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HEALTH AND THE WAR

Articles in regard to health sent out by the Health League of Canada each week are very emphatic reminders that health is playing a very potent part in Canada's war effort. Of course, health is a prime essential for those in the actual fighting forces. Even before the man (or woman) enters the fighting forces his (or her) health assumes considerable importance. The Health League of Canada seems to have wisely avoided any overplus of statistics, yet it could not present its case without some general figures and there has been plenty of evidence that the number of eligibles for defending Canada here and overseas has been materially reduced by this same question of health. Had more attention been paid to the question of health in the past there would be a much larger body of men (and women) ready to take their places in the defence of Canada to-day. It is only fair to say that the good work of such organizations as the Health League of Canada can be given credit for the fact that there are so many eligible and able to take their place in the vital duty of defence of the country at home and abroad.

Health is an important factor in considering those eligible for service in the armed forces of a country. It is so apparent that health is essential to the ranks of those serving as soldiers and sailors and airmen that the fact scarcely needs mention. The importance of good health in the ranks of those who are not in the armed forces may not be so evident. A little consideration, however, will make it clear that health is a vital matter to any country in time of war. In times of peace it means added convenience, comfort and happiness to have general good health. In times of war it appears to be a matter of life and death—and this is not meant as a play on words. If the general health of the people is good, the way is clear for the carrying on of the grim business of war. That is a matter of much importance. A healthy people can do much more—endure much more—than a people trammelled by disease or weakened by ill-health.

The importance of health to wartime production is still more vital. The Health League of Canada states a striking truth when it terms sickness the arch-saboteur of wartime production. The Health League points out that sickness in the United States alone is causing annual loss of working time sufficient to build two heavy cruisers, or 448 bombers, or 3,300 light tanks. Turning to the facts and figures in regard to Canada's loss through illness, the Health League points out that there is an annual loss in this country of over seventy-five million dollars. In one recent month the time lost by illness in Canada would have been enough to build 377 cruiser tanks or 370 medium bombers. Dr. Grant Cunningham, Director of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Ontario Department of Health, states that sickness is the main cause of lost time from work—ten times as great as losses caused by industrial accidents. Hon. Ian MacKenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, declares that fifty thousand Canadian workers are absent every day. It is apparent that attention to health is a most valuable feature of war effort.

Speaking of the loss to wartime production through illness, the Health League of Canada in a release this week says:

"At least 50% of this costly loss can be prevented by adequate sickness prevention programmes in industrial establishments where such measures have halved the average of nine and half days loss per year per worker. With a national health programme giving homes as well as factories adequate protective measures, the loss could be further reduced. In addition to the net saving in time, protecting the health of workers distinctly improves labour relations. General improvement in the workers' health makes for a marked speed up in production besides effecting substantial reductions in accidents and occupational disease, absenteeism (defined as absence from work because of fatigue or minor illness accentuated by fatigue or malnutrition—a factor which for a time seriously impeded production in British war industries) labour turnover, and insurance costs."

Viewed from the standpoint of national advantage, consideration of health is essential to wartime production, and the work of the Health League of Canada may be classed as truly patriotic effort.

HOARDING IS TREASON

So far as can be gathered from all the facts and figures available there is practically no danger of Canada being forced to go without any really essential commodity. In this, Canada has decidedly the advantage over most other countries. It is true that some articles looked upon as essential and to which the people have become accustomed, may be not so abundant as usual, but in general it may be said that there is no promise of actual shortage of any vital necessities. It may be necessary to make substitutions in some cases, to develop a few new tastes, and to dispense with a few luxuries

that have become so common as to be generally classed as necessities. If all do their part—and that includes the government—there will be ample food and clothing for all and many of the little luxuries of life for all even though the war lasts for several more years.

Transportation difficulties and other effects of the war, however, naturally interfere with the generous surplus of goods to which people have become accustomed. In some lines, it may be taken for granted, there will be just enough to go round. If any few people get more than their share, it will mean that others must go without altogether. For this reason unnecessary purchases and buying beyond the personal needs is really treason to the people. Whenever there is a reported shortage of any line, there is a tendency for a panicky rush to purchase the particular commodity concerned. This spirit not only defeats its own purpose by adding to the difficulties of the situation, but it also injures the rest of the public to such an extent that it deserves the name of treason to the people. It is also well to remember that unprincipled people take advantage of this probable shortage in some particular line, and then some merchant or manufacturer clears out goods that he found otherwise too slow-moving. A case in point is in the line of paper. Some time ago there were dealers who urged special purchases of paper of certain kinds that were supposed to be liable to early disappearance from the market. To-day those lines of paper are said to be a drug on the market.

Hoarding may well be termed a crime against the public, treason to the people in general. The people must play fair. If they do no one will suffer unduly. That cannot be over-emphasized. At the same time the authorities also must play fair; or they, too, will be guilty of treason against the people. There must be no unnecessary restrictions—no control of goods to make profits for a few. Under no circumstances must there be destruction of goods simply to stabilize prices. It would be well, also, for the authorities to remember that some purchases that may seem like hoarding may be nothing of the sort. It should be remembered that before the war the country came through a serious period of depression. In that depression many had not the means of purchasing even necessities. With the coming of wartime trade, if those victims of the depression "stocked up" on certain lines, it was not hoarding, but simply filling long-felt wants.

In view chiefly of distribution difficulties it appears certain that regular forms of rationing may be necessary in a few lines. In all absolutely essential lines there seems to be sufficient for all. Ration plans simply mean fairness and equality of distribution. If all take the right attitude no one need suffer to any material extent. If the people and the authorities alike play fair, there will be no hoarding, no shortage, no suffering.

TWO MUSEUM PIECES

The press sheet sent out by the Royal Ontario Museum is one of the most interesting that comes to The Advance office. There is nothing fossilized about it. It is right up to the minute, with a forward look. Two items in the June issue appear to be particularly seasonable. One of these is headed "Pre-historic flypapers." It tells about specimens of amber in the Ontario Museum at Toronto that prove themselves to be "prehistoric flypapers." In a pre-historic forest myriads of insects hummed and crawled. Some of them were caught like flies on flypaper in the gummy resin exuding from certain trees. Time marched on! In the present century fossilized resin in known as amber, and specimens of this amber in the Ontario Museum disclose the perfectly preserved remains of the insects caught in the prehistoric flypaper. The moral for to-day is that the disease-bearing flies that leave the forests should be caught on man-made flypapers.

The second item from the Ontario Museum should have very special interest at the moment. It approaches the modern rubber problem from a new angle and opens to the active imagination a picture with great possibilities. Here is the item as it appears in the Royal Ontario Museum News: "When our present supply of rubbers wears out, are we doomed to have cold wet feet for the duration? It is comforting to remember that people managed to keep their feet dry long before rubbers were invented. An exhibit in the costume gallery of the Royal Ontario Museum shows how they did it. A thick sole of leather, cork or wood was tied to the shoe; these extra soles were called clogs or pattens and very often they were raised on spikes or a metal ring, and the wearer was lifted off the ground out of the mud and wet. In Italy during the 17th century the pattens became exaggerated in height and the more important a lady was, the farther she was from the pavement. In general, however, the height was modest and, on the whole, they were quite practical."

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

"Still stands the motto of the King:
"Put into your task whatever it may be, all the courage and purpose of which you are capable. Keep your hearts proud and your resolve unshaken. Let us go forward to that task as one man, a smile on our lips and our heads held high, and with God's help we shall not fail."

There are stern penalties for common folks breaking any of the rationing or other restrictive measures held to be necessary during this war

time. There should be equally severe penalties for supposedly important individuals or corporations breaking the spirit of the law. If needed oil is not being developed, or if oil is actually destroyed to stabilize prices and profits, or other actual sabotage is occurring, then there should be some lengthy jail terms. If food is being wasted or destroyed to maintain any sort of equilibrium, then it would appear to be a case of shooting or hanging. Everybody should realize that there is a war in progress.

The old humorous song about "Annie More not being any more" is matched by The North Bay Nugget pointing out that "Essen essen Annie More"

"I am looking forward to this summer with horror," says a local man, who explains that in previous years for the summer vacation his wife grabbed one pair of pants of his two-pant suit, while his grown-up daughter wore the other pair. He had to stay home. This year with only one pair of pants to a family, he doesn't know what they will do unless the daughter joins the Women's Auxiliary.

President of C.M.A. Urges More Efficient Use of Manpower

Great Changes Said to be Impending in Canada

Toronto—More extensive and more concentrated application of man-power and woman-power to Canada's war economy was urged by Harold Crabtree, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in his address before the 71st annual meeting of the Association held here this week. "Young and strong men must be made available for the armed forces and for exhausting labour in manufacturing agriculture, forestry, mining, fishing and other essential industries," Mr. Crabtree stated.

In order to achieve the most efficient use of manpower for the single purpose of winning the war, Canada must determine as quickly as possible the numbers of men and women who can serve to best advantage in the combatant services, auxiliary services, in production and in distribution. Men unfit or too old for active service will be substituted for young, physically active men, while more young people, women and middle-aged and elderly people will be employed.

"We will scarcely recognize this country a year from now because the impending changes will be so great and far-reaching," Mr. Crabtree stated. "We must adjust our minds, habits and personal requirements to what is coming and get on with our work."

Canadian industry has broken all previous records by a wide margin during the past year, Mr. Crabtree announced. Canada, in addition to supplying most of her own needs, is making war products that are being shipped around the world and is manufacturing vast quantities of products that were never made before. Relations between employees and employers had improved during the past year, he stated. "With securities developing in materials and workers, Mr. Crabtree urged that nothing should be wasted. Manpower, productive capacity and materials must be managed so as to produce the greatest possible results in the shortest space of time.

"While great economic and social problems must be faced after the war, a post war depression is not inevitable, Mr. Crabtree believes. There has been a great development of science and industry which will be available to repair damage more quickly and effectively than in the past. Productive capacity is now greater than ever before and "production is the chief insurance against unemployment, and full employment prevents or cures most economic and social ills," he stated.

"The extension of the war over practically the whole world and the increasing fury of conflict by sea, land and air are convincing and terrible proofs of the absolute necessity for the greatest possible united war effort on the part of all Canadians," said Mr. Crabtree. "The part played by industry is important since men without machinery and equipment are of little use. They cannot fight without weapons, supplies, food and transport, but the first things first and in this war fighting comes first. Peace will never be achieved until victories are won and these victories must be overwhelming and final. This is the task to which we must bend every effort. We must fight and work and pay and sacrifice. Let no one ever think that he or she is doing enough. The constant question must be: 'What more can I do?'"

Popular Young Couple Married Here on Monday

A quiet, but lovely wedding was solemnized on Monday at 11 a.m. at the priest's residence of the Church of Nativity, when Miss Mary Baderski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baderski, 66 Tamarack street, became the bride of John Buchan Macdonnell, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Macdonnell, Ottawa. Father Murray officiated.

The bride was attractively attired in a two-piece powder suit, with wool trimming and a natural linen hat and accessories. She wore a corsage of sweetpeas.

Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Florence Baderski, who looked very charming in a two-piece rose wool suit with brown wool trimmings. She wore a natural linen hat and accessories and a corsage of sweetpeas.

Mr. George Constable attended the groom. Following the wedding, a reception was held at the bride's parental home, with the bride's mother receiving in a navy blue dress and a corsage of sweetheart roses.

The couple then left on a honeymoon to Toronto, Ottawa, and points south, and will return to take up residence in town.

The famous Tommy Church of Toronto voiced the sad feeling of a lot of folks when he said in parliament the other day:—"You can't blow your nose in Canada to-day without first getting a license to do so, and when you do, some dollar-a-year man cuts down the size of your handkerchief."

Soon everything in Canada will be conscripted, except manpower.

A writer using the title of "The Charlady" in Judith Robinson's weekly, "News," has some clever names for well-known objects. For instance there is "Hon. Mr. Sisley"; "the House of Come-ons"; "The Minister of Inflammation". As the Irishman said, "Many a lie spoken in jest proves true."

When official enquiry was opened in Canada in to the Hong Kong incident it was known that nothing could be done to change the Hong Kong case, but it was hoped that facts might be brought out that might prove of protection to other places. White-washing Hong Kong is going to prove a mighty poor substitute for arming some other place.

24 Births Registered at Town Hall Last Week

BORN—on May 8th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Norval Strong, 16A Elm street north a daughter.

BORN—on May 11th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Burt, 42½ Kirby avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 9th, 1942 to Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Diemert, 161 Maple street south, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 15th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Gilbert, Tyrant, Ontario, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—May 24th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Pinino, 89 Main Avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

BORN—on May 17th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Fernand Archer, 219 Cedar street north, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 20th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. William Moroz, 169 Elm St. north at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 14th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward McLellan, 82 Second Avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 3rd, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Walker, 107 Avenue Road, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

BORN—on May 6th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Riopelle, 63½ Rea north, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

BORN—on May 3rd, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kenney, 58 Toke St. at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 10th, 1942 to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson, 49 Windsor avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

BORN—on May 10th, 1942 to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Campbell, 34½ Toke street, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 9th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kilbey, 39 Lakeshore Road, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 7th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Sven Gustafson, 28 Windsor Avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 11th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. George Cameron, 82 Montgomery, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

BORN—on May 15th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Aime Bazinet, 114 Wilson Avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

BORN—on May 13th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. William Clifford Wingrove, 7½ Cherry Street, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

BORN—on May 11th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Earle Barkwell, 7 Leone Avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

BORN—on June 4th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Bidard, 21½ Way Avenue—a daughter.

BORN—on May 28th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Real Larivier, 13½ Preston street—a son.

BORN—on May 20th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Goulet, 22 Way Avenue—a son.

BORN—on May 29th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Lauzon, of 75 Montjoy street—a son.

BORN—on May 12th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Simon Mallet, of 253 Birch street north—a son.

THE MUG

He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth—but he's never made much stir with it.—Harry Ritz.



Juvenile Ball to be Held Friday Evening Next Week

One of the features in the entertainment line next week will be the Juvenile Ball to be presented by the Pupils of Miss Mae Watts' school of dancing. The event will be held on Friday evening, June 19th, in Harmony hall, 39 Fourth Avenue, commencing at 8:30 p.m. A programme of much interest will be presented by the pupils and those who attend are sure to enjoy this "Juvenile Ball".

SO-LONG

"So that's the end of our romance," he sighed, having explained that he had lost all his money.

"Darling, I love you just the same she said. 'I shall always love you, even if I never see you again.'—Sudbury Star.

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