious that people in his constituency should be informed of what is being done in their behalf at Ottawa and what is being attempted for the national benefit. Mr. Bradette last week went in part, as follows:

Opening of Parliament

Although it may not have the same general significance for the people of the rest of Canada, the opening of the Federal Parliament is a great event for Ottawa, the Capital City of Canada. It affords to the Capital wonderful occasions for pageantry, social functions, in a word, an activated social life, and even more accelerated activities, both commercial and political.

Now most of the members of parliament and senators are here for the opening. For the first few days, that situation is greatly appreciated by all the representation. It is the time where all questions are discussed openly by the members and these discussions take place among all the groups.

Against Radio License Fee Increase

The whole representation seems to be very much against the increase of the radio license, from \$2 to \$2.50, unless the reception is much better than it is at the present time. A subsidy to the Radio Commission rather than an increased fee would be more acceptable and more popular. Honourable Howe has been seized with that viewpoint.

Exportation of Power

The question of the exportation of Hydro power to the U.S.A. is also extensively discussed. Although every one agrees that the mode of approach on this question, adopted by Honourable Hepburn was verging on bad state, nevertheless, it is felt that the problem has to be studied impartially from all angles. There is a movement which is very discernible in this matter, namely, that the federal members from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec will not like to be dictated to by the deputations from the other provinces, and although that phase of the question is certainly federal, it is however so closely connected with provincial matter and provincial rights, that to some extent provincialism is bound to be felt in this debate. It will be something of the nature of the discussion of the fisheries, for example, when most of such debate is kept up by maritime provinces and British Columbia. The wheat question is always most extensively debated by the three prairie provinces.

Little Talk About Pact

There is yet very little talk about the Anglo-American-Canadian trade pact. No doubt that this question will be longishly discussed and apposed by the Conservative party and particularly by their leader. Since the Victoria by-election he has not said a word about it, but he violently opposes it in that instance.

Unemployment Insurance

The Unemployment Insurance Act should pass without much opposition, although it is certain that it will open up a lengthy constitutional debate. Discussions on that question have recurred regularly for the past fifteen years. No doubt that some amendments will have to be made to the B.N.A. Act. The Fathers of Confederation showed wonderful vision in the drafting of that Act, but they could not humanly have foreseen the development and changes that could happen during this age of evolution and inventions.

Opening of Parliament

The opening of the third session of this Parliament was at least as colour-

Reasons for Appeal of Abitibi Ruling

Chairman of Bondholders' Committee Gives Views.

J. P. Ripley, chairman of the bondholders' representative committee for Abitibi Power and Paper Co. first mortgage bonds, is sending a letter to the bondholders, stating that the committee is not willing to abandon its efforts to effect some reorganization plan which it believes to be in the best interests of the bondholders.

"The committee," he said, "is not primarily concerned with the method by which the reorganization is effected, i.e., the Judicature Amendment Act, the Companies Creditors Arrangement Act, or a cash sale. The result, and the speed of accomplishing the result, are the primary considerations."

Commenting on the decision to appeal from the recent judgment of Mr. Justice McTague, dismissing the trustee's motion for the sale of Abitibi assets, the letter states:

"In view of the doubt as to the practicability of a plan being effected under Dominion legislation which would meet with the required approval of several classes of security holders we are appealing from the judgment under date of January 17th, 1938. We think a decision should be obtained in the higher court as to whether a mortgage in Ontario, in the absence of a cash sale, must ask the consent and approval of several classes of shareholders as to the consideration to be received by the mortgage on a sale for a consideration other than cash."

"In respect to the validity of the Judicature Amendment Act and its applicability to the Abitibi plan, the court, in its judgment of January 17th, stated that without declaring the legislation, ultra vires, the Judicature Act, 1935, cannot be applied in the case of insolvent companies, since that field is covered by Dominion legislation," the letter points out.

"Our solicitors recognize the validity of the Dominion legislation and its applicability in cases where the required three-fourths vote of the several classes of creditors and shareholders can be obtained. Our solicitors advise us that the Judicature Amendment Act is also intra vires and applicable to Abitibi. Our procedure under the Judicature Amendment Act was dictated by our firm belief that neither our plan nor any other plan fair to the bondholders could, as a practical matter, be effected under the Dominion legislation requiring the favourable vote of three-fourths of those present and voting at

meetings of each of the several classes of creditors and shareholders. It was on this account, i.e., the question of practicability, that we decided to proceed under the provincial legislation requiring only the vote of bondholders and not any vote whatever from shareholders."

Reviewing the efforts to effect a compromise, Mr. Ripley states: "During the course of the hearing of the trustee's motion the court suggested that the parties compose their differences by agreeing on a plan. In accordance with such suggestion, two separate but unfortunately unsuccessful attempts were made to arrive at a compromise solution of the matter. These attempts took the form of negotiations with various of the interested parties and were made in accordance with the policy of the committee, which has from the outset been and still is to be open to cooperative discussion toward the end of finding a constructive solution of the problem."

"The committee's activities," Mr. Ripley states, "have now extended over a period of six years, during all of which time it has taken an active part in Abitibi's affairs and has co-operated to the utmost in connection therewith. Its work has always been directed toward the ultimate goal of a sound and constructive organization, with recognition of the rights of the bondholders, who have received no interest on their investment for a period of about six years, and whose claim amounts to approximately \$1,350 per \$1,000 bond. The bondholders' claim is secured by a lien (established by court decision as valid) on all the assets of the enterprise, subject only to the receiver's certificates, which now aggregate \$2,600,000."

Surprise Farewell Party for Miss Olive Veinotte

Miss Olive Veinotte, a popular member of the younger set in Timmins, was entertained at several parties before leaving on Friday to take up a course in nursing at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. On the night before she left, the girls on the staff of the local post office, where Miss Veinotte had been employed for some time, and many other friends, held a surprise farewell party at her home, 163 Cedar street south. A large number of friends wished her every success in her new vocation, and presented her with several lovely farewell gifts. The gathering thoroughly enjoyed a marvelous spaghetti dinner which was served, and all eagerly joined in games played during the evening.

Police Charge Woman With L. C. A. Violation

Arrested during a police raid on Friday night, Doris Desrosiers, 12 Way avenue, will face a charge of illegal possession of liquor in Police Court here Tuesday afternoon. She was released on cash bail of \$150.

Good Results Reported at the McBine-Porcupine Mine

McBine-Porcupine Gold Mines, holding a group of claims in Deloro township, Porcupine area, advises that recent work has disclosed a promising appearing quartz vein approximately four feet wide, heavily impregnated with chalcopyrite. Sufficient work has not been done to determine whether it is the continuation of a vein previously worked on about 700 ft. farther east where channelled samples showed values up \$11.55 per ton over a width of 53 ins.

The new vein is in close proximity north of the company's previous workings where a vein 20 ft. wide has been crossed and values of \$9.80 secured over 53 ins. This section of the property is considered promising by officials as the shearing is in line with the shearing in which the Delinte is mining ore.

The shaft that has been sunk to a depth of approximately 125 ft. along the north margin of this shearing can, with little reconditioning, be sunk to lower levels, and drifting carried out to explore the zone in a attempt to uncover commercial bodies of ore.

Canada and United States Run Neck-and-Neck in Gold

(From Toronto Globe and Mail)

For the third year in succession, United States in 1937 occupied second place among gold-producing nations of the world, with total 4,752,801 ounces, worth \$168,348,035, according to estimate of the United States Bureau of Mines, which has just been released. This is equal to an increase of 8 per cent. over 1936.

The figures include production of the Philippine Islands, which is placed at 694,900 ounces, worth \$24,322,095, and small output of Puerto Rico, so that, if those sums are deducted, the actual domestic production of the United States was 4,057,894 ounces, worth \$142,025,940.

While official figures for Canada are not yet available, it is reasonably certain, according to Dominion Minister of Mines the Hon. T. A. Crerar, that output will approximate \$142,000,000, indicating that final tabulation will be necessary before it can be determined which country has won premier honours in the Americas, and second world position, with Russia excluded as an unknown quantity.

Of the total production, including possessions of the United States, California contributed 24 per cent., or \$40,754,000; Philippine Islands, 15 per cent., or \$24,322,095; Alaska, 12 per cent., or \$20,391,000; South Dakota, 12 per cent., with \$20,370,000; Colorado, 8 per cent., or \$12,864,390; Arizona, 7 per cent., with \$11,874,500; Utah, 7 per cent., with \$11,445,000; Nevada, 6 per cent., with \$9,663,500; and Montana, 4 per cent., with \$7,119,000.

Increase in 1937 over 1933, when the price of gold was raised by decrees to \$35 between Aug. 9, 1933 and Jan. 31, 1934, was no less than 85 per cent.

Gillies Lake Issues Report on Progress

Two Diamond Drill Contracts Under Way.

Frank O. Tidy, president of Gillies Lake-Porcupine Gold Mines Limited last week issued the following progress report (Report No. 30) to the shareholders of the company.

"Since the issue of the last progress report, we have entered into two new diamond drilling contracts. One is for the continuation of the underground diamond drilling campaign, while the other contract covers 5,000 feet of surface drilling. This latter contract is for the purpose of determining the exact location of the three known surface structures which strike north-east into Gillies Lake property. With the location of these structures underground it is planned to extend the north cross-cut from the 500 foot level into this area. The underground drilling is going ahead rapidly and according to schedule. On Friday next a new phase of the underground work will be started with the commencement of drilling from the 900 foot level. It is our intention to run these holes to a depth of approximately 2,000 feet. We give below copies of telegrams from Mr. Charles T. Penney, our mine manager, and Mr. H. B. Hatch, geologist, recently received.

"Surface hole now at 628 showing good formation stop will be ready by week-end for hole from 900 level."

"Drill hole one Gillies Lake drilling from surface intersected strong vein between two eighteen and two forty feet. Last four feet heavily mineralized. Vein over entire length sixty-five per cent. quartz. This is new discovery and in my opinion has good ore probabilities. Vein is one of the strongest yet encountered on Gillies Lake property. Drill hole one drilling north from shore Gillies Lake east claim."

"In regard to the new underwriting and option agreement referred to in our progress report No. 29 would advise that the underwriters have taken up all the stock at 15c per share called for under the agreement. Under the option portion of the agreement the next price is 20c per share. The question of rights to the shareholders will be discussed at the next meeting of the directors, and as soon as possible thereafter particulars will be mailed to shareholders of record."

Cousin of Haileybury Man Knighted in Old Country

(From The Haileyburian)

William Reavell, a cousin of Jas. Reavell of Haileybury and a prominent engineer of Ipswich, England, was made a Knight Bachelor in the King's honour list at New Year's, according to a clipping from The East Anglia Times recently received here.

Mr. Reavell, now Sir William, was president of the British Engineers Association from 1930 to 1936 and was at one time interested in mining projects at Cobalt. He visited Mr. Reavell here a year or two ago while on his way to Tokyo, Japan, to attend World Engineering Congress. Sir William was born in Northumberland in 1866 and served his apprenticeship with a firm of marine engineers and shipbuilders at Newcastle-on-Tyne, later going to London. He was the original designer of the water tube boiler for marine work, and later established the firm of Reavell and Co., with engineering works at Ipswich.

Hope Discussions and All Legislature Kept on High Plane

In concluding his letter, Mr. Bradette says:

"My fervent wish at the moment is that the discussions and legislation will be of a high order, so as to alleviate and remedy the grave and important problem that our country is facing at the present time. One of the shortcomings of Parliament at times is its volubility; and to me it is still a wonder that with 245 members all discussing the same problems (but after all, spoken words are still one of the greatest, if not the greatest, factors of human affairs) that the House of Commons gets through its session in relatively so short a time."

TEMPERANCE IDEAL

(The Detroit News)

On how best to arrive at the ideal of temperance, there is a school of thought which holds that the use of alcohol belongs properly in the field of manners and should be left there, and another that places it in the realm of public morality.

"The first would make drink cheap and freely available, and trust to time to make its abuse unfashionable. Alcohol easily obtained would hasten natural process of eliminating the unfit, to the benefit of the survivor with sufficient character to stand off a temptation to abuse it. There was more to be said for this philosophy in the days when the drunkard was a nuisance only to himself and his immediate circle. In a motor and industrial age, he has acquired a capacity for destruction which makes him less a nuisance than a public menace."

Along Canada's Mining Highway

EAST MALARTIC (Quebec). Underground work on the first level has definitely proven a length of 800 feet of ore, with recent grade averaging \$10 according to engineering advice. Diamond drilling indicated an average ore grade of between \$7 and \$8 across an average width of 25 to 30 feet in a zone length of approximately 900 feet. It is generally conceded that East Malartic is a large mine in the making. Official announcement has been made of preparations for a 500-ton mill.

ing average widths of better than 30 feet grading \$7 to \$8 over a length of approximately 800 feet.

LACOMA (Quebec-Senneterre area) is aggressively unfolding an ore picture by diamond drilling from the first and second levels. Exceptional results are being obtained. A definite length of good ore for 140 feet has been close drilled in a zone indicated on surface to be 1400 feet in length.

CHEMINIS (Ontario-Larder Lake). After earlier work indicating a 600-foot length of commercial ore, a further diamond drilling contract has been made with the object of enlarging the ore zone. The property is adjacent to the west of Barber Larder and adjoins Fernland on the East. Advt.

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