

## The Porcupine Advance

TWO PHONES—26 and 2020  
TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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### CARE FOR MENTAL CASES

There were more mental cases to be dealt with at this week's police court and, as usual, the patients were treated with consideration, while the safety of the public was not overlooked. The number of these mental cases coming before the courts in this district in recent weeks has been a cause of alarm and worry to thoughtful people. The fact of the matter, however, is that in view of all the circumstances the number of these cases is not at all alarming. The large extent of territory from which the cases are drawn is one factor that should be considered. Another is the fact that war and general conditions in the world to-day tend to the development of mental illness. The strain and stress of these present days is such that it is no wonder that many with a tendency to disordered nerves break down under the strain.

The real cause for alarm is not the number of these cases, but the inadequate methods available for dealing effectively with them. It is a treasured principle of British law that every person accused in the courts is held innocent until proven guilty. It should be an equal principle that those charged with mental illness should be recognized as not accused of any crime, but simply unfortunate. These people are not criminals in any sense of the word. They are sufferers from a form of illness. While every possible arrangement is made for the proper treatment of those charged with crimes or misdemeanors, there is no proper provision for the accommodation of those persons suffering from one form of illness, or those even only suspected of such misfortune. As pointed out in The Advance on previous occasions there is no proper accommodation for the mentally ill in the North Land. Every year there are scores of such patients, drawn from a wide territory several times the size of all the rest of Ontario. Police stations, hospitals, jails, have no equipment or accommodation for these ill people, adequate to protect them or the public. The methods in use to-day are little better than the plans of half a century ago. Other parts of Ontario have facilities for the proper care of mental cases, but this great North has been left without facilities in this matter. When the district jail was being created at Halleybury it was hoped and expected that provision would be made to properly care for the mentally ill and those suspected of needing such care. Indeed, there were promises to this effect while the district accommodation was in course of construction, but nothing really was done about the matter. So far as the North is concerned, the mentally ill are the forgotten people. In the immense territory that stretches from North Bay to Mooseonee and from the Quebec border to the far West, no provision has been made for the care of those mentally ill. One politician to whom the matter was mentioned recently, replied in sarcastic fashion to the effect that surely the great North did not need special provision for the mentally ill when the people of this land were so strong and so healthy. The answer to that one is that the North has no means of preventing people from the South coming here on occasion. It is not a matter, however, for perverted humour. Apart from the fact that to-day the whole world is suffering from conditions that wrack the nerves of even the strongest, there are some special circumstances that would naturally tend to increase the tendency to mental illness in the North. In some sections there is the matter of isolation and the distance from medical care and attention. It is in such areas that a proportion of the cases of mental illness develop.

It has been pointed out on previous occasions that courts, police, doctors, nurses, hospitals, have done the best possible to give a fair deal to the public and to those suspected of serious mental illness. There are, however, no proper facilities or safeguards for this form of illness. As noted last week no municipality in the North has sufficient cases to warrant the expense of providing the proper sort of an institution for these ill people. The Ontario Government is the authority that should effectively deal with the problem. In all the immense North—an area four times the size of all the rest of the province—there should be at least one institution offering proper provision for the care of the mentally ill.

### SALUTE TO CHINA

All will admit that the more each of the United Nations recognize the value of the others the smoother and the surer will be the road to victory. It is not well to emphasize too much the part played by any one nation, or to pretend that one nation alone has saved the day. It is true that for a time Britain stood alone against all the world of the gangster nations, and that it is not too much to say that the British peoples of the Old Land and the lands beyond the seas held the world for freedom. This is but stating a fact,

yet the other truths of the world battle should not be forgotten. Greece, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Poland, gave all they could to the battle. The importance of the entry of the United States into the war can not be overestimated, nor should it be forgotten what a generous assistance the United States gave even before actually entering the war. The contribution of Russia to the cause of victory has been widely publicized in recent weeks. There is no doubt but that Russia is contributing in very large measure to the final defeat of the Axis. To those who go so far as to suggest that without Russia, victory for the Allied cause would have been impossible, it may be answered that without the supplies and munitions and general assistance from Britain and the United States Russia would not have been able to show the magnificent resistance it has given the Nazis. All this is mentioned, not to suggest comparisons in the matter, but to imply that the United Nations can accomplish the most by helping each other.

On occasion, of course, it appears necessary to emphasize the special part played by some particular nation. For instance, for several weeks past, in the newspapers and in public addresses, special emphasis has been placed on Russia's great contribution to the war against the Axis. This was desirable to assure the success of the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund. This month stress should be given to the part played by another nation—a nation that has not, perhaps, been given full credit for its part in the defeat of the Axis plans for world enslavement. This nation is China. It is doubtful if even Poland or Russia or Greece or any other of the nations have suffered more grievously from the enemy than has China. For six years China has been in the battle and has shown a courage, an endurance and a resourcefulness, perhaps, without parallel in history. Indeed, China faced the foe with little more than bare hands and brave hearts. Conditions, situation and distance made it difficult for the Allied Nations to give much assistance to the Chinese. Ill equipped and unprepared, the Chinese people have defied the Japanese with all their modern weapons and equipment. China has suffered the death of literally millions of her people. Her country has been overrun, her people tortured and murdered, her cities bombed and looted. Yet China still stands after six years of horror. It would be well at this time, when appeal is being made for aid to the Chinese people, to recall something of what China has accomplished for the Allied cause. A million and a half Japanese warriors have been slain in China. At the moment another million Japanese soldiers are held in China and thus are not able to lend help to the Axis cause elsewhere. The United Nations, and especially the United States and Australia, would be in much more serious danger than they are to-day, had it not been for the glorious resistance of the Chinese people. In the past China has helped Russia and the other Allied Nations by the unexpected resistance to the enemy. To-day China carries on its part in the world wide struggle against gangsterdom.

In recent days the United States has been able to send supplies and munitions to China by airplane service. It is said that the amount of material thus given to China exceeds in total and in value the goods possible to ship by the Burma Road, now closed by Japanese treachery.

The world owes much to China for its great battle for freedom. The Chinese to-day sorely need all the help that may be given them. They have suffered not only from war, but from famine and pestilence. From Canada the Chinese people now are appealing for financial assistance. The response should be as generous as the need and as the service given by this great nation to the world's great cause.

### THE FUEL PROBLEM

There has been much interest in the letter in last week's Advance in regard to the fuel problem in this North. Mr. J. A. Theriault, a well-known old-timer of this part of the North, pointed out that there was no real fuel problem for this North, if the proper measures were taken now. To some his statement that there was wood enough rotting in the woods near Timmins to more than supply this town with fuel may have seemed startling, but to all knowing the actual facts of the case his reference will be classed as an understatement. Mr. Theriault has done much prospecting in this area, and like other prospectors in this country he is painfully aware of the amount of wood wasted in this country. Some years ago during the rush to Kamiskotia, scores of prospectors mentioned with anxiety the amount of wood in the Kamiskotia townships. They were alarmed at the amount of fuel represented there and the disastrous fire it might make. In the cutting down of timber on the lumber limits it is profitable to harvest only certain sizes and types of trees. The others are left to be broken by the winds or to decay where they stand. In addition there is the "slash," much of which might be salvaged for firewood. Under the regulations, all "slash" is supposed to be disposed of as operations proceed, but in the Kamiskotia and other areas it appears this regulation was not very religiously observed in former years, no matter what may be the case in more recent times. In any event there are large quantities of wood suitable for firewood now available in this district—sufficient, as Mr. Theriault points out, to assure a full supply of fuel for the town of Timmins. No doubt the same is true about other parts of the North. Of course, to state the fact is not to solve the case. There still remains the problem of making that fuel available for use here next

winter. The chief difficulty is in the matter of cost and financing. It appears that even if arrangements could be made between wood dealers and lumber companies, crown timber dues would prove a serious handicap. Under the circumstances these dues might well be remitted by the Crown in view of the circumstances. Careful enquiry should also be made as to whether the wood can be delivered in town at present ceiling prices. If not, the proper remedy would be a form of subsidy for the wood dealers. Various large corporations are being helped at present by subsidies. Why should not wood dealers benefit from a similar plan. There is too much tendency to-day to guard the interests of the "big fellows" and sacrifice the smaller businesses on the pretended altar of the alleged war effort. The Advance believes that every possible effort should be made to assure a supply of fuel wood for the dealers who have served the community in the past. They should be helped to continue their public service, not ruthlessly forced out of business. It would not be going too far, in view of all the circumstances, for the necessary financial backing to be given the wood dealers so that they might carry on their public service this year as in years past.

### GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Still stands the motto of the King:

"Put into your task whatever it may be, all the courage and purpose of which you are capable. Keep your hearts proud and your resolve unshaken. Let us go forward to that task as one man, a smile on our lips and our heads held high and with God's help we shall not fail."

In the death at Toronto this week of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Canada loses an outstanding citizen. He was a big man, physically, and in his profession as a lawyer, in his service to Canada and the Empire, in his ability and in the generous sympathy of his heart. He had the valuable combination of talent, public spirit, geniality and good will that constitutes great citizenship. He served Canada with distinction as Member of Parliament and Minister of the Crown. While a fervent Britisher and a great Canadian, he prided himself very justly on being a Man of the North. Graduating in law, he

was one of the first to follow the trail to Porcupine as a prospector. He was one of the pioneers of Cobalt. He knew the North, loved the North, worked for the North. The North mourns the loss of a good fellow and a good friend.

Illicit dealing in meat in the United States is so extended that "Time" has coined a word "Meat-legging," to name this new crime of "bootlegging" meat. Exposures in Montreal and other cities suggest that this crime is not altogether absent in Canada. Indeed, there is reason to suspect that if the authorities handled the "big fellows" with the same willingness shown to small businesses, there might not be reason for rationing meat. In regard to the name brought forward by "Time," would not "Blind-beefing" be a better term for the blindpiggling in meat?

Some weeks ago it was noted that Dr. Thompson, the new head of the Canadian Broadcasting Commission resented criticism of radio management and performance. If he continues this resentment he will be one of the busiest men in Canada. Radio in Canada seems to be begging all the time to be criticized. If Dr. Thompson wants some food for his resentment, here's a tidbit for him: The Toronto Telegram the other day said:—"Winter is getting along! There's more slush on the streets now, than on the radio."

If Canadian meat is to be rationed, there should be a ban on Ottawa bull.

There are persistent report that Hitler is dead. The right answer is that he is not nearly as dead as he will be.

A letter in The Cardiff (Wales) Echo suggests that Rome be made an "open city"—the opening to be done by the R.A.F. with bombs.

Dr. Lloyd P. McHaffie, Ottawa's public school medical officer, in his annual report refers to the "incidence of pediculosis" in the public schools. He suggests that there is less infestation than there used to be. The common and vulgar opinion is that Ottawa generally is worse that way than ever it was before.

### Four Births Registered In Timmins This Week

Born—On Jan. 16th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Eli Parry Thompson, 24 Hemlock street, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter (Diana Gail).  
Born—On Jan. 10th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. George Dubeau, 281 Mountjoy south, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son (Joseph George René).  
Born—On Jan. 18th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. John Chorney, 4½ Power Lane, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter (Mary Madeline).  
Born—On Feb. 2nd, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Banich, Schumacher, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

Exchange—Less than a dozen people understand Einstein's theory of relativity and fewer than that number know all of the answers to the various government blanks.



### We discovered that our girl was almost blind in one eye

"We never knew until one day at school they had a sight test. She couldn't see the letters on the chart when she covered her left eye. "We're correcting it now, and—if she wears her glasses steadily for a few years—her sight should be normal when she's through school."

### CURTIS OPTICAL COMPANY

14 Pine St. N. Phone 835

### Late Samuel Hill Served With Honour in Two World Wars

Died Suddenly on Saturday Last. Funeral Largely Attended

Sgt.-Instructor Samuel Hill of Schumacher, serving with the 26th Canadian Armoured Tank Regiment, died suddenly on Saturday morning at Camp Borden. Death is said to have been caused by an attack of acute indigestion which seized him during the early hours of the morning. Age at death was 46 years.

Samuel Hill was also a veteran of the last war, enlisting at the age of 17 at the outbreak of hostilities, with the 11th Batt. Iris Rifles, serving with distinction and wearing the 1914-15 Star, Victory and General Service. He was gassed in the battle of the Somme in 1916, but rejoined his unit after hospital and convalescent period.

A member of the Algonquin Rifles for a number of years previous to the present struggle, Samuel Hill again enlisted for active service. His military knowledge being of great value he became an instructor in "Commando" and tank warfare. He was very popular with all who knew him at Camp Borden and several of the Tank Corps men attended the funeral service.

Born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1897, he was married to Miss Margaret Cairns in 1930. Coming to Canada, they made their home at the Vipond Mine property where he had secured employment. They moved to Schumacher in 1938, the deceased being employed at the McIntyre mine until enlistment.

He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Kathleen, age 9; one brother and two sisters in Northern Ireland and a nephew, LAC. Rex Maxwell, R.A.F. in training at Estevan, Sask. The latter was a recent visitor to his uncle at Schumacher and made many friends while here.

Funeral service was held on Tuesday in the United Church, Schumacher, Rev. Lars Carlson conducting the service. The funeral was of military character with the Algonquin Regt. providing armed escort. Members of the Tank Corps, Camp Borden, and several other uniformed men on leave also marched with the cortege. Members of Timmins Branch Canadian Legion also were in attendance. Interment was made in South Porcupine cemetery.

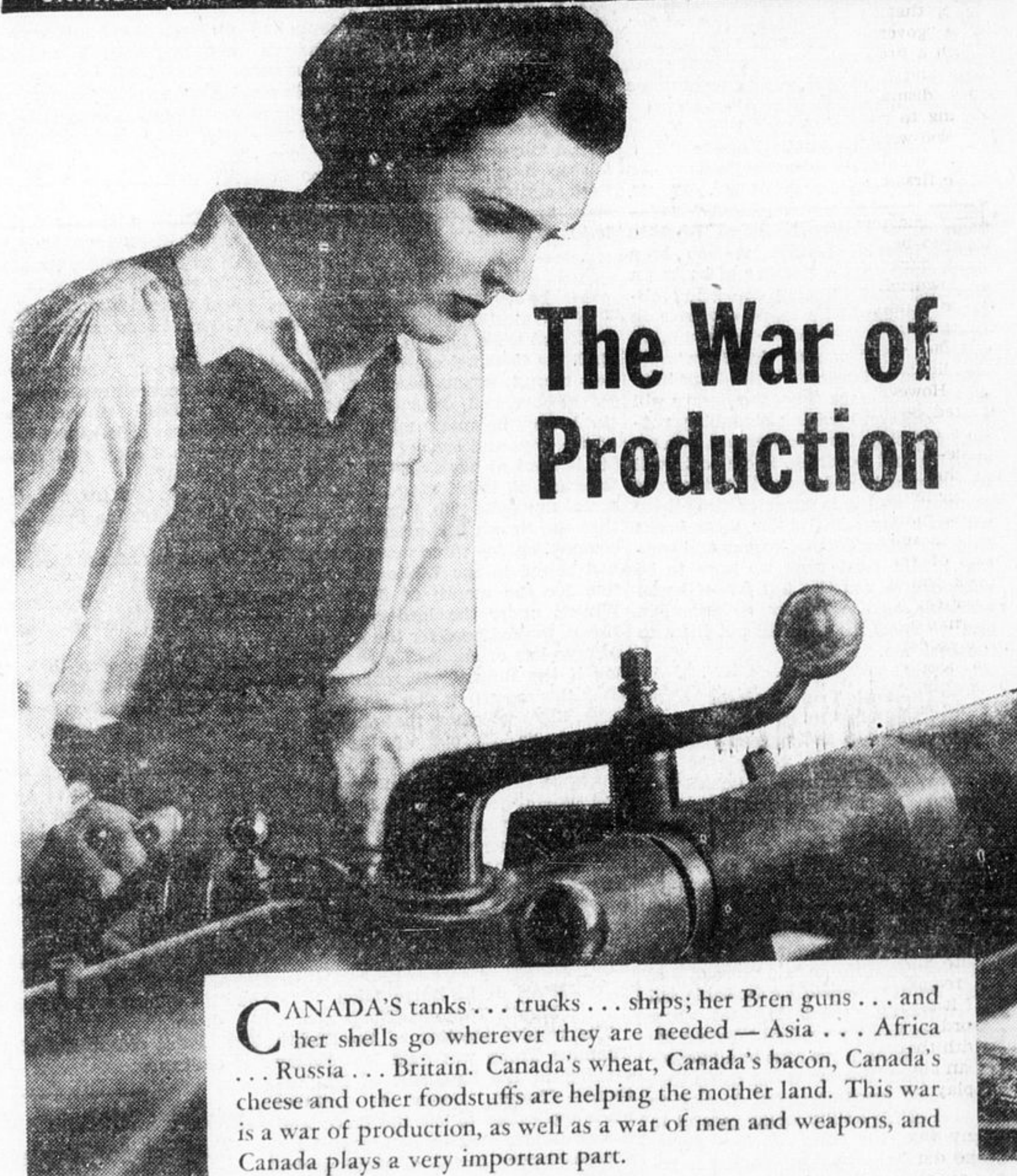
Among those attending the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. J. McNaughton, Swastika, intimate friends of the family, and Mr. Hugh Moore, who also was a boyhood friend of the deceased.

### Further Donations to the Christmas Seal Fund

The following are further donations to the Christmas Seal Fund to fight tuberculosis in the Porcupine:—  
Miss G. Doherty  
Miss V. McKinley  
Mr. George Golden  
Mr. C. Jones  
Mr. O. Jamma (Timmins Hotel)  
Mr. E. McGuire  
Northern Lights Chapter—Masonic Lodge  
Mrs. James Prentice  
Mrs. Keith Stirling

Globe and Mail:—The United States appears to be a lap ahead of us in the rationing business. Applesauce is among the latest on the list—real applesauce.

### CANADIAN INDUSTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TO CANADA'S WAR EFFORT



## The War of Production

CANADA'S tanks . . . trucks . . . ships; her Bren guns . . . and her shells go wherever they are needed—Asia . . . Africa . . . Russia . . . Britain. Canada's wheat, Canada's bacon, Canada's cheese and other foodstuffs are helping the mother land. This war is a war of production, as well as a war of men and weapons, and Canada plays a very important part.

Imperial Bank of Canada congratulates the manufacturers and factory workers of this country. Men, women, boys and girls have tackled jobs few of them ever did before, promptly learned how, and are now "turning out the goods."

The Bank fights in this war of production, too, by affording liberal financial accommodation; by facilitating the purchase and deferred payments on Victory Bonds; by facilitating the purchase of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps; by providing a systematic savings system for war-workers, whereby they can confidently deposit their surplus war-time earnings against the uncertainties of the post-war future. It helps in every way open to good banking.

Let us co-operate to Victory

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Timmins Branch  
H. C. SCARTH, Manager