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More Service for Prince Rupert

THE FACT that Prince Rupert is suffering under a step-down of coastal ship service is giving much concern to merchants of this city. It should also be viewed with concern by the public for it is they, who in the end will suffer most.

Since Union Steamships has dropped its Sunday shipping service to Prince Rupert, grocers here can get fresh milk and vegetables only twice weekly. This means that the produce must either be sold quickly once it is on the shelves and it must be used quickly by the householder or it spoils. A good deal of spoilage and financial loss already has been reported.

It appears that Prince Rupert is being pushed into the background and that the reason for this is the development at Kitimat and Kemano.

A lot of equipment is needed there, besides food products and supplies. Two main shipping lines on the coast call in at the Alcan sites to keep up the flowing stream of supplies. But this is only the beginning. As Kitimat and Kemano grow, their needs will be greater.

Does this mean that we in Prince Rupert must get less and less service?

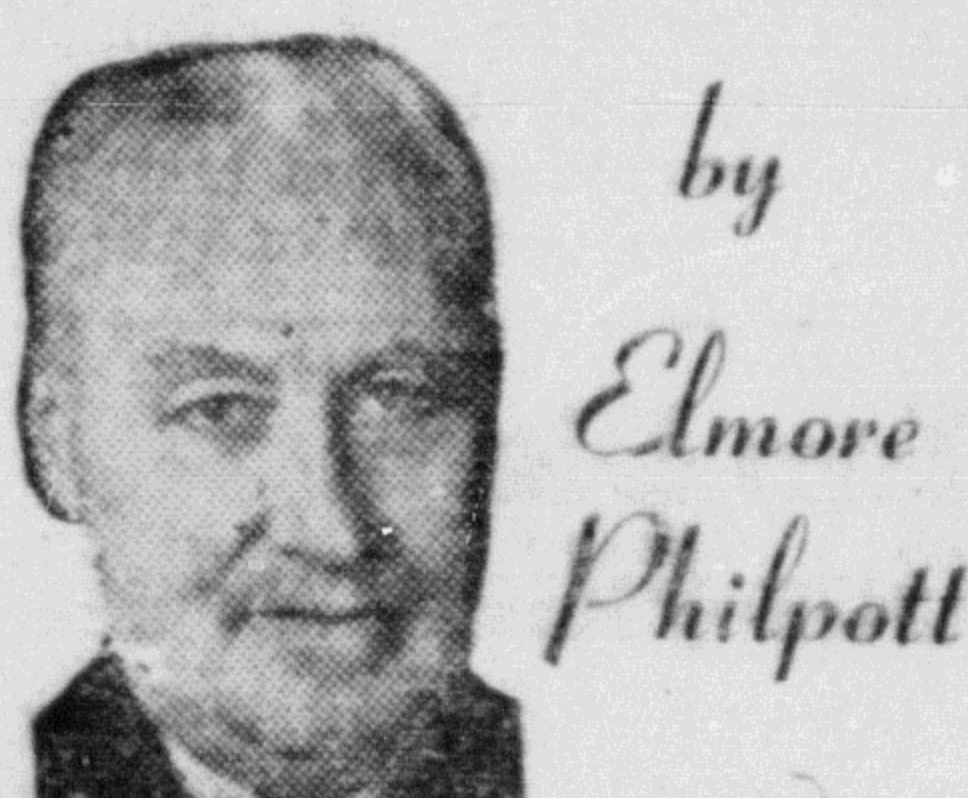
That is hardly a feasible deduction, for Prince Rupert has been the main excuse for any of the shipping lines to make the coastwise trips.

We still have a trading area here of more than 20,000 people who have to be fed and should not pay a penalty of out-of-range prices or of being brushed aside for living in a semi-isolated part of the province which they are developing beyond greatest expectations.

The answer, naturally, is more shipping on the west coast of B.C. It is a need and it must be answered. If one company cannot handle it, another may find it advantageous to open a competitive service. It is, however, not our place to say who shall provide this service, but the voice of the public will be heard.

If we need extra shipping into Prince Rupert, the public will demand it. Prince Rupert is too strong an area now to be cast aside without a lot of noise.

As I See It



Dr. Patton on Polio

VANCOUVER has had several cases of polio recently, which seem to spring from a swamp infected from nearby septic tanks.

The more I thought of this the more I wondered "How does this fit into the theory of Vancouver's long-time investigator of polio—Dr. W. D. Patton?"

Readers may recall that for several years I have written about Dr. Patton's theory that fowl paratyphoid and human polio are one and the same disease, and that humans are infected by eating soft-cooked eggs from diseased hens.

I FOUND Dr. Patton anything but confounded by the apparent connection between a swamp infected from septic tanks and the new cases of polio.

"Far from weakening my theory, it helps to substantiate it. Kling proved that monkeys could be infected with polio from the colonic flushings of polio patients. In recent years there have been numerous reports of finding poliovirus in human faeces. My point is, eggs got it there in the first place!"

Dr. Patton has retired from general practice now and devotes his full time to a study of polio. He has concluded what seems to me the most remarkable one-man medical sleuth job of modern times. It concerns the outbreak of polio among the Eskimos in the Hudson Bay area in the winter of 1948-49. This was unique, for many reasons. No polio had ever been recorded among Eskimos before (or has been since). There were actually two epidemics—one in the area between Churchill and Nunella, the other at Chesterfield Inlet.

The second epidemic was so severe that if one of similar proportions occurred in a city of say 300,000 people, 150,000 would be laid up, 15,000 would die within ten days, and 42,500 would be paralyzed!

FEDERAL government doctors sent north to investigate the tragedy attributed the epidemic to polio infection, probably carried by a missionary who travelled from Eskimo Point to Chesterfield at that time. They could not explain how the missionary, who was not ill, then or later, could infect so many people over so wide an area. But Dr. Patton discovered the following facts:

1. The Eskimos, for the first time in history, had obtained considerable quantities of U.S. garrison War Assets dried eggs. Dr. Patton has a signed statement that the Eskimos received powdered eggs before the outbreak of polio, and as you know, Eskimos do not cook their food thoroughly, or eat it raw.

2. One Eskimo, Tootoo, obtained powdered eggs at Churchill, and left behind him on his way north a whole string of polio-afflicted persons.

3. The missionary, when he arrived among the Eskimos, very likely had with him a supply of dried eggs.

4. Dr. Patton obtained from the north, and still has, dried eggs from the same supply released to the Eskimos just before the deadly polio epidemic. In three experiments on monkeys, he fed or injected the dried egg powder. Of the six experimental animals used, four showed symptoms of paralysis, and one of the four died.

DR. PATTON argues that he has shown enough, at his own expense, to warrant a full-scale research by some national institution. He believes the Eskimo epidemic and its aftermath the greatest vindication yet of the theory he first enunciated in 1931. His main point is the Eskimos never had polio till they got dried eggs.

"What about eating eggs?" I asked.

"Eat twice as many as you ever ate before," he said, "but be sure to cook them thoroughly!"

In the 20 years from 1929 to 1949, value of Canadian lumber production rose from \$125,000,000 to \$355,000,000.



CANADIANS AT KOJIMA—Members of the Royal Canadian Regiment on Kojima Island take over guard duties at Compound 66 where approximately 2,000 North Korean officers and 480 enlisted men are held. The bayonet-wielding Canadians will patrol between the outer and inner barbed-wire fences. (CP from National Defence)

Parliament Session Forecast For Fall

Business Spotlight

By The Canadian Press

Steel Strike Slows Down Canadian Production

The United States steel strike, entering its fourth week, will cause production-line slow-down and stoppages in Canada "in a week or two," unless the strike ends before then, says Dr. H. H. Saunderson, materials co-ordinator of the defence production department.

"Some of the companies are beginning to feel the pinch now," he said in an interview yesterday.

However, production lines in most plants relying on imported steel and partly-fabricated steel parts would not begin to slow down unless the strike continues another week.

Most companies had fairly good stockpiles of steel at the start of the strike, Dr. Saunderson said. But their stocks of U.S. partly-fabricated parts were not so large. This would be

one of the factors causing initial shutdowns.

Lack of a single part in production-line manufacture could close down a whole line, and some plants may slow down their lines to keep going as long as possible on present stockpiles.

Canadian steel mills produce well over 3,000,000 ingot tons a year. Imports total about 1,000,000 ingot tons.

Canadian Mills Can't Meet Demand

Although steel imports are only about one-quarter of Canada's needs, they consist in part of steel types not made in this country—wide rolled plates, certain wide-flanged beams and other special types.

Canadian mills were unable to take up the extra demand after the strike.

"Canadian mills have been working top-speed right along," Dr. Saunderson said. "When we lost our U.S. supply there was no slack in Canadian mills to fall back on. They didn't have any slack in their program."

Steel is the backbone of all industrial development and a crisis in steel usually spreads to other fields. In Canada, automobile factories have usually been the first hit.

Canada's own steel industry has been gradually expanding. Forecasts have said it may be able to meet this country's needs for most types of steel within 18 months. There are a few types such as wide-rolled steel, however, for which the demand does not warrant expenditure on the heavy machinery to produce it.

ray ... Reflects and Reminisces

Once, all that railway land reserve between Fourth and Sixth Streets was like the rest of the townsite. It had been cleared. Today, timber is back—most of it, handsome young trees. Each would look well on a lawn.

All this was important ground as the Grand Trunk Pacific thundered its way toward Prince Rupert. A princely hotel was in the setting. It would stand somewhere in the reserve, or park, or what have you. The blueprint showed 10 floors.

A PIONEER FOUNTAIN

If not more, it gave a luxury setting, imparting a feeling of exclusiveness. Muse the contractor started blasting the location that later became a fountain. It's still there—that is, the site. For a time, however, there had been spouting, not unlike what was heard first.

It took a war, as usual, to work a change. After 1939, to Rupert rolled thousands of Yankee troops and no one whispered! But carpenters did. The reserve was covered with handy little homes, all to vanish in '45. Never had there been so much stir before, and never has there been since.

"What feed!" you can almost overhear anyone of bucolic instincts say, as he glances over the reserve, at this season. What feed, indeed. Many a year ago, the lush grass provided such pasturage near a railway yard. But it wasn't always safe. One morning a sleek bossy cropped too close to the verge of the precipice overlooking the rails, far below, and beef became substituted for milk.

GOLF IS GRAND!

No one has supported the lone suggestion that the area be developed as golfing grounds. But there was something about its rugged spaces so close to home and mother, that invited competition. A few who studied the notion were unimpressed and hopeful. But not enough.

EASILY RECOGNIZED

We almost neglected to mention totem poles. There's a noble old fellow near the Lookout, and others handy. By the way, why the suspension of lawn bowling, as well as other considerations? What's what and whose who, after a couple of generations? Old trees gone, new ones here. There isn't actually so much of a change. No fresh novelties or startling comparisons. In fact, pretty much the same.

Japanese Employees on Hunger Strike

TOKYO (Reuters)—Four Japanese employed by British Commonwealth forces today started a hunger strike outside the Commonwealth Labor Office at Kure, Southern Japan.

They said that unless their wage demands are met, 12,000 employees of the Commonwealth forces would take direct action by June 23. Canada uses Kure as headquarters for troops in Korea and Japan.

Their union is protesting against a possible permanent wage cut.

Japanese workers came under the direct employment of the Commonwealth Command at the end of the occupation. They were told they would lose all retirement allowances, family allowances and certain bonuses, Tomoto Kubo, union secretary said.

"This would mean losses averaging two to three thousand yen (\$5.60 to \$8.40) or about one-quarter of our average monthly incomes," he added.

A Commonwealth spokesman said today negotiations are in progress between the Commonwealth governments concerned and the Japanese government for an agreement covering the status of Commonwealth forces and the terms of employment of Japanese garrison workers.

THE HEAT'S ON!

For Cool Cooking ... Cook Electrically

SINGLE BURNER HOTPLATES \$ 6.65
TWO BURNER HOTPLATES \$10.55
TABLE RANGETTE \$48.65

Northern B.C. Power Co. Ltd.

Besner Block — Phone 210
Prince Rupert, B.C. Stewart, B.C.

Mutual Reports Favorable Financial Progress Year

JASPER—The most favorable financial position in the company's history was reported here today by H. L. Guy, assistant general manager of the Mutual Life of Canada, at the western regional conference being held at Jasper Park Lodge.

An extremely conservative basis of calculation of actual liabilities established several years ago when interest rates were low, has provided a comfortable margin to offset increasing expenses, he said.

Mr. Guy reminded the representatives that their company was a service organization rather than a financial institution and that their policy must continue to be to grow with the economic development of Canada by promoting thrift and family security.

Their progress in the last 25 years was illustrated by the fact that in 1927, Mutual Life had 498 full time representatives, producing \$51,000,000 in new business, and last year their records showed 654 full time representatives who produced \$134,000,000.

The high individual producer for the year was Richard Septhorn of Vancouver who closed 218 cases amounting to \$1,547,389. It was announced at yesterday's session by George Dunbar, superintendent of agencies.

He said a new record was set in cases closed in the year by Len M. Shetler of Montreal with 268.

Of the 44 representatives who reached the half million dollar production mark last year, 19 did so for the first time, and three of these were in their first year with the company.

The agents will conclude their four day meeting on Thursday.

FINE GALLERY
The classical marble bust of the National Gallery at Washington was built funds donated by the late Grew Mellon.

DAILY NEWS WANT ADS

SPECIAL WHILE EXISTING STOCKS LAST

Inglis Model 175.50

Special \$15

Rupert Radio and Electric

NOTICE

The travelling public is hereby advised that effective 7 a.m. June 30 the allowable gross load over the COPPER RIVER SUSPENSION BRIDGE approximately three miles east of Terrace will be TWO TONS. This regulation will be in effect until further notice and for approximately two weeks.

(Signed) L. E. SMITH,
Divisional Engineer,
Dept. of Public Works.

BOND PETROLEUMS LTD. — LIMITED —

201 Kresge Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alberta

ADVERTISEMENT

Well Reference

LOCATION O
DRILLING O
PRODUCING GAS O
PRODUCING OIL O
ABANDONED O

A Bond Petroleum Ltd. have 25% interest in 90% net in this LSD. Well to be drilled in the near future.

B Bond Petroleum Ltd. have 39 1/4% interest in Royal Arch & Assoc. No. 3 now waiting for production equipment same interest in offset location.

C Bond Petroleum Ltd. have 15% interest in Royal Arch & Assoc. No. 4 now running casing and have same interest in reworking 3 LSDs.

and

BOND PETROLEUMS LTD. have 20,000 acres reservation in Bonnyville area 6 miles from production.

BOND PETROLEUMS LTD. have 1,600 acres crown lease in Ft. Lake area and St. Paul area.

BOND PETROLEUMS LTD. have a 33 1/3% interest in 70% net production in S/2 of 36-54-26 W. 4th in Campbell field. Commencing drilling now rigging up on LSD 1, one location from production.

INITIAL ISSUE FORTY CENTS PER SHARE

A Prospectus Will Be Supplied Upon Request

This acreage of the Company, except where otherwise stated herein, is unproven, and an investment in the shares of the Company must be considered speculative.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE

D. H. McDonald, Baum & Hanna,
210 McLean Bldg., Calgary, Alta.
25187 - 62481

E. H. McDonald, Baum & Hanna,
1949 Albert Street, Regina, Sask.
4456

Bond Petroleum Ltd.,
201 Kresge Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.
23290 - 41958

A. R. Segal,
Room 10, 712 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C.
TA 8925.