

Pediatric Ward Notable Feature of Hospital Wing

GIRL GUIDES IN TIMMINS



The regular meeting of the 51st I.O.D.E. Guide Company was held last Wednesday in the Hollinger hall. Inspection was taken, after which the marks for the last few months were read by Elsie Sheridan; the Orchid Patrol being in the lead.

Horseshoe was formed and the flag was raised.

During Patrol Corners, Guides worked for badges. Several of the recruits were then enrolled by Captain Tyrrell.

Guides enjoyed their first lesson for the Danchig Badge. Mrs. Morin, a member of the 51st I.O.D.E. Guide committee, supplied the accompaniment on the piano.

The Poppy Patrol supplied a very interesting game, in which they acted several of the Guide Laws, and these were to be guessed at by other Guides.

The flag was lowered and the meeting was brought to a close with "Softly Falls the Light of Day."

A Court of Honour will be held next Wednesday at 6.45.

from this idea. Colour and cleanliness are not incompatible. It is now realized that colour can have a beneficial effect on patients, and hospitals are now being redecorated along this line.

"Colour in hospitals can be used with two objects in view—to create an atmosphere of cheerfulness or to excite a definite mental reaction on the part of the patient. Generally speaking, colour may be used freely in reception-rooms, waiting-rooms, offices and corridors, the idea being to give relief to the eye and to excite pleasurable associations, above all, to instill confidence and hope into the minds of personnel, patients, visitors and friends. Care should be taken here that in the effort to achieve harmony emotional appeal be not lost. In the case of the wards and sick-rooms the rules of colour harmony are less important than the creations of one's definite compelling impression."

Another interesting observation is "that in the case of mental hospitals colour schemes may be more daring. Dr. W. R. Dunton Jr., of Harlem Lodge, Catsville, Ind., finds that mentally depressed patients require greater stimulation from colour than do normal persons, and gives many detailed colour schemes that he thinks useful."

Would Like the Private Opinion of the Head Men

(Peterborough Examiner)

At the head of the C.N.R. is S. J. Hungerford, a thorough-going rail-roader of years of experience. Sir Edward Beatty, president of the C. P. R. has been trained in the school of some of the best executives of the C. P. R. has produced. We regard them as the two best railroad men in the Dominion. We cannot but wonder what these two men think about the situation. If they were both free of all other considerations, and if they were asked to sit in a room and consider only what was best for the people of the Dominion, what would their answer be? We would very much like to know, and so would the rest of the people in the country. They could tell much more than a committee of the Senate can ever find out.

Change in Methods of Decorating Hospitals

Time was, not so long ago, when the walls of hospital wards, the bedsprings and coverlets had to be white, apparently for the reason that white suggested purity.

This statement made by a contributor to the December issue of the Canadian Medical Association Journal, will find general agreement with all who have ever been either patients or visitors to a hospital. But, as the writer points out, "it should be obvious that white objects can be as dirty and germ-laden as coloured ones, and, of course, much more monotonous. We should be thankful that we are getting away

Reply to Letter By Schumacher Writer

Insincerity of So-Called "Intellectuals" Exposed

Timmins, Ont., March 23, 1938.
Editor, Porcupine Advance,
Timmins, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Your correspondent, Mr. Sayers, in his letter to the Advance of March 17th, relating to Zola and sabotage in Russia, extols Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells as adherents to the cause of Soviet Russia. In practical meaning of thought Mr. Sayers enthrones these men for possessing the spirit of practical masters, teachers and supporters of communist Russia. He eulogizes them as "illustrious intellectuals" because of the dispensing of their illustrious intelligence in defence, or interest, of Russia's constitutional practices and its dictatorial administrators.

Mr. Sayers, evidently a supporter and defender of the principles and doctrines upon which the constitution of Soviet Russia is built and conducted ought to remember that communism in Russia includes a form of "pooling" . . . of one's resources for the good of the state.

"Pooled resources, if you will "illustrious intelligence" labour; certain profit incomes or unearned incomes. A policy of "one for all and all for one" (not the all for one part alone). No "illustrious intellectuals" (using Mr. Sayers' own words) "PULLING" hundreds of thousands of dollars from the sale of their illustrious intelligence, for self-preservation or self aggrandizement. Dictator Stalin's amount of income proves it so.

The writer highly commends the above, and, the following contents for the study of Mr. Sayers.

Several years ago figures were published disclosing the amounts of the annual incomes received by Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells—whose literature about Russia's methods Mr. Sayers fervently endorses to readers. The writer is in possession of published newspaper copies of two sets of figures. One set comprises part of an interview granted by Bernard Shaw to a reporter of a London, England, newspaper—over five years ago.

During the interview Mr. Shaw informed the reporter that he received one dollar (\$1.00) a word for everything he wrote about Russia. The publications also disclose that Bernard Shaw receives an annual income of \$35,000 (\$175,000) and that H. G. Wells received an annual income of \$25,000 (\$125,000); added to this sum the report shows that H. G. Wells received \$80,000 (\$400,000) for the sale of his "Outline of History."

Now, in the illuminating light of what the social meaning of these figures imply; in the obscure light in which supporters of Russia's communistic system inform us as to what it actually represents—stands for—and what it would mean to us all, is it any miracle that bright beacon lights do not shine at the crossroads of such betraying teachings? The apathy of persons who write with the ink of the spirit of such perverted sequel is difficult to comprehend. Such heart; such spirit of mentality cannot ever hope to become tangent to the curve of world-wide democratic reforms. Social reforms which we all ought to strive for in the hope that the real harvesters may help in reaping the real harvest through a real social reformed British Democracy.

The contents of Mr. Sayers' letter embrace and subvert communism in Russia; a form of communism constituted without any vestige of spiritual base of foundation. Because of this we are confronted with two entirely different perspectives; the above-mentioned figures of income amounts, and the contents of Mr. Sayers' letter. Since these two perspectives are diametrically opposed to each other by reason of the doctrines of Russia, I am in a mire of perplexities attempting to fathom the depth of Mr. Sayers' faith in the sincerity of the communistic spirit through which these men write to propound their beliefs, theories, teachings and histories on communistic Russia.

British democracy stands in need of

reforms—God alone knows how many. But, when men like Mr. Sayers and "illustrious intellectuals" (again using Mr. Sayers' own words) tread on the safety afforded through British democracy, in their rush to ease communist Russia from its discomfort and unpleasantness, through the effects of the badly-tailored strait-jacket with which it has clothed itself, something is indicated. Besides the protection of British democracy it indicates, judging from the overgrown size of the incomes of the men endorsed by Mr. Sayers, that some powers—that be whether individual or corporate, are paying for the tune of the propagandist—not for the tune of the proverbial Piper.

Whatever may be the spirit in which Mr. Sayers may view these figures of incomes we have before us, the mental perception of many other people is still another force to be reckoned with. A force so infinitely great in importance which—but for the obvious necessity for brevity of space and time—might well have been included in this immediate portion of this discussion. Suffice to mention that Mr. Sayers, through endorsements in his letter, is recommending, to readers, books relating to the system and methods of communistic Russia. Consequently he is endorsing the very words, deeds and actions of the administrators of Russia. The people of the world to-day—particularly Britishers—know full well what that means. One eye stuffed full of sticks of wood and the other eye stuffed full of cork could easily see that far.

Why! O why, Mr. Sayers, do you refrain to recommend the Bible to readers and request them to open it at the beginning of the Fifth Chapter of Matthew and begin reading "The Sermon on the Mount"? Therein they will learn more about the real foundation of social justice and "Man's Humanity to Man" than from any other book ever published, except it be a copy of the Bible. The people of the world are seeing and experiencing the meaning and effects of "Man's Inhumanity to Man" (O! the meaning embodied within these immortalized words of immortal Robert Burns!). One doesn't require to be the anger on earth, or an over-zealous person or religious fanatic before beginning to read "The Sermon on the Mount"—common sense is all that is required.

In concluding his adulation about Russia Mr. Sayers states "Russia wants to be left alone to work out its salvation." These words, in the real sense, are dignified, significant words, but are meaningless when associated with insincerity. Russia wanting to be left alone to work out its salvation may be the opinion of Mr. Sayers and also the unadulterated desire of those who administer the affairs of Russia—but, why did Russia lethargize, in the chambers of revolutionary espionage, all these opinions of Mr. Sayers as well as their own unadulterated desire during the early and middle years of the past two decades? Why did Russia foment inciting propaganda beyond its own boundaries, particularly in the British Isles and in Canada? Of course I realize the answers to my questions may be very difficult for Mr. Sayers and some others to treat.

With the desire to be brief as possible the following are a few "Food for thought" questions which I now commend for the study of Mr. Sayers, relating to Russia's espionage. Why did the late Sir Austen Chamberlain and the late Mr. Arthur Henderson, during their terms of office as British Cabinet Ministers, be forced to complain to the Moscow communist administrators because of anti-British propaganda by Russia's propaganda agents? Why were Mr. Anthony Eden and Sir John Simon, during their terms of office in the British foreign office, required to protest and demand an apology from Moscow because of Russia's propaganda against Britain and her interests? Why was Elias placed on trial in London on a charge of inciting? Now in coming near, why was Canada's law courts forced to place on trial propaganda agents of Moscow for their anti-British Canada propaganda—in 1937?

I dedicate these questions as one set of terms to be used along with Mr. Sayers' beliefs about Russia (as the other set of terms) in an equation, which we may now equate.

In closing I commend for Mr. Sayers' perusal an article which appeared in "Saturday Night" April 9th, 1932. It is an article by W. R. Nelson, a former structural engineer for the Soviet Trade Trust ("Gosproectstroy").

Thanks to you, Mr. Editor, for your generous space.

Yours sincerely,
William Stewart.

Young people who are earning steady wages should give heed to the following from Grattan O'Leary, editor of the Ottawa Journal: "I am in favour of life insurance," he says, "because it is the finest, wisest and safest investment that a man can make. It gives a man an estate—and security. It increases his confidence, self-respect and self-reliance. It removes fear and establishes credit. And it develops that sense of personal responsibility which is one of the great needs of our times. Life Insurance gives to the individual a stake in the community and a stake in his own country. Because it does this, it is one of the greatest of all bulwarks against destructive forces. From a national standpoint, Life Insurance is a check and balance against periods of inflated prosperity and of extreme depression. In these black years, when fortunes and savings were swept away, Life Insurance was the one mooring that held for hundreds of thousands of Canadian families."

Urges Young Men to Take Out Life Insurance Early

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Endowed Wards Feature the New Hospital Wing

Total of 108 Rooms in New Addition to St. Mary's Hospital. Local Organizations Donate Beautiful Furnishings to Many of the Wards. Ward Furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Minthorn Especially Attractive.

There are one hundred and eight rooms in the new addition to St. Mary's Hospital, to many of which the furniture has been donated by local organizations.

Les Dames du Federation have donated the entire equipment for the case room.

The nursery was furnished by the I.O.D.E.

One single room was furnished by the Knights of Columbus, and they also supplied an oxygen tent.

The Lions Club donated furnishings for one ward.

Other local organizations have been willing and eager to help, and the Sister Superior and officials of the hospital express their appreciation of this kindness.

"The kind of room that would just make one get well" is the Minthorn ward, furnished by Dr. and Mrs. Minthorn. A delightful combination of pink and blue gives the room a gay and happy atmosphere that would make the patient forget that ill health has brought him to the hospital. The walls are painted in a light pink, while the ceiling is in blue. Two comfortable and ultra-modern beds stand side-by-side, with reading lamps at their heads, and are placed so that the patient may receive the full benefit of the bright afternoon sun, and the same time watch the world out-of-doors. A deep, soft arm-chair, covered in printed chintz, that matches the long drapes at the windows, invites the patient to get well fast so that he may enjoy the pleasures of that chair. Directly opposite the beds is a cream and pink dresser, and to give a finishing touch to this pleasant room venetian blinds are at the windows ready to be lowered at the patient's command. That is the Minthorn ward in the new wing, and if it would be carried away many local ladies would undoubtedly be more than pleased to use it as guest room at home.

Remarkable Co-incidence in the Names of Relatives

(From The Halleyburian)

A rather remarkable coincidence in the matter of relatives is reported by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon J. Cotton of Halleybury, who received letters from two nephews on the same day recently. It was the fact of the letters arriving simultaneously that brought the circumstances to their minds and resulted in a tracing of the family trees to see just how far the similarity runs.

Here's the result of their investigations: Both nephews are named Gordon James Reid; one is the son of Mrs. Cotton's oldest sister, while the other is the son of Mr. Cotton's oldest sister.

SOVIET NORTH POLE PARTY HAS A VISITOR



The North Pole Soviet party rescued from an ice floe a short time ago after spending eight months gathering Arctic weather data, was welcomed home to Moscow today. The heroic little band has been quite modest about it all, and claimed their time was quietly spent. But their floe was breaking up when they were rescued and the visitor in the lower picture, trying to bite the wheel of the camera set up to take his picture, doesn't look like a cheerful playmate. Top are the experts, left to right: I. Papanin, P. Shirshov, E. Fiodorov, Otto Schmidt, chieftain.

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