

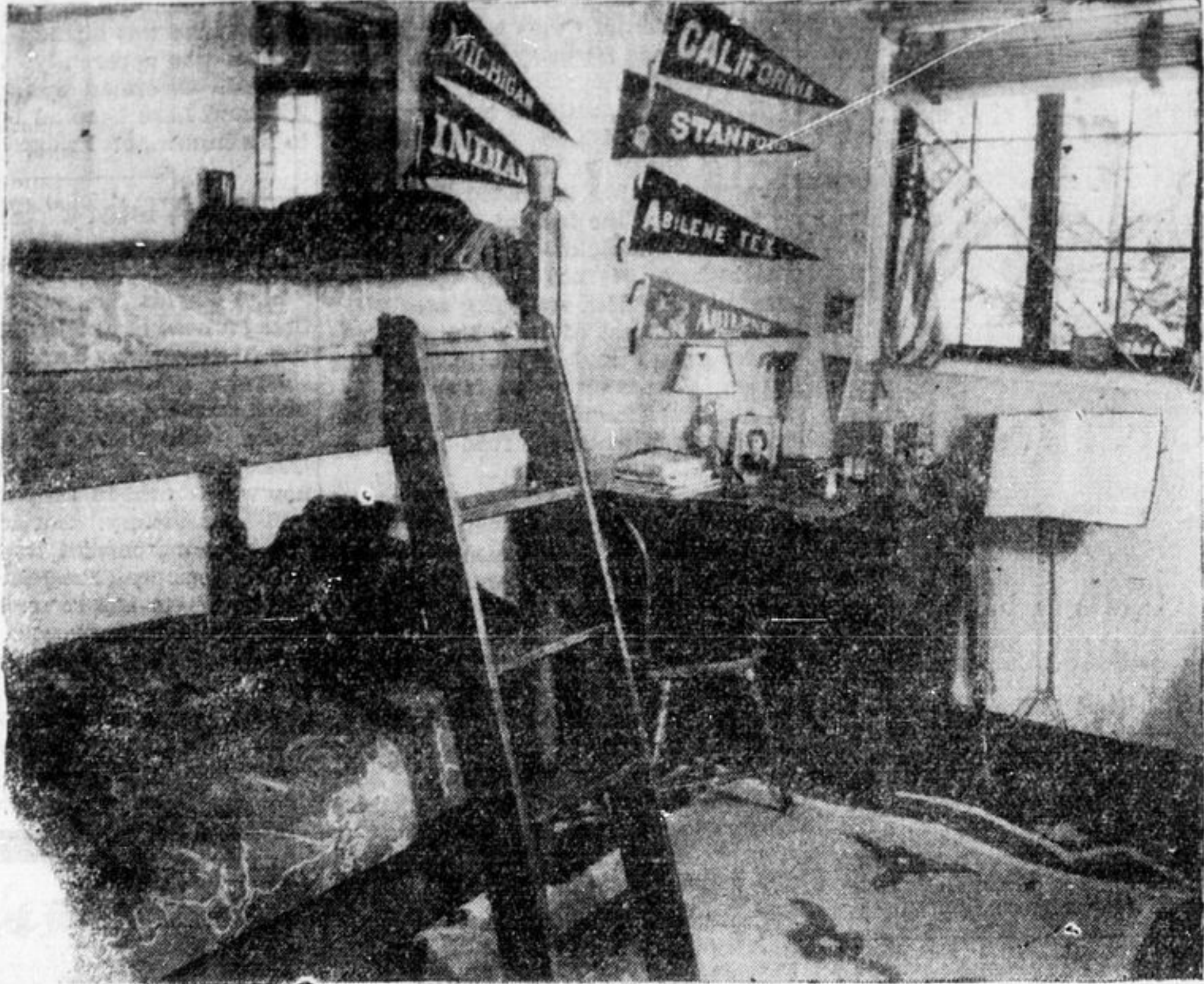


PLEASANT HOMES

by Elizabeth MacRea Boykin

NORMAL BACKGROUNDS FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

This is Going to be Hard to Achieve at Best During War Years—But Practical Rooms With Some Privacy Will Help Toward a More Normal Growing-Up in the Midst of Upheaval.



Danny Flint's room would delight any school boy. The walls are covered in a wood patterned wall paper; the furniture is maple with spreads in map design. The other decorations are Danny's own.

Being the parents of a war generation of children is a pretty tremendous responsibility. That's why we concede a good case to the organizations in America who protesting against the trend toward luring mothers into war work. If mothers were the last resort between this nation and defeat, it would be one thing, but there are still many thousands of people without children in this country who are not as yet contributing fully to the war effort. Before tinkering with the lives of war generation children, who traditionally find normal adjustments very hard, we had better do some serious thinking about the consequences of this trend.

In England juvenile delinquency went up fifty per cent in the first year of the war, because more mothers were in war work and the children had less supervision. Unten millions of dollars worth of public nurseries won't be the answer either. . . . that is one lesson we might have learned from Russia's experiments during the past twenty years.

A Job That Matters

Keeping the family together will be a big job for American mothers during these war years ahead. . . . a job that will matter just as much to the future as the brave efforts of our men on the fighting fronts. For we dare not forget that this war is being fought for the maintenance of our way of life — it's up to the women to maintain it while the men defend it.

In settling a school-age child comfortably for the year ahead, we'll all be making plans without so many frills and furbelows as in the more abundant years. But within the limits of priorities and curtailments, we can still do quite a lot toward giving these war-generation children a near-normal pattern of life.

When it is possible we will give them separate rooms — where they can learn orderly habits, acquire a sense of responsibility, enjoy a certain privacy. Sometimes this separate room is achieved by means of light simple partitions that divide a large room into two smaller rooms. . . . by measuring the space carefully, this partition can jog so as to make an alcove for a single bed on one side and an extra closet on the other side. Or a big sleeping porch can be divided into three or four separate cubicles for the young fry of the family.

Fragrant and Practical

When planning the furnishings of these rooms, check over the essentials. The rooms can be very fragrant in furnishings, but they should be practical to live in and take care of.

THE BED — Of course, a good box spring and inner spring mattress is the ideal thing to prescribe here. But if that isn't possible in these war times, then use a separate spring on legs and as good a mattress as you can afford. If the room is to be furnished as a study, this will want to have a sturdy-couch type cover. If it is to be frankly a bedroom and frankly frilly, you may still use the springs and mattress on a frame, but add a plywood headboard,

then paint, paper or upholster it, or even make a four poster frame out of 1 x 3's then paint and drape it with a pretty cotton fabric either flowered or checked or sheer.

THE DESK — More important than maybe you realize. While the children do their home work they might as well be learning to keep a proper desk. A flat top made with drawer space at the sides is a good idea, or a secretary with shelves above the drawers below will serve as desk, chest and book case all in one. Or a broad topped table with wall shelves above will do nicely, especially if the child in this case has hobbies that require a big place for spreading things out.

THE CHEST OF DRAWERS — Its usefulness goes without saying, for you can't expect a child to develop habits of order if there's no good place to keep his things. So provide plenty of drawer space — this could be combined with the desk. A good big mirror is another necessary — not only for convenience but to encourage neatness.

THE SEATS — At the least you'll need to provide one good chair for desk study and an easy chair for reading and plain comfort. At most — if the room is to be used as a young sitting room, have the bed double as a couch by covering it with a stout fabric that can take it and adding lots of cushions at the back. Then you may want an extra plain bench against one wall, a bunch of hassocks or some folding camp seats for extra members of the gang.

SPECIAL STORAGE — Books, athletic equipment and so on calls for adequate shelf space, and if possible for some specially designed built-in cupboards. A lift lid chest is useful; so is a screen to hide a junk corner or to create a closet where there isn't one.

Spurge if you can on the main pieces, selecting good forthright furniture that can progress with poise from one phase to another in the room's career. Remember that the earlier a child learns to treat good furniture with respect the better. Pads can come and go if they're expressed in oft-changed accessories and inexpensive fabrics rather than in important investments like furniture.

Make-Shifts

Don't despair, though if you can't skip out and brandish a big check in your pet furniture department. Remember that there are lots of ingenious ways of makeshifting. By painting old furniture in fresh new colors — by built-in shelves cupboards, desks, beds which the man of the family could make at small cost. Plyboard laid across a pair of two drawer file cabinets make a fine desk. A home-made screen papered with some bold wall paper or with friends' irrelevant autographs will also hide a multitude of lacks. Linoleum is a good practical solution of the floor problem, especially in these war times.

Use simple hardy fabrics like corduroy, denim, plaid flannel, stout washable cretonnes. . . . let the young owners themselves decide about colors. . . . let them have a lot to say about wall dec-

orations and ornaments. A good big compass board panel for sticking up things of passing interest is a good idea; then their thumb tacks won't be always doing things to the wall.

****Most room fixing-up jobs in these war times mean slipcovers to keep old chairs in service. Elizabeth MacRea Boykin's new bulletin "How To Make A Slip Cover That Fits" will be helpful, for it tells you how to do this job without using zippers and other war scarce materials. This bulletin will be sent to you on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Write Miss Boykin, care of this paper.

(Released by Consolidated News Features, Inc.)



(By Capt. Bruce M. Pearce)

Canada's army is taking to the skies. Six officers and 20 non-commissioned officers comprising the first men from the Canadian Army to be accepted for service in the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion are now in training at Fort Benning, Georgia.

They will return to Canada upon completion of their courses for service as instructors in the new Canadian Army parachute training centre to be opened at Camp Shilo, Manitoba.

Given a send-off from Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, where the initial instructional cadre was selected by the commander-elect, 31-year-old Major Hilton David Proctor, of Ottawa, the unit was inspected by Defense Minister Ralston and two senior officers from National Defense Headquarters, Major-General J. C. Murchie, vice-chief of the general staff, and Brig. E. G. Weeks, deputy chief of the general staff.

All fully qualified soldiers, volunteers for the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion must be of high physical standards. They must be alert, active, well-muscled with first-class eyesight and endurance. Senior officers must be under 35 and captains and lieutenants not over 32, and N.C.O.'s and men from 18 to 32.

Canada will have the best parachutists in the world, in the opinion of Canadian Army Leaders. In addition to the unit in training as instructors in the United States, there are Canadian soldiers from the Canadian Army overseas, who will have had training in the British parachute schools, all will serve as instructors at Camp Shilo. The best features of all existing methods of training paratroops are to be incorporated into the Canadian system.

A jumping tower will be erected at Camp Shilo and volunteers will be given complete instructions in all phases of this modern form of fighting.

"There has been a very large response to the call for volunteers for the parachute battalion," said Brig Weeks. "We are careful in our selection not to enroll a man with specialized technical training. We want young, strong fighting soldiers with initiative and military experience. They must be under 185 pounds in weight and have strong feet and ankles."

Training will be progressive. First the men will be trained in jumping off walls, 10 and then 15 feet high. Then there will be the tower-jumping, from the 250-foot structure. They will first make a controlled jump from the tower in which they will be guided to the

Twenty Years Ago

From the Porcupine Advance Files

Twenty years ago The Advance commented on the fact that the Night Hawk Peninsular Mine kept in touch with the news of the outside world by a modern type of wireless receiving set installed there. Visitors to the mine in August of 1922 were given news of the coal strike and other important items coming over the wireless at the Night Hawk property.

Two marriages of special interest at the time were chronicled in The Advance of August 23rd, 1922. The report in the one case was as follows:—"The marriage of Miss Florence Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vary, of Timmins, to Mr. George Frederick, son of Mrs. Geo. Bailey, Halleybury, was solemnized in the Timmins rectory at 10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, August 15th 1922, the Rev. R. S. Cushing officiating. The bride looked charming in her dress of white satin and radium lace. Her tulle veil, which was embroidered in a "lover's knot" design was arranged in a mop cap effect, with a wreath of orange blossoms. She also carried a bouquet of sweet peas. The bridesmaid, Miss Doris Bailey, sister of the groom, wore a very pretty dress and hat of maize organdie. Her bouquet was also of sweetpeas. Mr. H. Hukcabone very efficiently assisted the groom. The rectory being decorated with flowers and ferns gave background to a very pretty scene. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, with members of the family and a few intimate friends present. The bride's travelling costume was of crushed strawberry colour homespun with hat to match. After a few pictures were taken by Photographer Browne at the home, the bridal party left for the station." The other marriage reported in the same issue was that of Miss Kathleen Peters to E. H. King, The Advance making the following reference to the event:—"A pretty but quiet wedding took place at St. Mathew's Anglican Church on Monday morning of this week, Aug. 21st, when Miss Kathleen Peters, daughter of Mrs. H. Peters, and Ernest H. King, were united in marriage. Rev. Mr. King, of Cochrane, father of the groom, officiated at the marriage. Mrs. S. R. McCoy played the wedding march at the church. The bride was very charming in a beautiful gown of white satin, the veil of net being very rich and lovely. She carried sweetheart roses. After the ceremony at the church there was a large array of beautiful and costly presents, testifying to the popularity of the young couple and the sincere good wishes extended them by all. After dinner, Mr. and Mrs. King left on the noon train to spend their honeymoon in Toronto, Owen Sound, Muskoka, and other places."

Good progress was being made twenty years ago in the erection of the various large new buildings in town then under construction. This number included the new R. C. Church, the J. R. Gordon block, the Bardessono block, the Prince of Wales hotel, the new Presbyterian parsonage, the new R. C. school, the addition to the public school, and other structures. Think back twenty years ago and you will recall what a difference the building of the structures listed made in the appearance and convenience of the town.

There was a particularly pleasing band concert given here by the Timmins Citizens Band twenty years ago. This was before the policy of regular concerts every two weeks was inaugurated. Speaking of the concert on Aug. 20th, The Advance said:—"By eight o'clock Sunday evening, the theatre was filled to the doors and fully two hundred had to be turned away for lack of room. The programme given fully justified the large attendance, and more than justified the collection given, which was only \$84.00. Before the band concert commenced the Canadian Forestry Association's motion picture film regarding forest protection was shown and proved highly interesting. Mr. G. G. Blythe in charge of the forestry car, also gave a brief but very effective address on forestry matters. The mayor Dr. J. A. McInnis, occupied the chair and referred to the coming trip of the band to the Toronto Exhibition. In this connection Leader F. Wolno explained that Timmins Band had entered the exhibition band contests in class B for towns of 8000 and less. He was hopeful that they would make a good showing."

Twenty years ago the Timmins Board of Trade was invited to visit the Night Hawk Lake area and see for themselves what the country offered. The kind and generous host for the occasion was D. O'Connor, who made all arrangements and bore all expenses as his little bit toward publicity and interest for the country. The Advance at the time made the following reference to the trip:—"About a dozen from Timmins accepted the invitation of Mr. Dan. O'Connor of Connaught, to the Timmins Board of Trade to be his guests on Thursday last for a tour of inspection through the Night Hawk mineral area. All taking the trip were delighted with the day and the wonderful country inspected and with the splendid hospitality of Mr. O'Connor. The day was a most enjoyable one, full of interest and pleasure from beginning to end."

One of the matters engaging the attention of The Advance twenty years ago was the question of better police protection for the people of the Mattagami section. One incident was given in the issue of Aug. 23rd, 1922, showing

ground by wires. Then comes the "free" jump, and the men will commence real parachute jumping from planes.

Service with the paratroops is absolutely voluntary. If a man even suggests that he doesn't feel like jumping, he will be removed from the parachute battalion and transferred back to his own unit. A distinctive uniform and special paratroop badges will be worn.

Salvation Army Appeal for Funds for the Home Front

Reasons for Campaign to be Waged Next Month.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 26.—Of those who will support The Salvation Army's Red Shield Home Front Appeal few will ever have faced the grim fact of giving up life itself. Those who will benefit from support of the appeal face this vital issue daily. The Army of Mercy works among those who have sunk to the bottom of Hope's well, those who have fallen to complete despair because of sickness, error of judgment, circumstances beyond their control or some human failing. But the Army of Mercy knows no condemnation, because they believe that The Golden Rule is better than Jungle Rule that human beings have been given Responsibility along with superior knowledge and understanding powers, and that that responsibility includes the duties embodied in The Ten Commandments.

The Salvation Army believes that man's destiny is first to live and let live, that the ultimate purpose of each individual's life is dictated by each man's soul, conscience and understanding—which can be the Will of Our Lord, Jesus Christ. They believe in helping those who are down, rather than ignoring them or pushing them further down.

New born babies were not given the power to understand man-made marriage laws. But The Salvation Army contends that a child, born out of wedlock, is none the less the child of The Creator, just as is the son of parents of noble blood, so-called. As such, that child, they believe, has the fundamental right to life, to a share of the food which the same Creator placed on this earth, to a share of the knowledge which The Creator gave us the ability to acquire and use, and to be so treated and loved in infancy by more fortunate souls that he will grow up to feel his rightful share of self-respect and to have the character and understanding which will enable him to carry on among his fellow men.

The Salvation Army annually cares for thousands of babies born out of wedlock. But modern civilization, the laws of the land and our democratic system decree that such humanitarian work requires funds, money in plain words. The Army of Mercy has been able through the 60 years of its existence in Canada to find no more honest or efficient method of raising that money than asking those who HAVE to give, so that those who HAVE NOT may be lifted from despair and starvation to at least the right of every human being, sustaining of life itself.

The work of The Salvation Army is as complex as human nature, human experience and human problems. Most people know something about it. Primarily, the organization strives to make human beings live Christian lives. But they have found that too often those who need Christian knowledge and principles are hungry, physically sick, morally outcast or completely helpless.

And so Salvation Army Officers do their best to practice Christianity, i.e., feed the hungry, heal the sick, support the aged, and infirm, mother the motherless and fatherless, find work for the ex-prisoner and misfits, console and guide the wretched and depressed, and so on. Being sincere and devoted to their chosen task of helping others, their sincerity immediately impresses itself on the "subject"—and even the jail-hardened victim of the law's don't finds a friend whom he immediately feels he can trust. The Salvation Army officer finds himself in the position of being able to influence the wrong-doer toward the right path in life. And if he hasn't made an impression on the prisoner while he was behind bars, his efforts to literally move heaven and earth, cutting through political and social obstacles, official red tape, etc., find a spot for the ex-prisoner on his release do not fail to establish this confidence—unless the law breaker is one of the VERY FEW whom The Army of Mercy finds to be completely hopeless and incapable of using help or moral guidance. . . .

Most of us know that The Salvation has over a period of years and from necessity developed one of the most efficient and economical organizations in existence for meeting human emergencies. The leaders of this organization, the officers, receive for their labours and work what is a mere pittance as pay. They live in quarters which are, to put it mildly, modest in the extreme by any modern standard of living. They would in fact spurn more

how difficult it was sometimes for Mattagami people to secure the services of the police when needed. The Timmins police could not act, as they had no authority outside the town limits. The Mattagami people twenty years ago suffered severely from thieves and robbers. One man had a fine armoire stolen from his verandah. Another lost blankets and other goods. The robbing of clothes lines was fairly common. One evening some goods being stolen from a shed, track was secured of the thieves and then there was a merry hunt to get police aid. Inside of a couple of hours Constable Bennett had found some of the stolen goods and arrested the man at the shack.

Among the local and personal items in The Advance twenty years ago were the following:—"Mr. and Mrs. E. Stover of Iroquois Falls, and Mrs. Hamilton of Goodwood, Ont., were guests of Mrs. G. A. Macdonald last week." "Mr. Neh Faulkenham, of Matheson, was a visitor to town on Saturday." "Fire Chief A. Borland, Mrs. Borland and Mozle returned on Sunday from a vacation spent at London, Ont., and other points south." "Mr. P. S. Taylor, now with the McLaughlin Furniture Co., Stratford, Ont., as travelling salesman, renewed acquaintances here last week while on a business trip to the camp."

so long as others were in need! The budgets which make up the Red Shield Home Front Appeal have been carefully checked and re-checked by The Salvation Army's own auditing staff, and then carefully scrutinized and approved by Canada's leading business and professional men who comprise The Salvation Army's Advisory Boards.

There is no question of the need. In fact, The Salvation Army in Canada in this 60th anniversary year should be seeking more, much more, money than they are, in order to enlarge and extend their hospital facilities, old people's homes, homes for unmarried mothers, industrial establishments to utilize the materials and goods given them as waste and salvage annually, etc., were the nation not engaged in a war which threatens the very existence of democracy throughout the world. But in view of the War emergency, the 1942-3 budgets have been drawn up to provide merely for the carrying on of normal activities on the home front, for the past four months of 1942 and the 12 months of 1943. If your local budget is not raised, it may mean that the work of The Salvation Army there will be curtailed next year. This work must NOT be curtailed, therefore, every cent of the money asked must be found. No cause is worthier, and no work more noble than that of lifting the lowest of our fellow citizens—men, women and children—to a point where life itself is sustained, and a fuller life, a Christian life, is made the prospect ahead.

Why did we not have a campaign in 1941? The answer is, we did. One of the most successful campaigns of its kind ever held in Canada. We called it the Canadian War Services Fund campaign for \$5,500,000 for the six war services organizations. The Canadian public oversubscribed that campaign by over a million dollars.

The Canadian War Services Campaign was brought on at the request of the Dominion Government. It was a united effort of six war service organizations, The Canadian Legion, part of the war work of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, The Knights of Columbus, The Y.M.C.A. the Y.W.C.A. and The Salvation Army Red Shield and it INCLUDED THE HOME SERVICES of The Salvation Army, The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A.

In 1940, The Salvation Army's Home Service funds were raised in a joint War and Home Services campaign for the Red Shield

Prior to 1940, The Salvation Army was financed by several appeals during the year, including the Self-Denial, Harvest Festival Funds and local canvasses. These are now entirely absorbed in the Home Front Appeal.

But in 1942, The Dominion Government decided that the Auxiliary War Services in Military Camps and Defense Areas, including Overseas, of all the above organizations should be financed from the Federal Treasury, and it also decided that the Home Service requirements of The Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. must be raised in local campaigns this fall.

So, The Salvation Army on September 21st (September 14th in the City of Toronto only) will raise its home service funds in every community across Canada where benefits from that service is received. Some of these drives will be a part of the Community Chest effort of local united campaigns. However, at the time of writing, the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Victoria and hundreds of other communities were planning straight Red Shield Home Front appeals.

The Salvation Army has sought the co-operation of all communities possible in eliminating a multiplicity of "drives." The Red Shield Home Front Appeal is in fact a number of local appeals, and is being conducted by the National Campaign Director as such. Further, due to the fact that our budgets are included in a number of community chests, and still more are joint efforts with local united war and community appeals, the national picture is

Mrs. James McQuire Dies at Her Home at Ottawa, Aged 85

Passing of Mother of Mrs. R. T. Trowhill, Timmins.

Word was received this week of the death at Ottawa of Mrs. Isabella McQuire, widow of the late S. McQuire, of Allumette Island, and mother of Mrs. R. T. Trowhill, of Timmins.

The late Mrs. Isabella McQuire was well and favourably known in the Ottawa Valley country, having been for many years an esteemed resident of Allumette Island. She passed away on Friday last at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Fitzpatrick, 474 Fitzpatrick street, west, Ottawa. At the time of death she was 85 years of age, and had been ill for some four months.

Born at Allumette Island, she was a daughter of the late Hugh McDowell and Florence McGillis and lived the greater part of her life there. Prior to her marriage to James S. McQuire, she was a school teacher.

Mr. McQuire predeceased her by 35 years and for some time past she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Fitzpatrick in Ottawa. While in Ottawa, she attended St. Patrick's Church. She was a member of the League of the Sacred Heart and the Catholic Women's League. Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Miss Mary E. McQuire, in Ottawa, and Mrs. R. T. Trowhill, Timmins; five sons, James, of Allumette Island; William, of Pembroke; George, of Sherridon, Man.; Thomas, of Montreal, and Leo, of Windsor.

The body rested at the home of her daughter in Ottawa from Friday until Monday at 7 a.m., when it was taken to the Union Station at Ottawa en route to Pembroke, via the Canadian National Railways. Upon arrival at Pembroke the body was taken to the Neville Brothers' funeral home, the funeral being held from there on Tuesday, Aug. 25th. Solemn high requiem mass was said at St. Joseph's Church Allumette Island, at 10 o'clock and interment was made in the Allumette Island parish cemetery.

HAD SPECIAL PLACE FOR HIM

A recruit was trying to dodge military service. "I'm afraid my shortsightedness will prevent me from doing actual fighting," he said.

The M.O. replied cheerfully: "That's all right old chap. We've got special trenches for the shortsighted ones, right close to the enemy. You can't miss seeing them."—Blairmore Enterprise.

St. Mary's Journal-Argus: (Willie: What is a ham actor? Father: A ham actor is one who hogs every scene.

too complicated to intelligibly present as such. All information regarding the local campaign objective, where money is to be spent, auditors, those running the campaign, etc., will be readily available from your local campaign director and campaign chairman. He will welcome a call. If you haven't already done so, please get in touch with him immediately.

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