

# The Porcupine Advance

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## PROTECT — THESE OUR CHILDREN

Just prior to the closing of the schools for the summer vacation, an experiment was tried in training older pupils of Central School to act as guides for other children crossing such busy inter-sections as Spruce street and Algonquin Boulevard. The equipment was supplied by the Timmins Lions Club, and the patrol was supervised by a constable of the police force.

When the schools re-opened, there was no sign of the street patrols, and on enquiry it was learned that the constable who was in charge, is at present on the sick list, and there is no one who had been trained to take his place, due to the many duties which the police have to perform, and the limited number that make up the force. Since there was no one to take his place, the children must take their own chance. Surely such a situation borders on the ridiculous.

For years the United States, Great Britain and many towns and cities within the Dominion, have realised that not only do these patrols cut down the number of accidents, but also provide training in responsibility for those selected. In some schools students vie with each other for the honour.

In many British schools they go further than street patrols, and start training the children in the road safety, while still in kindergarten, and they do so in a realistic manner by reconstructing conditions similar to those in the neighbourhood in which they live, and each takes his or her turn at being the auto driver, bus driver, pedestrian, cyclist or police, and they carry out their respective tasks with the same seriousness as do the grown up members of the community. This training is not only invaluable, but one which we here, with such a large percentage of our population under the age of sixteen, cannot ignore or treat lightly.

The purpose of a school safety patrol is to instruct, direct, and control members of the student body in crossing the streets at, or near schools. They are not charged with the responsibility of directing vehicular traffic. They must not be allowed to do so. Their only duty connected with the motorists must be to signal when the student pedestrians have left the kerb.

These selected for training as patrol members can be appointed by the principal or faculty advisor, but where a student body exists it is better for them to appoint their own representatives, and draw up their own roster. The service should be voluntary, and only students who have the written approval of parent or guardian should be accepted. This training is another means whereby instruction in traffic can be extended beyond the classroom, and best results can only be obtained by continuous supervision and by utilising the co-operation of the police department, who should appoint one or more officers for that purpose.

It is time that not only Timmins, but every town in this district, in fact every town throughout the Dominion, should have properly trained and supervised patrols no matter how light the traffic may seem. Records will show that the majority of children involved in accidents are not struck at the busy inter-sections, but where they least expect to find traffic, and as a result become careless.

The Lions Club have already shown willingness to co-operate by donating the equipment. If more should be needed, and it exceeds the amount set aside by this club, then other clubs will quickly come forward with assistance. Among the older children there will be no shortage of volunteers. If there is a shortage of police to carry out, and supervise the training, it is the duty of the Timmins Town Council, and all town councils throughout the district, to make provision by appointing in place of the regular force, auxiliary members who can carry out the task, so that no one will be able to accuse them of having failed to take the necessary precautions to safeguard the lives of the children. That should be every citizen's first duty.

## YOU ARE YOUR BROTHERS KEEPER

It is almost impossible to pick up a newspaper, magazine or periodical of any type, without finding a lengthy article, or at least a brief paragraph dealing with the suffering and want of the peoples of Europe and Asia. Because these articles have become our daily fare, they tend to lose their effectiveness, and, to the casual reader, they convey no more than an item dealing with the weather forecast.

After nearly eight years of human misery, we have become immune to stories telling of the horrors of war, and the plight of the little peoples, whose families were destroyed, their homes devastated, their worldly belongings confiscated, and their half-belief in man's inhumanity to man, confirmed again and again.

The majority of the people in this land think it not unusual to sit down to a dinner consisting of a roast, chicken, or steak, vegetables, a good pie or cake, fragrant coffee, and a satisfying after-dinner cigarette. For most people this is casual daily fare. They enter our shops and buy a warm pair of overshoes, a cosy pair of gloves, whatever is needed to protect themselves from the piercing wind and bitter cold of our Canadian winter. That is their way of life. But all Canadians are not so fortunate. There is still poverty in the midst of plenty, here at home—as well as abroad, and those meals taken so much for granted today, would be fantastic to many, especially the aged, and the infirm, trying to eke out an existence at the present cost of living with only their old age pension as an income. The unfortunate, unmarried mother, who finds herself penniless, but yet responsible for the upkeep of her helpless child. The homeless, who are temporarily out of work, and the delinquent, who must be assisted back on to the highway of good citizenship.

There are many other categories under which our needy could be classified, and all of them are provided for by the Salvation Army. This does not mean that the Salvationists are the only organization to which they can turn for help, but they are one of the most active, and in whom the majority of people have learned through the years to place their trust. Once again the Red Shield is making its annual appeal for funds to enable them to carry out what they consider to be their duty. It is a Christian duty, and they are depending on you to give what you can towards enabling them to reach their objective in Canada this year, of one million dollars.

Tonight when you enter your warm house, eat your nourishing dinner—think of those less fortunate—think of them in their dire misery, and remember, except for the grace of God—it could have happened to you. Give your money, give as much as you can possibly afford—give it to the Red Shield, they will see that it is wisely used.

REMEMBER YOU ARE YOUR BROTHERS KEEPER.

# The Nations Business



## "The Egg and You"

By A. A. Dickson

There is obviously general agreement here in favour of the address made by Canada's Minister of Agriculture Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner to the people of Britain. The principal points he made which evoke much enthusiasm and agreement are:

1. That Canada will join in any world wide effort, which is mutually beneficial, to so distribute our surpluses as to do the greatest good to the greatest number in the world.
2. Until it is possible to obtain the world trade agreements which we prefer, the Canadian government will look after the interests of her producers by making the largest number possible of mutually beneficial agreements with other countries.

"We will hold to any security which has already been achieved through contracts with the United Kingdom until such time as multilateral arrangements are possible which stabilize returns" said Mr. Gardiner and one cannot find many in the capital to quarrel with his stand.

### The Danger of Inflation

It is easy to find observers and politically minded people of all occupations to tell you something of the present economic "crisis" in Britain which is causing so much concern and dislocation in other countries. Most agree that a measure of world wide inflation has greatly increased Britain's expenditures and limited her purchase of badly needed machinery and other capital goods.

It is obvious that the greatest incomes from the action of various pediment to the control of inflation kinds of "pressure groups" each intent on the solution of their own special problem. The most powerful and dangerous pressure groups are, of course, "socialistic" planners who attempt to plan on a national basis. Many claim that, while half of Britain's troubles are due to world difficulties beyond her control, the other half are due to the failure of the British government to plan her own affairs wisely.

### Progress or Reaction?

While there is much interest here in the proposal of socialist Britain's foreign minister Bevin for a British Empire "customs union" it is difficult to find crystallized opinion—certainly difficult to find many who favour it.

To this observer it appears that Canadians are pinning their hopes on the United Nations and cooperation with all countries of the world. It is recognized that only by such co-operation can we maintain our high level of employment and our standard of living. Empire agreements, unless they are taken merely as a first step toward world agreements, can only mean a lowering of the high objectives which inspired our membership and support of the United Nations. It is a matter which will affect the income and living standards of each Canadian.

### Unnecessary Advice

Perhaps it is because Canada is a small country that so many visitors from abroad feel that they should advise us to copy some other country. In any case we Canadians continually find it necessary to subdue our resentment and speak kindly to our visitors. Last week James Crawford, a labour (socialist) M. P. from Britain said in Toronto that Britain's troubles, which include a reduced standard of living for her people, came from the failure of her former allies to help her carry her burdens.

Another socialist, Morgan Phillips, asked Canadians to accept socialist (C. C. F.) rule so that all Empire countries would be under socialist domination. As Canadians enjoy the highest per capita income and greatest prosperity of all Empire countries one is inclined to wonder at the arrogance of those from other countries who would ask us to give up the advantages we have.

### Facts of Interest

Under the British import of Goods (Control) Order 1940, as amended, goods may be imported into the United Kingdom only under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade.

## Salt In Rations Good For Pigs

Due to the fact that brine or an excessive amount of salt will cause serious digestive disorders or even death to a pig, some feeders consider salt as harmful and dangerous to swine and do not include it in the ration. Experimental results have shown that salt is just as essential to a pig as to any other farm animal. The rate of gain is increased and a more economical use of feed results when salt is fed regularly.

Salt is essential for the digestion and assimilation of feeds and should be supplied in suitable quantities, especially to animals that are kept enclosed in buildings. At the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., salt is included in the protein-mineral supplement, or mixed with the basal meal mixture at the rate of one pound of salt with each hundred pounds of feed for pigs of all ages.

New York and Hollywood beauties were paid \$50 to \$100 a night for attending the Howard Hughes contract parties. It's nice work, even if you can't get it.

Everybody can give pleasure in some way. Some people do it by coming into a room; others by going out.

Our article last week—"Egg Quality Low in This District" drew comment from both consumer and producer, and it was suggested that we deal more impressively with a particular phase of this discussion, namely—egg quality and its effect on home consumption.

It's difficult to ascertain or judge just how much the endeavor to boost home consumption of eggs is curtailed by the production and marketing of low quality eggs. The estimate could easily be 100% and higher. At the present time our egg consumption per capita stands at approximately 24 Dozen annually. Which means that less than one whole egg, or its equivalent in any form, per person is found on the table each day. Furthermore, a good proportion of the above quota goes into commercial channels as well—bakeries etc.

To take a concrete example of what poor egg-quality will do to the consumption rate, let us examine the eating habits of one particular family which the writer had a chance to interview on the subject. This family was of above average means, and in a position to pay the top prices for food even during these times. Coming from a section of the province where high quality eggs are more prevalent, they found, owing to the greater number of specialists and a more rigidly-demanding market, their egg usage averaged about 4 dozen per week for 5 family members. Moving to this section of the country, they were unable to secure their accustomed standard of quality, consequently their consumption rate decreased from 16 dozen per month to less than two dozen. The prevailing price having little or nothing to do with this drop. When approached for an explanation for this, the writer was informed that in spite of many efforts to obtain a good dozen eggs from a number of sources, they were unsuccessful, and rather than destroy their taste for the product entirely, did without, except for the odd occasion when eggs were used for baking purposes.

When asked about the chief objection to the majority of eggs purchased, the reply was "the eggs were very dark in colour, almost orange, and they ran all over the pan or plate when removed from the shell. They were also strong in flavour and smell." When asked about the brand of quality purchased, the reply came—"We buy nothing but Grade A Large or A1 when we can obtain them." In one dozen eggs this lady purchased, she found two very poor examples; one contained a prominent blood spot; the other was definitely described as a rot. These facts are alarming, when one considers that we have Government regulations protecting the consumer in this regard. Fortunately this consumer had a better than average knowledge and understanding of the situation, and rather than permanently jeopardize her family's taste for this food, she refused to use them further, until such times when she could find a source offering a more staple standard of quality.

But there are those people who continue to use eggs of doubtful quality—but sparingly, not fully understanding the true reason for this limitation. For when applied to dairy and poultry products in particular, the rule seems to be that low quality can turn the appetite against their use more quickly than is the case of most other foods. Even the objectionable odor of a bad egg at meal-time may subconsciously deter the prospective consumer from choosing another for eating purposes for many days.

Yet Mr. Average Consumer is not rebellious over his lack of fondness for eggs. The fact that eggs, pound for pound, are more nutritious and economical than perhaps any other food in their protein category does not sway him to their use, he can take 'em or leave 'em alone. Raw and pickled eggs make interesting material for a story; eggs are a poor substitute on a "meatless" menu, an egg receives little attention, nor draws much comment from him, for it's contribution to a cake or "dainty"—unless accompanied by a portion of it's cover.

There is no question that a substantial proportion of the responsibility for our present low consumption figures can be traced to this indifference on the part of the consumer who is not completely egg-quality conscious. If he was educated to be more careful in his selection for quality in eggs, his use of them would most certainly increase.

The full importance of studying egg quality and how it can effect home-consumption now is emphasized when we consider that facing us is the eminent danger of having to replace, by home-consumption, an export market that will dump millions of dozens of eggs back into our laps. Will we be prepared to absorb this surplus?

### THE FOUR "E'S"

Health authorities say that "Right Living" should be added to reading, writing and arithmetic, to make the traditional three R's at least four. Food habits, for instance, are formed in childhood, so eating for health is an essential subject for study by youngsters.

It is suggested that the science of nutrition, as well as the other sound principles of hygiene, should be taught in childhood, if these growing up are to be given the best chances for healthful living.

# In The Days When The Porcupine Was Young

By G. A. Macdonald

## THE SECOND POST OFFICE IN THE PORCUPINE



South Porcupine was the second town to be established in the Porcupine, but Aura Lake (now Schumacher) was the second place to have a post office. At that time there was no Timmins. Indeed as late as Feb. 1912, The Northern Ontario Light and Power Co. gave its address in its advertisements as: "South Porcupine; Also at Aura Lake, Golden City and Mattagam." "Mattagam" was the name given to the section down by the river, now all a part of the town of Timmins. In 1912, F. M. Wallingford had a store at the Mattagam where prospectors and others could secure their supplies.

Aura Lake would naturally have been "Pearl Lake," as the little community was built alongside the Pearl Lake. There were so many "Pearl Lakes" in the country, however, that such a name was not practical for a new post office. Accordingly a meeting of prospectors, claim owners and others was called, and the name, "Aura Lake," ("Golden Lake," or "Lake of Gold") was agreed upon. Later, the name was changed to "Schumacher" in honour of F. W. Schumacher, one of the pioneer mining men of the area.

In 1910, Dayton Ostrosser, who was the manager of the Gibson and Stirling Store at Porcupine, on the site where the Pamour Hotel now stands, decided to open a store at Aura Lake. He and his father, H. P. Ostrosser, soon had a suitable building erected, with special accommodation for post office purposes. The building was on the site of the McIntyre Badminton Club building of to-day. The store dealt in all supplies for prospectors, except groceries. There was only one other store at Aura Lake at that time, Gibson and Stirling having opened a branch in the new prospective town. Both the Ostrosser and the Gibson and Stirling stores were on what is now Schumacher's main thoroughfare.

A mining town with only two stores and few other buildings might be considered as not especially in need of post office service of its own, but Dayton Ostrosser was impressed with the number of active mining properties in the immediate district and the fact that their nearest post office was at Golden City. He went to Ottawa, and placed the whole situation fully before the Post Office Department and the Government, with the result that a post office was established at Aura Lake in 1910.

The post office at Aura Lake was fully equipped and staffed to meet the needs. A special section of the building, equipped with post office boxes, etc., was three in addition to the postmaster looked after the work of the post office, which included the bringing of the mail from Golden City, and the transfer of outgoing mail to Porcupine station. After South Porcupine was given a post office of its own, it was part of the duties of the Aura Lake office to transfer South Porcupine mail to and from Golden City, until the extension of the railway met this need.

Aura Lake was fortunate in having two experienced and competent mail clerks on the staff, these being the Misses Moore, daughters of the first construction boss at the McIntyre Mines.

That the Aura Lake post office was a busy place is proven by even a partial list of its main "customers." These included: The Hollinger; the Vipond; the Bewick-Moring (now a part of the Coniaurum); the Cartwright, the Jupiter, and the Penaurium (now part of the McIntyre); the Rae Mine, (later the Newray, and now part of the Coniaurum); the Schumacher Vet, (now owned by the Hollinger); and the Armstrong Booth properties (now part of the Coniaurum).

Wherever there is **DISTRESS**

LAST YEAR approximately 1,761,200 Canadians were materially helped by the personal services of the Salvation Army in its Maternity Homes, General Hospitals, Old Folks' Homes, Prisons and Police Court Work, Children's Homes, Children's Summer Camps, Missing Friends' Service, Free Labour Service, Men's Hostels.

... there you'll find the understanding heart, the human touch of THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army is continually saving lives for Canada. From the man whose misdeeds have landed him in misery, poverty, or jail, to the girl trapped by weakness or betrayal... from the unwanted babe or neglected child to the old man or woman forgotten in the sunset of life... The Army stands ready to serve all who are in need.

The understanding heart and the human touch of the Salvation Army make it a powerful agency for social good.

YOUR dollars make this work possible. No cause has a greater claim on your pocketbook.

HELP the HELPLESS! GIVE Generously  
**RED SHIELD APPEAL**

W. ROBERTS, District Chairman; W. LONG, Treasurer

12 Birch St. S.

Timmins