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Need Medical Inspection in Secondary Schools

Dr. Armitage Shows Why Medical Inspection Should be Extended to Secondary Schools. Schumacher High School has had Benefit of Such Service for Two Years.

Below will be found the second of the series of articles on National Fitness in the campaign sponsored by the Secondary School Teachers' Federation of Ontario. On Monday the introductory article appeared, showing the absolute need for National Fitness in the present world. As the writer of that article suggested, without National Fitness the nation must perish. In the introductory article it was clearly explained that by "National Fitness" it was meant that every citizen should enjoy the greatest possible measure of health, physically, mentally, morally and spiritually. While it was not left in doubt as to the probable fate of a nation not nationally fit, the value and the benefit of National Fitness was made plain in concrete way. The argument in a nutshell was that National Unfitness suggested disaster, while National Fitness indicated safety and success.

The second article, given below, is by Dr. G. C. Armitage, B.A., M.D., of Schumacher. Dr. Armitage, who himself is School Medical Officer for Schumacher High School, makes out a perfect case to show that medical inspection should be extended to the secondary schools in the interests of National Fitness. He quotes the facts in reference to the results in Schumacher High School as evidence that medical inspection in secondary schools is of notable value. The following is

Why Systematic Medical Inspection Should be Extended to Secondary Schools

(By G. C. Armitage, B.A., M.D.)
 Tradition would have it that sickness, like the weather, is always with us. In recent years, however, mankind has proved somewhat impatient in its acceptance of a tradition which has proved so costly in money, efficiency, and happiness in man's business and social life. His demand for a reason for this colossal wastage has brought about a remarkable change in medical methods. It is not incorrect to say that to-day medicine is as interested in preventing disease as it is in curing diseased bodies. That is why popular opinion has demanded systematic inspection and supervision of children in the elementary schools. That is the reason too, why universities, whether private or public, have deemed it necessary to examine every member of their student bodies, and to supervise the physical well-being of every member throughout his university career. The one startling exception to this custom is the secondary school, and for no obvious reason, except possibly a financial one. Certainly, there is no age limit to the presence of physical defects. Moreover, since each age-group is more liable to particular infirmities than others, some physical ailments may become manifest for the first time

in secondary school students. Opponents to the plan of introducing medical supervision in High Schools may say that it is solely the parents' responsibility to see that their children are fit. Primarily that is so, but parents, though they may detect the obvious, are not trained to look for hidden conditions. They may be liable to attribute their child's "lack of pep" to laziness, whereas the real cause may be anaemia or a defective heart. And the child is not likely to enlighten the parent! Adolescents, especially boys, are prone to belittle their physical weaknesses. Their sensitiveness is such that they would prefer to have their academic work and health suffer than to have their defects become known. One need only mention the hesitancy of boys to notify their parents or teachers of the fact that they cannot see the work on the blackboard, to recognize the truth of this statement. There are two conditions—the lack of thorough medical knowledge on the part of the parents, and the unwillingness of their children to reveal physical defects—present a very real menace to the welfare of society. Recognition of this menace has brought with it a demand for guidance from some official organization; and the existence of this demand may be seen in the censure levelled at school authorities when unfortunate collapses occur in the schools in their charge. The one safe-guard for the student, the parent and the school authority is adequate medical inspection.

From the standpoint of the academic progress of the child, medical inspection is good business. All school authorities will agree that absence from school constitutes one of the great menaces to progress of students. They will also agree that the one-day and the half-day absences comprise the great majority of all absences; and that the reasons for these are usually headaches or colds or stomach disorders. Every one of these can be symptoms of structural defects, such as weak eyes, diseased tonsils or disorder of the nervous system. It is not too much to say that medical inspection would provide the opportunity for removal of the causes of these ailments and so would provide an opportunity for removal of one of the most serious causes of failure in High School.

Medical advice should have a prominent place in all vocational guidance. It is in secondary schools that children are exposed to the various Arts and Sciences, and it is there too that they begin to show definite ability along certain lines and it is there they formulate schemes for their future occupations. No matter what the chosen occupation may be a certain physical aptitude is required for it. Students are not in a position to know what might be demanded of them in a specific career; but the teachers with the medical officer are able to offer valuable, combined advice to the pupils. In this way, much time and money could be saved; and the student would be guarded against the shock of possible discovery that the vocation for which he has trained himself is not open to him on account of his health.

It is cause for astonishment that the public has not demanded medical supervision in high schools when the benefits are so great and the cost so trifling. The establishment of this

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service would mean that the duties of the health nurse would be extended to include the pupils of the high school or, in larger centres, the appointment of additional nursing help. It would also mean the appointment of a physician as a school medical officer who would spend part time at the school in return for a very modest honorarium. When, by means of routine physical examination, physical defects are found, the parents would be notified and advised to take the child to the family physician for treatment. (In this way the usual patient-family-physician contact would be maintained and strengthened).

The practical application of such a scheme has been in operation in Schumacher, Ontario, since 1935, as a result of the foresight of the High School Board and the principal. All new pupils are given a fairly complete physical examination. Particular attention is paid to tonsils, teeth, ears, thyroid gland, eyes, skin, lungs, height and weight, and general posture. The parents are notified of any defects shown in their children, and advised that the child see his or her family doctor or dentist. A card index system recording the physical findings is kept in the principal's office and the cases are re-checked periodically to determine if the conditions have been remedied. Students who are active in strenuous sports are examined yearly, stress being laid upon the condition of the heart and lungs. The principal is notified as to whether or not students are physically fit to participate in specific sports.

In addition to the routine checking of the physical condition of the pupils, the medical officer has undertaken various special duties. During the past two years, tuberculin-testing of the whole student body has been carried out, x-rays have been taken of the chests of the positive-reactors and the cases have been reviewed at regular intervals. The school nurse has carried out follow-up work in the homes to locate, if possible, contact cases. On account of the increased incidence of anterior Poliomyelitis in Ontario last fall, and before medical opinion was definite as to the value of the procedure, the students were given two intra-nasal sprayings of zinc sulphate solution. Entirely at the students' wish and in their own time, the Junior and Senior Courses of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, were given last year. Separate groups of boys and girls were given the course; the students took a keen interest in both the theoretical and practical divisions of this work; certificates from the Brigade were issued to the successful candidates. During the school year, special health talks have been given on such topics as colds, food and the problems peculiar to a changing physiological age. This year the medical officer is assisting in the didactic lectures on Anatomy and Physiology. As a protection to the school board and the student, the school doctor renders first aid and advice to students injured at school during class hours, or while participating in sports on the grounds.

To date the arrangement seems to have proved satisfactory to all concerned. The school has received protection, the health of the children has been safeguarded, the teachers have been relieved of many worries, the taxpayer has received health service at the lowest possible cost, and the doctor has reason for pride in his opportunity to participate in the advancement of our younger generation. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the value of medical supervision is the fact that the average percentage attendance at the Schumacher High School for a three-year period is exceptionally high in spite of the fact that housing and climatic conditions in Schumacher would excuse a record below the average for the province.

Kirkland Gets \$35,000 Grant from the Province

Kirkland Lake, June 1st.—While the sum of \$35,000 has been granted to the township under the Highways Improvement Act, this is on a 50-50 basis, and is contingent to the municipality spending an equal amount on streets and roads, it is explained by local authorities in connection with announcement of the setting of the tax rate, and the fact that this \$35,000 is a factor in reduction of the rate.

Previously, grants had been made to municipalities in this gold belt under the old Northern Development Act, and were more specifically for roads leading into mining properties.

The new act was passed last year, and Kirkland Lake appears to be the first municipality to benefit by it.

The grant was made this year following representations made by a delegation headed by Councillor W. J. Barager, and with assistance of Charles V. Gallagher, provincial member for the riding.

The explanation was substantiated yesterday by Mr. Gallagher, who was a visitor in town, and who received the thanks of Reeve Carter and members of council for his assistance.

To-day's Stocks

Listed	
Afton	1%
Ashley	5%
Base Metals	35
Big Missouri	25
Beattie	1.01
Eldorado	25 1/2
Bobjo	8 1/2
Bralorne	9.00
Buffalo Ankerite	15.85
Canadian Malartic	90
Castle Tretheway	61
Central Porcupine	10
Central Patricia	2.45
Coniagas	1.15
Conlaunium	1.16
Con Chibougamaun	22
Darkwater	11 1/2
Dome	58.75
Eldorado	2.12
Falconbridge	5.25
Gillies	15
Golda	16 1/2
Granada	5 1/2
Gunnar	84
Hardrock	2.05
Hollinger	14.00
Howey	26 1/2
Hudson Bay	23.50
International Nickel	42.50
Jackson Manion	13
Kerr Addison	1.47
Kirkland Lake	1.92
Lebel Oro	6
Leitch	70
Lake Shore	50.00
Lee Gold	1 1/2
Little Long Lac	3.50
Maccasa	4.45
McLeod Cockshutt	3.20
Manitoba and Eastern	1 1/2
McIntyre	40.75
McKenzie Red Lake	1.00
McVittie Graham	18
McWatters	40
Mining Corporation	1.75
Moneta	2.00
Nayob	25
Nipissing	1.86
Noranda	90.75
O'Brien	3.30
Omega	38 1/2
Pamour	3.25
Faymaster	40 1/2
Flecker Crow	4.50
Pioneer	3.05
Freston East Dome	77
Premier	1.85
Read Authier	2.95
Reno	55
San Antonio	1.24
Red Lake Goldshore	16
Sherritt Gordon	95
St. Anthony	12
Sullivan Con.	92
Studbury Basin	2.25
Stadacona	40
Sylvania	3.15
Siscoe	2.11
Teck Hughes	4.65
Toburn	2.00
Ventures	4.35
Wright Hargreaves	7.35

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regularity, more uniform and better values. The first four sections taken in the period gave an average of \$8.69 over 42' width. The drift heading now is just getting to the approximate location of the southerly ore shoot on the 280 ft level. On Friday the vein turned sharply into the east wall. A test hole showed \$6.00 values over 24 inches on the side of the drift. On Saturday this was slashed off, when the vein of dark sugary quartz appeared strong in the face again. Assay results are not yet to hand of this heading.

"Mill heads reported by the Manager from the 10th to the 19th instant are as follows:

	Heads	Tails
May 10th	\$14.60	\$2.63
May 11th	12.10	4.90
May 12th	32.65	2.60
May 13th	16.10	.58
May 14th	16.10	.35
May 15th	24.85	4.1
May 16th	28.40	2.28
May 18th	41.20	4.90
May 19th	41.90	4.90

"Satisfactory progress is being made with the development of the 2nd level and the results are very encouraging. It is expected that in our next Progress Report we will be able to furnish you with highly interesting results, as the drift progresses northeast to the fault to open up the downward extension of the 280 ft level ore.

"It is planned shortly to do some deep drilling from the 850 foot level. The first clean-up from the mill will take place early in June."

Shrinkage Stopping Plans Reduce Costs at Howey

A method of shrinkage stopping adapted for use in the wide ore-bodies of the Howey Mine is described by D. M. MacLean, the company's mine superintendent, and G. P. Wigle, chief engineer in their joint paper appearing in the May issue of the Bulletin, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The method described is a radical departure from that used in the early period of the company's production, and its adoption has been a primary factor in the successful development of deposits on the lower levels. It has enabled, among other things, breakage of a greater tonnage of ore per machine drill shift than formerly and the transportation of the ore much more efficiently.

Situated in the Red Lake area, Ontario, eight miles north of the Canadian National Railway, the Howey mine has been a continuous producer since 1930, since when gold to the total value of more than \$9,308,000 has been recovered. The company operates the lowest grade lode gold deposits in the Dominion, the average gold content during the past two years of operations being less than \$2.40 a ton.

Toronto Globe and Mail—Ontario's minister of highways says that road commandments are few and simple. The great traffic problem seems to be the designing of moor plates that can be read at a distance of 40 feet.

NOTICE OF AGREEMENT

By The Porcupine District Hairdressers' Association

To all licensed Beauty Parlors in the Porcupine Area and which agreement became effective in all of the said licensed Beauty Parlors on May 23rd, 1938

The minimum price list and schedule of working hours as hereinafter set out is considered a fair minimum price list and schedule and has been incorporated into the above-mentioned agreement.

The undersigned have agreed to abide by and conform to the said minimum price list and schedule of working hours with the qualifications that if materials are employed which are accepted generally to be of a more expensive nature or quality, then a proportionately higher price may be charged for services rendered.

Minimum Price List

Permanents and Permanent Ends	\$.35 up
Shampoo, plain	.50c
Shampoo, special	.75c
Finger Wave	.50c
Shampoo and Finger Wave	.75c
Marcel	.50c
Marcel and Shampoo	\$1.00
Oil Scalp Treatment	\$1.00
Paper Curl	.75c
Komal or Croquinole Wave	.75c
Rinses (color)	.25c
Neck Clip	.10c
Neck Trim	.25c
Hair Cut	.50c
Eyebrow Arch	.50c
Eyebrow Arch Trim	.35c
Facials	\$1.00 up
Manicure	.50c
Hair Dyes	\$3.50 up
Henna Packs	\$1.00 up
Shampoo Tints (bleach)	\$3.00 up

Schedule of Working Hours

All shops close at 7 o'clock sharp each week day unless appointment or appointments have been made prior to that time, in which case shop may stay open for appointment or appointments. Wednesdays—Close at 1.00 o'clock. (Customers must be in shop before 1 o'clock). Saturday—10 p.m.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS:

Alma's Beauty Shop (Janis Jamsa), 56 Fourth Avenue, Timmins—847-J
 Albert's Beauty Parlour (Mr. and Mrs. Albert), 15 Cedar St. N.—1320
 Loret's Beauty Shop (Mr. Bretell), 55 Second Ave., Schumacher—1090
 American Beauty Shop (Mrs. Manville), 24 Wilson Ave., Timmins—863
 George's Beauty Parlor (Mr. Belanger), 78 Third Ave., Timmins—39
 Margot Beauty Parlor (Miss Carter), 27 Wilson Ave., Timmins—1101
 Nu Fashion Beauty Parlor (Mrs. Martel), 56 First Ave., Schumacher—750
 Gay Parée Beauty Shop (Miss Kaura), 41 Bruce Ave., So. Porcupine—498
 The Modern Beauty Salon (Mrs. Vaccino), 55 Third Ave., Timmins—1015
 Montreal Beauty Parlor (Mrs. Chartrend), 15 1/2 Wilson Ave.—523
 Jeannette's Beauty Parlor (Miss Pytyl), 50 1/2 Third Ave., Timmins—2350
 Newcombe Beauty Parlor (Mrs. Smook), Korson Bldg., Schumacher—926 (Mrs. Ferguson), 91 Golden Ave., South Porcupine—62
 Duchess Beauty Salon (Mr. Hodgins), 51 1/2 Third Ave., Timmins—804
 Paris Beauty Shop (Mrs. N. Lafleur), 46 Fifth Ave., Timmins—468
 Mariette Beauty Salon (E. C. Preston), McInnis Bldg., Pine St. N.—575
 Lucille's Beauty Studio (Lucille Elkins), 9 Pine St. South, Timmins—356
 Ottawa Beauty Parlor (Miss A. Perreault), 46 1/2 Third Ave., Timmins—636
 DeLuxe Beauty Parlor (Mr. Ed. St. Louis), Reed Block, 3 Pine S.—483
 Maxine's Beauty Shop (Mrs. L. Travagline), 83 1/2 Pine S.—1245-1245B
 Miss Myrtle Anderson (Hairdresser), 39 Third Ave., Timmins—547
 Rose Room Beauty Shop (Miss S. Laurilla), 66 Fourth Ave.—2280
 Miss Lyrette's Beauty Shop, 31 Wilson Ave., Timmins—1510
 Smart Set Beauty Parlor (L. K. E. Klund), 18 1/2 Wilson Ave.—475
 Fashion Beauty Parlor (Mrs. Piccin), Box 352, South Porcupine
 Hollywood Beauty Parlor (Mrs. J. Fournier), Third Ave.
 Timmins Beauty Shop (Mrs. Limpf Aalto), Fifth Ave.
 Mirjam Lukta, South Porcupine.

TOWN OF TIMMINS

The Public are invited to attend the

Official Opening

of the

New Municipal Building

Friday, June 3rd, 1938

2 p.m.

OPENING CEREMONIES

2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Building open for Public Inspection

Bands and Orchestras in attendance

Tea will be served by the Ladies of the I.O.D.E.

9 p.m.

PUBLIC STREET DANCE

Fourth Avenue, in front of Municipal Building.