

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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KEEP IT GOING

Some years ago a Detroit newspaper published a brief reference to the suggestion of a New York physician to the effect that muclage could be used as a cure for the common cold.

A Chatham newspaper re-published the Detroit newspaper item, adding the comment:—"Wouldn't that stick you?"

The Highgate Monitor said:—"Yes, by gum, it would."

Other newspapers kept up the comment on the item, and passed it along until the original paragraph with the various comments and wisecracks grew to close to column length.

Some newspapers appeared more than once in the resultant jingle that truly went the rounds of the press.

It seemed to please readers and newspapers alike in the hot days.

The idea is so old it may be new again.

Perhaps a similar scheme may grow to column length.

Anyway, here's a chance to give it a trial:—

Blairmore Enterprise:—"It has been discovered that storks have mothers."

Porcupine Advance:—"Yes, and they were good eggs, too."

Ottawa Journal:— ?

Toronto Globe:— ?

Kincardine Review:— ?

Peterborough Examiner:— ?

Can you keep it going?

It is particularly requested, however, that no newspaper should work the quintuplets into this, as that would be overworking the stork.

GIVE THE SETTLERS A CHANCE

In an interview with The Advance this week Mr. T. B. Ryan, inspector for the Department of Welfare, made the statement that there are three thousand farmers in the North who are unable to earn enough during the summer to keep themselves and their families supplied with even the bare necessities of life during the winter months. It is a startling fact when given in figures, yet most people in the North knew it all along. Full realization of what it really means is not so general, however. It means that 15,000 names are on the relief rolls in unorganized territory, and these names must remain there indefinitely unless something is done. It means that thousands of good people, most of them honest and independent, must eat the bitter bread of charity, with little hope for the future—unless some radical change takes place. As The Advance said in a recent issue, the matter is a challenge to the people of Ontario.

Mr. Ryan is right, indeed, when he says that the province can not sit back and see these good people starve. Yet neither can Ontario afford to allow these good pioneers to continue in their present miserable and unsatisfactory situation. Surely, something should be done.

The plight of the settlers in the North is not altogether due to the depression. Indeed, in a sense the depression has made their situation easier, because it has increased the disposition of governments to relieve want, as well as tending to make people more ready to accept relief. Mr. Ryan is not clear as to how the settlers managed to exist before relief was general. The answer to that is that some of them never had a real chance to get along. Neighbouring towns always had to give a certain amount of help to some of the settlers. The provincial police officers in the North, though their own pay has never been generous, helped many of these people in their difficulties. So did Crown Lands Agents, Agricultural Representatives and other government employees. So did church and fraternal organizations and individual generosity. Of course there were many who with rare courage and enterprise and at the expense of comfort and feeling managed to exist without outside assistance. Some of them were able to sell pulpwood from their land and so make the few dollars necessary to keep them going. In past years there was also a certain amount of roadwork that brought in the few extra dollars so essential for the pressing needs of these pioneering families. But in recent years both pulpwood and roadwork have failed as sources of revenue. It would have been much better for both the country and the people if there had been more roadwork and less direct relief. This was one place where pay for work would have been as cheap as direct relief. The country would have benefitted by the roads and the settlers would have gained by the fact that they kept their independence. Despite all this, it is true that neither roadwork nor pulpwood sales are the solution of the problem of the settlers. These things certainly draw away the attention of the pioneer farmers of the North from their real business—the building of farms and homes in this new country.

Mr. Ryan believes that with 25 or 30 acres cleared, a farmer in the North should be able to support himself and his family. In theory that is true enough, perhaps, but in hard practice there are other angles to the situation. While much of the actual needs of a family may be raised by a farmer on a small plot of cleared land, there is always the need for the odd dollar for clothing and for such articles of food and maintenance that cannot be grown on the farm. While these necessities are purchased by the established farmer from the sale of surplus products, the Northern farmer is not so pleasantly situated. He may be many miles from a market for one thing. For another and more important reason he is handicapped—he usually has not been able to secure the necessary stock required to make him more independent. Under present conditions he will never be able to be in the position.

What then is the answer? Is there a way in which the settler may be taken off relief and placed in the way of becoming independent and self supporting? There is. The way is through the land-clearing bonus that has worked so well in the province of Quebec. A land-clearing bonus would not cost the province half what the direct relief costs, yet it would give the settler enough to meet his needs. He would be free to clear and develop his farm. He would be earning his money, and so would have independence of spirit and the inspiration and incentive of renewed courage. There would, no doubt, be a few who would not find the land-clearing bonus enough to take them to success, but it would be because they were unfitted for pioneer effort in the North. These people should be moved off the homesteads and away from the North. But the vast majority of settlers would prosper and progress under the bonus as they have done in Quebec. It would mean that each man would be rewarded in proportion to his effort and attention. It would mean renewed hope, renewed effort, progress to success for the settlers of the North.

If the Government will consult the members for the North, the agricultural representatives, the various other government officials in the North who are in position to know, they will find that the land-clearing bonus for settlers offers the solution to the problem of the pioneer farmer in the North.

COST OF TOWN INSURANCE

Judgment has been given in the case of a local citizen who sued the town for \$500 damages in connection with an accident due to dangerous condition of one of the sidewalks of the town. The judgment was for the full amount of the claim and costs. Now that the case is over the question may well be asked:—"Why was this good citizen forced to sue the town for this money?" That he is a good citizen and a reasonable man is proven by the fact that he asked for so small an amount as \$500, while his actual loss in the accident totalled more than that amount. Further than that, he would have settled for less even than the \$500 now awarded, had the town been ready to save him the cost and inconvenience of a lawsuit. Anyone who followed the case will agree that the citizen in question was injured through fault of the town, that he was eminently reasonable and fair throughout in his attitude. Then, why should he be compelled to resort to the courts to secure anything like fair play? Should the reply be that the town is insured in a company against losses in such accidents, then it may well be asked why the town does not see that the company pays when a claim is fair and just.

It is not so long ago that there was considerable loud talk about the cost to the town of indemnity insurance. The Advance does not believe there was much justification for such talk. But if there were, has the situation been bettered, for all the wild suggestions? Even if it were the case that the town to-day paid less for indemnity insurance than in former years, would that be a real economy if fair claims were refused, or if citizens had to go to the inconvenience, annoyance and expense of suing for each claim, no matter how just it might be? The Advance is greatly mistaken in the spirit of the people of this town if there is any desire to add any additional burden or hardship upon the man or woman injured on the walks or streets of the municipality. Indemnity insurance that can only be collected through the courts appears a very expensive kind at any price. It should be remembered that there are people who lack the heart or the finances to sue in such cases, no matter how fair and just their case may be. No saving to the town seems to justify unfair hardship on unfortunate individuals. But worst of all is the suggestion that indemnity insurance to-day is costing the town much more than it ever did before. If that is the case, then surely it is the greater reason why the individual unfortunate enough to be injured should not be forced to additional expense and trouble to secure just compensation.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

After the present civil war in Spain is over, there should be a new crop of "Spanish Prisoners."

Wendell Bitschy, of Elora, has been telling the newspapers that he has at least 78 grandchildren and thirty great-grandchildren, if not more. A year ago he counted them all up, but thinks it probable that there are a few more now. He is only 85 years old. The story is left at this point, for each man to make his own moral.

The mayor of Blairmore, Alta., is quoted in despatches as inviting his fellow citizens to go on a tax strike. He claims that the town has been paying



"My Secretary....."

was losing a lot of time from the office. Just at my busiest times she would go home complaining of a "splitting" headache. It got to be so regular that I sent her to Mr. Curtis for an eye examination. Now she wears glasses and can get through far more work without any strain at all."

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Recent Wedding Event at Martindale, Quebec

A despatch from Martindale, Quebec, published in a recent issue of The Ottawa Citizen gives the following account of a wedding of local interest:—

"A very attractive wedding took place at St. Martin's church, Martindale, Quebec, on Wednesday, July 29, when Clara Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor, became the bride of Martin Joseph O'Brien, of Timmins, Ont., only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Brien, of Wrightville, Que. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. J. Burke. Mr. W. M. Cahill played the "Wedding March", while Miss May Cahill sang appropriate vocal selections.

"The bride was given in marriage by her father, and wore a charming gown of white moire crepe satin and point d'esprit lace, trimmed with tiny forget-me-nots. The gown was made along Princess lines, falling gracefully to the floor. She wore a handsomely embroidered veil held in place by a dainty wreath in Queen Marie design, and carried a bouquet of Sweetheart roses, baby's breath, and maiden-hair fern. She wore white satin slippers with gloves to match.

"The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mildred O'Connor, as matron of honour, who was attractively gowned in a baby rose crepe-backed satin gown, trimmed with angel-skin lace, made on long graceful lines, and who wore a baby rose drooping-lace hat. She carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations forget-me-nots, and maiden-hair fern. She wore baby rose satin slippers and gloves to match.

"The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Herbert Mahoney, of Kazabazua, Que., as best man. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a silver set, and to the maid of honour a white gold bracelet and ring set in diamonds, with a large sapphire stone. To the best man he gave a cigarette case and lighter. The best man's gift to the bride and bridegroom was a lovely china dinner set.

"After the ceremony the couple drove to the home of the bride's parents, accompanied by a number of friends and relatives, where a wedding dinner was served.

"In the evening a reception was held at the home of the bride's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Gannon, of North Low, Quebec.

"The bride's travelling gown was of coral pink silk lace. She wore a pink

more in relief than it has been collecting in taxes, and that it would be well to stop it all. It is not so long ago that Blairmore's mayor had much more generous views on how much should be spent in relief.

Hon. David Croll, Minister of Welfare for Ontario, is quoted as stating that North Bay hotels, restaurants and other places were overcharging tourists. North Bay businessmen deny the statement as being without foundation in truth. Hon. David Croll is quoted as saying that he made an agreement with Mr. Dionne in regard to the purchase of land from the latter's farm. Mr. Dionne denies that he made any such agreement. Hon. David Croll says one thing, and the Reeve of East York denies it. Perhaps some day Mr. Croll will make some statement that nobody will deny.

A Sudbury bartender threw a salt shaker at a man who attempted to hold-up the proprietor and patrons of the beer parlour. The hold-up man got away, so he could not have been a bird.

George Batho, chairman of the Manitoba Roads Commission, is quoted as saying that even the recent plague of grasshoppers in the West has not been without its good points. The damage done by the grasshoppers is estimated at thirty million dollars. But according to Mr. Batho the grasshoppers did fifteen million dollars' worth of good in eradicating weeds. Grasshoppers are especially

lace hat and pink crepe shoes and matching accessories.

"Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien will take up residence at Timmins, Ont., upon their return.

"Among out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kealey, Timmins, Ont., and Miss Evelyn O'Brien of Ottawa."

Value of Wood Being More Generally Appreciated Now

Dr. Wilson Compton, secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Washington, in regard to greater use of wood, says:—"What are the principal points at which lumber, in competition with other materials, is most vulnerable? Not in strength, because properly selected lumber per unit weight is the strongest material there is. Not in stiffness, toughness, softness or hardness, because in these respects wood offers a wider range of selection than does any competing material. But wood will burn. That is not a challenge, a criticism or a charge, but merely a plain fact. With the exception of certain naturally durable woods, it will rot, and is susceptible to insect attack. More or less it shrinks and warps. For many of the present uses of lumber, these handicaps, to be sure, are of small importance; for others none at all. But they undoubtedly have prevented the use of lumber for many other valuable purposes for which these facts have constituted a complete bar to the use of untreated lumber."

To the end that these arguments shall no longer be potent, it is necessary to fireproof wood. It can be done, and if done, would eventually add billions of feet to the present uses of lumber. Successful moisture-proofing of wood, said Dr. Compton, would add other billions to the use of lumber, and more extensive use of chemical wood treatments, particularly in preservative treatments against decay, will still fur-

ther widen the market. Treatment against termite attack is possible and should also be more extensively used.

To show that "wood is capable of being made the most universally useful of the materials of industry," Dr. Compton gave as reasons: Wood is easily and perpetually renewable; progress is steadily being made toward establishing security of forests from fire; and substantial headway toward immunizing forests against insect scourge and tree disease; researches already made indicate important possibilities in the effective encouragement of growth of the more desirable species; there are large possibilities of improving natural forest growth; sawn lumber, generally speaking, in the select and higher common grades is holding its own. Low grade lumber to a large extent is destined to refabrication into small dimensions cutting and ultimately to wood pulp and wood chemical conversion. Further development and use of the products of cellulose are also possible along with closer utilization of the standing tree, now only about 60 per cent. utilized. Heretofore the financial motive power in the lumber industry has been the increase in the value of standing timber. Hereafter improved utilization and more efficient distribution must be looked upon as the principal and dependable sources of profit.

United effort and wider support are

essential if the opportunities at the door of the lumber industry are to be fully realized.

New Yorkers Build Lodge at Moosonee for Hunting

A party of wealthy New York sportsmen have given the contract for the building of a lodge at Moosonee to be used as headquarters for them and their friends on hunting trips in the James Bay area. R. Cockburn and son, of Kapuskasing, are understood to have the contract for the construction of the lodge, which is to be a much more extended and comfortable structure than the average sportsman's cabin.

Christian Science Monitor:—"That Edward VIII is seeking himself as befits a king is in keeping with the courage of that Prince of Wales whose commanding officers in the World War had a difficult time keeping him out of the hottest zones. But his moral courage strikes louder chords when, in the presence of the trappings and accoutrements of war, he sheathes instead of rattles the saber. That also had its part in making the world as it goes today about its business grateful a king was spared."



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fond of sow thistles and completely cleaned out the country of this noxious weed. Accordingly, the grasshopper may be set down as only a 50-50 pest.

Apparently there is to be no new pavement laid in Timmins this year. This was exactly what The Advance feared when petitions were solicited for more and more paving. In the matter of municipal works it is generally the case that the more there is promised or expected, the less there is.

Everybody must admit now that Premier Hepburn has no picnic.

If the present situation in Europe does not result in a war, there will be good hope for peace.

With the Minister of Welfare denying municipalities the right to appeal against his decrees, and with special tax levies on towns and townships being ordered and enforced from Toronto, it would be well for the people to waken up if they wish to retain any semblance of municipal government.

The life guard at the river here gives earnest warning to the children to be careful not to wade beyond their depth in the river. The water is lower now than it has been and there is grave danger that youngsters may thoughtlessly go out too far from the bank, where there is a sudden drop in the bed of the river, the water being very deep.

Rev. R. Cathcart to Return to Own Diocese in Yukon

For 13 months rector of Holy Trinity Pro-Cathedral at Cochrane, Rev. R. T. Cathcart left Friday for his home in Toronto to spend a short holiday before returning to his own diocese in the Yukon territory.

On the translation of Rev. W. B. Williston to special missionary work among the mines in Northern Quebec, Rev. Mr. Cathcart was transferred for one year to the Diocese of Moosonee after a four-year stay in the Yukon to which diocese he is officially attached. During his stay in Cochrane he proved himself a popular pastor and many regret his departure. A young man himself, he took a special interest in the work of the A.Y.P.A. and was an ardent worker in their sports work.

He is succeeded for a few months, and until a regular rector is appointed by Rev. Howell, student missionary for the district, who is to be ordained in a short time.

Literary Digest:—"Frantic because he couldn't tell the dentist to ease up, because the latter's fist was in his mouth, an ingenious Londoner invented a signal system. The patient holds an electric switch. From a box on his shoulder, red, amber and green lights flash "stop," "caution" and "go" to the torturer. Begun as a joke, the device has become as much a fixture of dentists' offices as ancient copies of funny magazines."