

# TEN YEARS AGO IN TIMMINS

From data in the Porcupine Advance Files

Ten years ago a party of some twenty notable mining men and financial men, most of them from New York, visited the Porcupine Camp as their first place of call on a tour of the mining areas of the North Land. They were the guests of the McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd., through whose interest and persuasion the trip was arranged. Hon. Chas. McCrea, Minister of Mines for Ontario, also accompanied the party, so that they had all the official information about any and every field visited and were able to secure any data or particulars they might desire. The tour was planned by Mr. Bickell with the purpose of showing the financiers and mining men just in case they might decide to participate in the development of the country through investments and interest. On arrival in Canada the visitors were the guest at dinner of Mr. Bickell, after which they left for the North. They reached the Porcupine in private cars in which they came here stopping at Schumacher. From Schumacher the party came to the Timmins curling rink where they were served with a Northern dinner in which beans, meat, and all the trimmings figured, the food and service being greatly appreciated. Later some of the visitors enjoyed curling games at the rink. The following day the visitors inspected the big mines of the district, visiting the Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome Vipond, etc., and being much impressed with what they saw. From Timmins the visitors left for Kirkland Lake and Rouyn camps and also intended to visit Sudbury district before returning home.

The T. & N.O. bonspiel, held ten years ago at Kirkland Lake, proved a success and made new records. There were 49 rinks in the play, this exceeding the record at Timmins the year before of 39 rinks. With eleven sheets of ice, play had been facilitated, and was concluded on Friday, Feb. 3rd, 1933.

Dome Hockey Team, in the Senior N.O.H.A. game on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, 1933, won 2-1 on Timmins' own ice.

The annual meeting of the Timmins Horticultural Society was held in the town hall on Friday, Feb. 10th, 1933. The reports for the year before were very satisfactory and showed the society had been accomplishing a very useful work in the community. Under the presidency of Ralph Elston the Timmins Horticultural Society had been outstanding in its helpfulness and progress. Owing to other duties Mr. Elston found it impossible to continue to devote as much time to the work and so had dropped active office in the society but would continue to give his interest to the work as in the past. During the meeting election of officers took place, and T. A. Skelly was elected as president.

For years past the annual Rose Ball given by Timmins Golden Chapter Daughters of the Empire had been an outstanding social event of the season, but in 1933, the I.O.D.E. fairly excelled itself in the success and pleasure of that year's future. The Rose Ball of the I.O.D.E. was held that year in the McIntyre Recreation Hall, Schumacher, Friday, Jan. 3rd, 1933. The hall was artistically decorated for the occasion and there were many other artistic features that added interest to the evening. There was a large attendance and all were well pleased with the occasion. "One of the nicest dances yet," was a general opinion. The music by Sullivan-Orrison and the Merry-makers was a feature of the evening. Another feature that won special commendation was the refreshments served. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the Rose Ball of 1933 received many complimentary references for the success of their efforts in this event.

Ten years ago the following article was in The Advance:—"The Advance understands that negotiations have been concluded between the Clear Lake Porcupine Syndicate and some mining and financial interests in Hamilton and New York and as a result there will be ample finances to carry on the development of the Clear Lake Porcupine property and make it into a mine. The

original members of the syndicate are local men with mining experience and they are retaining their interests in the claims, while they are being joined by the New York and Hamilton interest, the two groups being one in the purpose of making a mine of the Clear Lake Porcupine property, and equally one in their belief and faith in the big future of the property."

The Y.P.S. of Timmins United Church held a very enjoyable sleighride on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31st, 1933. Two sleighs, with about forty young people aboard, left the church shortly after seven o'clock, bound for Sandy Falls, where they were entertained at the home of Mrs. Taylor. A bean supper, and dancing were indulged in and the party started for Timmins at about eleven p.m.

Among the local and personal items in The Advance ten years ago were the following:—"Mr. and Mrs. John Dalton left last week for a holiday visit to Florida." "Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gray, of Ottawa, were Timmins visitors last week." "Mrs. A. J. Shrage returned this week from a buying trip in the Eastern market." "Owing to the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. S. Wheeler, of town, Mrs. Jones, of Toronto, came here on Tuesday." "Mrs. T. W. McCoshen and Mrs. F. D. Loney returned last week from Sudbury, to which city they were called by the death of their father, Neil W. Vansyckle, who passed away on Jan. 17th." "Mrs. F. C. H. Vansyckle, has had an operation on one of her knees some days ago at St. Mary's hospital, is now making excellent progress to recovery." "Her many friends will be pleased to know that Mrs. D. Mackie is now recovering after her recent severe illness with the prevalent 'flu'."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

## That Body of Yours

### Exercise And The Middle-Aged Individual

When the middle-aged overweight reads in the newspapers and even in some medical journals that those who are middle aged should take no exercise, "not lift a finger unnecessarily," he may feel that he has been making a mistake in taking regular exercise as exercise may damage the heart and weaken the power of the blood-vessels. He may, therefore, decide to take no more exercise and try to keep his weight within reasonable limits by cutting down on his food intake.

As a matter of fact, the physicians who have been advising no exercise for the middle-aged and elderly have in mind that many middle-aged individuals have the idea that they "must take regular vigorous exercise" to keep all the body process in good condition. It is not that they should not exercise, because we should try to take light exercise, walking for instance, as long as we live; it is that they should not take "vigorous" exercise "regularly," at or after middle age. While walking or other light exercise gently stimulates heart, lungs, appetite digestion, and the removal of wastes, vigorous exercise can strain the heart muscle and overstretch the elastic or muscle tissue in the bloodvessels.

"Exercise improves the circulation, sweeps away the stagnant wastes of the body, creates a sense of well being which lasts for a long time afterwards and burns fat."

For the normal healthy, overweight under forty who is just beginning to put on weight, vigorous exercise is necessary to decrease or prevent increase in weight. If a tennis player, he should continue to play and even increase the amount of tennis daily or three times a week. Handball, squash, badminton, and fencing are suitable because the movements are fast, heat is quickly increased, and fat is rapidly burned. The only point to watch is that if the individual has not been playing active games for a long period, he (or she) should begin slowly and gradually increase the speed and the amount of exercise taken.

If attendance at a gymnasium is not possible, active exercise in the basement where some slow stationary jogging can be done, together with a brisk walk daily, will decrease weight if the increased appetite for food developed by the exercise is curbed. Some of the mechanical devices—rowing machines, wall machines, vibrating horse, punch-

## Wartime Traffic Brings C.N.R. Promotions



J. F. PRINGLE

The vital part which the Canadian National system is playing in Canada's war effort is graphically shown in a review of the branch of the railway's activities which comes under the direct supervision of Norman B. Walton, whose promotion to the position of executive vice-president was recently announced by President R. C. Vaughan.

Mr. Walton, vice-president of operation, maintenance and construction prior to this appointment, will continue to exercise jurisdiction over this department, and perform such other duties as the president may delegate to him.

Under the direction of Mr. Walton are the forces concerned with the operation of trains, the maintenance of track and structures, and the company's motive power and car shops. He also has charge of the company's shipbuilding operations.

During the year 1942, this force moved more than 72,000,000 tons of munitions of war and other products of industry, agriculture and natural resources. More than 2,500 locomotives and some 30,000 freight cars were in continuous service to handle this traffic. If all C.N.R. freight and passenger equipment, locomotives and work cars, could be set out on a single line of track, buffer to buffer, they would reach from Toronto to Minaki, almost 1,100 miles.

Two other important staff appointments resulting from the tremendous increase in wartime traffic were also announced, that of J. F. Pringle to be general manager of the Atlantic Region, and J. V. Johnson to succeed

NORMAN B. WALTON

extensive traffic over the railway's eastern lines. Mr. Appleton formerly carried on the duties both of vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Walton, a native of Palmerston, Ont., has had 42 years' experience in railroading. He advanced from his first job as clerk and stenographer through the dispatcher's office to many supervisory positions which provided him with a wide knowledge of operating and traffic conditions. He has held important posts at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Prince Rupert and other points in western Canada.

Mr. Pringle began his service with the Canadian National Railways in 1919 as an assistant engineer at Montreal. After filling important positions in that city and in Ontario he was appointed chief of transportation for the System in 1941.

Mr. Johnson, commencing as a telegrapher with the Grand Trunk in 1905, has had a railway career which gained him an intimate knowledge of the National System in Ontario and throughout the west where he occupied important supervisory positions for 17 years before his appointment to North Bay in 1936, and to Toronto five years later.



J. P. JOHNSON

modern drugs were most effective in combating infection, usually a problem during a war.

Others on the staff whom we met here included Capt. Frances, Lieut. J. Braive, Major Rothwell, of Quebec City, who is a native of Carleton Place, Ont., and Lieut. Col. A. W. M. White, of Toronto.

### Some Dieppe Wounded Here

There were 221 men wounded at Dieppe who were brought to this hospital, and we talked with some of them including Desmond Kelly, of Montreal, Tom Watt of Shaunavon, Sask., H. A. Seaton, of Noranda, A. Charest, of St. Donat, Rimouski, J. Rudd, C. Dube, and Cpl. J. D. M. Gendron, of Montreal, most of whom had been injured by shrapnel. Sgt. J. C. Bousfield, of Granby, was another patient there who has been suffering from an eye trouble, but who was hoping to be able to do training soon.

Lunch was served in the officers' Mess with Col. Harvie presiding, and here we met Col. G. W. F. Johnston, formerly of Montreal and Col. Bailey, of Yorkton, Sask.

However, our experiences with hospitals was not over, as we returned that night to sleep in an uncoccupied wing of the hospital, and we also had breakfast there the next morning. It was the only night on the trip when we all slept in one dormitory, and there were many complaints about some of the unimpaired snoring.

In the afternoon, we visited some of the extensive workshops, and marvelled at the repairs and new work that was being done. They are in charge of Brig. J. F. Archambeault, D.S.O., M.C., and Col. G. A. Secord. These workshops almost made us think we were back in some of the large munition factories in Canada.

### Camp Entertainments

In the evening, we had an opportunity to see some of the entertainment provided for the Canadian troops when we were taken to the camp theatre. It is operated by the NAAFI ENSA organization and only men in uniform are admitted. An exception was made in our case and we were given seats in the front row.

This theatre seats 1,400 people and in the four nights a week that it is operated there are often seven thousand men admitted. Similar theatres, we were told, are found at all the larger camps and admission is 3d, 9d, and 1s, that is about six cents, eighteen cents, and twenty-four cents. Such low admission prices are possible because is no rent to pay, no tax, no advertising, or other expenses that run up the overhead.

The shows are given by the very best artists from London, who travel around from camp to camp in buses, staying at each place for the full three or four nights. At this camp the theatre is open on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Most of the shows are of the revue type or "variety," as they call it over there. This particular entertainment featured an outstanding orchestra, but there were also vocalists, dancers and musicians, both male and female, and a particularly clever comedian who kept the huge audience in gales of laughter. All the number were received with tremendous enthusiasm, the

audience plainly showing that they enjoyed the shows to the fullest.

Just before the intermission, the house manager came on the stage and announced the attraction for the coming week, ending with the words "at your own theatre." This was evidently a standard ending, and the audience all joined in shouting it out.

The amusement for the evening was not entirely over, for after the show had ended, we went back to Brig. Phelan's Mess and had a sing-song which lasted until after midnight, before going back to our hospital cots at the medical centre.

The things that we saw that day showed clearly that not only does the Canadian Army look after the physical welfare of the men, but that their amusement is looked after in the very finest manner.

## Selective Service Defines Policy on Farm Workers

The Director of National Selective Service, has recently sent out to the Chairman of the 13 Mobilization Boards across Canada, an explanatory statement in regard to the policy in reference to farm workers, as it enters into the work of the Mobilization Boards. The letter was signed by the Director and approved by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

The 8-point program, outlined in Mr. MacNamara's communication, aims at securing uniformity of treatment before all the Boards in reference to the deferment from military services of essential farm workers, while at the same time it is intended to give due weight to agriculture's need of manpower.

The letter and principles set forth for the guidance of the Mobilization Boards are as follows:

"All will agree that uniformity of method in dealing with various problems by each of the Mobilization Boards across Canada is very desirable.

"After conferring with the Manpower Committee of the Cabinet it has been decided that interpretative letters will be sent out from time to time indicating in some detail the policy in respect to the various phases of the National Selective Mobilization Regulations.

"This is the first of such letters which will be issued by the Labour Department. As you will observe it is numbered. It is hoped that they will be helpful.

"The growing scarcity of agricultural labour makes it increasingly important that essential agricultural workers be encouraged to remain on farms.

"In the following the policy in regard to agricultural farm workers is briefly outlined:—

"(1) An agricultural worker is, of course, free to volunteer for active service.

"(2) It is the intention of the regulations that agricultural workers are to be retained in agricultural employment as far as practical through the National Selective Service (Civilian) Regulations. To the extent that their services can be spared from the farms during the "off crop" season they are to be encouraged to take temporary seasonal employment in lumbering and logging, forestry, fishing, coal and base metal mining, and acceptance of seasonal work in such industries does not deprive men of their right to postponement as agricultural workers providing they return to farm work when the season reopens.

"(3) Agricultural workers are to be discouraged from taking employment outside agriculture except in the primary industries indicated above. If they leave agriculture without a permit from a National Selective Service Officer contrary to the regulations they, of course, lose any special rights to claim deferment as agricultural workers.

"(4) Farm workers who apply for postponement from military training are to be granted postponement until further notice, unless it is established that the applicant is not an essential worker in agriculture. The regulations, it should be noted do not require the farmer to produce proof that he is an essential farm worker. If the Board doubts that a man is an essential farm worker, even though postponement until further notice is given, it can always exercise the right to deny postponement by calling such a man before the Board when established facts are presented.

"(5) If a worker who upon receipt of "Order-Medical Examination" claims to be an agricultural worker but is not considered by the Board to be essential to the operation of a specific farm, the question then arises as to whether or not he is essential to agriculture in the district. If agricultural labour is needed in the district, he should be given an opportunity to place himself in a position where his services would be essential to agriculture on some other farm; or in the alternative to increase the production of a specific farm. The Board could give a deferment for three months instead of "granting postponement until further notice" in order to give the man an opportunity of finding essential work.

"(6) A person who may not have been employed in agriculture on March 23, 1942, but who has become engaged in agriculture since that time, and is shown to be essential to agriculture, may be considered for postponement on application if the merits of the case are established.

"(7) Conscientious objectors including Doukobors, Mennonites, and others who receive postponement of military training until further notice and are agricultural workers should not be directed to report for alternative service so long as they are employed in essential work in agriculture.

"(8) Application for leave should be invited from agricultural workers engaged in alternative service, and such applications should be given favourable consideration.

"It is felt that if the above principles audience plainly showing that they enjoyed the shows to the fullest.

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are followed by all Boards the increasing difficulties in maintaining essential farm production will be greatly alleviated.

"Any comments and suggestions any Board may wish to offer regarding the above principles will be appreciated."

## Hon. Wesley Gordon Noted Northerner Passes in Toronto

Notable Worker for the North, for Canada and the Empire.

Canada suffered a great loss in the death of Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon at Toronto on Tuesday of this week.

His death will be particularly mourned in the North where he was best known and most esteemed. He was an outstanding lawyer, a distinguished Canadian, a devoted Britisher, but it is as a Man of the North that he will be remembered. When he was a member of the R. B. Bennett Cabinet at Ottawa, The Advance used to refer to him as the "Minister from the North."

He was one of the group of big men — including Hon. G. Howard Ferguson — who helped not only to make the North known and appreciated, but also gave their heart interest to assure fair treatment for this North. Hon. Mr. Gordon was associated with the North from his early manhood and did much to aid in the development of this country.

He was among the early prospectors in the Porcupine. As a member of the Haileybury High School Board and in other public and semi-public capacities he did much for the Haileybury district. He founded the school of mining at Haileybury and later enlisted the interest of Hon. Mr. Ferguson and the Ontario Government in the project.

W. A. Gordon was born of Scottish-Irish stock at Owen Sound in 1884. Through his own talent and efforts he

joined the company in 1925 as an agent in the Danforth, Toronto district, he was made an assistant manager in the same district seven years later. His success in this capacity led to his appointment as manager at Timmins.

"At a recent meeting of the Staff of this branch the new manager met the 14 representatives of the Metropolitan operating from Timmins and discussed plans for the coming months. These representatives are located at Ansonville, Chaput-Hughes, Cobalt, Cochran, Englehart, Haileybury, Ingoquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Kirkland Lake, Mileage 104, Mont Rock, New Liskeard, Noranda, North Cobalt, Rouyn, Schumacher, Smooth Rock Falls, South Porcupine, Swastika and Timmins.

"Mr. Mennie's headquarters will be at 11 Pine street south, room 201, Timmins, Ontario, where he will head the staff of two assistant managers, 12 agents and 4 clerks."

There was a burst of loud talk at the party.

"What's cooking?" asked a newcomer, as a lady's loud voice rose in angry protest.

"Her husband," said another guest. "He is being roasted because he got stewed."—Toronto Telegram.

As a citizen he was outstanding, but as a man he was even greater. He had a heart bigger than his large frame and his sympathy was always with the people who were in any sort of trouble. An evidence of the confidence that was the fact that he was selected as touring man had in Hon. Wes. Gordon council for the mine-workers in the enquiry into the Hollinger fire some years ago.

In politics he was a "bonnie fighter," but he joyed the regard of all because of his personal geniality and his

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## Overseas Hospitals, Workshops and Entertainment

Weekly Newspapermen on Visit Overseas Write of What They Saw and Heard

(Another in a series of articles written by W. R. Legge and C. V. Charters, who represented the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association in a recent tour overseas.)

(By Walter R. Legge)

The Canadian Army has provided plenty of excellent accommodation so far, in excess of the requirements. These hospitals are not entirely for combat casualties, as the health of the men must be kept up, and in this war the health of the men in the forces is looked after to a greater degree than ever before. Most men are probably better looked after medically than they would be in their own homes.

We inspected one of the large hospitals, and its equipment, this particular one being in charge of Col. R. M. Harvie, of Midland, Ont., who told us that