

# The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO.

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## A CHANCE TO HONOUR THE NORTH

When Denham and Harvey Greer arrived last week at Ottawa after their trip by dog team from Timmins they were welcomed at the capital city by Premier King and other notables. Pictures were taken of the Premier accepting the golden invitation from the golden town of the North asking him to be the guest of this town on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment. These pictures appeared in newspapers from coast to coast. They showed Jos. A. Bradette, M.P., for this riding standing close to the Premier, and this was taken as a hopeful sign that at Ottawa at least the North was not forgotten. There were receptions and banquets for the mushers from Timmins, and, of course, there were speeches. All the addresses referred to the importance of the North, the value of the North, the goodwill felt towards the North, the gratitude to the North for the business the North had created, the employment it had given in depression days, the wealth it had produced and the assistance it had given in carrying the country through the dark days that seem happily passing on now. All this was accepted by the friendly North in its usually good-humoured spirit. But it is not amiss to ask it there was anything really behind the fine words. Or was it simply playing up to the dramatic, the unusual, the political? The Advance would prefer to believe that it was all honest, all sincere. The people of the North would like to think the same. But fine words must be backed by fair deeds before they merit being termed sincere and from the heart. The North merits more than flowery phrases; these do not long survive the rough roads and the rigorous climate of the North. Even the optimists in this land of optimists are beginning to note that kind words are more common than any sorts of reward or honour. Too often the "great North" with its "courageous and resourceful people," its "boundless wealth of possibilities" and its "future that staggers the imagination" is forgotten altogether when it comes to handing out the honours or making the estimates for roads. There is an illustration just to hand to-day. At the very time that the orators were touching the hearts of the North with eloquent references to the nobility of the past and the glory of the future of the North, The Northern Tribune of Kapuskasing comes along with the suggestion that Jos. A. Bradette, M.P., for Cochrane riding has not been selected as one of the representatives to go overseas in the parliamentary party from Canada. The opinion had grown in this riding that Mr. Bradette would be one of the delegation. He is the senior private member in Ontario of the Empire Parliamentary Union, and as the Northern Tribune points out, this makes him the logical choice. With nothing but kindness and approval for the other Northern Ontario members in the Dominion House, it is not too much to say that his experience, his ability, his record of effort for his constituency and for the country, particularly fit Mr. Bradette as a representative for all this section of country. Every time the country at large has left aside its sectional prejudices and selfishness, and chosen a man from the North, it has been amply justified and fully repaid. The case of Hon. Wesley Gordon will come to mind, because it is a recent illustration of the fact. During his time in the Dominion Cabinet he did the work of several men—and did it with credit to himself, honour to the North, value to Canada. It would be found that the selection of Mr. Bradette as a representative of the Dominion at the coronation ceremonies would prove unusually appropriate and effective. The North would consider it an honour, and honours at least are due this country from the Dominion. This part of the North hasn't even had a Senator. It would be a gracious gesture at this time, if the Dominion Government would show that it is ready to accept a man from the North for other reason than simply to take outstanding talent to fill three men's places at the salary of one. Expenditures for roads in the North are imperative. That is a matter of business, of common sense, of investment. As a matter of sentiment, of honour, or reward for unusually able, earnest and effective service, and as a mark of friendship to the great North, the Government should revise its list of official parliamentary representatives going overseas to the coronation to include Jos. A. Bradette, M.P. for Cochrane Riding.

## HELP FOR THE SETTLERS

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an extended report of the proceedings of the executive council of the Settlers' Association of South Cochrane. It will be noted that the Settlers' Association continues its agitation for a land-clearing bonus as a means of getting the settlers away from the pernicious effects of the present relief system and giving them an opportunity to make good on their homesteads. The question is of vital importance to the whole North, indeed to all Ontario. The North can never fulfil its highest destiny until the coun-

try has its proper quota of prosperous, progressive and contented farmers. Under the present system, or lack of system, the North can never reach that stage. The mismanagement of the problem of the settlers has been as flagrant and inexcusable as the lack of fairness in the matter of roads. Previous governments eventually reached the stage where they seemed to be able to realize the need for roads in the North and the fact that it was good business for Ontario to invest money along this line, but it was only in the dying days of the last government that any approach to proper methods in dealing with the settlers' problems seemed to reach the hearts of the administration. A bill to provide for a land-clearing bonus was then promised, but as the government was swept out of power for altogether different reasons, it was too late.

John Rowlandson, member for South Cochrane in the Legislature, is sponsoring a bill to provide a land-clearing bonus for settlers. This bill has the support of the Settlers' Association of South Cochrane. They intend to assist Mr. Rowlandson by petitions and letters to other members. The settlers naturally know their own situation and their own problems and it is not unreasonable to expect that the remedy that they propose, after much careful thought and study, is likely to be the most effective one. They are in favour of the land-clearing bonus. So are the boards of trade of the North after thoughtful consideration of the matter. So are most of the public men and the newspapers after making a careful survey of conditions.

It would be well for the general public to face the facts. The settlers simply cannot make a success without some assistance. That assistance at the present time takes the form chiefly of direct relief. The sad part of the relief system as it is working out is that those who merit the help the most hate the very thought of direct relief. It is abhorrent to the minds of the courageous, the resourceful, the enterprising, the industrious. Those who are content to go along on the present plan are not the type that will ever make good settlers. If the relief plan is to be continued, it will mean that the good settlers will never be able to get ahead, and the poor ones will never get off relief. In the case of the land-clearing bonus, assistance will only come to the man who assists himself, and in proportion to his enterprise and industry as proven by his land-clearing. After relief is paid, there is nothing, but the need for more relief. After the bonus for land-clearing, there will at least be so much more land cleared. Those who appreciate the facts will realize what that means. The very fact that the Settlers' Association is enthusiastic for the land-clearing bonus is proof surely of their desire to earn rather than to live on others. The land-clearing bonus should be given a trial. It will prove cheaper than direct relief, and will be found to accomplish something worth while.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

The Sudbury Star suggests that down in Tennessee brides cut their second teeth on a wedding ring. What do you mean—"down in Tennessee"—and also why just "brides."

A man who has recently returned from Russia says that the real cause of the trouble there at present is the steady growth of fascism. That may be the fact. In any event it is notorious by this time that communism inevitably breeds fascism. Both are contrary to all British and democratic ideals, and both should be avoided. About the easiest way to prevent fascism is to curb the growth of communism.

A Toronto automobile driver, who admitted that he had been drinking, was proven to have driven across Davenport road against a red light, struck a bicyclist, and then hit another motor car. He was sentenced to 3 days in jail and a fine of \$25 or 10 days. On the same day a drunken man who endangered his own safety by getting into automobile traffic, though he wasn't hurt, had the alternative sentence of thirty days in jail. Apparently in Toronto the law looks upon it as a much more serious offence to endanger the life of a drunken man than to menace the lives of sober cyclists and unintoxicated motorists.

The annual report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway commission, tabled in the Legislature this week, shows that for the nine months ending March 31st, 1936, the revenues of the railway had increased 7.59 per cent. while the expenditures had decreased 4.44 per cent. Since then the railway has been doing still better. In view of this it would appear that the T. & N. O. has not very strong excuse for refusing to return wages and hours to the former standards reasonably requested by the employees.

Expenditures made by the guardians of the Dionne quintuplets on behalf of the famous five children are to be reviewed by a Surrogate Court Judge before Hon. D. Croll's place as guardian is taken by the new appointee, Percy Wilson. This survey of the Dionne accounts will be very favourably received by the general public, provided the enquiry is allowed full scope. Little has been said publicly in regard to this feature of the guardianship, but there has been considerable discussion in private or semi-private way. It needs to be remembered that the guardians of the Dionne quintuplets have been handling "big money," and the general public have a right to know both where the money came from and what disposition has been made of it.



## "My advice . . ."

to parents is to have their children's eyes examined at an early age. I speak from experience. My eldest boy was twelve when we discovered his eyes needed correction. Had we known sooner the chances are his sight would be brought back to near normal by now. How sorry we are that we didn't have his eyes examined sooner."

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## Diphtheria May be Wiped Out Entirely

Health League Makes Appeal to Legislators in the Battle Against Dread Disease.

As a preface to the following article, it may be said that the case of Timmins proves at least in part, the claim that the dread disease, diphtheria, may be entirely wiped out if the people get fully behind the medical health authorities in their battle against this disease. It is a fact that there has not been a death in Timmins from diphtheria for considerable time. Indeed, cases of the disease have been rare here. Despite the rapid growth of the population and other conditions that would seem to foster diseases like diphtheria, the disease seems on the way out here. The interesting point about this is that Dr. H. H. Moore, Medical Health Officer here, foretold just such a condition in making appeals to the public here years ago. He was heartily backed up in the matter by the doctors and nurses. They said that if toxoid were generally used, especially with children, the youngsters would be protected for life from danger of diphtheria and that if the plan were carried on for years it would mean the eventual wiping out of diphtheria. For years past Brantford has proudly boasted of just such a result. Other towns and cities have won about equal immunity. Timmins has shared in the good fortune, and the more general the use of the toxoid inoculation, the greater the benefit on all. The Health League of Canada is doing a distinct patriotic service in campaigning along this line.

"Every year scores of Canadian children die of diphtheria, yet the disease could be wiped out entirely by proper preventive measures," reads the foreword of "A Manual on Diphtheria" which was this week sent by the Health League of Canada to every member of the Dominion parliament, members of the cabinets of provincial governments and health officials. The Manual on Diphtheria is second of a series of informative manuals prepared by the Health League of Canada for legislators. "Latest figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show there were 1,995 cases of diphtheria in Canada during 1935," part of the manual reads. "During the first nine months of that year, there were 153 deaths."

Before protection against diphtheria was available it was not uncommon for whole families to be wiped out. Groups of little tombstones in country churches provide mute evidence of the devastating effects of the most terrible disease of childhood.

During the years 1930 and 1935, 1,777 people died in Canada from diphtheria, the Health League inform the legislators. "These deaths were needless," it is claimed. "Medical science has discovered a substance 'Toxoid' which by inoculation can securely protect almost everyone against diphtheria. This anti-toxin remains within the body for years as a barrier preventing the development of diphtheria in that person."

The Health League is urging a national programme of immunization toxoid is being given to part of the Canadian population," their manual

Recent despatches from Europe indicate that the war in Ethiopia is not yet over. There was a large number of casualties in Ethiopia again last week. Indeed, the Ethiopian war appears to be just as bad as the Spanish civil war in the matter of casualties.

Imagine declaring the gentle game of bingo to be illegal, and all the other rackets that are allowed to proceed unmolested.

Premier Aberhart has confessed that he is unable to redeem his election promises in regard to paying everybody a dividend of \$25 a month, let alone any of the larger monthly payments mentioned during the election. From the beginning

reads. "The remainder of our people (and especially the children) have no assurance that they will not be stricken with diphtheria."

Where toxoid inoculation of the whole of a susceptible population is obtained diphtheria deaths vanish, the Manual informs the legislators.

In 1934 in Canada the total mortality from diphtheria was 232, it is disclosed. In the same year the keen health authorities of Brantford, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Toronto had used widespread inoculation and there were NO diphtheria deaths in their combined population of 800,000.

Toxoid had completely protected 1-12th of the Canadian people, while diphtheria had killed elsewhere 232 young children who had no toxoid.

In Hamilton in 1922 the annual diphtheria death rate was 27 per 100,000 of population. During the next five years the number of diphtheria cases and deaths were slashed in two—all by the use of toxoid.

In Ottawa, toxoiding in two years cut the diphtheria rate from 8 per 100,000 population to a negligible 0.7.

From 1928 to 1934, Montreal diphtheria fatalities dropped from 21 to 3.5 per 100,000. During this period 69996 children received toxoid.

As recently as 1929, before toxoiding was inaugurated on a large scale in Toronto, there were 1,022 cases of diphtheria resulting in 64 deaths. In December, 1929, a regular and continuous system of toxoid treatment was established through the efforts of the city health department and the co-operation of the Toronto Diphtheria Committee of the Health League of Canada. The result was a marked reduction in diphtheria cases and deaths year by year, until in 1934 there were only 22 cases and no deaths. There was one death last year from diphtheria.

"In the face of these facts, federal, provincial and municipal officials are gradually awakening to the vital need for a uniform system of health administration throughout Canada to guarantee that no Canadian child shall be left unprotected from diphtheria," the Manual concludes.

## Indignation Against the Radio Service in North

(From Rouyn-Noranda Press)

Nothing could be better calculated to consolidate public indignation in the North against the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation than the course it is following now in sending its operatives through this territory to prosecute those who have failed to take out licenses for radio receiving sets. Boston merchants who staged the famous tea party which led to the American revolution were hardly more resentful of what they regarded as unjust taxation than are about one hundred Rouyn and Noranda citizens who this week received summonses to appear in court because they could not produce radio licenses when called upon, and who will now pay a total of about six hundred dollars because they acted on the principle that they should not be called upon to pay something for nothing.

So far as the North is concerned any advantages which other parts of the Dominion derive from the Canadian broadcasting system are denied us, and the C.B.C. unquestionably is collecting fees and fines under false pretences, unless we are being taxed for the privilege of tuning in on American stations.

When radio matters are discussed in the House of Commons this session we trust our northern members, Messrs. Little, Bradette, McDonald and Blais, will insist on some consideration being given by the new corporation to the needs of the North, and that if we have to pay licenses for our radio receiving sets and fines for failure to do so, something be given us in return. This, in the opinion of The Press, can only be done by adding to one of the Montreal and one of the Toronto stations sufficient power that they will not be drowned out by the average powerful American transmission unit. Here in Quebec, and through Northern Ontario as well, radio must be bilingual as far as possible, and this can only be accomplished by strengthening a French and an English-speaking station.

The agitation for Canadian radio reception in these parts has been carried on for several years, so far without result. Probably 250,000 people in four electoral districts are outside the bounds of the present Canadian system and, contrary to all principles of justice and fair play, are being forced by a law which gives no consideration to their position in the circumstances to pay for something from which they receive no benefit.

## HOW COME?

(North Bay Nugget)  
The proposal to declare a ban against women frequenting beverage rooms is a protection of male rights, if nothing else.

Magazine Digest: Yes! We call our dog 'Squire,' but when he goes out and gets himself all dirtied up, we call him 'Esquire.'

the social credit scheme was foredoomed to failure, for exactly the same reason that Ponzi and others of his ilk failed to continue paying out more money than came in. Premier Aberhart clothed the impossible with plausibility, but all his eloquence failed to make the impossible practical.

Most classes of civil servants in the Dominion have had their salaries restored to former figures. Railway employees constitute one class who, up to date, have failed to secure this restoration of salary. The railwaymen of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway are government employees. Thus they are servants of the people, and they are certainly civil servants—and faithful servants. Surely, the moral is plain.

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## Proposed Changes in Ontario Mine Act

Revisions of Regulation Submitted to Legislature by Hon. Paul Leduc.

Nothing being heard in opposition from the Ontario Prospectors and Developers' Association, nor from the Ontario Mining Association, it may be taken for granted that the proposed changes in the Ontario Mining Act proposed by Hon. Paul Leduc, Minister of Mines, are not such as are believed to affect the industry except in helpful way. The full text of the changes has not been received, but a summary comes from Toronto of the alterations to the regulations.

### Change in Survey Lines

Provisions requiring old survey lines to be followed in restaking surveyed mining locations are repealed by the stipulations of a bill submitted in the Legislature by Hon. Paul Leduc, minister of mines. In the majority of cases, the old lines are now entirely obliterated and it is impossible for the prospector to follow them.

Copy of the bill now received permits examination of the various amendments which it is proposed to make.

Where a license is lost or destroyed a duplicate may be obtained at the office of the minister, deputy minister or any recorder. The duplicate shall bear the same date and number as the original.

Under the present provisions it is possible to stake out claims in remote areas and hold them for several months without recording. A new clause provides that: "Where the claim is situated more than ten miles in a straight line from the office of the recorder for each additional ten miles or fraction thereof an additional day shall be allowed for recording, but in no case shall the time for recording exceed 60 days from the date of staking."

### Buildings Revert to Crown

Where a mining claim is abandoned, forfeited or cancelled, the former owner is given a stipulated time during which to remove any buildings and structures after expiration of which they revert to be crown. The clause reads: "Where the recorded holder of a mining claim abandons the same, or where the claim is cancelled or forfeited under this Act, he may take from the same any buildings, structures, machinery, chattels or personal property, and any ore or mineral he may have extracted therefrom within six months after such abandonment, cancellation or forfeiture, or within such further time as may be fixed by the judge. Any such buildings, structures, machinery, property or ore remaining on the claim after the expiry of such time shall belong to His Majesty for the use of Ontario."

"Where at the time of staking of any mining claim either before or after the coming into force of this subsection, any building or other structure shall, subject to the provisions of subsection 1 belong to His Majesty in right

of the province and may be sold or otherwise disposed of by the minister upon such terms and conditions as he may deem expedient."

### Allowance for Drilling

A change is made in allowance for diamond drilling work. The new regulation provides: "Boring by diamond or other core drill shall count as work at the rate of one day's work for every foot of boring, and work by a machine drill operated by compressed air shall count as work at the rate of three days' work for each man necessarily employed upon each drill so operated."

Credit for 40 days' work may be given where a survey is proven but may be cancelled if plans and field notes of the survey are not filed. Two subsections are added to section 80 as follows:

"On receipt of an affidavit by an Ontario land surveyor that he has made a survey of a mining claim within the period during which any work is required by this Act to be done on such claim, except in respect of the work required by subsection 1 to be performed within three months, immediately following the recording of the claim, and an undertaking of such surveyor that he will forward or cause to be forwarded to the recorder not later than two months after the close of the period for doing the work plans and field notes of the survey, the recorder may enter upon the record of the claim 40 days' work and he may cancel the entry in default of receipt of such plans and field notes within such period of two months.

"Survey by a recognized geo-electrical or geo-physical method may be counted as work at the rate of one day's work for each man necessarily employed in such survey."

Other provisions under the revised Act are as follows:

### Application for Patent

"The application for a patent or lease shall be made to the recorder within one year from the date upon which all work on a mining claim is required to be performed.

"Where it is deemed necessary by the minister under the provision of section 105 that a mining claim in surveyed territory shall be surveyed, the purchase price of the said claim shall be at the rate of \$2.50 per acre.

"Before a patent of a mining claim in unsurveyed territory is issued the claim shall be surveyed by an Ontario land surveyor at the expense of the applicant.

"The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the method and procedure to be followed in surveying mining claims.

"If it is found upon a survey required or authorized by this Act that the area of a mining claim exceeds the prescribed acreage the minister may reduce the area to the prescribed acreage or thereabouts in any way he may see fit."

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