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## Doing Excellent Work in Canada for the Blind

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind Gives Interesting Data of Special Interest to Timmins and the North. Review of the Report for Advance Readers.

The Advance has just received the 18th annual report of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, covering the year ending March 31st, 1935. The report is of special interest to Timmins and the North, because the Institute for the Blind has accomplished so much of good here, and also because so many of the chief workers in the Institute are known and admired in town and district. In the annual report there is a half-tone picture of Capt. E. A. Baker, O. B. E., managing director of the Institute, who has visited Timmins and won many new friends here, as well as renewing friendships with citizens of the town who knew him before he was blinded in the war and took up his present noble work for his fellows.

There is also a picture of J. F. Clunk, national supervisor of employment for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Mr. Clunk visited Timmins more than once and his happy humour, his cheerful spirit, his ability, won him friends. "Blindness," he said here, "is not a handicap. It's an incentive!" It has spurred him on to doing great work for his fellows.

There are two other officials of the Institute whose pictures are not in the annual report, but who are in the minds of the people of Timmins and district, when the Institute is thought about. These are D. B. Lawry, the able and energetic field secretary, who has a whole gallery of friends in Timmins and district, won from his several visits here; and Harris Turner, director of publications, who has also visited Timmins and made many friends in the North.

Like most annual reports, the volume chiefly consists of a mass of cold figures, routine summaries of the activities of departments and illustrations in which there is little unusual to the casual glance, but unlike most annual reports, there is concealed behind these figures and pictures, stories of intense humanitarian interest; records of epic struggles to overcome a handicap, which, to the average sighted person, is considered an appalling affliction.

For instance, on page 27 of the report, it is set down that two hundred and one men and women are operating concession stands and working in private industrial plants in various parts of Canada and that their total earnings amount to over \$131,000. In the booklet these figures constitute a simple prob-

lem in arithmetic, but in real life, they indicate that the Canadian National Institute for the Blind has found the means of making a livelihood for over two hundred blind men and women in this branch of its activity. These blind merchants and workers needed only the opportunity in order to become self-supporting and self-respecting citizens. The Institute found the opportunity, or rather made the opportunity, for there was no avenue through which these willing and capable people could fit themselves into the community life until the Institute, with the support of the public, made their emancipation possible.

On page 62 in the report of the Ontario Division of the Institute, it is recorded that 51 blind men, employed in the Teronic factory, produced last year \$147,956.97 worth of whisks, brooms, baskets, mops, brushes and furniture. This may not seem to be a tremendous industrial achievement, and, in any other report it would mean little; but in the report of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, it means that half a hundred blind men, many of whom did little or no work of any kind before the Institute's factories were established, worked steadily last year, in a modern factory, turning out high-quality goods; supporting their wives and families; being citizens and not encumbrances. It means that every week five hundred dozen brooms were produced by competent workmen, many of whom, without the opportunity provided for them by the Institute, would have been sentenced to lives of idleness and misery.

There is nothing very inspiring about the photograph of the head office building of the Central Western Division at Winnipeg. It is just an ordinary, respectable, modern business building, but in it is contained a room in which nine little blind children who, for one reason or another are unable to attend any of the regular schools for the blind, are given a kindergarten course. It is the only kindergarten of its kind in Canada, and, although the Canadian National Institute for the Blind does not intrude on the field of academic education as a general rule, the efficient little school in Winnipeg is just an instance of the fact that the Institute holds itself ready to render any kind of service for any blind people, no matter what their age, race, sex or creed, whenever the need appears.

The great need for blind people is work, but there are other things beside toil necessary in the lives of blind people and on page 82 is shown a picture of a squad of sturdy men engaged in a tug-of-war. The photograph was taken in Stanley Park, Vancouver; the contestants are blind; the occasion was one of the picnics held now and then in different centres under the auspices of the Canadian National Institute. The means of recreation open to the blind are limited, but all the more necessary on that account, and the Institute encourages its blind friends to play as well as work.

Amongst those who guide the destinies of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind are many men who know the problems of the blind from actual experience. The National Council is composed of both blind and sighted representative Canadians and one of the interesting illustrations in the annual report shows a group of the 11 blind members of the National Council. In another photograph the superintendents of the six different divisions are shown: four of them are blind. The photograph of the managing director, Captain E. A. Baker, blinded soldier, is published, and a likeness of Sir Charles Lindsay of Montreal, honorary vice-president of the Institute and one of the most prominent figures in the blind world in North America.

It is difficult enough to find means of employment for blind men, but there are even more obstacles in the way of employing girls and women. Yet the Canadian National Institute employs several graduates of the Ontario School for the Blind as home teachers, and in the apron and dress factory in Toronto 30 blind seamstresses are in constant employment and in a similar factory in Winnipeg 11 blind girls are employed. A few are employed in private industry. One photograph in the annual report shows a young lady working in a steel plant in Hamilton; she is the only blind woman employed in a steel mill in the Dominion. For 15 years blind girls have operated the telephone switchboard at the Institute's head office, and in the annual report a photograph of one of the operators, seated at the most modern style of Braille switchboard, is shown.

In connection with the National Office of the Institute, club rooms are maintained for the use of the Canadian soldiers who were blinded in the war. One of the most interesting photographs in the annual report shows three of these soldiers. There were approximately one hundred and ninety Canadian soldiers who lost their sight owing to war service, but only three who, in addition to the loss of their eyes, suffered an arm amputation. These three "Super-Amps," W. C. Dies of Toronto; S. W. Johnston of Lakeside, P.Q.; and Whaley Austin of Huntsville, are shown in the illustration. They got together at the reunion of the Canadian Corps in Toronto two years ago.

The 8000 blind residents of Canada show that number of different stories; stories of adventure in the commonplace drama of life. The record of their heroic efforts to combat what is generally considered to be an overwhelming obstacle, would fill an encyclopedia; but in it is contained a room in which nine little blind children who, for one reason or another are unable to attend any of the regular schools for the blind, are given a kindergarten course. It is the only kindergarten of its kind in Canada, and, although the Canadian National Institute for the Blind does not intrude on the field of academic education as a general rule, the efficient little school in Winnipeg is just an instance of the fact that the Institute holds itself ready to render any kind of service for any blind people, no matter what their age, race, sex or creed, whenever the need appears.

The benefits to the Canadian blind as a result of the activities of the Institute are incalculable, culled from the report of Captain Baker, the Managing-Director, give a brief glimpse of the ground won and the objectives still to be achieved:

"We can claim success when the day arrives when our machinery is so perfect that every blind Canadian capable of being usefully employed has been fitted into his proper niche; when the closest co-operation exists between the Institute and the schools in which blind children are being prepared for participation in the economic life of the country; when every destitute and disabled blind person will be adequately

provided for; when our prevention of blindness programme is functioning perfectly; when, in short, a solution has been found and permanently applied to all the problems which have affected the lives of blind people since the beginning of time.

"At the end of each year the temptation to make a general comparison between the existing condition, as far as the blind are concerned, with the situation obtaining before the Institute was started 18 years ago, is almost irresistible. From year to year the progress noted may not be startling but the accumulated results of 18 years of application to our task is, I think I can say without boasting, amazing. Eighteen years ago, had anyone addressed at letter to 'The Organization Caring for the Adult Blind in Canada,' it would probably not have been delivered, for there was no such organization. In connection with the schools for the blind in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, there were conscientious efforts to do something for the sightless people over school age, but these efforts were chiefly local and unco-ordinated. When those who were responsible for the organization of the Canadian National Institute said at the time: 'Little is being done for the adult blind of Canada as a whole,' the statement was as close to the truth as any generalization of the kind could be. The vast majority of adult blind Canadians were without organization, without services, without organized help, without means of finding a livelihood or hope of escape from lives of unrelieved wretchedness.

"To-day, when we take a casual glance across the Dominion, we find the Institute functioning in every province and in the colony of Newfoundland. We find scores of blind people working in offices, factories and in their own homes. We find men and women, even in remote districts, looking to the Institute for home teaching, chances of employment, opportunities for business, for advice and help on every conceivable subject. The Institute has offices at many points and representatives everywhere. We are, in fact, offering and extending services of all kinds to the blind people of the Dominion, wherever they are and whatever their circumstances."

The report lists the various officers of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, as well as the provincial divisions and the various advisory and campaign committees. Under the heading "Timmins Committee" the following list is given:—Mrs. L. E. Dorway, convener; Mrs. F. H. V. Ball, Mrs. A. Booker, Mrs. A. F. Carriere, Mrs. D. D. Chisholm, Mrs. L. Halperin, Mrs. D. Maxwell, Mrs. H. Parnell, Mrs. T. E. Pritchard, Miss E. Sinclair, Mrs. H. L. Traver. The South Porcupine committee is:—Mrs. J. Armstrong, Mrs. H. Blood, Mrs. C. M. Brooks, Mrs. W. J. Johns, Mrs. Fred Loforst, Mrs. R. Vary, Mrs. W. W. Wilson.

### Thinks North Will Worry Along Under Toronto Rule

In an editorial article last week The Halleyburian discusses the bad roads in the North and the recurrence of the talk of secession of the North from the rest of Ontario. The Halleyburian apparently does not think secession the answer to the problem, though it does not deny that the roads are bad enough to justify nearly anything. In the editorial The Halleyburian said:—

"The statement attributed to John Rowlandson, M.L.A. for South Cochrane, in the newspapers last week, to the effect that the North is about ready to secede from the rest of the province, is not anything new, however startling it may appear at first glance. There has been secession talk in the North at various times in the past, when it appeared that it was the only hope for getting a fair deal from the powers that be. Usually, statements were made in this connection without much thought behind them, and always more deliberate study of the question brought saner ideas.

"It is very doubtful if anything could be gained in the long run by the formation of another province and another government. Ontario, of course, is rather badly divided geographically and there is something of a cleavage between the North and the South, but to attempt to split it into two parts would only mean doubling up of the expenses of government, and they are high enough now. The trend of things in recent years has rather been towards amalgamation and the consequent cutting down of expenses.

"It is true that the bulk of revenue derived from taxes in the North goes first to Toronto, from where it is doled out at the hands of the government without, we believe, a fair return to the North in the way of expenditures for development and improvements, but it appears the best way is to keep clamoring for our rights rather than attempt to break away and duplicate the expenses of administration. If there is a good strong protest made against any attempt to saddle Northern municipalities with a portion of the cost of the main highways, which seems to be the cause of Mr. Rowlandson's statement about the North being ready for secession, it can be avoided and we can continue to worry along under the administration at Toronto for a few more years at least."

Yarmouth Herald:—Yarmouth police showed a renewal of activity on Saturday night, when they made a clean up drive that netted them an even dozen trouble makers. Possibly the chief felt it was a good time to try out the new police department car, which sports the natty gold letters. Anyway it was a job well done and a job that needed doing.

Halifax Herald:—Fashion says the Toronto Saturday Night forecasts the return of the short skirts. Well we shall see what we shall see.

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### New Robot Traffic Device Now Adopted

Ingenious System of Lights Endorsed by the Dept. of Highways as Part of the Safety Campaign.

Motorists and street car riders who become annoyed at encountering a red light when there is no cross-street traffic in sight and who feel that this is an unnecessary waste of time, will shortly have this source of annoyance removed by a new robot system which, according to tests, reduces accidents, facilitates traffic flow, and lessens the municipal cost of traffic control.

This new traffic-actuated control system has been adopted by the Department of Highways for Ontario and its use will be standardized throughout the province at heavy traffic intersections as an important step in the Department's new highway safety programme.

The first installation has just gone into operation at Niagara Falls, Ontario at the Bridge and Victoria intersection, believed to be one of the most dangerous in Canada in that this presents a network of railway and street car tracks as well as two intersecting highway that are thoroughfares for a heavy flow of tourist motor traffic to and from Canada and the United States.

"Whereas the present signal light changes are on a fixed time schedule, the robot system adopted by the Department of Highways for Ontario has the signal lights actuated by the passage of the vehicles themselves," said A. V. Armstrong, who is supervising the installations throughout Ontario. "Traffic detectors are placed well back from the signal-equipped intersection, like the passage of the vehicle establishing a contact with the control mechanism, thus assigning the right of way by means of the standard traffic signals—green, amber and red. The safety and time-saving factors are particularly noticeable where there is a marked irregularity in the volume of traffic. The traffic-actuated signals also take advantage of breaks in the traffic flow, thus permitting cross traffic to use the intersection without irritating delay."

This robot system is also being installed near Stoney Creek, Ontario, where the No. 8 and No. 20 provincial highways cross; and at Yonge and Eagle streets, near Newmarket, another heavily-used traffic artery leading from Toronto to Muskoka and other northern vacation areas. Test installations are also being made at Ottawa and Winnipeg. The system is in effect at 50 intersections in Montreal where, a survey shows, the number of collision accidents at these points has been reduced 59 per cent.

### India and China Take Up Soccer in Real Earnest

(Calcutta Statesman)

India and China shared two goals and the honours in the first soccer international to be played in India. This memorable game, played on the Calcutta F. C. ground on Saturday, was the occasion for scenes that will be remembered for a generation. The crowd inside could not have been less than 20,000. Thousands and thousands who tried to gain admission were disappointed.

And the game came up to expectations. That the Chinese failed to maintain their usual rate of goal-scoring they attribute to the heat. It was hotter, they said, than at any other place they had played, and they were not able to give of their best. And they paid tribute to their opponents, who gave a much better display than they had expected.


The ground being bone-dry, the

whole of the Indian team except Carr and Mazundar were barefooted and their speed gave the Chinese a good deal of worry. Added to their speed was the skilful dribbling of the Indians, and their combination; the excellent understanding that prevailed between the forwards and the halves.

The Chinese Olympic football team played their second match in Calcutta on Monday and they scored a merited victory, thus maintaining their unbeaten record. They have played 21 games on the present tour and have won all except three, which were drawn. The drawn games were at Bandoeng, Penang and Calcutta. It is indeed a remarkable record.

Their many admirers in India will wish them good fortune at the Olympic games, but it will be surprising if they do more than give a plucky account of themselves. Austria, Germany, England, Uruguay (holders), Argentina and Bolivia are all very strong sides. This is, of course, a missionary effort by the Chinese, who will gain valuable experience from their tour.

Hamilton Spectator:—Some of our sun-blistered moderns are thinking that it might not have been such a bad idea if the neck-to-knee bathing suit by-law had been enforced on the holiday.



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## TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS FOR ARREARS OF TAXES

In the Township of Whitney, District of Cochrane

TO WIT: BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT issued by the Reeve of the Township of Whitney, bearing date the 13 day of May, 1936, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the several lands being and described in the following list of arrears respectively due thereon and costs. I hereby give notice pursuant to The Assessment Act and amendments that unless the said arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid I shall on Tuesday the 6th day of October, 1936, at the Township Hall, at Porcupine, at 10 a.m., proceed to sell said lands as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and lawful costs incurred same.

The following lands are all patented.  
Dated at Porcupine this 14th day of May, 1936.

No.	Name and Address and Description	Years in Arrears	Taxes	Costs	Commission	Total
1—	Brown, J. H., Tupper Lake—Princes, South part, Lot 214	1932-33-34-35	\$20.34	\$2.00	\$0.51	\$22.85
2—	Gallagher, C., South Porcupine—Dome, Lot 78	1933-34-35	35.62	2.00	.88	38.50
3—	McLean, Dr. Angus, Detroit—N.E. ¼ N. ½ Lot 12, Con. 6; N.W. ¼ N. ½ Lot 12, Con. 6	1933-34-35	245.02	2.00	6.12	253.14
4—	Racticot, A., unknown—Princes, Lots 289 to 291	1933-34-35	18.86	2.00	.47	21.33
5—	Small, W. J., England—N.W. ¼ S. ½ Lot 12, Con 4 (S.R.)	1933-34-35	126.12	2.00	3.15	131.27
6—	Selini, E., Porcupine—Bristol, Lot 15	1932-33-34-35	18.52	2.00	.46	20.98
7—	Silver & Sharp, Timmins—Dome, Lot 77	1933-34-35	52.53	2.00	2.62	57.15
8—	Nikkaneu, C., South Porcupine—Buildings only on N.E. ¼ N. ½ Lot 1, Con. 6	1932-33-34-35	169.19	2.00	4.22	175.41
9—	Wilson, Mabel, Porcupine—S.E. ¼ of S.E. ¼ of N. ½ Lot 4, Con. 1. (S.R.)	1933-34-35	52.00	2.00	1.30	55.30

WARRANT AUTHORIZING SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES  
To the Treasurer of the Township of Whitney:

You are hereby commanded to levy upon the lands mentioned in the attached list for the arrears of taxes due thereon, with your costs, pursuant to the provisions of the Assessment Act, and amendments, and according to law. For so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

Dated at Porcupine this 13th day of May, 1936.  
J. W. YOUNG,  
Reeve, Township of Whitney