

## The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association; Class "A" Weekly Group  
OFFICE 26 PHONES—RESIDENCE 70  
Published Every Monday and Thursday by:  
GEO LAKE, Owner and Publisher  
Subscription Rates:  
Canada—\$2.00 Per Year United States—\$3.00 Per Year

Timmins, Ont., Thursday, Feb. 13th, 1936

### PROPER FACILITIES NEEDED

It is difficult to understand how governments expect municipalities and individuals to observe the rules and regulations designed for the protection of the public health when public institutions show contempt themselves for safeguards that seem imperative for public safety. Only a few weeks ago The Advance was calling attention to the case of a man suffering from an advanced stage of a communicable disease who at his own request had been committed to Haileybury jail so that he might receive treatment. This unfortunate man was let loose again on the public, allowed to travel on trains, mingle with the public, and eventually reach his former home town. There was nothing that could be done for him there, so apparently effort was made to foist him upon the care of Timmins. Eventually Timmins had to take the risk and danger of having this man kept in its local lock-up for week. If there was no danger in this for the public, then all the health talk that is given out by doctors and organizations must be a lot of deceptive rot. It is impossible to believe that the safeguards recommended in such cases are not founded on fact and knowledge. The progress made in curbing various diseases is proof that the health departments know what they are talking about and that the doctors are not giving unnecessary or useless advice in the matter. In the town of Timmins for instance, the public health has been guarded through the following of the suggestions of the local and provincial departments of health. This being the case, why should not government institutions set an example in co-operation and observance of the rules for public safety? Surely a government institution should do as much as is expected from municipalities and individuals to guard the public health. If there were no facilities at Haileybury for treating the sick man in question, he should have been promptly transferred to one of the provincial institutions maintained for the purpose. Eventually this was done, but it required much effort, and in the meantime Timmins was put to considerable expense that was entirely uncalled for. Of course, the chief evil was the fact that the public safety seemed endangered because the government did not appear to recognize its own rules and regulations to guard the public health.

Now there is a second local case that suggests deplorable failure on the part of the government in the matter of providing facilities for the handling of cases for which all municipalities are supposed on their part to make provision. A coroner's jury at Haileybury this week enquiring into the death of a Timmins man who died on Friday night in the guard's room at the Haileybury jail, strongly recommended that more suitable accommodation than available to date in the district jail should be provided for mentally afflicted persons awaiting transportation to a provincial hospital for the mentally ill. For years The Advance has urged that the Haileybury jail should have proper quarters and other facilities for the care of the mentally afflicted. There isn't even a padded cell at Haileybury jail. Indeed, Timmins appears to have the only padded cell in the North Land. The padded cell here was installed because it was seen that it meant the endangering of the life and limb of the mentally afflicted to attempt to do without such accommodation. At the same time the provincial authorities did not forget to impress on Timmins the duty the town owed in the matter of protecting any person mentally ill who had to be confined here for his own protection and the protection of others. Governments are forever seeking the co-operation of newspapers in striving to enlist the goodwill and assistance of the general public in the matter of efforts for the public health and safety. Newspapers gladly give such co-operation, but it does seem that governments might in all decency and fairness take a little of their own medicine. It may be that the unfortunate Timmins man who died last week at Haileybury would not have been alive to-day no matter what equipment might have been at Haileybury. At the same time it is impossible to escape the responsibility that rests on the government in the matter. The man's life may easily be considered as forfeited to the fact that governments often fail to provide the safeguards they coolly require from others. Irrespective of the facts in the case last week at Haileybury, it is safe to say that in the public interests Haileybury jail should have a padded cell and other equipment to give the mentally afflicted proper chance for their lives when it is necessary to hold them there.

The fact that the unfortunate man was in the guard's own room at the time of his death suggests that the jail officials did all they could to provide the best accommodation. The truth is, however, that with the best will in the world, the proper accommodation was not possible.

The Ontario government recently secured a lot of publicity by abolishing the term, "insane asylum." It would be well to note the fact that under one name or another institutions for the care of

the mentally afflicted are necessary. Insanity itself can not be abolished by act of legislature like the taking over of the quintuplets. At the time the government made its grand gesture of banning "insane asylums" and substituting the name "mental hospitals," The Advance pointed out the government would have shown much more regard for mentally afflicted persons by the provision of proper accommodation for their care at such places as Haileybury. There are always a number of mental cases from unorganized territory for which no one but the provincial government can be held responsible. For such cases there can be no other place of confinement at present but the Haileybury jail, pending the arrangements for admission of the patients to regular provincial institutions for their special care. It may be argued for the cases arising in towns and other municipal organizations that the municipality should provide the necessary accommodation for the care and safety of the afflicted person. But if the government itself neglects its plain duty in its own special cases how in common sense or fairness can it expect municipalities to do more than the government attempts itself.

### GUARD FREEDOM

According to advices from Toronto the Liberals hope to confine the discussions in the legislature which opened this week to such matters as the income tax legislation, the school question, and one or two other matters. On the other hand the opposition intends to bring to the front such questions as the Northern Development department, the Liquor Control Act, the matter of political patronage, relief and unemployment and some other affairs they think are of special interest. Of course, all these matters are of great importance, but none of them are so vital to the average man as the danger he faces now of losing all semblance of self-government. If the present tendency is allowed to continue unchecked people in general will have no more freedom or real self-government than Russian people have. The Advance has referred on numerous occasions to the tendency to take away all rights from municipalities. It will be idle years from now to argue that some municipalities were themselves to blame for the loss of their freedom. Present indications suggest that all municipalities will lose their powers and be no more than rubber stamps for provincial politicians. It will be poor comfort to remember that some municipalities allowed their heritage to be traded for a mess of political pottage.

It would be well for the average man to realize that the nearest approach he has to any measure of self-government is in the municipal sphere. It is one place where he has direct influence and control. He is close enough to the municipality to know its conditions and he is able to do something about it. In the municipality the majority can really rule, if they are sincere and thoughtful. In both the provincial and Dominion spheres, election figures too often prove that there are occasions where the majority will may be disregarded with impunity. Every election the party that loses out is able to prove by the actual figures that under real majority vote it would have won, or nearly so. While these figures can scarcely be accepted at their face value, there is decided point to them. The truth is that the ordinary citizen has only a very remote control of the provincial or Dominion political situation. He has to stage something almost akin to a revolution to make his influence felt. It is different in regard to municipal politics. Municipal administration, as The Advance has repeatedly pointed out recently, is the last stand of present-day self-government.

If the ordinary citizen loses the right of municipal government, he can well bid farewell to his real political freedom. That is the present danger. It is a very real menace at the moment. It is one of the ironies of the day that the threat to self-government should come under a so-called Liberal government. It is not, however, the spirit of Liberals. True Liberals will oppose to the utmost any Soviet-like attempt to steal the right of the ordinary man to self-government. Because of this it is hoped that at the present session of the Ontario House, Liberal as well as Conservative members will go on record as utterly opposed to any form of central dictatorship, under any excuse. There should be emphatic re-affirmation of the charter of rights for municipalities. Municipalities have the right even to make mistakes. The record shows that they make comparatively fewer serious mistakes than do central governments, and they certainly show less tendency to continue making the same mistakes. It would be a good thing for the municipalities, for the province, for the people, yes, even for the party in power, if those seeking to steal away from the municipalities their rights and powers were emphatically informed that municipal self-government must be preserved.

### GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

According to an official statement only 844 white Italians have died in Ethiopia from all causes during the past year. Why the word "only"? As the crib players would say, even 844 white Italians are not to be sneezed at.

First they took away his children from Papa Dionne. Now they are expropriating his land. It would seem that the lot of the father of quintuplets is not a happy one.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter

## Special Bargain EXCURSIONS

TO ALL STATIONS IN WESTERN CANADA

Going Dates:  
Daily Feb. 23 to March 12  
Return Limit: 45 days.

APPROXIMATELY  
ONE CENT PER MILE  
Good in Coaches only

### Sleeping Car Privileges

Passage Tickets also on sale, good in—  
(a) tourist sleeping cars at approximately 1½¢ per mile, plus regular berth fare.  
(b) parlor and standard sleeping cars at approximately 1½¢ per mile, plus regular seat or berth fare.

ROUTES—Tickets good going via Port Arthur, Ont., Armstrong, Ont., Chicago, Ill., or Sault Ste. Marie returning via same route and line only. Generous optional routings.

STOFOVERS—within limit of ticket, both going and returning—at Port Arthur, Ont., Armstrong, Ont., and west; also at Chicago, Ill., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and west, in accordance with tariffs of United States lines.

Full particulars from any agent  
CANADIAN PACIFIC

## Immense Work Done for Health League

Sir James Woods Wrote 7,500 Personal Letters in Organization Efforts.

One of the most outstanding pieces of promotion work ever attempted by a single individual in the development of national welfare in this country, has just been completed by Sir James Woods, president of the Gordon, MacKay Company of Toronto. Sir James has written 7,500 personal letters to professional and business associates, urging their support to the newly-formed Health League of Canada in its efforts to carry forward a general campaign for health in Canada.

The Health League, which is to assume some of the Dominion-wide activities of the Social Hygiene Council, will have as one of its "most important objectives, the universal pasteurization of milk." Sir James stated in that letter. In addition to the letter which emphasized his own personal feelings and convictions on the health problem, Sir James forwarded to each person a copy of an address by Dr. Gordon Bates, General Director of the Health League of Canada, given before the Ontario Milk Distributors' Association. Urging that each pay special attention to the facts contained in that address Sir James concluded:

"Unfortunately, a very large proportion of our milk supply in Canada is still unpasteurized, with the result that the best of our foods—milk—carries with it disease and death."

As an illustration of the difficulties faced by local health authorities and the apathy, or very often prejudice, of community leaders in matters of community importance, Dr. Gordon Bates, nationally known public health authority and general director of the Health League of Canada, relates the following story. For obvious reasons the names must be omitted—though Ontario is the actual location.

"This village is beautifully situated and is a mecca for thousands of summer visitors. The milk for this popular resort is supplied by seven dairies of which one only supplies pasteurized milk. As a result it is patronized by a great majority of the visiting city folk—all of whom presumably believe in pasteurized milk.

"But alas a bacteriological check-up reveals the fact that of all of the milk in town the so-called pasteurized milk makes the worst showing with a count which frequently runs up over a million.

"The Medical officer of health, a part-time official paid a pittance for duties so onerous he cannot possibly perform them, has not visited the pasteurizing plant for years. The milk inspector, a somewhat elderly gentleman, retired from another calling with no training whatever, can do little to remedy the situation. The newspaper editor who might do something to help mould public opinion, happens to be the patient of the doctor. He says the doctor is a fine fellow but he's not so good on prevention.

"I urged to print a series of articles on pasteurization the editor refuses and the fact comes out that Mr. Editor does not believe in pasteurization. He thinks that much of the scare of microbes and bacteria is fanciful.

"Not far from the domicile of this intelligent editor is a boys' camp supported by the generous-hearted activities of an energetic service club I shall not name. One of the major activities of the service club is the support of a crippled children's committee

which supplies splints and braces for crippled children. The same club supplies raw milk to the boys in their boys' camp. One of the great causes of crippling in children is, of course, bovine tuberculosis carried by raw milk. Comment is unnecessary."

Did you know: One epidemic of typhoid fever in the City of Montreal resulted in 5000 cases, 500 deaths and is estimated to have cost the Province of Quebec \$20,000,000—and that epidemic was traced to milk.

Did you know: One epidemic of septic sore throat in Chicago, Ill., accounted for 10,000 cases and was traced to one single raw milk supply coming to that city.

Did you know: That milk-borne typhoid and paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever and septic sore throat had resulted in 48 epidemics of those diseases in Canada in 23 years, causing illness among 7812 people and taking 681 lives.

Did you know: That one quart (40 fluid ounces) of milk is equal in food value to one pound of steak at 22 cents, 11 eggs averaging a cost of 33 cents, 3 pounds of fresh codfish at a cost of 40 cents, 2½ pounds of chicken at an average cost of 50 cents, 1 pound of loin pork at 22 cents or \$1.00 worth of oysters? And that comparison does not include the essential vitamins A, B, C, D and E which milk contains.

### Cobalt Prospector Dies on Trip to Louvaincourt

Accompanied by members of the family, the body of Charles Burry, well-known prospector of the North Country and one of the oldest citizens of Cobalt in point of residence, was brought home to Cobalt Monday evening from Rouyn, where he died suddenly late Saturday night. Mr. Burry was on a prospecting trip to Louvaincourt township, in Northern Quebec, with Joseph Sweet, when he was taken ill. He left Cobalt Saturday afternoon.

Born in Dublin, Ireland, 62 years ago, Mr. Burry came to Cobalt in August, 1905, and had made his home in that camp since. For eight years after first reaching there, he was employed at the old Coniagas mine, and he had been engaged at other properties in the district. He had prospected extensively throughout the mining areas of the North, commencing with a trip to the Abitibi Lake section nearly 30 years ago.

In his younger days, Mr. Burry had been in the Royal Navy. He enlisted when a boy of 14 years and had served in different parts of the world, including the China station. He left the navy in 1899, was married the same year and in 1904 came to Canada. For a year he lived in Sudbury and Copper Cliff before coming to Cobalt in its early days.

Mr. Burry is survived by his widow and three sons, Harry and Benny, in Kirkland Lake, and Jack, in Cobalt, also by two sisters, Mrs. Mary Groves and Mrs. Margaret Morratt, both in Toronto.

## King's Coronation Likely in May, 1937

Occasion will be Marked by Great Gathering of Statesmen from All Parts of Empire.

According to despatches from London, England, this week, based on articles in British newspapers of importance and also from newspaper and telegraphic companies, it seems to be generally agreed and expected that the coronation of the new King, His Majesty Edward VIII, will take place some time in the month of May next year. There is a tentative suggestion that the actual date of the coronation might be arranged to fall on May 24th, Queen Victoria's birthday. May 24th has been a specially observed holiday throughout the Empire for a great many years. In any event it seems to be assured that the coronation ceremonies will be in May, 1937.

The occasion will be marked by a great gathering of statesmen from all parts of the Empire. An early announcement regarding the actual date is expected.

It was learned on good authority that the next Imperial Conference will be held in 1937, either immediately before or after the coronation. The conference has been postponed from 1936 so that the representatives of the Dominions will not have to make two journeys in successive years. Actual date of the conference will be determined after consultation with the Dominions.

Following the coronation ceremony, it is anticipated the King will visit Edinburgh, Belfast and Carnarvon. Later in 1937, possibly in October, he is expected to go to India to be crowned as Emperor at Delhi.

The possibility that King Edward will visit the Dominions is being freely canvassed but the matter is still in an explanatory stage. The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald made a prediction to this effect some days ago.

from a radio owner at Englehart urging the establishment of a government radio relay station for the North. This is a matter that Jos. A. Bradette, M.P., should bring very forcibly to the attention of the Dominion government this session.

A heading in The Ottawa Journal on Tuesday read:—"Quarters Needed for Mental Cases." Yes, and quarters are needed also to keep a lot of people from becoming mental cases.

Rev. John Coburn, of Toronto, this week told a gathering of ministers at Montreal that is one recent week no less than \$2,500 was spent in the beer canteen at Valcartier relief camp at Valcartier, Que. As the total allowance to men and officers at

the Valcartier relief camp amounts to only \$5,500 per week, it would appear that many of those at the Valcartier relief camp are on beer as well as on relief.

A local reader writes The Advance to enquire why so much commercial advertising is permitted at local radio stations on Sunday. It may be a shrewd scheme of the ministerial association to encourage men to go to church on Sundays rather than stay home to listen to the radio.

The management of the T. & N. O. Railway was changed by the present government, but the good old policy of the railroad remains the same. There are still freight train wrecks, but no one is hurt.

## The 65th Annual Statement of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Reflects the Strength and Stability of Life Assurance

A voluntary co-operative enterprise which for generations has stood every test

### HIGHLIGHTS OF 1935

ASSURANCES IN FORCE . . . Exceed Two Billion Seven Hundred Million Dollars. This is the amount which will be paid by the Sun Life as the policies now in force reach maturity. By thrift and foresight more than a million policyholders have provided, through Sun Life policies, for the support of their families in case of premature death and their own independence should they live to old age.

NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR . . . Exceed Two Hundred Million Dollars for the year. During 1935 more than seventy thousand persons established estates by purchasing Sun Life policies, thus providing security for many thousands of homes.

POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES . . . Benefits amounting to Eighty Million Dollars were paid out—over Two Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars for each working day. Since the Sun Life commenced business 65 years ago it has paid out to policyholders and beneficiaries well over Nine Hundred Million Dollars.

ASSETS . . . Of over Seven Hundred Million Dollars ensure that every Sun Life policy will be settled promptly when the time for payment arrives. In the meantime, this fund invested on behalf of policyholders, contributes notably to national and industrial progress.

### SUMMARY OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

ASSURANCE IN FORCE, December 31, 1935	\$2,736,960,000
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR	219,076,000
INCOME	153,406,000
DISBURSEMENTS	106,175,000
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	47,231,000
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:	
During the year 1935	80,284,000
Since Organization	968,614,000
ASSETS	
PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account	\$3,981,000
RESERVE for depreciation in mortgages and real estate	5,201,000
SURPLUS	5,950,000
	\$14,439,000

The valuation of the assets has been made in accordance with the basis authorized by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

### H. A. Kee Believes Darwin to be Mine of Importance

That the Darwin Gold Mine in the Michipicoten district holds good possibilities of becoming a "materially larger mine of real importance to ever-increasing Canadian gold production," is the conviction expressed by H. A. Kee, M.E., in a report issued February 4, and covering operations from March 1935 to February 1936. Mr. Kee reports to the board of directors of Darwin as president of Corporation Management and Executives Ltd., which is the mines' management subsidiary of H. R. Bain and Co. Ltd.

The Darwin comprises all the former claims and equipment of the old Grace Mine which produced considerable gold in several operations. It was taken over and re-habilitated by H. R. Bain and Co. Limited and the sum of \$100,000 was expended before public participation. A total of \$400,000 has now been expended principally on mill and plant and on shaft sinking and underground work.

The mill was completely overhauled and re-equipped for initial production of 50 tons and has been operating since November. Absorption of gold in the mill circuit is now about complete and the recovery to date has been at the rate of \$16,000 to \$20,000 per month. Regular semi-monthly bullion shipments are now being made and the last brick representing a half-month's production and amounting to \$11,445 was shipped on Tuesday. Extraction is now on a 90 per cent. basis and steadily improving.

Mr. Kee points out that the mill can be raised to a capacity of 100 tons daily with nominal expenditure.

The new vertical three-compartment shaft has reached 600 feet on its way to 800 feet, which objective should be reached by March 15. Mr. McKee, who supervised the sinking of deep shafts at the McIntyre and Frood, says the speed with which this work has progressed is believed to establish a record for shaft-sinking in Ontario. He states that the new shaft is capable of raising a maximum of 1000 tons of ore daily, and that hoisting equipment can be conveniently enlarged to handle 200 tons a day. The shaft is located to carry on underground development in the most advantageous way.

Mr. Kee concludes with the statement that the company is now operating a complete, well-balanced mining and milling plant ready for further

expansion when deemed advisable. He congratulates Dr. M. H. Froberg, resident superintendent, upon his efficient supervision in developing a successful and promising gold producer.

The Armprior Chronicle appropriately says that "if the taxpayers in this town who complain and complain, and who buy potatoes for those who refuse to grow them, and who gaily in summer months see masses of weeds growing luxuriantly in tillable soil, if these taxpayers could see men producing things for themselves in these vacant lots, these same taxpayers would feel more amenable toward providing other necessities of life for those who are victims of the times."



### I didn't know

"My eyes weren't normal until I had them examined. Then I learned they had been slightly defective since birth. If I had known sooner, they would have been completely restored by now. However by wearing the glasses Mr. Curtis prescribed, my eyes will gradually improve and will be spared trouble that would have resulted from further neglect."

Play Safe—Have Your Eyes Examined

**CURTIS**

OPTICAL COMPANY  
14 Pine St. N. Phone 835

### Cochrane Board of Trade Urges Colonization Plan

Cochrane board of trade went on record recently to the effect that this part of the North can not be successfully and permanently settled in agricultural way unless some plan approximating to the Quebec provincial colonization scheme is adopted. The Cochrane board of trade again urged a land-clearing bonus, together with government interest in marketing facilities. It was felt that without a land-clearing bonus the district will have difficulty in getting the right sort of settlers, and even after securing settlers will have still greater trouble in keeping them contented and prosperous.

Try The Advance Want Advertisements