

The Porcupine Advance

PHONE 26

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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NAME NO NAMES

Commenting on the odd appearance to English eyes of Russian place names, The New York Times sarcastically suggests that these Russian names be dropped and civilized American ones be used instead. The Times gives a few names of United States towns and villages that might well for the sake of brevity and pronounceability be substituted for the Russian place names. Some of the good, plain, easy-to-pronounce American names given by The Times are: Kankakee, Kesohuk, Oshkosk, Canajoharie, Schnectady, Totowa, Podunk, and East Maunch Chunk.

If the Russians for any reason should dislike any or all of the United States place names, Canada has a great variety to offer.

Ontario, for example, has post offices bearing such names as:—Atikoken, Batashewana, Bobcaygeon, Blesards, Consecon, Couchiching, Calabogie, Gananoque, Kagawong, Kaminstikwin, Michipicten, Onemee and many others.

Even the North Land in these days of war can name a few names that make Russian names look like a poor imitation. In this connection consider Gowganda, Kapuskasing, Kenogami, Matachewan, Opatatika, Temagami, Temiskaming and Watabeag.

Nova Scotia appears to have quite a few names that would puzzle any Russian to spell or pronounce. Here are a few just at random: Antigonish, Arvostook, Ben Eoian, Beian Scalpie, Musquodoid, Pugwash, Chezetcook, Kedgemakooe.

Quebec has some quaint names worthy of mention in this connection: Ahuntuc, Allumette, Bourlamaque, Becancour, Kazabazua, Kashiskink, Masawippi, Pohenagamooke.

For names difficult to pronounce or to remember New Brunswick ranks high, for in that province will be found Kouchibouguaa, Magagudavic, and Mashwaaksis.

British Columbia can give the most of them points for odd names, in witness whereof the following are given from the post office list in the far western province:—Agassis, Ahousat, Penticton, Burquitlam, Ceepeece, Chu-Chuca, Cheekamuss, Nanaimo, Cowichan, Shookumchuk, Illecillewaet. Saskatchewan contributes such tongue-twisters as: Bjorkdale, Blumenhof, Bunclody, Rak, Dobrowody

Alberta has Chezacut, Floating Stone, Drumheller, Bruederheim and Carmanagay.

Then there is Podhla in Prince Edward Island, and Gimli and Reykjavik in Manitoba.

In glancing through the list of post offices the startling discovery was made that all but two of the present town council have towns or villages named after them, or nearly so. There is Eyre in Saskatchewan; Gladstone in Manitoba; Spooner in Saskatchewan. There is a town named Brunet in Quebec and that is close enough to fit the mayor, Councillor McDermott is on the list several times, but only by his first name. It is not certain whether it is Williamsburg or Williamstown that bears his name. More likely it is the Nova Scotia town of William's Point. He usually makes it. That only leaves Councillors Terry and Bonhomme un-honoured, and that would not be right. There is a saying here that the best man on the council is a woman, and that the "Good Man" in English is a Frenchman. At any rate, there is a post office in Quebec called "Terrebonne," and that may be Councillor Terry. But there does not appear to be either a Bonhomme or a Goodman listed. There is a Goodridge, a Goodsoil, a Goodwood, a Goodfish, Goodwater, Goodridge, Goodlands, Good Hope, but no Goodman. There is a Goodwin. Maybe that's it, being a complimentary reference to after the last municipal election.

It is past the time to stop, but just one more word or two is necessary. The list of post offices does not name Hitler or Schickleguber or the other little yellow fellow, but it does list Benito, and Benito is actually in the riding of Churchill in Manitoba. Benito wishes that he was actually in Manitoba to-day.

NEXT WEEK IS BOY SCOUT WEEK

The week of February 20th to 26th has been declared Boy Scout Week in Canada. Special days and weeks are so common that there is a popular tendency to avoid or evade their observance. It should not be that way with Boy Scout Week. Boy Scout Week is different, just as the Boy Scouts themselves are different. The Boy Scouts will fully observe their special week, and the public should do its part. The Boy Scouts never fail the people through the year and the people should specially remember the Boy Scouts during their Boy Scout Week. That is really why the week is set apart as Boy Scout Week. The Boy Scouts do not solicit money or put on a public campaign or make any particular appeal to the people during this week. Instead, the purpose of the week is to give the public opportunity to get better acquainted with the Boy Scouts. In each locality there

will be special gatherings and events by the Boy Scouts and the public will be heartily welcomed to these affairs so that all may be well acquainted with the aims and purposes and the actual activities of the Boy Scouts. The Timmins Boy Scouts have been doing exceptionally fine work under a number of handicaps. There has been a difficulty of keeping leaders and Scoutmasters, because of the calls of the war. There has been the usual drawbacks due to the fact that war efforts take up so much of the time and attention of the people in general. The Boy Scouts have suffered losses, direct and indirect on account of the calls of the war. But the Boy Scouts have kept going. The local troops have been of unusual value in all war work. They are always ready and able to do their part in any patriotic activity and it is really remarkable how many different ways they have been able to serve. The Boy Scouts have shown a deep and useful interest in every patriotic and community enterprise. The public next week will have the opportunity to return the compliment by evidencing special interest in Boy Scout Week.

The Boy Scouts of Timmins have been typical of the Boy Scouts throughout Canada. There are over 90,000 Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs in Canada to-day, and they all have been working diligently and effectively to assure fine citizenship. Canada's greatest need is for the type of citizens that develops from Boy Scout training. One enthusiast on Boy Scout work says:—

"Perhaps never before in Canada's eventful history was the task of building good citizenship more pregnant with meaning. The young people of this generation will have to face the tremendous problems of reconstruction when the drums of war have ceased to beat. Theirs will be the duty to carry forward the peace and to implement the ideals of the new world laid down in the Atlantic Charter. It will be their task to maintain a peace which is in reality a peace and not just the uneasy quiet before the dawn of another world conflagration. Faced with these tasks it is a paramount concern of Canada that its youth be imbued with the ideals which make for peace and progress. Scouting here in Canada, in every part of the Empire and in more than 40 other countries is doing more perhaps than any group outside of the Christian church, to extend the ideal of international goodwill and fellowship."

Scouting was started in Canada in 1908 and since that year some 710,000 boys have passed through the organization. A large percentage of that number are now serving Canada and the Empire overseas. The record of Timmins in this as in other respects is typical of the story of the Boy Scouts. The Boy Scouts are sure builders of good citizens and good fellows. The work does much to minimize what is termed as "Juvenile Delinquency." Boy Scouts are usually too busy to get into mischief, or worse. The ideals that they receive from the organization teach all the best loyalties of life. The plans and purposes of the Boy Scouts are summed up in the Boy Scout's pledge:—"On my honour I promise to do my best, to do my duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times, to obey the Scout law."

While this pledge is a summary of the idea behind Scouting, it is well to keep in mind the fact that the longer a boy is associated with Scouting the more his mind is inclined to take the Boy Scout philosophy of life and extend its principles of friendship and helpfulness. The daily "good turn" required by all Boy Scouts teaches boys the duty of thinking of others, rather than self. The work of Scouting gives self-reliance, and trains the boys to look after themselves. The boys on their part find the routine of the Boy Scouts very interesting. They find entertainment and interest and adventure as well as useful knowledge. The tendency is for the boys to become very enthusiastic about Boy Scout work. This is as it should be. But while it is true that the Boy Scout work is good and the Boy Scouts do their part, there is nothing like encouragement to keep the cause going. One of the most practical ways to show interest and helpfulness is to assist in the observing of Boy Scout Week. Accordingly, everyone should be out in full force next week for the annual Boy Scout Week.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

It is regrettable that in striving for some measure of social security, the Government should have chosen such a Nazi method as that of giving family allowances. This was a plan adopted by both Hitler and Mussolini, with results that were disastrous for both the individual and the state. There is no doubt but that the present Canadian government is impelled in the matter by the most undesirable of motives—motives of political nature. There is general belief, that seems to be well grounded, that the real hope behind the proposal is the thought that the one province that has been the mainstay of the government's power, and that has drifted away because of other affairs connected with the war, will be bought back by the strategy. There is no certainty that the plan, no matter how broad, will be successful as a vote getter. In the meantime, however, the government apparently believes that good hearted people will not oppose the idea, no matter how vicious they may consider it, for fear that they appear to be refusing aid to children and families. Both Hitler and Mussolini depended upon similar psychology. The truth, however, is that a government that truly desired to help the "common man," "the workingman," "the family," "the children," would not propose any such plan. The plan that would have been presented—the plan that should have been outlined—was one that would have assured

to each man employment and wages whereby he would be able to support his own family, irrespective of their numbers. During the depression some years ago The Advance persistently advocated that the Government spend some of the money earmarked for relief to create employment. The country needed innumerable public works—roads, bridges, post offices and other buildings, forest conservation and other methods. It needed armories for one thing. How much better would the state, as well as the individual be to-day, if part of the money spent for charity relief had been expended for needed public purposes! What Canada needed in the depression days—and what Canada needs to-day—is opportunity for its people to make their own way. Just as the prospector has been asking that regimentation be taken off his shoulders so that he might have opportunity to make his own success, so the people of to-day need no more than a full and free opportunity to support themselves. The best form of subsidy for children is along the line of exemptions from income tax. To anyone who will exclaim that many heads of families have not income to exempt, the reply is that such a state should be remedied, instead of further fostering it by awarding charity relief. The Advance believes sincerely that the proposed plan will have an adverse affect on wages in general. The few proven guilty of "grinding the faces of the poor" will not need to alter their ways if the state subsidizes such procedure. Legislation based on broad principles that would assure opportunity to all for a decent living in this country is both possible and practical. Without too much regimentation wage scales could be adapted to the various classes and localities, so that neither individual industries nor different localities in the country would be in unfair position. It appears peculiar to say the least to suggest that there is money to subsidize industries through paying married wage earners, while it is constantly emphasized that the country can not afford to pay a living allowance to men and women too old to work or to widows with children.

Brief Presented to Mining Commission for Prospectors

Suggestions as to How Prospectors May be Helped.

At the meeting of the Ontario Mining Commission held at Timmins on Friday, Mr. F. M. Wallingford presented the following brief on behalf of the prospectors. In a brief address he explained and extended on the various points in the brief and also asked a number of questions of the members of the Commission. The following is Mr. Wallingford's address in full:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: There are two of the subjects mentioned in your letter relating to this meeting that I would especially like to mention and to emphasize. These two subjects are so closely connected that I hope you will bear with me if I appear to be mixing the one with the other. The two subjects are: "Stimulation of Prospecting" and "Regulations in the Financing of Mining Development."

In the first place it should be easy to see that if you can establish regulations that will make a success of mining development you will most assuredly stimulate prospecting. The prospectors whom I represent are unanimous in agreeing that the first essential either to stimulating prospecting or financing mining development is the repeal of the Ontario Securities Act. So long as that Act remains the prospector has about as much chance as the proverbial snowball in Hades. If the Government would remove all unnecessary restrictions in regard to the sale, purchase or exchange of syndicate units or exploration company shares, it would be found that prospecting would revive itself and would need no stimulation.

Of course, we do not suggest that the public be left unprotected in the matter of the sale of shares in mining ventures, but our suggestion is that the common law in regard to fraud and misrepresentation is sufficient to fully protect the people in general. The truth is that despite some false general misconceptions in the matter, prospectors are, if anything, a little more honourable and honest than the average man, and the record shows that the public has not been defrauded by the prospector any more than the public has been bilked by commercial and industrial ventures. Why then single out the prospecting business for special laws and regulations that make it impossible for the prospector to carry on his legitimate business?

It is an alarming fact that there does not seem to be a single prospector left in this Porcupine Camp who is able to earn even a bare living out of prospecting. The very few prospectors still here are actually maintaining themselves by farming, working in the mines, or other employment, and attempting to finance themselves by saving from the wages or profits they make in outside employment. This is the chief trouble with prospecting to-day. It does not offer the prospector a chance to live. It is practically impossible to-day for the prospector to secure a grubstake. To grubstake himself from other employment is too slow and difficult a proposition to be practical, though several gallant old prospectors are struggling valiantly in effort to accomplish the impossible.

The proposal to stimulate prospecting by removing part of the taxes on mines or returning part of these taxes to mining companies for prospecting work would rather tend to make all mining more monopolistic than it should be. This tendency has been partly responsible for the present decadence of prospecting, mining engineers and geolo-

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 unshakable. 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."

A total of 616,161 gallons of whiskey and 9,474 gallons of gin were exported from Canada during the last three months, the House of Commons was told on Monday. Most of the liquor was exported to the United States. Thirsty individuals who have had to stand in line in the cities to secure their supply will imbibe this information with mixed feelings.

People on the home front who worry too much about the war have had another lesson to show that those in charge overseas know what they are doing and how to do it. The change in the opinion about the position on the Italian front has been a comfort to all.

A newspaper heading quoted by The Sudbury Star suggests that the House of Commons is "prepared for a six months' grind." And the people know who's to be ground.

So scarce are oranges in Britain that an Oxford flower girl caused a near riot, when she tried to sell a few specimens of this fruit that she had managed to secure. She was soon the centre of an excited and gesticulating crowd, all trying to secure one or more oranges. Eventually she had to be rescued by the police. Later, she was taken to police court where she was fined two shillings and costs for "obstructing the footway by causing a crowd to assemble."

Couple Celebrate Silver Wedding Monday Evening

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hardy Greet Many Friends on Their 25th Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hardy, of 6 Transmission Line, entertained a number of their friends Monday evening at the Legion Hall on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Hardy received her many friends, wearing a dress of powder blue figured silk, with a corsage of pink roses and violets. Many beautiful gifts were received by the couple among which were lovely pieces of silver in keeping with the occasion. A white tiered wedding cake stood on the table and formed a centerpiece among the display of the lovely anniversary gifts.

A toast was presented the couple by Mr. L. Nicholson who wished them the very best on behalf of all present, as well as for their boys, Harry and Bob, who are both serving in the Armed Forces overseas. Following the toast, Mr. R. Jones sang "Because".

After a delicious lunch a musical programme was enjoyed, comic songs being sung by Mr. J. Ormston and Mr. L. Nicholson. Mr. R. Jones gave beautiful renditions of "The Rose of Tralee" and "My Buddy".

The remainder of the evening was spent having a socially good time, everyone enjoying the music and the dancing. Music was supplied by Mr. Scotty Andrews at the piano and Mr. Harry Nashlund on the violin.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hornby, Mrs. Jean Smith, Miss Nellie Cullen, Mrs. E. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ormston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGarry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Ron Jones, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Humphress, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Black-

Personnel of Ontario Regional Advisory Board

By Order-in-Council passed January 28, 1944, the following personnel were appointed to the Regional Selective Service Advisory Board for the Ontario Employment Region, with headquarters at the City of Toronto, Ont.

G. W. Ritchie, Esq., Regional Director of National Selective Service, Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, Chairman, Mobilization Board, Division "B", Toronto.

Colonel R. H. Davidson, Acting Registrar, Division "B", National Selective Service, Mobilization Section, Toronto.

B. G. Sullivan, Esq., Regional Superintendent, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Toronto.

H. A. Logan, Esq., Chairman, Regional Employment Committee, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Toronto.

Saul Spivak, Esq., Vice-president, Canadian Congress of Labour and Manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Toronto, representing employees.

J. Woolsey, Esq., International Union of Elevator Constructors, Toronto, representing employees.

Crawford Gordon, Esq., Special Assistant to the Co-ordinator of Production of Department of Munitions and Supply, Toronto, representing the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Dr. Ronald MacLeod, Director of Personnel, Imperial Oil Company, Toronto, representing the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Eight Births Recorded at Timmins This Week

Born—On February 11 1944 to Mr. and Mrs. A. Landry Mountjoy South—at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Gilbert Joseph).

Born—On February 1, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Larcher, Borden avenue (Lucienne Gloria Paulette).

Born—On February 12, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Boileau, Firth avenue—a son (Leo).

Born—On February 1, 1944 to Mr. and Mrs. B. Morley, Riverside Drive—at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Rowland Dennis).

Born—On February 13, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Eckford, Hemlock street—a daughter (Gail Mildred).

Born—On February 5, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Campbell Birch street S.—a daughter (Hazel Mabel).

Born—On January 30, 1944 to Mr. and Mrs. E. St. Amour, Way avenue—a daughter (Marie Anna Claudette).

Born—On January 20, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Nikoruk, Birch street N.—at St. Mary's hospital—a son (John).

"London"—To-morrow is a lovely day—if it doesn't rain.

burn, Mrs. C. Davison, Mrs. W. Men-car, Mrs. C. Boyd, Miss Amelia Chapp, Mr. Bob Wheeler, Sgt. Paul Rodney, R.C.A.F., Mrs. W. Mann, Mr. Harry Powell, Mrs. W. Hitch, Miss J. Smith, Miss Alice Portelance, Mrs. Alex Stewart, Mrs. S. Wheeler, Mr. S. McCarthy, Mrs. A. W. Nicholson, Mrs. C. Hitch, Mrs. L. Phillips, Mrs. J. Singleton, Mrs. G. Kwekkeboom, Mrs. L. Hawthorne, Mr. G. Lloyd, Mrs. E. A. Carpenter, Mrs. H. Foyle, Mrs. W. Sheridan, Mrs. S. Stephens, Mrs. J. Shaw, Mrs. L. H. Roy, Miss Betty O'Neill, Mr. Jim Cowan, Mrs. E. Hinds, Miss Maurice Hitch, Mr. and Mrs. R. Roberts, Mrs. J. Portelance, Mrs. B. Kettleby.

APPROXIMATE PRICES UNLISTED SECURITIES

Albany	12-13	Detomac	34-39	Marben	6-7 1/2	Paulore	5 1/2-6 1/2
Aljo	24-26	Dom. Mal.	6-7	Martin B.	8 1/2-9	Pelungio	8 1/2-10
Amal Kirk	18-19	Dom. Nickel	8-10	Mt. Cons.	20-22	Pontiac Ryo	23-25
Amal Lard	132-137	Dom. Pat	8 1/2-9 1/2	Metalor	5-7	Predor	4 1/2-5 1/2
Ami	17-20	Donald	190-195	Mica	48-52	Privateer	36-38
Anna	10-13	Eastwood	24-26	Moffatt N.	5 1/2-6 1/2	Quebec Man.	24-26
Anoki	17-18	Eldona	35-37	Mosher	11 1/2-13	Rajah Red Lake	16-18
Apex	17-19	Electra	13-15	Moosewood	9-11	Rand	30-32
Area	12-14	Ent. Pl.	175-200	McQuig Rik	18 1/2-20	Raybaric	16-18
Artfield	8 1/2-10 1/2	Golden Manitou	57-60	McMans	7-8	Rearbair	37-42
Banca	51-55	Goodrock	4-4 1/2	McMarm	39-41	Ritoria	18-19
Barber Old	22-24	Grand Pra.	29-	Nat. al.	46-47	S. A. Gold	30-100
Barber New	4 1/2-5 1/2	Great Lakes Iron	5-6 1/2	Naybob	2 1/2-3 1/2	Sheldon	27-29
Brock	12 1/2-13 1/2	Gunflint	11-13	New Aug.	26-29	Sky Lk	3 1/2-4
Calder	7-8	Harper	8 1/2-9	Nickel Offsets	110-125	Stadacona	21-26
Central Man.	7-8	Haydes	6-7	New Mel.	24-25	Thomson	18-19
Chemis	25-28	Highridge	12-14	Norbeau	48-53	Thurbos	21-23
Class S.	24-26	Boyle New	17-18	Nonard	-23	Tombill	15-16
Clifton Cons.	7-8	Hugh Pam.	19-20	Northland	11 1/2-12 1/2	Tobico	10-11
Cock. Red Lake	12-14	Laguere	18-20	Norseman	16-19	Tovach	8 1/2-9 1/2
Columbia	11-13	Largold	15-18	Obaski	9-10	Unifed	8 1/2-10
Cons. Chib.	11-13	Lake Genv.	3-5	Oklend	5 1/2-6 1/2	Virgo	29-31
Crow	4-6	Lar. Ad.	14-16	O'Leary	6 1/2-7	West Red Lake	4 1/2-5
Dack Creek	12-15	Larden U.	21-23	Opemiska	6-8	West Shore	4 1/2-5
Der. Red Lake	23-25	Legardo	9-11	Orpitt	10-11	Young David	35-37
DeSantis New	-9	Magnetc	40-42	Pascalis	37-39		

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