

# The Porcupine Advance

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## FOREST REHABILITATION

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article by Principal Wallace of Queen's University on "The Need for Forest Rehabilitation." This is an article that everyone in Canada should read and consider carefully. It is of vital importance to the whole Dominion, but especially to this North Land. One of the troubles in this part of the North is that there is so much attention given to mining that agriculture and the forest receive but scant attention. No thoughtful person would have less attention given to mining, the industry that has built this great North Land, but it does seem both logical and desirable that more care and thought should be given to the forest and the industries that depend on the timber wealth. There are a number of things that have often been said about the forest wealth of the North that will bear much repetition. While mining may well be considered the first industry of this country, it is always well to remember that wisdom suggests the value of secondary industries. Many people have a habit of bemoaning the fact that the North is a land of one industry, mining, overlooking the fact that the industries that arise from the forest wealth are very important, not only from the immediate profit that may arise but also from the continuing benefit that may come from resources of the forests. Speaking of forest wealth, too many think only of lumbering and papermaking. In addition to these there are scores of subsidiary industries that may develop from the forests. Mr. E. R. Reeves, of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, a couple of years ago gave a most informative address to the Timmins Industrial Survey Committee, in the course of his remarks giving a large number of possible new industries that might be developed in this North from products of the forest. He pointed out that cellulose material was available at the Smooth Rock Falls plant of the Abitibi Co., and that from cellulose there could be developed such articles as cordite, artificial glass, rayon, etc. Another product emphasized by Mr. Reeves was veneer or ply-wood. A special form of ply-wood was now made that was harder than aluminum and lighter in weight. Presswood, made from waste, was noted by Mr. Reeves as an excellent fuel. Those who heard Mr. Reeves' address had visions of the thriving industries that might be developed from what may be termed the by-products of the forest industries.

To develop any of these subsidiary industries, or to continue the main forest industries there must be more than forest conservation. There must be what Principal Wallace terms forest rehabilitation. Forest resources have this advantage over mining wealth—the forests may be a crop, rather than a wasting asset. This was proven at the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., when that firm was under the management of the late R. A. McInnis. Through the experts of the company, and through experiment and research, a plan was developed whereby the Abitibi Co. limits promised to reproduce their forest wealth as the years went by. The forests were "cropped" in scientific way. New trees were planted or developed to take the place of those cut down. The plan was brought along to the practical stage where its possibilities were evident. The Advance does not know whether the method has been continued through the intervening years, but it appeared some years ago that the Abitibi Company had adopted a plan that assured a supply of pulpwood from year to year without danger of exhausting the forests.

Principal Wallace makes it very evident that forests are essential to the welfare of Canada from every standpoint. As he pointed out, the depletion of the forests means not only the crippling of the forests industries, but it also means tragic injury to agriculture, the death of wild life in Canada and the loss of attraction of this country to tourist trade and to the people themselves.

It is true that at the moment, victory in the war should come first in all thoughts. But victory in the peace is also of the greatest importance and time should be taken now to assure this latter victory. The immediate need for thought along this line is pointed out by Professor Wallace when he refers to the unemployment that appears to be practically inescapable after the war unless preparations are made now. Principal Wallace makes it clear that proper rehabilitation of the forests will involve the employment of as many as 75,000 people for a term of five years. If any ordinary industry were to offer a five-year term of employment for 75,000 people, such an industry would be given loud acclaim all over Canada. The use of such an army of men would mean the removal of the larger part of the danger of unemployment.

Now is the time to seriously consider all these things, and The Advance presses along the suggestion that some time and study should be spared now to recognize the possibilities that lie in any well-defined system for the rehabilitation of the forests.

## FOR ILL AND INJURED SOLDIERS

For literally years past The Advance has been earnestly advocating study of the problem of the soldiers returning to the North with injuries or illness requiring medical and hospital care. The Advance has emphasized the fact that the North has provided a larger proportion of enlistments in the navy, army and airforce and the auxiliary services than, perhaps, any other section of the Dominion. Because of this, it does seem that the servicemen from the North should receive special attention. It is too sadly true that numbers of them will return ill or wounded and in need of hospital and medical care. These brave men and women will deserve something better than to be crowded into already overcrowded institutions like Christie Street hospital, far from their home and friends. The Advance has persistently held that servicemen from the North should have medical and hospital accommodation in their own North, near their families and friends. It is admitted that the present quota of military hospitals and homes will be utterly inadequate for the needs that will arise. It is equally apparent that time will scarcely allow the erection and equipment of enough new places to meet the needs. The Advance believes that to meet the situation advantage should be taken of the facilities at Monteith Camp. There are already hospitals well equipped to meet the requirements of large numbers of returning servicemen. If this accommodation was transferred for the use of the men from the North, it would provide the necessary care and treatment for the ill and injured soldiers, sailors and airmen of the North. The end of the war will mean that the facilities at Monteith camp will be no longer needed for the purpose for which they were established. Why not make use of the facilities already available, rather than wasting time, money and effort to build and equip new hospitals or homes and to extend existing ones?

In the last issue of The Northern News of Kirkland Lake there was an editorial article touching on this question. This editorial dealt with the well-considered views of a Kirkland Lake soldier just invalided home from the battle front. This soldier put the whole matter in a brief paragraph when he said:—"It would seem that there will be need for a soldier's hospital in the North... From Northern Ontario have gone many thousands of men. Perhaps, a higher proportion of the population has gone from the North than from any other part of Ontario—if not of Canada... Why should the men of the Northern areas have to go to Christie Street or any other hospital that may be set up in Southern or Eastern Ontario, for treatment that could be accorded in the North at far less cost to the government? Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent in transportation costs alone that might as well go into the erection, operation and maintenance of a soldier's hospital in the North."

The good faith and interest of the part of a part of a party at Ottawa may well be judged by their attitude on such a matter. Time, economy and a fair deal for the servicemen will be served if the facilities at Monteith are used to provide hospital accommodation and convalescent homes for the sick and injured coming back from overseas.

## PUNISHMENT

At the time of the last war a group of men in a town near Toronto were discussing a man who had shown disloyalty. There were several suggestions as to the proper punishment for the traitor.

"He ought to be shot!" exclaimed one young loyalist.

"No!" thundered an older man. "Shooting is too good for him! Shooting is a soldier's death!"

"Then hang the brute!" suggested another in the group.

"No!" the older man persisted. "Hanging is too good for him! Hanging is a common criminal's death!"

"Well, what would you do with him?" the older man was asked.

"I'd take him out," the older man responded viciously, "and I'd—I'd—I'd—give him a swift kick in the pants!"

In a recent issue The Northern News of Kirkland Lake suggested that, perhaps, the revival of the pillory and the stocks would curb some forms of crime and wrong-doing. It is doubtful if these old-fashioned forms of punishment would be effective in the present modern world. There are certain classes of people who would glory in the publicity they would receive by a term in the stocks. It is easy to imagine some smart-alex of the type that yowls loudly and profanely or obscenely on street or that kicks doorways in passing or whistles at girls, sitting in the stocks and thinking he was the centre of public attraction and interest. His silly ego would thrive on the pillory or the stocks. But a swift kick in the pants would do good to his soul, if any, and deflate all the ego in the semi-mental case. Had Hitler been given the number of kicks in the pants at the proper times and in the proper places, he might have developed into a fairly respectable and responsible paper hanger instead of the neurotic murderer that he is. Mussolini would never have been the conceited old jackanapes, had he been efficiently booted when he was young enough to absorb sense. Perhaps, the modern world has turned too much to the idealism of gentle slaps on the wrist and

forgotten the manly virtue of a swift kick in the pants.

Aristocratic schools depended on the strap and the cane. This may have worked well enough on boys in the classroom. But industry, and even business circles, found that something more rough and ready was the need. Hence, the swift kick in the pants. It tempered the recipient and relieved some of the temper of the kicker. The wrongdoer also felt that he had done wrong, and there was no glory in it. Sometimes, there is a temptation to believe that the present head of the part of a part of a party at Ottawa would have been a lot more straightforward and dependable if he had lived his life in awe of the swift kick in the pants. The swift kick in the pants has the greatest possible degree of deflation of the ego without any permanent injury to the physique. Skillfully applied, it was a mighty power for good. Thousands of the country's most able and respected heads of industry, finance and commerce were literally raised to their high eminence by judiciously propelled kicks in the pants.

There are some folks in Timmins who would be immeasurably benefitted by the proper swift kicks in the pants. They would instil into their minds a proper sense of proportion of their own importance and the world's opinion of their misdeeds. A swift kick in the pants is a sure fire cure for gullibility.

The Advance would be against the return of the pillory or the stocks but would vote yes on any plebiscite for the revival of the ancient and honourable kick in the pants used by old-time foremen and other leaders who had it developed to an art and a science.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Former residents of Renfrew County—and there are many of them in the North Land—will be keenly interested to learn that Mr. P. McHugh, has sold The Eganville Leader to the Tracey Brothers, of that town. Forty-two years ago Mr. McHugh founded The Leader and in the intervening years has kept it a community newspaper close to the

hearts of the people of the district. Many years ago in one of their several friendly battles The Renfrew Journal referred to the editor of The Leader as "the genial, witty Pat," and that description has been pat for Pat all through the years. In proportion to its size, Eganville has taken a more prominent and useful place than its population might warrant, and for that fact a large share of the credit must go to the community newspaper, The Leader. The Eganville Leader has been one of the popular and prized institutions of Eganville. To many from that town and district it would not be Eganville without the friendly Leader, nor The Leader without the genial, witty Pat. There will be comfort to these people in the announcement that for a time at least P. J. McHugh will remain as editor and guide. To the new owners there will be the wish that they will carry on the community newspaper with as much success for themselves and service for others as has been the case with the genial, witty Pat.

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."

Do you know there's a war on? A glance at Canada's liquor bill for the year ending March 31st, 1943, would suggest that there's something on. In that year it is estimated that the people of Canada spent a total of \$338,501,699.00 for their liquor, \$137,204,843.00, or 40.9 per cent. going for taxes.

Why should there be special accommodation for ill and injured soldiers in the North? Two reasons! The proportion of enlistments from the North is much greater than for other parts of Ontario, and the North itself is four times the area of all the rest of the province.

Even good weather is rationed these days.

## Kirkland Lake Now Ready to Pay for a Coat of Arms

Competition to be Conducted in the Schools to Draft Design.

It's a hard world—this North Land. Kirkland Lake has hardly recovered from its excitement in having a Canadian frigate named after the Lake Shore town, when along comes some erudite guy to tell Kirkland Lake that it is necessary to have the coat of arms of the sponsoring municipality in the officers' ward room of the vessel. Then the astounding discovery was made that Kirkland Lake has no coat of arms to cover its front. Since the early days Timmins has had its coat of arms. It is a simple enough design—merely a prospector's hammer and a prospector's pick guided, with the motto or the factual boast, "Canada's Greatest Gold Camp."

It may be that Kirkland Lake may have difficulty now in securing a suitable coat of arms. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board may refuse Kirkland Lake any priority on hammers or picks on account of the scarcity of metals. Of course, Kirkland Lake in such a case might go back to stone hammers and picks. A possible motto would be "Strike When You're Hot," or something similar.

The Kinsmen Club of Kirkland Lake,

in any event has stepped forward with the suggestion that it will supply the needed coat of arms. The need is to be supplied by means of a competition to be conducted by the Kinsmen. The children of the schools are to be asked to submit designs and prizes will be given for the best designs, and from the large number of posters it is expected will be submitted, there will be a suitable design selected. Or at least it is to be hoped that this will be the result. Certainly it is devoutly to be wished that Kirkland Lake will not long suffer with a frigate on its hands and not a coat of arms to its back.

## Rouyn Police Catch Man In Act of Starting Fire

Arson is one of the hardest crimes to prove, because the arsonist like the murderer, seldom has any witness to his crime. Rouyn police last week, however, had the unusual work of setting fire to a taxi stand. According to the information given by the police to The Rouyn-Noranda Press, the man had the fire started when the officers happened to come along. When he saw the police he immediately set about extinguishing the blaze. After his arrest he was found to have gasoline and matches in his possession. He told the police that he "liked to see a good fire." That statement suggested that after all he may not be charged with arson, but may be turned over to the

doctors for their opinion as to his sanity.

## Remarkable Showing of Separate Schools of Timmins District

Have Invested \$2,600 from Their Penny Banks.

"A remarkable achievement" said Mr. N. L. MacNamee, Unit Organizer for the Sixth Victory Loan when he told of the effort made by the school children to the Sixth Victory Loan campaign is truly a splendid achievement. The organizer stated when he disclosed the names of the schools creating this subscription.

St. Joseph's  
St. Charles'  
St. Anthony's  
St. Michael's  
Jacques Cartier  
St. Alphonsus.  
Congratulations to the separate schools.

## Leaders of Citizens' Groups Doing Particularly Well

From the Citizens Committee came the first Complete report of the Campaign drive to date. Mr. Shankman praises the leaders of the groups and asks for an added effort by the societies in order to achieve the quota's accepted in the shortest possible time. The following is the order of merit on May 3rd:

- 1 —Ukrainian Society
- 2 —Finnish Society
- 3 —Rumanian Society
- 4 —Croatian Society, Schumacher,
- 5 —Czecho-Slovak National Alliance
- 6 —Canadian Slovak League No.22
- 7 —Bulgarian Society,
- 8 —Federation of Russian Canadians,
- 9 —Slovenian Society
- 10 —White Eagle Society
- 11 —Croatian Society, Timmins.

## AGE OF DISCRETION

"Pa, what does it mean when it says that a man has arrived at years of discretion?"

"It means, my son, that he's too young to die and too old to have any fun."

—Powassan News.

## We Take Care of Your Bonds

Why not let us keep your war-bonds here in our vaults, and clip the coupons for you? We have a regular system for taking care of bonds on their interest-due dates. It would save you a lot of bother. Your account will be credited with the amount due on the date paid. The charge is nominal—25¢ per annum for bonds up to a value of \$250. . . one tenth of one per cent. for larger amounts.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Timmins Branch  
H. C. SCARTH, Manager



REDDY KILOWATT

# "EXTRA CARE MEANS LONGER WEAR"

So Mrs. Housewife tries  
To guard her range in every way—  
She knows that if she's wise  
She'll do her share to save until

## THE FLAG OF VICTORY FLIES!



REDDY Says:  
Pennies saved are pennies earned—to buy more War Savings Stamps.

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