

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association; Class 'A' Weekly Group

OFFICE 26 — PHONES — RESIDENCE 70

Published Every Monday and Thursday by:
GEO. LAKE, Owner and Publisher

Subscription Rates:

Canada—\$3.00 Per Year. United States—\$3.50 Per Year

Timmins, Ont., Thursday, June 2nd, 1938

TO STOP DUST NUISANCE

In Monday's Advance reference was made to the nuisance and danger of the dust on the back road between Timmins and South Porcupine. It was urged that something be done to remedy the situation before some serious accident occurred. With so much fine dust blowing, and with motor cars and trucks as a consequence having "to go it blind", a serious accident seemed inevitable, especially with the increase of traffic on the road due to the fact that the highway between Timmins and South Porcupine was closed for traffic while repairs and improvements were under way. Indeed, so great was the danger of accident, that it overshadowed the thoughts of health and comfort, though health and comfort could not help but suffer seriously from such a surfeit of dust.

It is pleasant, however, to note that this condition is not to be permitted to continue. Mr. C. V. Gallagher, member of the Legislature for the riding, was prompt in attention when the matter was called to his notice, and the department of highways was equally speedy in arranging for a remedy. Official word from Toronto on Tuesday was to the effect that the department of highways will immediately apply dust-layer to the back road so that travel may be safe as well as more healthy and more comfortable.

CANCER CLINIC RE-OPENED

In Monday's issue of The Advance reference was made to the regrettable fact that Miss Caisse had been forced to close her cancer clinic at Bracebridge. It was pointed out, that however great a triumph this might be for the Medical Council of Ontario, it was a loss to the people of the province. Since then, however, Hon. Harold J. Kirby, Minister of Health for Ontario, has made warm denial of claims made by friends of Miss Caisse that the course of action taken by the government with respect to cancer treatment left Miss Caisse no other alternative. "It should be made clear to everyone," says Hon. Mr. Kirby, "that nothing in the act (the Cancer Remedy Act passed at the last session of the legislature and to come into effect on June 7th) prevents Miss Caisse from carrying on with her clinic as she has been doing in the past. . . . There is nothing to prevent Miss Caisse from proceeding to patent her remedy if she so desires. . . . I desire to emphasize the fact that the Cancer Remedy Act neither prevents Miss Caisse from carrying on with her clinic, nor interferes with any patent rights she may have in the remedy." As soon as this attitude on the part of the government was made known, Miss Caisse re-opened her cancer clinic at Bracebridge. "I am reassured by the Premier's message," Miss Caisse is quoted as saying, with the added words:—"I will continue my treatments until some solution of the situation can be found."

What is the solution of the situation? It seems clear enough now, if the government will continue to insist upon a fair deal for Miss Caisse. A large number of patients claim to have received great benefit from Miss Caisse's treatment for cancer, and this in view of the fact that few patients have gone to her before the doctors considered the cases about hopeless. Miss Caisse is a trained nurse of long experience and with a wide knowledge of disease and its treatment. She is not a novice—not an illiterate, not a quack, but a skilled and trained practitioner of the healing art. Many medical men have endorsed her treatment for cancer, including some doctors in Timmins who took the trouble to investigate and who were fair enough to make enquiry before forming judgment. Miss Caisse asks no more than this:—"That the virtue of the treatment shall be judged solely on its success or failure in actual cases. It seems to be admitted that the treatment has no harmful or dangerous features under Miss Caisse's skillful methods. Why not have the new Cancer Commission take Miss Caisse at her word, even though such a procedure may seem shockingly common sense and reasonable? The editor of The Huntsville Forester has vouched for a number of cases in his own personal knowledge where patients, given up to die from cancer, were able to resume their normal healthy lives and work after treatment by Miss Caisse. Why not consider these cases, and decide on the facts? Why not take some other cases diagnosed as cancer, let Miss Caisse use her treatment on these cases, and then report the results? The public will have little sympathy with the Medical Council of Ontario or any Cancer Commission that refuses to consider such a logical plan.

The insistence of the Medical Council on the production of the formula first and talk about experimenting on frogs or guinea pigs or whatnot does not rouse much respect among laymen. For fifteen years apparently Miss Caisse has been "experimenting" on sufferers from cancer to the apparent complete satisfaction of the said sufferers. At the present time she is carrying on this work with the tacit approval of the government,

though apparently without the blessing of the august Medical Council. There will be little public patience with the idea that some particular stereotyped form should be followed in the matter—that first the formula should be disclosed, then cobwebbed procedure on certain stated lines should be observed, and cancer patients wait, or die, while the voluminous report is being prepared.

Suppose it were granted that Miss Caisse is wrong in hesitating to disclose her formula, why not humour her in this one particular, rather than worry about any ancient medical red tape? As a matter of fact Miss Caisse would not be clever enough to have discovered a treatment for anything if she were not suspicious of the good faith and good will of the Medical Council. From the beginning their demand has been for the formula first. Why? Individual doctors on the other hand have shown a readiness to investigate results before talk of requiring formula. Many doctors, indeed, have been recommending Miss Caisse's treatment, and it would be interesting to know if any pressure had been put on them by other sources to change their tactics in this particular. Miss Caisse appears to believe that the intention is to secure the formula, and that she will be deprived not only of the credit for the discovery she has made, but that in addition she will be no longer permitted to practice her art in aiding cancer patients. Who can blame her for such belief in view of the way she has been treated throughout? The government had to step in and force special authority for her to continue her clinic. Why not the government continue to see that she has something like a fair deal in the matter of the investigation of the treatment? Too much insistence on the formula first will incline the public to believe that the matter is being attacked in the wrong way. It should be remembered that the formula is not all of the treatment. In unskilled hands—even though those hands were those of unfriendly medical men—the formula might not meet with the success it has apparently given in so many cases. Perhaps, this thought has also been in Miss Caisse's mind. In any event, her proposition seems the sensible way—to make the most careful tests of actual cases and give judgment. If Miss Caisse's treatment proves to have merit, then even the Medical Council will benefit from the knowledge. If the treatment should prove worthless (though this seems most improbable in view of all the reported cures and benefits ascribed to it) no one would suffer more than they endured under the present dispensation of affairs.

WHEN IS A LADY?

On more than one occasion The Advance has been questioned about the practice in these columns occasionally of referring to a woman, in police court for instance, as a lady, while a real lady in another column might be placed among the women. It may be that the practice was no more than a reaction from a story that grew out of an occurrence in Renfrew some years ago. An individual of the feminine gender who was visiting the town was in company one night with one of Renfrew's then famous hockey players at a town restaurant. The couple were quiet and orderly, but some rowdy youths in the restaurant began to make offensive remarks in loud voice. The young man was much irritated by the remarks—some of them decidedly objectionable—but he swallowed his wrath with his soup or sandwich. His companion bore the vulgar abuse for a time, then rose and throwing anything and everything within reach, she fairly screamed a torrent of abuse in lurid language at the youthful cads. Curses of the most vicious sort were in the female tirade. As she concluded for very want of further breath and foul words, she gasped out:—"You blankety-blanks can't talk that way before me. I want you to understand I'm a perfect lady!"

Now after many years there comes further support for the supposedly ludicrous interchange of terms. And from no less an authority than Emily Post who is to etiquette what Charley McCarthy is to radio. In answer to a question as to when the words lady and woman should be used the noted Emily Post makes the following pronouncement:—"When the implication is unmistakable that a lady is intended, the word 'woman' is preferred, but when the word 'woman' implies that a lady might not be intended, then the word used is 'lady.'"

That ought to make it all clear enough. In other words the suggestion is that when a woman is drunk she is a lady. But that doesn't seem to solve the question, for "when is a woman or a lady drunk?" The authorities haven't been able to decide through all the centuries when even a mere man is drunk.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Fire rangers are quoted as authority for the statement that bears invariably tear down all yellow signs in the bush, while leaving the white cards and other coloured posters undisturbed. With bulls pictured as notorious for their dislike of red, and bears now accused of hating yellow, it would be interesting to learn the reaction of Algonoma wolves to the 1938 motor car markers.

In North Bay, it is said that the old greeting, "Buddy, can you spare me a dime?" has been replaced by the words, "Lady, can you spare an egg?" The story is to the effect that the transients at North Bay have adopted the practice of begging for eggs from door to door. When a few



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Reply to Proposal of Hon. C. Campbell

Present Currency Sufficient for Needs. Hope Lies in Development of North.

(By Sidney Norman)
With real interest, and not as representative "for selfish vested" interests, we have read Hon. Colin Campbell's extended explanation of his publicly voiced demand for retention of the gold output of Canada within the country and issue of currency against it. Perhaps, if the press had reported him more fully when the suggestion was first made there would have been less misunderstanding of its implications.

Let us say first of all that we thoroughly agree with him in the statement that there is something wrong and that it is the patriotic duty of Canadians to ascertain where the fault lies and lift up their voices anywhere, everywhere, in an effort to correct it. Debts of the nation have multiplied fearfully and income has fallen off alarmingly. That is true, but we find some consolation in the fact that Canada is far better off than most nations in those respects and that she has not gone berserk with rank isms and New Deals.

We cannot fully analyze the honorable gentleman's extensive explanation in the space allotted us here, nor have we any inclination to refute many of the statements he makes. As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest doubt that note circulation has fallen off in remarkable degree in the past seventeen years. In 1921 it was \$466,152,872 and in 1936, \$224,782,529, a drop of almost one half. On May 18, 1938, total of Canada notes in circulation amounted to \$156,858,982 and those of chartered banks, during the month of March last, were at a high of \$117,238,087, and subsidiary coins on May 18, \$259,049. Thus we arrive at an approximate total of all notes and subsidiary coins in circulation of \$293,356,118 around the present time, with probability that it has declined rather than increased in the past two months. These figures show that, compared with 1921, circulation is down \$209,055,883 and, compared with 1936, up \$35,314,540.

In the period from 1933 to 1937, according to an official compilation, bond deposits and cash reserves have been steadily on the up grade. The figures cover deposits with the Bank of Can-

dozen eggs are collected in this way, the transients turn from collectors to egg sellers. The eggs are peddled from door to door, and the story concludes with the sad idea that the egg money is spent for drinks—though not likely for egg-nogs. The North Bay Nugget in telling the story seems to work up considerable anger and indignation. In such a case, however, excitement seems misplaced. North Bay would appear to do well out of the procedure if the economics of Premier Aberhart of Alberta may be depended upon. North Bay gives away its eggs, but still has them, while the transients are in the liquor, or the liquor is in the transients. There does not seem to be any fault in the economics of the question from the Aberhart standpoint, and certainly it makes for an equitable distribution of eggs. It is a wonder some North Bay man does not found a political party on this notable example of financial and industrial acumen. It is much superior in practice to the Aberhart doctrine which seems to have taken the eggs away and left no one with the price of a drink.

Whatever the weather may be at points in the North Land, there is a fierce storm in progress at the moment at North Bay. A gentleman of that fair city—a British citizen of Italian parentage—on his return from a visit to the land of his fathers was credited with giving an interview to The North Bay Nugget. In this interview he was

ada and holdings of its notes. At the beginning of 1933 deposits were down to around \$1.9 billion, while at the end of 1937 they had climbed to nearly \$2.4 billion. Cash reserves early in 1933 were around \$170 million and have climbed through 1937 to just \$240 million.


Interpretation of these statistics is a difficult matter; there are so many ways to figure. The high authorities take pride in them, while perhaps it may be argued that when the general public leaves its money in banks, initiative is dead and development has largely stopped. We incline to the latter belief. The very fact that development of the country's resources is on the wane suggests that all is not well by any means, and we believe it to be an expression of lack of confidence. Instead of being turned into development, public funds are being held in the banks, or converted to Government bonds, which in itself is an invitation to extravagance on the part of Government.

One question we should like to ask Mr. Campbell is whether or not he is of the opinion that the financial authorities of Canada are holding down currency circulation with malice aforethought to hobble prosperity, or that the undebted slowing up of development has affected all industrial lines and that the present circulation is therefore sufficient to cover legitimate demand.

Banks are conducted under the profit system and it seems to us that they will exert every effort to effect good loans so that profit shall be made in the greatest degree. Nevertheless, they are handing money belonging to their depositors and therefore must exercise care in selection of collateral. Now, what would be the effect if Mr. Campbell's gold plan were followed and the production held in the country against credit distributed by the Bank of Canada. That credit would be passed on to the chartered banks and each and every one would do its level best to get it out on a profit basis. In other words, credit would be easy. Just what would happen then is a matter for conjecture, but perhaps the experience of the United States may be taken as a criterion.

Within one year up to early 1937 about the time President Roosevelt made his onslaught upon durable goods prices, United States inventories were booned no less than \$6 billion, or approximately \$500 million each month. When the pump-priming of the Government stopped, there was a collapse. Holders of excessive inventories rushed to dump them, with the result that may be seen today in the low price level in every industry. Is it not reasonable to believe that the experience of Canada would be the same, only on a smaller scale, if an orgy of extended credit were indulged in? We think so.

There is a point upon which we are inclined to believe Mr. Campbell will be in complete accord with us—that the great need of this country is development of natural resources and that upon the tempo of development depends the prosperity of every other



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Industry and of individual citizens. The extension of easy credit to industries at this time would do more harm than good. There is not, nor has been, any lack of essential supplies in any line, and manufacture of greater amounts would lead only to just such collapse as we have witnessed across the line and which is now affecting us so severely.

Mr. Campbell knows as well as any man connected with the Provincial Government that no country in world history has been as dependent upon development of its natural resources. Unless that development proceeds, Canada may as well content herself with her present world position and resign herself to growth that will depend in greatest measure upon natural increase under present immigration regulations.

If we are in agreement upon these premises, then the answer is plain. Let the Government make it easier for those who are developing the great mining industry of the Dominion by extension of credit to those who can meet the requirements of integrity and prospective collateral value. Let Canada take a chance.

Mining is the great hope of Canada plus oil development, which is only mining in another form. There is no

valid reason why a property showing ore in sight sufficient to cover a loan, or a well-driller in likely areas, should not be provided with capital to bring mine or well to production.

Under present conditions, largely due to absurd repressive laws and regulations, the mining industry is monopolistic prize of a small coterie that has raised itself to affluence through luck or hard work, plus the public money. You cannot have diffused prosperity under that condition, and prosperity will not come back, or more currency be necessary, until business demands it. And, as a last word, that demand will not arise until Canada realizes that her future lies out in the Northern bush and does something about it.

London Times:—The Southern Rhodesian parliament have adopted the traffic-lights system to control the length of speeches by members. When a member rises a green light appears on the clerk's desk. Five minutes from the time-limit amber takes the place of green; and when time is up red flashes the member back into his seat. Amber is likely to prove an unpopular colour for Hansard reporters, as its appearance leads to a rapid acceleration in the rate of speaking.

TOMORROW is the last day!

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quoted as saying that Mussolini is a much better man than Mr. Hepburn, or Mr. King, or Mr. Bennett, or even Mr. Rowe. He was quoted as suggesting that if Mr. Mussolini were premier of Ontario, or Quebec, or Canada, things would go a lot more smoothly, even without castor oil. Further this gentleman was supposed to imply that Britain had to knuckle down to Italy or Mussolini would have blown the whole British fleet in the Mediterranean into the demitition bow-wows, or words to that effect. The interview was scarcely dry (indeed it would hardly be termed dry yet) before the protests started. The mayor protested. So did the board of trade. So did the Canadian Legion. The general opinion appears to be that something should be done to the man who gave the interview. Some would boil him in oil because he implied that Italy was a better country than Canada. It would be wrong to boil the gentleman in oil, at least until after hanging the communists for making the same sort of remarks about Russia and Canada. There doesn't seem to be much to do about it. Canadians should be accustomed by this time to the idea that every country on the face of the earth is better than this one. The gentleman of Italian descent was simply using his British right to say what he thought. If his enthusiasm for Italy will rouse Canadians to a similar pride and glory in their own great land, he will have done a public service by making any boastful remarks he may have made.

Ladies to Organize for Social Service

Will Render Assistance to Young Girls Appearing in Juvenile Court.

As the outgrowth of a discussion at a ladies' night meeting of Timmins Kiwanis Club Monday night, a tentative committee headed by Mrs. Karl Eyré and Mrs. Reg Smith, was appointed to form a group of women whose aim will be assistance and direction for young girls appearing in juvenile police court here. The new organization will act as an affiliate of the Kiwanis Club and the committee appointed will have power to add to their numbers and elect officers.

For some time past a committee of the Kiwanis Club under the chairmanship of J. T. Jackson, well known local solicitor, have taken an active part in juvenile court actions where boys are concerned and the opinion was expressed that the same thing might be accomplished by the ladies for young girls. In the meantime plans for the ladies' organization are being formulated.

Monday night's meeting was well attended, with President R. P. Kinkel presiding.

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