A COUNTRY EDITOR SEES Ottawa

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA

by JIM GREENBLAT, Editor of the SUN SWIFT CURRENT SASKATCHEWAN

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

"Price ceiling, squeeze, control." That all sounded brackish and puzzling to me. Most likely it does to you. So I talked with Economist Kenneth W. Taylor, secretary of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, seated in his ordinary looking office, and me gazing directly at the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill. (Since this article was first written, Mr. Taylor has been appointed Foods Administrator as successor to Hon. J. G. Taggart.)

I had learned the day before about the necessity of a check on strong inflationary forces which are inevitable in wartime; that from Aug 1, 1939 to April 1st, 1941, our cost-of-living had risen from 100 to 107.7 due to depreciation of the Canadian dollar, higher taxation, increase in hitherto low farm prices; that Canada had put a ceiling price on goods and services, on wage increases and introduced the cost of living bonus and that, as a result from Nov. 1, 1941 to Nov. 1, 1942, our index only rose 2.3 points, from 115.4 to 117.7, while in the same period in the United States it had jumped 9.7 points. And in the last war with only a quarter of the present resources devoted to production of war materials the Canadian index hopped up 20.1 points.

K. W. TAYLOR

Out of a maze of information I give you merely these few meaty figures, because I, too, hate statistics; they sometimes frighten the ordinary man.

Price Control in Brief

"What can I tell them in a nutshell, Mr. Taylor?" I asked, and he replied, "In our first year we maintained stability of prices with a minimum of evasion and interference with normal functioning of industry and trade . . .but, remember the battle against inflation isn't won yet. The supply of civilian goods will become shorter, operating costs will rise as trained manpower for civilian industry becomes scarcer and turnover of goods lower. This is all, of course, a direct indication of our country's war effort." Much simpler to understand isn't it? So gather around in back of the drug store or out in the barn and hear a little more.

Mr. Taylor explained that as manufacturers' and other costs creep up slowly, labor became restless and other maladjustments slipped in, civilian production had to be streamlined to save metals, time, etc. Then the emphasis shifted to problems of supply as Singapore and the Dutch East Indies fell and the submarine warfare, he warned will be seriously reflected in the supply of civilian goods for the summer of 1943.

By urging of the board beforehand, Mr. Taylor said, coupled with the good sense of business men, quite a good supply of raw materials including wool and such commodities, had been laid in though we were caught short on rubber. Then we reached the point where while not actually acute, we saw a shortage of limited supplies, with bouyant pressure, increased purchasing power, etc., and presto; first thing we knew we had rationing, starting with sugar,tea and coffee.

Sugar Shortage Explained

Here's something that will interest you. Out of a normal consumption annually of 500,000 tons of sugar we imported 400,000, growing the difference in Canada, half of it in Alberta. With shipping acute Canada agreed through British-American arrangement to forego enough sugar to save 100,000 tons of shipping yearly; later things became worse and we agreed to lop off another 50,000 of shipping space. That's why folks, you're getting less sugar. Of course we could grow more in Alberta, say; it's a profitable crop, but remember freight rate costs and suppose you had to move it out to Winnipeg you would have to meet abnormally lower price structure. Could be done, naturally, but only by use of heavy subsidies.

Well how about coffee? The difference in consumption with us would be saving two shiploads only, but with the Americans, who consume more, it would amount to 40 shiploads saving, but then the board feels we cannot treat our consumers any better than the Americans.

Then I hitched up my galluses, started asking about agricultural prices and problems, and Mr. Taylor opinied there was plenty of difficulty in reconciling beef, butter, whole milk products, etc. Well, how about beef? They were faced he said with three alternatives because the American market "ran away fast", They could either hold rigidly to the price ceiling, which meant that most of the cattle would go to the U.S.A. with very little left for the Canadian housewife; the price could be put up to the American level, which means the ceiling would break down; or—and this they decided to do—hold the price in Canada and control exports. The price was put up a little, too, at the same time.

He admitted frankly there was a difference of opinion "within" for a while and it got a little out of hand, but "remember this, the western cattle growers will probably get in 1943 the best average price since 1920."

Food Demands Strain Resources

Generally the demand for food is straining our resources, he pointed out. There is a heavier demand overseas; the U.S. is sending more to Russia, less to Britain; all our salmon pack is going to the Mother Country, besides milk products, canned meats and what not. And on top of it all agriculture has a labor problem.

We came back to meat for a minute and he explained that our beef shortage in the east is relative—not basic—as compared to the west. The industrial eastern workingman is making more money, eating more meat; wants it. The shortage on pork supply is "deliberate" and the result is a greatly increased demand for beef; much pork is going overseas, but (and he interjected) "if the Department of Agriculture's progress is realized, 8 million hogs will be the figure for 1943." Some bacon, some porkchops!

I got back to economics in asking how the ceiling benefits the farmer. It does, he says, in a number of ways. For instance the ceiling on feeds and fertilizers is below American prices; on wire fencing, etc., where available. "You know," he mused, "a short time ago I was out at the farm where my son was working, and I was shown an old stack of bills and I noticed that that farmer paid $70 a ton for middlings back in 1918-1919. Today the same thing is $31 a ton."

Maldistribution Avoided in Goods

Price ceiling, the Board holds as preventing inequitable distribution coming from uncontrollable scarcity of goods. The fear that business cannot operate under rigidity of the set-up he thinks groundless. A lot of the trouble is not price control but in businesses such as those which handle automobiles, etc. That's easy to see through.

Total war, he holds, is not achieved until all resources not necessary to satisfy the minimum of essential needs of the civilian population is devoted to war production. He argues that we must accept this all in the proper spirit, because strong inflationary forces tend to produce stronger deflationary trends when the country's economy is reconverted to peacetime production. It would bring mass unemployment, much less demand for farm products and low price levels. And, "The serious problem of post-war will not all be eliminated by prevention of inflation, but it will certainly facilitate the solutions and help stop any prolonged post-war depression."

I hope you're not weary of ponderous economics. There's something brighter coming next week, I hope.

This is the Fifth of a Series of Articles by Mr. Greenblat).

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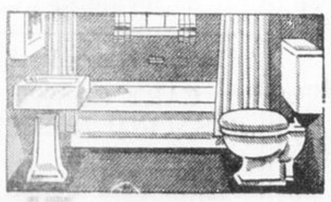

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Production, Assets, Tonnage, Higher at Preston East Dome

But Net Profits Lower on Account of Conditions.

The report of the Preston East Dome for the year just closed shows an increase in working capital, a substantial increase in production, a higher milling rate, and a decrease in reserves and net profit, as a result of the conditions of the times and other considerations. The report indicates that the high-grade ore in the upper levels has been exhausted, but this is offset by a number of new ore discoveries on lower levels.

W. H. Bouck, president, states that bullion production in the year was valued at $2,791,800; after taxes, operating costs, special and ordinary depreciation, pre-production, write-offs and No. 2 shaft deepening write-off, the net profit totalled $586,510. Adding other income brought the net to $620,161 or 20.67c per share, compared with 28.49c in 1941. The profit after taxes but before write-offs, was $1,020,989, or 34c per share. Dividends totalling $600,000 per paid.

Ore resrves declined from 919,700 tons to 860,100 tons and the grade of reserves from 0.24 oz. to 0.223 oz. Recovery per ton dropped from $12.32 to $9.10 Increase in milling rate was responsible for the higher production.

V. A. James, manager, states that there were 306,687 tons milled, the average daily rate being 840 tons, compared with 534 tons in 1941, but the rate decline in the last quarter to 800 tons daily. Gold production totalled 72,439 ozs. Sorting of ore was discontinued in the last half of the year. Operating costs, before bullion marketing expense, administration, taxes and write-offs amounted to $4.996 per ton milled.

In regard to development work during the year, the manager, V. A. James says:

Development Results

"Development work was well distributed throughout the mine on all levels from the second to the twelfth. In addition to further work on the main porphyry orebodies, a substantial footage of development was done on quartz veins from the third to the tenth levels, and an aggregate length of 2,-140 ft. of ore was developed in these veins with an average cut grade of .226 oz. over drift width. The veins vary in width from one to eight feet and are mined in stopes from two feet wide and up. These veins sometimes merge into stringer zones and irregular quartz masses which may provide mineable widths up to 20 ft.

"Broadly speaking, the year's work included a fairly detailed development of the ore possibilities in the main porphyry body down to and including the eighth level, and it is not expected that further large additions to existing ore reserves will be found in the main Preston porphyry body on those levels. This does not exclude the other ore possibilities referred to later in the report.

"As described in the last annual report, the main porphyry ore bodies are most productive on levels down to the fourth. The fifth, sixth and seventh levels show a much smaller tonnage of this type of ore, which is only partly compensated for by a greater length of quartz veins and a somewhat higher average grade. From the eighth to the eleventh levels, orebodies of both the porphyry and quartz vein type have been developed, with grade equal to the mine average, but with total tonnage so far lower than on the upper levels. Fairly large porphyry orebodies have been developed and prepared for mining on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh levels, but development, to date on the twelfth level and drilling to the thirteenth level horizon have indicated only limited areas of low grade ore in the south-western part of the main porphyry mass.

Two New Disclosures

"Offsetting the lesser ore results obtained so far in the main Preston porphyry at the deepest levels were two other mine developments of potential importance. Drives to the south-west on the ninth and twelfth levels penerated the west porphyry mass for a distance of several hundred feet and secured indications of ore both in the drives and in diamond drilling. This porphyry appears to have a north-easterly pitch similar to that of the main porphyry body. Several quartz veins were cut and some free gold was observed. There were also a number of drill ore intersections. These have still to be correlated and their possible importance as ore sources will be determined by the work in 1943.

Ore in Footwall

"Another promising development towards the end of the year was the finding of ore indications in the footwall greenstones by drilling on the 8th and 12th levels. On the eighth level, a series of five holes northwest of the shaft and about 300 ft. west of the main porphyry footwall showed indications of good ore over fairly narrow width in footwall porphyry dykes, tuff bands and quartz veins, for a length of over 200 ft. This is a new setting for ore in the mine, and this area is open for exploration on all levels. Drilling into the footwall north of the shaft in the same general area on the twelfth level also showed several sections of ore. This drilling is being continued and will be followed by several crosscuts about 300 ft. long, with drifting to follow on the veins.

"To summarize, the future ore possibilities of the mine will be determined by deeper drilling and sinking to new deeper levels in the main Preston porphyry mass, by detailed exploration in the western porphyry and by development work in the new footwall greenstone area. Further lateral work in the main porphyry on existing levels will also be carried on.

High Grade Mined Out

"In the course of development and mining, new ore was added on every level but the fourth, where one stope failed to live up to earlier ore estimates. As against this, a number of the larger porphyry stopes showed an expanded ore area as mining work progressed. Exploration into stope walls for ore extensions or branch veins was continued as a regular practice. Available sources of high grade were mined out in the early months of the year, and for the last nine months the mill feed represented an average cross section of all developed orebodies in the mine. Millheads for the year after some sorting averaged slightly higher than the ore reserve grade of .24 oz. estimated at the beginning of the year.

Ore Reserves Down

"Ore reserves as of December 31st, 1942, are estimated at 860,100 tons of .223 oz. grade, after allowance for dilution. This includes all ore sufficiently exposed for measurement down to the 11th level, but does not include ore within the limits of the shaft pillar.

"A total of 322,467 tons of ore was hoisted during 1942, and the above total of ore reserves which is 59,600 tons lower than a year ago, indicates that 262,867 tons of new ore were put in sight during the year. Of the above ore in place, 557,020 tons are estimated down to the sixth level, plus 282,704 tons from the 7th to the 11th level.

"The methods of cutting high assays to one ounce and averaging cut and uncut grades, with 10% dilution allowance, were followed as formerly. The uncut grade was .27 oz. and the cut grade .22 oz. The actual operating results have been close to the figures arrived at by these methods.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

Overweight Dangerous in High Blood Pressure

While overweight does not necessarily bring on high blood pressure, heart and kidney disease, and also diabetes, it has been amply proven that anyone with a tendency to these diseases is more apt to develop one or more of them if he or she is overweight.

The fact that excess weight is often a cause or a forerunner of these diseases does not mean that those of normal weight should reduce their weight to prevent them. In fact, to be of normal weight gives the individual the strength to prevent or overcme them.

Heart specialists, kidney specialists, and diabetic specialists all state that one of their first thoughts in the treatment of an overweight patient with any of these ailments is to reduce his weight.

The effect of overweight on the blood pressure is so definite that insurance companies reject or "step up" the age and premium of all overweight applicants. And, if the overweight will reduce his weight to normal, the insurance companies will accept him at his normal age.

Most patients with high blood pressure do not really know their pressure is high until being examined for life insurance or employment. When they learn of it they expect the medical examiner to give them some medicine to reduce their pressure. That food, especially meats, greatly increase the blood pressure is one of the beliefs of these patients. It is true that "too much" meat may increase blood pressure but if not enough meat is eaten, too much of the proteins in the blood will have to be used for the work of the body with resulting weakness and tiredness

In a special article on high blood pressure in the Boston Number of the Medical Clinics of North America, Dr. Norman H. Boyer states, "The most important dietary consideration is the control of obesity (overweight). Many high blood pressure patients are over weight and reduction in blood pressure often runs in proportion to the reduction in weight. Even if there is no reduction in blood pressure, the correction of obesity will protect the heart against the increase in work which moving 20 to 50 or more pounds of excess fat with each step causes. For the really obese it is usually not sufficient to give such vague instructions as "cut out sweets and starches." Dietary instructions must be given. A 1000 calorie diet will usually produce gradual loss of weight in individuals doing light work. More active individuals may need 1500 or 2000 calories a day. Frr patients who lack the necessary will power to "stick to" the diet, cutting down on the salt intake may make the food so unpalatable as to assist greatly in the reducing campaign."

While everybody needs fluids—water, tea, coffee—to help the kidneys filter out waste products from the blood so as to make sure of half to three-quarters of a pint output of urine daily, most overweights should cut down on all liquids because fat tissue is usually overloaded with water anyway. Also table salt should be reduced on and in food as fat holds water in the tissues which greatly increases the weight. This is known to all boxers and jockies who must "make" a certain weight.

Dr. Boyer states that, generally speaking, tea and coffee can be taken in moderate amounts but are best avoided at night when they interfere with sleep.

The fact that Dr. Boyer has little to say about diet in general except "moderation" should be the keynote, that he should state that the "most important" dietary consideration is the control of obesity is very significant. Overweight is a real danger in high blood pressure.

Allergy

Sensitiveness to various foods and other substances sometimes causes sev ere headaches, hay fever, eczema, skin eruptions and other symptoms. Send Ten Cents and a three-cent stamp for Dr. Barton's booklet "Allergy" (No. 106) to The Bell Library, Post Office Box 75, Station O, New York, N.Y., mentioning this newspaper.

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Ann McPherson Wedded to Walter Lingenfelter at Church of Nativity

Wedding an Outstanding Event on Monday With Maid of Honour and Two Bridesmaids. Wedding Trip to Points South.

Fern and tall candles formed the background at 9.15 on Monday morning, at the Church of Nativity, for the marriage of Ann McPherson, daughter of Mrs. David Fox, and the late Mr. J. W. McPherson, of Timmins, and Walter John Lingenfelter, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lingenfelter, of Kirkland Lake. Reverend Father Murray officiated at the ceremony.

During the ceremony, solos were rendered by Misses "Cappy" Lang and Jean Murtagh. Misses Shirley Thompson and Jean Murtagh presided at the organ. "Ave Maria" was beautifully sung by Miss Lillian Mascioli, during the signing of the register.

Given in marriage by her father, Mr. D. Fox, the bride was daintily attired in a gown of white tulle and satin, the satin top being fitted to the waist, with sweetheart neckline, and a full tulle skirt. The three-quarter length sleeves were edged with white tulle, and the bride wore white satin slippers. Her short veil was caught at each side of her head with a white gardenia and she carried a white prayer book, with satin streamers, forget-me-nots and baby's breath. Her only jewelery was a single strand of pearls.

Acting as maid of honour, was the bride's sister, Miss Helen Fox, lovely in a heavenly blue embroidered organza, fashioned on the same style as the bride's gown, with a heart-shaped calot of the same material. She carried a nosegay of mixed flowers.

The bridesmaids were Misses Carmel Fox and Ramona Lingenfelter, both attired in pink organza, made on the same style as the maid of honour's gown, with square necklines, and calots of the same material as their dresses. They carried nosegays of yellow daffodils and blue irises.

The best man was Mr. Bill Fox, and the ushers were Mr. W. J. Cotnam, and LAC Vince Gavan.

Immediately following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was held at the bride's parental home, 59 Cherry street, for the families and close friends. The bride's mother, Mrs. Fox, wore a black afternoon frock, with gold embroidery, paddy green hat with a short veil, and a corsage of pink roses. Mrs. J. Lingenfelter, the groom's mother, was lovely in a black chiffon velvet afternoon dress, with black accessories, and a corsage of pink roses.

In the afternoon, many of the couples friends were received, to bestow them with best wishes. They left on the evening train for a wedding trip to points south, the bride wearing for travel, a flowered silk jersey suit, wih brown accessories, a biege topcoat, and corsage of sweetheart roses.

Plans are indefinite as to where the couple will reside on their return.

The bride's gift to the maid of honour was a pair of earrings; to the bridesmaids, silver crosses; to the soloists earrings; and to the organist, a silver medal.

The groom's gift to the best man was a leather wallet.

Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Lingenfelter was entertained at a personal shower by Miss "Cappy" Lang, a miscellaneous shower by Miss Mary Cotnam, and a shower by Mrs. Helen Crews Lake.

Out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. Lingenfelter, and Ramona, of Kirkland Lake, and LAC Vince Gavan, R.C.A.F.

Five Births Registered in Timmins This Week

Born—on March 8th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Guillemette, 279 Tamarack street—a son (Joseph Ulric Philip).

Born—on Feb. 27th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Flick, 37 Birch street north—a son (Garry).

Born—on March 2nd, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Francois Boivin, 104 Sixth avenue, at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Joseph Gerald Raymond).

Born—on March 9th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry William Stevens, 112 Middleton avenue—a daughter (Mary Joan Therese).

Born—on March 18th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gervais, 354 Pine st north—a son (Joseph Omer Frances).

Squadron Leader J. D. Parks to Visit Timmins, April 16th

His Message Will be About the R. C. A. F., in Canada and Overseas.

Squadron Leader J. D. Parks will visit Timmins on April 16th, and the visit has double interest for all here. Squadron Leader Parks and Squadron Leader Vlastos were selected by the R.C.A.F. to visit R.C.A.F. camps both in Canada and overseas, and interpret what they saw to the people in general. These two were chosen because of their outstanding ability not only as observers, but also as talented speakers who could translate into living words the experience they had. Squadron Leader Parks has been chosen to give the message in this North Land, and he will be at Timmins on April 16th, arriving on the Northland and remaining until the noon train on the following day. The message he will give will have very vital interest for all in Timmins and district, where so many have joined the R.C.A.F., and where the people have always shown themselves so concerned in this branch of the Armed Forces. Such a message has an appeal of its own in this area, but because of the personality of the officer, it has a very special attraction. Squadron Leader J. D. Parks was for a number of years the minister at what is now the First United Church of Timmins. During his ministry here he not only won the friendship of his own congregation, but of all other classes and creeds who honour talent and high character. Throughout the district the Rev. J. D. Parks has hosts of friends who will give double welcome to him on this visit. While in Timmins he was a valued member of the Kiwanis Club and no doubt on the coming visit he will be the guest of the Kiwanis, probably at a joint meeting of the service clubs of the district. In addition there will be public meetings addressed by Squadron Leader Parks, so all will have opportunity to hear his message and greet him again.

Case of Smith's Falls Man Adjourned at Haileybury

HAILEYBURY, March 24.—(Special) — A further adjournment until May 28 was ordered by Magistrate Atkinson in week-end court sittings here in the case of George Bridger, Smiths Falls commercial traveller as the sequel to a fatal automobile accident on the Elk Lake road on February 16 last.

The court was told by Acting Crown Attorney C. F. Tuer, K.C., that an important Crown witness in Mrs. A. Kells, of Elk Lake, was still in hospital and would not be available before the middle of May, and counsel's request for a remand of 10 weeks was not opposed by W. R. Ramsey, appearing for accused.

Mrs. Kells was one of three persons seriously hurt in a head-on collision, with William Murray of Elk Lake dying two days later from his injuries. Bridger, driver of one machine, is on $500 cash bail.

Late Mrs. E. Vaillancourt Had Sister in Timmins

WAKEFIELD, March 24 — (Special) — The death of Mrs. Elzear Vaillancourt, esteemed resident of this village, which occurred Thursday in an Ottawa hospital after an illness of 10 weeks, came as a shock to many friends and relatives throughout the Gatineau district.

Her maiden name was Margaret Coogan, eldest daughter of Mrs. Andrew Coogan, the former Theresa Brennan, and the late Mr. Coogan. Born here 48 years ago, she spent her early life here, later living a number of years in Mortlach, Sask., where she married Mr. Vaillancourt. They returned to Wakefield 18 years ago and had resided here since.

She was a devout member of St. Camillius' Roman Catholic Church at Farrellton, a former member of Wakefield W.I. and until her illness an active worker in the local Red Cross unit.

Survivors, besides her husband and mother, are two sons and two daughters Merrill, with the R. C. A. F. overseas; Teddy with the R.C.A.S.C. at Camp Borden; Monica and Marina, at home; two sisters, Mrs. Basil McGoey, of Low, and Mrs. Emmanuel Langdon, of Timmins; four brothers, John Coogan, in Ottawa; Arthur, in Detroit, and Gerald and Ambrose, Wakefield.

The funeral was held from her late home Sunday morning for service at St. Camillius' Church, Farellton, with Rev. F. J. MacGregor officiating. Interment was in the adjoining cemetery.

One Thousand Jokes:—When an actor turns into a ham he's never cured.

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