



WHAT is at the end of the Rainbow?

Fancy Session of Val d'Or Council

Out of the Trenches by Christmas. Drinking Bromos by New Year's

Val d'Or was recently established as a municipality under Quebec provincial regulations, and the editor of The Val d'Or-Lamaque News celebrates the occasion by the following fancy report of an imaginary meeting of a figurative town council.

Out of the Trenches by Christmas The unofficial and almost unconscious self-appointed town council was gathered around the board room at Minnie's.

"Order," shouted Mike the Razz, and Minnie stuck her head in the door and said, "Well, what'll it be this time?"

"Not you," razzed Mike, "it's the aldermen I want or'd'r from."

"That's right," muttered Jos, "I've fallen into pipes two Saturdays in a row, and each Monday morning I find myself being parked on a different street."

"Seconded," shouted Mac the banker, "I'll play third," muttered Max, without looking up.

Mike the Razz, pounded the table so that Minnie again stuck her head in the door and had started to say "Well..."

Ed, the derbie merchant, said: "We come here to sit and think, and I'm just starting to think now. Did I hear you say something about the sewer pipes?"

"Sure I did," snarled Mike the Razz. "What are we going to do with them?" "Make flower pots with them," suggested Sam the frummenti man.

"I second the motion," said Mac the Banker. Unanimous showing of hands settled the problem of sewer pipes.

Recess was called and all that could be heard was the contented belching of the assembled self-styled city fathers.

Wiping his moustache, Mike the Razz suddenly roared, "Well what'll we do with the water pipes?"

A long pause followed during which seven practically empty bottles were squeezed until they cracked.

Sam the frummenti man said: "Why not pipe beer through the water pipes. I'm tired delivering the stuff around to houses."

"What would we do for water?" queried Mac the Editor.

"What have you done about it anyway?" snapped Mac the Banker.

"Well, quit thinking, you guys," squawked Mike the Razz, "and do something about these water pipes—and at the same time what are we gonna do with that water tank up on Gold Hill?"

"Pipe the Scotch down first street," "The rye down main street," "The gin down Third street."

The ideas came bubbling forth just like the beer out of the water pipes. Everybody was interested now.

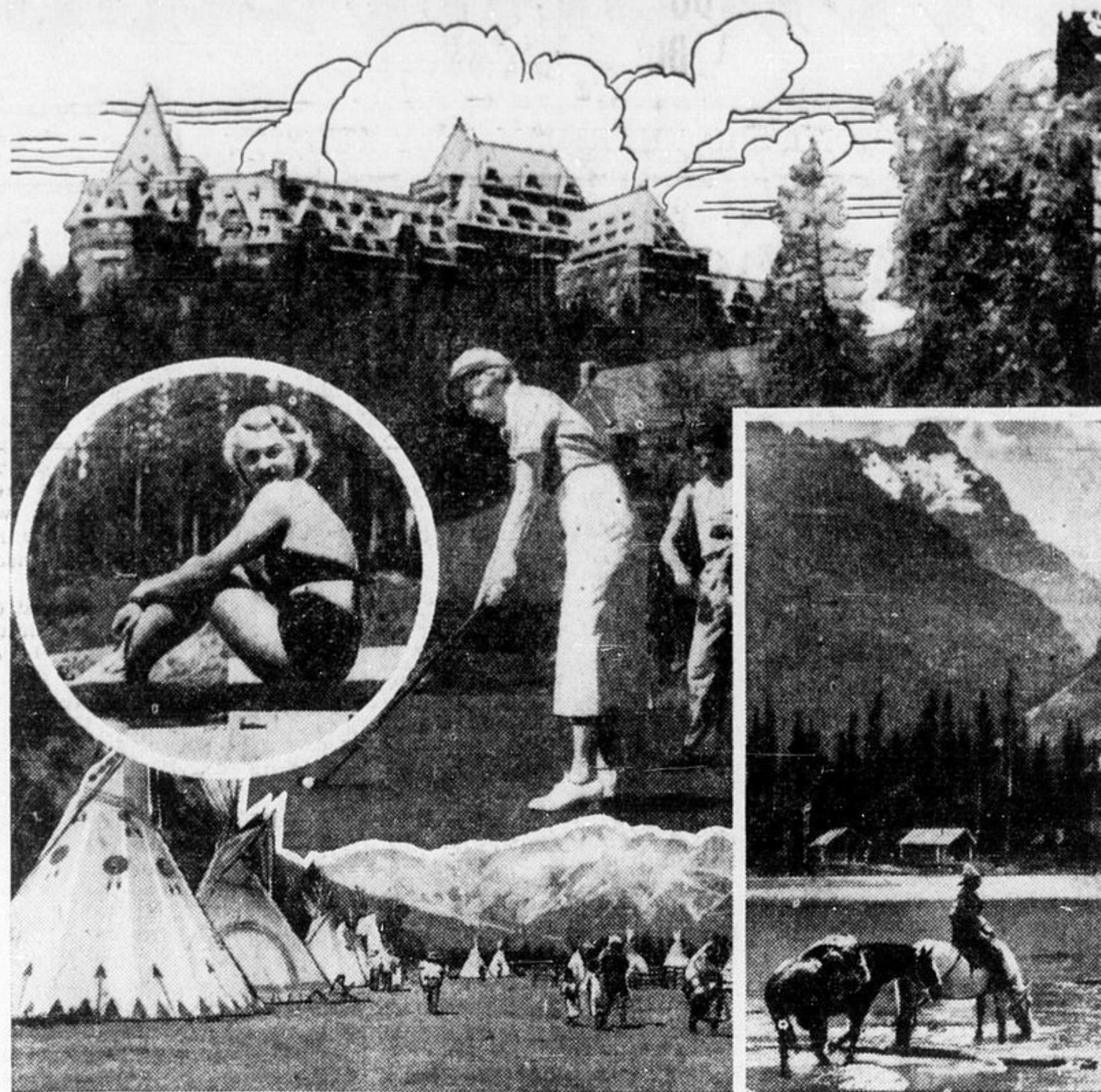
"We'll mix the cocktails down at the pumping station and deliver them from the hydrants on hot afternoons," said Joe, the townsite man.

"Make mine a double gin fizz," dreamily muttered Ed the derbie man. He motioned with his hands, opening an imaginary tap.

Everybody was jumping up and down and the suggestions were coming so fast that they were all dry and breathless when Minnie poked her adhesive-taped face in the door.

"Everybody does," shouted Mike, his face covered with beads of perspiration as he rose to the occasion of incorporating the most important motion ever

Rocky Mountain Holidays



The busiest tourist season in years is in store for the Canadian Rockies. Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise, recently opened for the year, are enjoying mid-season popularity, while increasing numbers of visitors are planning holidays at the beautiful chalet-bungalow camps at Moraine Lake, Lake O'Hara, Lake Wapta, Toho Valley, and Radium Hot Springs.

Banff, riding and hiking over spectacular mountain trails, tennis on splendid courts, boating on glacial lakes, and other sports under ideal conditions make the Canadian Rockies Canada's leading summer playground.

Each year in the Rockies several feature events are held in addition to the day-by-day amusements. Among them are the Calgary Stampede, July 5 to 10; Indian Days at Banff, July 23 to 25; outing of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies to Mount Assiniboine, July 30 to August 3; outing of Trail Hikers of Canadian Rockies in Moraine Lake district, August 6 to 9; Banff golf week, August 23 to 28; and Yoho Valley reunion camp of the Alpine Club of Canada from July 17 to 31.

paper describing the process, prepared by Denny, Robson and Irwin, was read recently before the Academy of Medicine, and is published in the current issue of the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association.

Chemical Action Silicosis, which is the most important industrial disease, is caused by the inhalation of fine, freshly broken particles of silica quartz into the lungs.

Formerly it was thought that the irritation of these particles was the cause of the condition. Latterly it was believed (and the new process confirms this belief) that a chemical action takes place by which the silica is dissolved into the body fluid, and causes fibrotic changes in the lung.

Silicosis, according to Dr. Hair, does not directly cause tuberculosis but predisposes the sufferer to tuberculosis, and similar afflictions. Conversely, tubercular conditions leave the patient susceptible to silicosis.

In November, 1932, McIntyre's medical staff, aided financially by officials of the company, decided to conduct experiments with animals. Some 50 guinea pigs were placed in the crusher house tunnel of the mill where the dust contained about 35 per cent, free silica.

The animals were left there for periods as long as a year. No silicosis condition was found on autopsy, although a considerable quantity of dust was found to have collected at the bottom of the lung.

The investigators, working on the theory that fibrosis was caused by chemical and not mechanical action, decided that if some material could be introduced into the lung with the silica dust, which would lower the solubility of the latter, the cause of the condition would be removed.

The second element must, of course, be non-injurious itself. Many were tried, but were discarded for one reason or another. Finally, on March 4, 1936, Denny and Robson discovered that a small amount of metallic aluminum, if present, almost completely prevented silicosis material from passing into solution.

It has now been established that the introduction of only 2 per cent, aluminum lowers the solubility of silica by 96 per cent.

But would the introduction of aluminum into the lungs result in any injurious effects? Only actual tests could prove this.

Accordingly, a group of rabbits was subjected to silica dust alone and another to silica dust with a small addition of aluminum particles. The animals were sent from time to time to Dr. Irwin in Toronto. These experiments showed that the rabbits exposed in silica dust contracted silicosis in varying degrees of intensity, while those subjected to the mixture showed minimal or no fibrosis of the lungs.

Moreover, and equally important, was the fact that the aluminum particles were found to have left no mark on the lungs or other organs of the animals' bodies.

Cherished by this discovery, the little group of experimenters, unknown to the public continued their experiment on a larger scale, making certain, in true scientific style, of the truth of their beliefs before making them known. To make a long story short, these further experiments definitely established, beyond doubt, that introduction of a very small quantity of metallic aluminum inhibited the solubility of silica, thereby preventing the fibrotic condition known as silicosis.

Individual suffering, however, cannot be assessed in such small terms. In addition, the condition is not confined to mining, but is found in all industries and occupations in which silica dust is fanned into the air.

Thus the importance of the new discovery can hardly be exaggerated. A

claim is the reaction electrical? The Post asked Dr. Hair this question, and got the reply that nobody knew, as yet.

It is natural that Ontario, leading mining province, should lead the way in Canada in the handling of silicosis cases. Even in that province, however, adequate means of coping with the problem are of comparatively recent date.

First compensation for silicosis was paid in 1926, although compensation had been paid prior to that date for miners' pythiasis. In 1926, assessments were first collected, largely based on the South African method of assessing liability and disability.

To-day, examining centres have been established in four main centres, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury and Fort William. Every miner must undergo examination once a year, at one of these centres.

Broadly the basis of compensation is that if a man is disabled from silicosis, he gets a pension of 66 2/3% of his average income for the previous six months. If, as a complication of silicosis, he has tuberculosis also, he gets 50 per cent. of his earnings, plus all medical aid and attention, free.

In the early days, the tendency was to allow a man a miner's certificate if he had a well-healed tubercular condition. Now, however, the rule is strict, and no man who has had tuberculosis, even though fully recovered, is allowed to work under conditions likely to result in silicosis.

One of the things which Dr. Hair, during his long experience in such matters, has ascertained, is that two men may be working for exactly the same length of time in exactly similar conditions, and only one contract silicosis.

Asked if there was any way of determining, beforehand, whether a man was susceptible to silicosis or not, Dr. Hair replied that in a general way there was. If it was found that an applicant for a miner's license had faulty upper respiratory organs, he was not allowed to work underground.

His upper respiratory organs are then examined, and if over 45 per cent. of the dust is found to have collected in these organs, it is felt that he will not be susceptible to silicosis under ordinary conditions.

Some men are just naturally equipped to keep dust from entering their lungs. In this regard, it was a strange fact that Lancashire miners, whose fathers and fathers' fathers had worked underground, tended to have an excess of long hairs in their noses, an effective method of catching the dangerous dust before it could enter the respiratory system proper.

Being a condition, rather than a disease, silicosis is not progressive, and if a man is found, in the course of his annual examination, to have dust in the lungs, or a silicosis condition not sufficient to disable him, he is put to work on an outside job. His condition is either cured, or remains static.

Examination of Students One of the innovations introduced by Dr. Hair is the compulsory examination of all students seeking to take a mining engineering course at university. Previously many cases were known where a young man would spend four years at college, get his degree in mining engineering, and then be refused a license to work underground, because of faulty lung or respiratory condition.

So sure are authorities by now of the fact that certain people, through tuberculosis or faulty respiration, are naturally susceptible to silicosis, that in Ontario all surface mine workers are being examined, and notified as to whether or not they have a tendency to silicosis.

Why does this happen? Does the silica and aluminum form a chemical com-

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One does not contract silicosis quickly. Figures supplied by Dr. Hair show that on the average it takes 15 years of working in dusty conditions to produce the condition, although, of course, this is an average only, and some contract it more readily than others.

In all mining provinces, steady progress has been made in the direction of checking silicosis. For the last two years in Ontario, a technical silicosis committee, working in conjunction with the Workmen's Compensation Board, and composed of four representatives from the bigger mines, has been studying the problem, particularly from a medical and ventilation angle.

Much progress has been made along these lines, and along the lines of wet and dustless drilling.

Claims Val d'Or's Beer Bill Quarter of Whole Payroll (From Val d'Or News) During last year when there wasn't a legal spot in the entire district for the comfortable consumption of beer it was estimated by means of checking with the boatloads and truckloads of "stuff" that came into this immediate area that the beer bill of the community was in the neighbourhood of \$60,000 monthly.

Now that the entire community is served legitimately it will be interesting to see how that figure checks up with the actual sales recorded by the distributors. It is true that the price of a case of beer has come down from around an average of \$5.00 a case to \$3.00, but the population has increased just about that proportion and therefore the total amount spent by the community in this commodity will just be around the same.

When it is considered that the payrolls in this vicinity amount to, over \$250,000 monthly it is startling to realize that about one-quarter of that amount goes into liquid form. If this keeps up the transporters instead of taking it around in case lots will be installing tanks similar to those used by the gas companies and piping it into the houses.

Happy Girl Guide Camp Held at Night Hawk Lake

Twenty-five Girls From South Porcupine and Dome Enjoy Delightful Outing. Winners of Prizes at Event. Plans Already Under Way for Bigger and Better Camp Next Year

South Porcupine, Ont., July 14, 1937. (Special to The Advance)—Twenty-five sunburned healthy-looking little girls are back in town from Guide Camp at Nighthawk Lake, and their looks alone tell the world what a happy time they had in that ideal camping spot, with their ideal commandant, Mrs. D. Leiterman, of the Dome. It has done them good in many ways—all are sorry that it was not possible (and mainly financially not possible) to stay for two weeks longer.

The camp site belongs to the Tuxis Boys and our Girls have rented it from them. The Committee of Girl Guides in this town is out this fall for a vigorous campaign for our girls' welfare. It is of vital importance that our young girls should be able to have the training and the discipline and the benefits which this association can give them; but the handicaps financially are great, and without money we can do very little.

The ambition is to have—not only a hall of their own, but a camp of their own where it will be possible to send at least twice as many Guides as this year.

On Saturday, July 3rd, twenty-five Guides from Dome and South Porcupine went into camp at Nighthawk with Mrs. Leiterman as Commandant and Mrs. S. Jay as Quartermaster and Marjorie Costain as Junior Leader.

The camp was divided into three patrols: "Minniehaha," consisting of Mary Curtis, Joan Maxwell-Smith, Elaine Dogue, Dorothy Deacon, Doris McGinn, Louise Kellow, Theresa Miner and Marjorie Maxwell-Smith. The "Dome Nugget Patrol"—Helen Munro, Maureen Thomas, Dorothy Andrews, Joyce Eames, Elaine Leiterman, Margaret Burton, Mildred Rickward, Betsy Pennington and Violet Hedges. "Beach Bunkies" Patrol—Helen Haneberry, Norma McCaw, Audrey McCaw, Eura Smith, Evelyn Disher, Marjorie Ewing, Claudine Perron.

Camp routine was quickly taken up and began with morning dip. Swimming instruction was given in the morning and afternoon. The noon meal was eaten "out-of-doors," most often prepared by the Guides themselves over individual campfires.

On Wednesday two birthdays were celebrated, Dorothy Andrews and Marjorie Maxwell-Smith having a birthday during camp week. A huge birthday cake was made and appropriately iced by Guides working for their Cook's badge. The cake was a real success. A generous donation of ice-cream arrived in time for the birthday party, and three rousing cheers were given for the donor, Mr. P. Millions.

In the evening, because of rain an impromptu programme took place in the dining room. Instead of evening campfire.

Songs, country dances, sketches and tap dancing was followed by a sing-song in which visitors to camp joined. On Saturday evening the Big Masquerade was held. The Guides had little to "dress up" in, so their ingenuity was taxed to the utmost.

The resulting costumes were extremely gratifying. The Minnehaha Patrol represented the Dinnee Quints complete with two nurses and a doctor. The quints were dressed alike in play suits made of "gym" bloomers and halter tops (Guide ties opened out). Mary Curtis made a fine Dr. Daffoe; Marjorie Costain and Doris McGinn, nurses. They made a decided hit.

Eura Smith was a Turk; Norma McCaw a pirate; Violet Hedges a Charles-ton clown; Betsy Pennington a tap dancer; Elaine Leiterman and Marjorie Ewing were tramps; Margaret Burton a sailor; Mildred Rickward a Japanese. All were good.

Scouter Bell and Cubmaster Leiterman of the Dome were judges and awarded the following prizes:—Fancy, 1st, Helen Haneberry—Summer girl; 2nd, Dorothy Andrews—Chinese coolie; comic—1st, Evelyn Disher—"Topsy"; 2nd, Theresa Miner—Gypsy. For originality a little Guide—Claudine Perron—took first prize. She wore a dainty costume, planned and made by herself from paper napkins, complete even to shoes, hat and tiny hand-bag. She looked like a little fairy. "Quint" group was second. Swimming Tests Guides passing 50 yards (any stroke) in good form for 1st class—Marjorie Costain, Mary Curtis, Louise Kellow, Joyce Eames, Helen Haneberry, Betsy Pennington, Elaine Dogue, Dorothy Andrews, Margaret Burton, Eura Smith, Joan Maxwell-Smith. Guides unable to swim previous to camp passing 30-foot test—Norma and Audrey McCaw, Evelyn Disher, Marjorie Ewing, Elaine Leiterman, Violet Hedges, Claudine Perron, Doris McGinn. Marjorie Maxwell-Smith completed requirements for her swimmer's proficiency badge. Mary Curtis, Theresa Miner, Marjorie Maxwell-Smith won their cook's badge. The staff prize for the most thoughtful Guide went to Helen Haneberry. Guides' Choice was Helen Munro. The "Happiest Guide" was Evelyn Disher. Handicraft prizes—1st—Louise Kellow; 2nd—Elaine Dogue. Diagonal and square lashing—Helen Munro, Louise Kellow, Elaine Dogue. Captain Leiterman enrolled four Guides into the First South Porcupine Company. The tenderfoot Guides are Audrey McCaw, Evelyn Disher, Eura Smith and Claudine Perron. Camp closed on Sunday, July 11th.

ONE CENT-A-MILE BARGAIN EXCURSION from T. & N. O. and N.C.R. Regular Stations to Pembroke, Renfrew, Arnprior, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Que. via North Bay and Canadian Pacific. THURSDAY, JULY 29TH Bargain excursion tickets will be valid on trains 2 or 46 and their connection Thursday, July 29th. Passengers who use our Train 2 will connect at North Bay with C.P. train 2 leaving 8.20 p.m. same date. Passengers who use Train 46 will arrange their own transfer to North Bay C.P. Depot and take C.P. Train 8 leaving at 1.00 a.m. Friday, July 30th. Tickets are valid to return leaving destination point not later than C.P. Train 1 from Windsor St. Station, Montreal, 10.15 p.m. Sunday, August 1st and connection at North Bay with our Train 1 at 12.45 p.m. August 2nd EXCEPT passengers from points north of Porquiss must leave not later than C.P. Train 7 from Montreal 7.50 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 1st to connect at North Bay with our Train 47, Monday, Aug. 2nd. Tickets will not be honoured on Trains 49-50. "The Northland" Tickets destined Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupre not good on Semi-Streamlined Trains 350 and 352 to Quebec or 349 and 351 from Quebec but good on all other trains between Montreal and Quebec. Tickets Good in Coaches Only No Baggage Checked Children 5 years of age and under 12, when accompanied by Guardian—Half Fare. For fares and further particulars apply to local agent. Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway The Nipissing Central Railway Company