

The Porcupine Advance

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A GOOD COUNCIL

By virtue of the result of the voting on Monday of this week, the town of Timmins would appear to have an excellent municipal council for 1935. "You can always depend upon the people to use the best of judgment," commented a citizen after the returns were received. "Of course, you can," responded a friend, "you can always depend upon popular opinion—always—at least, some times."

One reason for special pleasure at the personnel of the 1935 council is the fact it is representative. It embraces many classes and many viewpoints, and so is likely to be able and effective. Business, the professions, mining and the workers' standpoint will be presented.

Another reason for gratification is the fact that the new council is well-balanced. It includes men with previous valuable municipal experience and men who are giving their first service in this capacity but have a background of acquaintance with business and life.

Still another advantage which the 1935 council will possess at the commencement of its work is the fact that it enjoys general popularity. In public work that is a notable factor. There will be many problems to face and recurring decisions to be made and the approval and support of the people will be essential for the best success and harmony. The new council was elected in the largest municipal vote ever held in Timmins. Mr. McDermott, who headed the poll, received the record vote of 2427. Never before in the town of Timmins has any other man received so emphatic an expression of the confidence of the electors. Dr. Day, who received the second highest vote, 2065, Mr. Bartleman who was third with 1996 votes, Mr. Chateauvert whose total vote was 1965, Mr. Caron who received only a few less votes than Mr. Chateauvert, and Mr. Morrison who polled the handsome total of 1744 votes, all have been given very strong public endorsement.

Four of the new councillors have had previous experience in municipal service. J. P. Bartleman and J. E. H. Chateauvert are both members of the present council, while Mr. Chateauvert also served on the 1931 council here as well as having had experience on council in Cochrane. Both Councillor Caron and Councillor Morrison gave several years of good service to the town, the work of the former as chairman of the public works committee and of the latter as chairman of the contingency and relief committees being especially valuable to the town. While W. P. McDermott and Dr. Day are both new to municipal council work they have had valuable experience in the work of public and semi-public organizations and they will bring to the council a fresh outlook on municipal problems and a close touch with the ideas and opinions of the ordinary ratepayer.

In days like these municipal councils are sure to encounter problems and difficulties. Continued popularity will have the effect of making it easier for council to meet and deal with any situations that may arise. The 1935 council is popular at present. If that popularity is transferred into active support and encouragement the new council will undoubtedly prove a good council.

THE LAND BONUS

Hon. Mr. Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, appears to recognize the fact that a big programme of public enterprise is much to be preferred to a large expenditure for direct relief. Hon. Mr. Heenan did not hesitate to announce a public works programme, chiefly road building, that would cost the staggering total of \$16,000,000. Hon. Mr. Heenan did not appear to think that even such an expenditure would be too great if it actually relieved the unemployment problem and permitted men to make their own living instead of depending upon the charity of others. There will be very general tendency to agree with Hon. Mr. Heenan in the idea of preferring work to direct relief. Hon. Mr. Heenan might go a step farther and give the settlers of the North a permanent plan to help them from the neces-

sity of asking for relief. The inauguration of a system of bonus to the settler for clearing his homestead land would accomplish this very purpose. Settlers in the North Land these days find much difficulty in financing their operations on the farm. Indeed to many of them it is very difficult to provide food and clothing for themselves and families. Many of them are forced upon relief for at least part of the year. Working on the roads has not been a very profitable form of activity, though it is much better than starvation. It does not, however, help clear the farm and establish the farmer. Selling pulpwood and working in the bush are two other methods used by the settler to help himself in his struggle to found a farm. None of these methods are satisfactory. They all, sooner or later, are found to be defeating their own purpose so far as the settler is concerned. Too often the making of the farm has to be deferred indefinitely to allow concentration on the problem of making an existence. Literally hundreds of settlers have been questioned in the matter and they all agree that present conditions are close to impossible. The only chance they see for any permanent betterment is through the adoption of some form of land-clearing bonus. The land bonus fills the bill. It has been in force for several years in Quebec and appears to be a complete success there. Its cost would be only a fraction of relief costs. It would encourage thrift and enterprise. It would enable the settler to establish himself without heartbreak. Hon. Mr. Heenan should investigate and consider the bonus for land-clearing.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

How far is far? Well, Dr. Lee, of New York, describes Dr. Dafee, of five-baby fame, and also of Callander, as living "far from civilization". Callander is about ten miles from Powassan, so far must be ten miles. It doesn't really seem that far.

In a recent address H. C. Hudson, general superintendent of Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada, said:—"From North Bay comes word that men who are successful in obtaining employment in the lumbering woods are holding on to their jobs to a greater extent than in former years. There was a time when it took three gangs to keep a lumber camp going; one on its way in; one working; and one on its way out. But those days seem to be gone forever." The same idea may apply with equal force to the mining industry. There was a time, and not so many years ago, when men at work at the mines were in the habit of quitting their positions with less reason than would be necessary to-day to make them leave a good position. Mining camps also had their "three gangs"—one at work, one looking for work, and one leaving their work. Men working around mines and mining camps are usually adventurous spirits anxious for new scenes and new work. They were ready much of the year to move on without much provocation. But this again is a case where the workers of to-day hesitate a long time before they will risk the danger of losing their position. The present-day tendency to hold to a job—any job—is strong enough in the North Country.

A certain Toronto newspaper says that there were 13,000 people at the big meeting held in the city to celebrate the release of Tim Buck, the red. "Not so!" says another Toronto paper, "the right number is 15,000." Another holds to 16,000 and still another to 17,000. That totals 61,000 doesn't it? Quite a crowd to come to see one man out of jail.

Which is the richest province in Canada? The Advance would nominate Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, one or other, or all of the Maritime Provinces. The Maritime Provinces have forwarded to their needy fellow citizens in the drought area of the West not less than fifty carloads of foodstuffs and clothing. The Maritime Provinces may make no boasts of wealth but they certainly are truly rich.

Well, how did you like the election?
Serge Kiroff, one of the heads of the Russian communist party, was murdered some days ago. The cables say that in a very short time ten men suspected of being in a murder plot were murdered at the Soviet's suggestion. Russia has an odd way of letting them blow off steam.

Shop early! Only fifteen more days to do it in.
The school children at Blairmore, Alberta, were not given a holiday on the occasion of the wedding of Prince George and Princess Marina, and so they talked about having a strike in protest.



CHIEF CLERK A. CORCADDEN arrives at New York City police headquarters after Governor Lehman had signed the writ which will place Bruno Hauptmann in hands of New Jersey authorities. Counsel for Hauptmann won delay on habeas corpus action.

How Weather Reacts on Employment Here

Wet and Mild November Helped Building, but Hurt the Bush Industries.

The Timmins branch of the Employment Service of Canada had a striking example of the effect of the weather on employment in the placements from the office during the month of November. There was very little demand during November for men for bush work. A few cordwood cutters seemed to be the only demand for the last week of the month. The continued wet and mild weather stopped activity in the logging and pulpwood industry. There were large numbers looking for work in the bush but there was no demand for this labour. A striking illustration of the effect of the weather on employment is given by the fact that in November this year there were only 36 placements from the Timmins office for bush work, while last year, with cold weather and snow, there were 269 placements from here in November.

On the other hand the weather during November helped the building industry workers, many tradesmen being employed on work being rushed to completion before the arrival of cold weather.

The mild weather also no doubt helped the matter of the work on the highway here. The Leo Mascoll Construction Co. is the principal employer of highway labour here at present and all workers are secured through the Employment Service of Canada at Timmins with preference being given to local men.

In regard to the main source of employment—mining—the local Employment Bureau reports the industry as remaining very active. Mr. Murphy, superintendent, says there have been calls for various positions for experienced men. There are also prospects for further employment in mining. The DeSantis Mine is preparing to sink a shaft. The Naybob Gold Mines are preparing for extensive development work. It is expected that work in the Ramore field will be quiet during the winter.

In the women's section the weather had no effect on supply or demand. There were seventeen placements made during the last week in November.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF THOMPSON-CADILLAC

Creditors of Thompson-Cadillac Mines will hold their first meeting at the offices of the receiver, in Montreal, on Dec. 7. Harold J. Innis, custodian, reports in a letter to creditors. A total of \$84,910 is owing to creditors of the company, made up as follows: William J. Bell, Sudbury, \$28,471; Blue Prints Ltd., Montreal, \$17; Canadian Enterprises Ltd., \$26,962; Haskell Elderkin and Co., \$199; Trusts and Guarantee Co., Toronto, \$445; and Sir Thomas Tait, Montreal, \$28,814.

THINKING, NOT DRINKING

(Oshawa Times)
We believe that a general vote on the question of beer and wine parlors taken today, would result in the overwhelming defeat of the new beer and wine legislation. There are few thinking people to be found in favour of it.

Kirkland Lake Northern News:—There were just as many careless drivers 30 years ago, but the horses had more sense.

Department Help to Newer Properties

Metallurgical Science Plays Big Part in Development of Younger Gold Mines.

The application of metallurgical science which has scored many notable triumphs in Canadian mineral endeavour is now playing an important role in the development of and in bringing into production Canada's younger gold properties. Of the twenty-eight investigations recorded by the Department of Mines, Ottawa, in its report of Investigations of its Ore Dressing Division in the first half of 1933, twenty-two were on ores in which gold is the chief metal of value. In practically every case the shipments for test purposes were from properties that have entered the Canadian mining picture in recent years.

The industry's outstanding efforts in the way of low grade gold ore production are represented by the Beattie property in western Quebec and the Young-Davidson property under the control of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, in the Matachewan area, Ontario. Both of these companies are operating on ores well below the average grade, and in both cases, the work of the companies metallurgists along with that of the staff of the Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division has been a vital factor in the success of developments.

The experimental and research work on ore shipments conducted in the laboratories ranged from microscopic examination and chemical analysis to the devising of suitable mill practices for the treatment of the ores. Five were on ores from British Columbia, two from Manitoba, twelve from Ontario, five from Quebec, one from New Brunswick, and three from Nova Scotia.

The volume of experimental work conducted in the Ore Testing Laboratories at Ottawa has increased sharply in recent years, the increase being mainly attributable to the unprecedented interest in gold mining operations, and to no small extent to the determination of operators to make full use of metallurgical science in mill design. Company engineers and consulting engineers spend considerable time in laboratories investigating their own particular problems and have the benefit of the experience and knowledge of the staff, gained in conducting experimental work. Reports such as the one just issued find a growing field of use among engineers and consultants engaged in the design of new milling plants and concentrators.

Large and small companies alike make use of the facilities provided but the laboratories have been of particular service to operators of small properties or of large properties in the earlier stages of development with limited funds at their disposal. New milling plants are constantly being erected, based on the results of investigations carried out in the laboratories. Commencing with the present report, "Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy" is being published half yearly rather than yearly as before. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Two New Rules in Compensation Act

Change Made in Regulation in Regard to Liability for Certain Diseases in Occupations.

Two important changes have been announced in regard to the rules of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The new regulations were outlined at Toronto by Hon. Arthur W. Roebuck, Attorney-General.

Where there is no substantial doubt regarding an application the case goes no further than board officials, the Attorney-General stated, adding this would be a more liberal adaptation of the act.

Interpretation of Accidents
Secondly, he announced a change regarding the interpretation of industrial accidents. The schedule of industrial accident lists a number of diseases and opposite them is placed the occupation in which these diseases may be contracted. These are regarded as industrial accidents.

Question of Silexosis

In the past, payment was restricted to processes set opposite the disease, the Attorney-General explained. For instance, silexosis, while contracted in several occupations, only brought the compensation if contracted in the mining industry.

Among the industrial diseases contained in the schedule are anthrax, from handling wool, and pneumoconiosis from quarrying.

"I have long felt that objections to the Workmen's Compensation Act were largely due to star chamber methods employed in hearing of cases," said the Attorney-General, adding "a much more liberal policy is now pursued."

Canada Lumberman:—The man who says more than he thinks is apt to make others think more than they say.

Ladies' Auxiliary Hold Enjoyable Whist Drive

The whist drive held in the Oddfellows' hall on Monday evening, Dec. 3rd, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Canadian Legion, proved a pleasant and successful event. There was a good attendance and no one present failed to have a pleasant time. The winners of the prizes were—ladies first, Mrs. W. Greenidge; second, Mrs. Geo. Dalgarno; third, Mrs. Richardson; men, first, Mrs. F. Harting (playing as gentleman); second, Mrs. L. Bound (playing as gentleman); third, Mr. Spence, Mrs. France, president of the

Ladies' Auxiliary, presented the prizes.

Luncheon was served during the evening. G. W. Starling was the M.C. for the occasion.

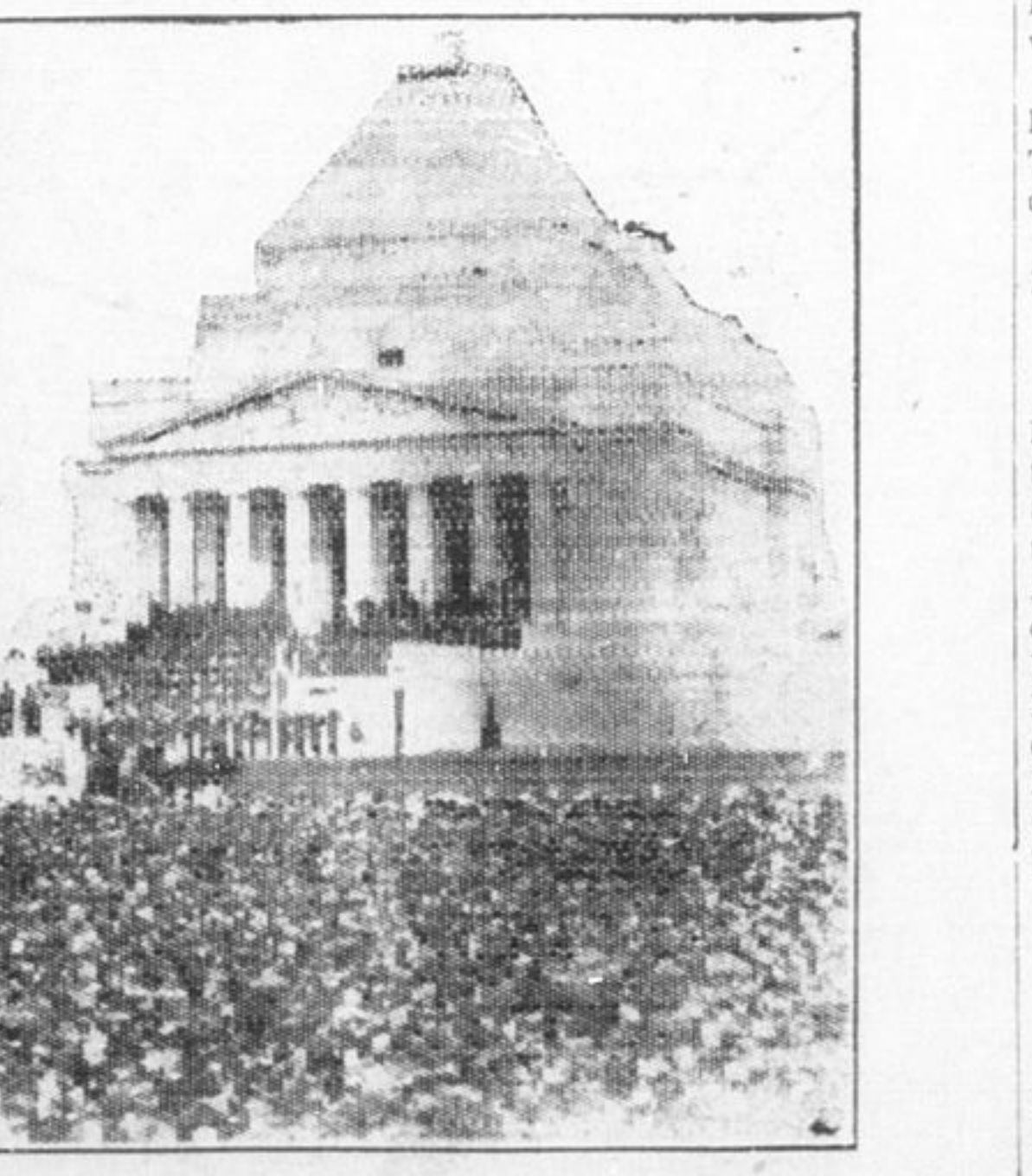
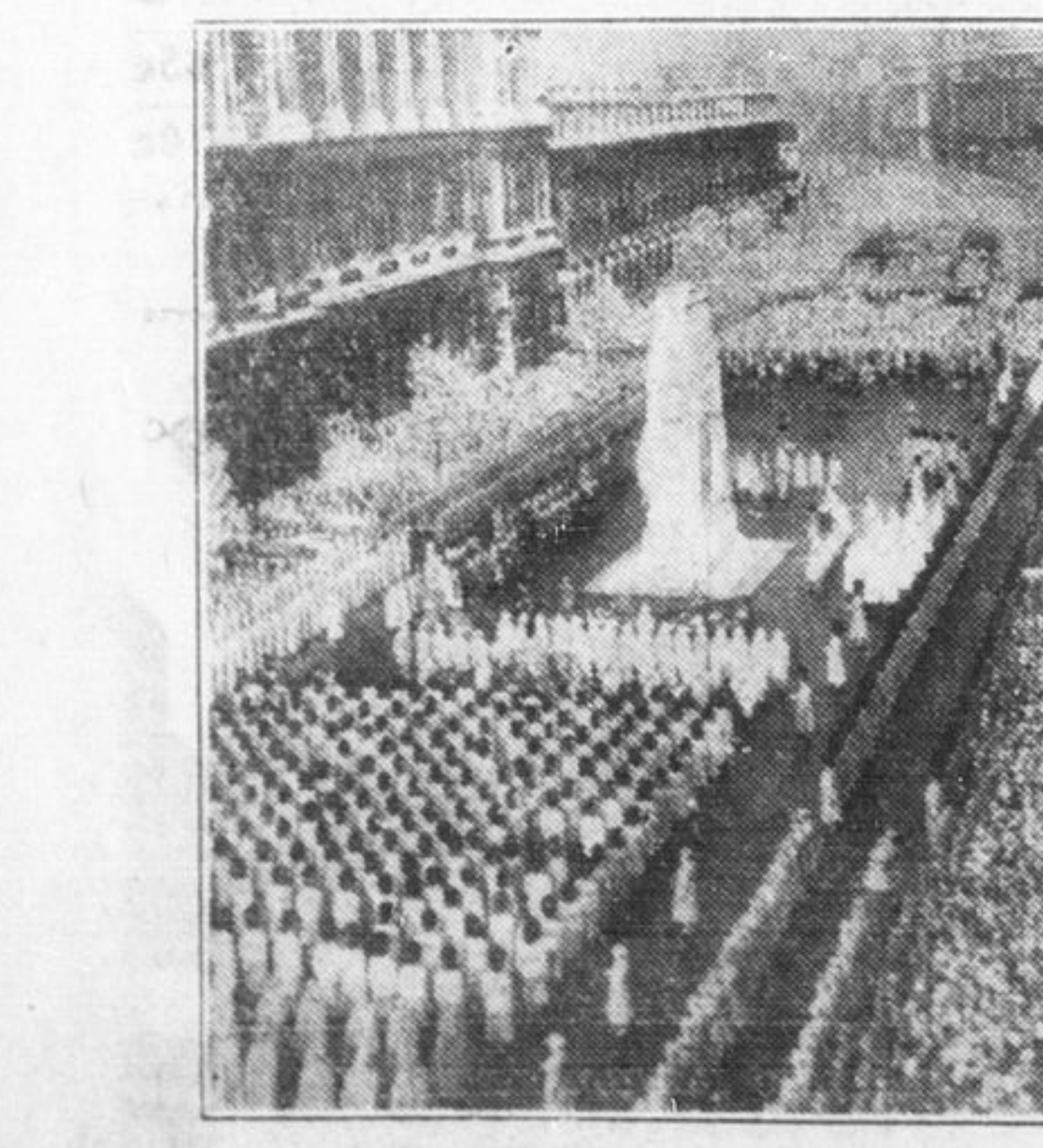
Former Finnish Consul to be Here on Sunday

Rev. W. Leiman, pastor of the local Finnish Consulate in Toronto will week that A. Saramaki, formerly of the Finnish Consulate in Toronto will be in Timmins this Sunday and will address the congregation at the church at 7.30. The subject of his talk will follow events since the independence of Finland was declared in 1917 and what

the Finnish people have accomplished in their own country.

At South Porcupine at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon Mr. Saramaki will give a similar lecture in the United church to which the public is invited.

Toronto Star:—An Ontario man shot, in Melancthon swamp, a golden eagle with a wing spread of over six feet. Why did he shoot it? No doubt it was because he had a gun with him and the bird came within range. The golden eagle is the king of the western hemisphere. It begins to be rare. There is no justification for the killing of these birds.



REMEMBRANCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN DISTANT PARTS OF THE EMPIRE

On Armistice Day the people of London saw pictures of two ceremonies which actually took place 11,300 miles apart. On the left is an infra-red picture of the impressive scene at the Cenotaph in London, which the King attended. At right, the unveiling of the Great Shrine of Remembrance at Melbourne performed by the King's son, the Duke of Gloucester. This picture was sent from Melbourne, Australia, by wireless, and for the first time in history it was possible to publish pictures of the two ceremonies in London and Melbourne simultaneously in English newspapers.

CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE MUSCLE AND BRAWN OF HER MEN

WATER POWER

CANADA'S latent and developed water power, larger than any other country in the World, constitutes one of her most valuable natural resources.

The task of harnessing the rushing rapids and waterfalls, the building of dams and power plants and the laying of transmission lines to carry the energy, has fallen to Canadian men of brains and muscle and brawn. In addition, this power development has opened up ever-expanding fields of new industries which could not have existed without readily available power in quantity.

For the past 21 years "Canada's Biggest Cook" has been prominently identified with the task of caring for the men engaged in developing Canada's hydro power resources. Serving strengthening, satisfying food, improving the bedding and housing conditions of the camps and relieving executives from the harassing details of labour maintenance, Crawley and McCracken have played their part in the important work. They are proud to have cared for the men who have furthered the development of Canada's power.

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