

**BUSTED THUMBS "FREEZE" BASEBALL TALENT**



There's \$325,000 worth of major baseball talent shown here and every red cent of it has been turned into frozen assets by busted thumbs. Joe Crain LEFT, gold-plated shortstop-manager of Boston Red Sox, gazes ruefully at the digit, fractured in two places when he fell trying to complete a double play, that keeps his \$250,000 person on the bench for at least three weeks. And on the RIGHT is Mickey Cochrane, catcher-manager of Detroit Tigers, submitting to the tender ministrations of Trainer Danny Carroll after he injured his thumb playing against Cleveland. Mickey, too, must ride the bench for a time—and Mickey cost Detroit just \$75,000. Both Mickey and Joe, however, will fill in the time by master-minding for their clubs, so it isn't all loss.

**Science to Answer Ontario's Problems**

(By Shakes)  
Canada lies between two great industrial forces, Great Britain with its famous quality goods on the one hand, and United States with its equally famous mass-produced modern goods on the other. In reaching a point somewhere between these two, Canada has not found fame in the world either for quality or quantity production.

There is great opportunity here for the reaching of an ideal that will successfully combine these two important forces in the modern world. It may have taken a long time yet now it is under way, and is gaining impetus year by year.

In this province the Ontario Research Foundation is being the medium through which quality and quantity are being brought together. In metallurgy, chemistry, textile research, pathology, bacteriology, biochemistry and agriculture, British, American and Canadian trained scientists are working every day on problems that have a strictly practical bearing.

Science, it used to be said in physics classes of years ago, abhors a vacuum. It might be just as true to say that scientific men abhor waste.

In Northern Ontario mining, one aspect immediately strikes a visitor—the immense amount of finely-ground rock that is not only wasted but constitutes a grave problem in some sections.

Schemes have been announced many times in which tailings were to be used. Now, at last, it appears as if the men of science are on a trail that will really lead somewhere. In the annual report of the Foundation the following is a very brief summary of the work accomplished so far: "These (the tailings) contain little pyrite, 60 per cent. feldspar, 20 per cent. quartz, 15 per cent. calcite and magnesite and 5 per cent. of iron and other metals. Preliminary tests indicated that by combining in suitable proportions such tailings with flint and fireclay from Northern Ontario it is possible to produce ceramic products having a wide range of colour and porosity. Overfiring was successfully overcome by firing under reducing conditions after the oxidation stage of firing was completed. We secured temporarily the services of a skilled potter and from some of these mixtures small vases, jars, etc., were made and fired under the optimum conditions. Encouraged by these results we are now investigating the tailings from nine mines. Their compositions have been determined and some 72 mixtures of tailings, clay and flint are being fired at 10 different temperatures."

It is within the realm of possibility that the research men may make ware that will live up to heretofore unheard of specifications.

Things are being discovered in the Foundation that will have a direct bearing even on the housewife. "Why and how do wool fibres mat and shrink?" asks the report of the textile division. "We cannot say that we have arrived at a satisfactory answer to this question. However, this investigation has produced a by-product which may be of real value in the industries which are endeavouring to prevent shrinkage. A number of procedures have been worked out in the laboratory by means of which yarns, pieces of cloth and knitted goods can be so treated that when submitted to normal washing operations the amount of shrinking is negligible." This work is being carried on through the co-operation and support of a group of Canadian companies anxious to produce "quality controlled" garments, such as are produced in no other country.

The Foundation is at the service of anyone in the province, private individual, factory or industry. In metallurgy alone they have recently contributed a new alloying process through which harder balls are being made for the all-important ball mills of the gold mines. They have produced new types of bearings, made extended mathematical calculations in theoretically solving problems of long standing.

There is hardly a branch of industry

throughout Ontario that remains untouched by the Foundation's steadily widening activities. Problems in the producing and packing of foods; problems arising from the disease of cattle and grains; investigation of the province's resources with an idea of making proper use of them; in these and many other branches the province has a right to feel assured of the success of the foundation and its director, H. B. Speakman.

**Cod Liver Oil Known Back in Seventeenth Century**

Cod liver oil is a somewhat ancient product. As far back as the middle of the 17th century it was known in England as "trayne oyle" and was used, probably, in various manufacturing processes. Its medicinal qualities were discovered later. Two of the oldest and best-known fishing grounds are the waters of Norway and Newfoundland and considerable quantities of the oil in the early days were landed at west of England ports by boats from Newfoundland Records would go to show that fish liver oils were exported from Norway to England during the 15th and 16th centuries. Other fishing areas are the coast of Scotland, Iceland, Japan, Siberia and the east and west coasts of North America. In early days the oil was obtained by allowing the livers to rot, which broke down the cellular sacs, thus permitting the oil which they contained to escape. To-day, however, steam is used to extract the oil, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways.

The great value of the oil medicinally is its vitamin content and to secure this it is necessary to extract the oil shortly after the fish is caught. To accomplish this, some fishing vessels are equipped with apparatus to extract the oil. In Newfoundland, at plants along the coast, the medicinal oil is prepared from the livers of cod caught inshore. Within the past three or four years halibut liver oil has come to the fore, due to its high vitamin content. The halibut, like the cod, is a cold water fish, the principal fishing grounds being off the coast of Norway, the west coast of Greenland, the Hebrides, the waters of Alaska, the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of Canada and coastal waters of Japan.

**Historic Building has had its "Face Lifted"**

One of Canada's historic places, the 93-year-old building of Prince Edward Island's Parliament, in Charlottetown, has had its "face lifted" and now presents a rejuvenated appearance. It was in this building that the fathers of Confederation first met to discuss Union, the meeting taking place in September, 1864, and adjourned to Quebec City. The entire west wing had to be practically rebuilt and the whole of the interior has been renovated. The room in which the famous meeting took place has been re-timbered and replastered but the charm of its architectural design has been preserved. In this room a register is kept in which visitors are invited to sign their names and places from which they come. As one glances over the pages, states the Tourist Department of the Canadian National Railways, all the provinces are found to be represented from the Atlantic to the Pacific and even the far North. There are many names of visitors from the United States and Great Britain. France and other countries are represented. Some illustrious names appear on the pages, eminent statesmen, famous generals and representatives of royalty. At times, humour appears in connection with the entries. A famous Canadian statesman gave his occupation as "cabinet-maker" and a noted general "warrior."

St. Mary's Journal-Argus.—King Edward VIII was sponsor of the accident prevention custom of offering only non-intoxicating beverages to motorist guests and according to report it is now generally observed throughout England. The Mount Forest Confederate hopes the King's example will be followed in Canada as promptly as if he wore a new style of waistcoat.



By James W. Barton, M.D., Toronto

**That Body of Hours**

**Hot Baths and Arthritis—Rheumatism**  
In rheumatism, or arthritis as it is now so often called, there is a slow inflammation of the joint, or the damage done by an acute attack of rheumatism has left the joint sore or stiff or both.

For a good many years heat has been found helpful in these joint afflictions—the hot bath, hot packs, baking in a cabinet, diathermy (where electricity affects the inner part of the joint).

There is always relief from pain and the joint is more freely movable during and following these heat applications.

Just how the heat by means of hot baths affects the joint and also the patient is recorded by Dr. John D. Currence, New York, in Archives of Physical Therapy.

"The patient is immersed in the chin in a tub of hot water at body temperature 98-99F. The temperature is gradually increased to 104 or 106F. over a period of 10 minutes. The patient remains quiet for from five to 15 minutes unless he complains of feeling faint. After this he is carefully lifted out of the tub, placed on a warm cot without being dried, and wrapped in a warm sheet and several woolen blankets. He remains in this snug pack for two hours unless he complains of discomfort or weakness. After the two-hour pack, he is dried and removed to a dry cot nearby where he rests for from four to six hours."

In addition to the distinct relief from pain Dr. Currence noted that the blood pressure fell about five points, more tiny blood vessels were observed under the nails, the number of white corpuscles in the blood increased (these are the disease fighters), the temperature increased about two degrees, the pulse rate was about 18 more to the minute, sweating was very profuse, as much as 1 to 3 pounds in weight being lost, and the rate at which the body processes work was increased.

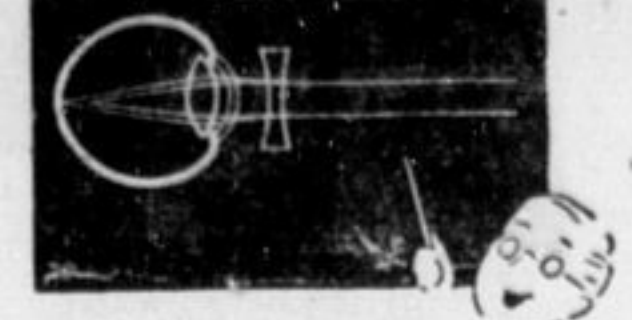
As we study the effects of this hot bath upon the joint and the entire body processes and cells, and see how all these reactions to the heat are of definite help to the joint and the whole body, we realize more and more that "heat is life." Remember that while this treatment can be carried out in the home, it should first be carried out under a physician's supervision.

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**England Holds Its Motor Shows in the Late Fall**

They don't come any more inquisitive or observant than Kaye Don. The few motor car executives and reporters who were with the famous British race-car and speed-boat-driver when he made a 1-day visit to Detroit and the Pontiac Motor Company recently, found a different Kaye Don. Just as fastidious and dapper as ever but an energetic business man now. The smiling, dashing Englishman is managing director of Sole Concessionaires, Ltd., Pontiac automobile distributors for the British Isles and Ireland. He talked of the automobile industry in England, commenting on the interest that is being taken in America over the announcing of new cars and the holding of auto shows in the fall. England never has known any other time of doing those things. The great show at Olympia in London always comes in October or November. Although 100 p.c. of his time is being given to his business, Kaye Don has not lost his interest in racing. He'd like to get behind the wheel of racing car or boat again, but that is out of the question until he recovers fully from the back strain suffered in an accident almost two years ago on the Isle of Man.

**MAYBE IT'S NEARSIGHTEDNESS**



Do you have difficulty in reading the paper or seeing objects at normal distance? You may be nearsighted. This condition will become steadily worse if neglected.

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**Premier of Nova Scotia Pays Tribute to Rescuers**

Early on Thursday morning, when it was known that Dr. Robertson and Alfred Scadding had been rescued from the Moose River Mine in Nova Scotia, where they had been imprisoned for 240 hours following a cave-in, Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, premier of Nova Scotia, paid tribute to the men who had risked their lives to effect the rescue of the Toronto men.

The statement by the premier of Nova Scotia follows:—

"We are very grateful for all the work done by the people of Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada. We are particularly grateful for help received from Ontario, the native province of the three men. Their encouragement and assistance has been extremely valuable."

"No praise can be too high for the rescuers who risked their lives in the dangerous shafts of the Moose River mine. The world applauds the courage and fortitude of the men who effected the rescue."

**Sweepstakes May not be Altogether a Vice**

Despite Prohibitions Sale of Tickets Proceeds Merrily.

(By Westbrook Pegler)  
There is some doubt about the morality of the Irish Free State Hospitals' Sweepstake, but there is nothing the matter with the nerve of the eminent Irishmen who conduct this great lottery. Their nerve is magnificent.

Although the sale of lottery tickets is distinctly forbidden in the United States, a friendly nation, and in England, a nation not quite as friendly but officially at peace with Ireland, the distribution of the contraband certificates goes merrily on. If the Free State government were at all sensitive to hints it might have noticed by this time, what with occasional seizures of batches of tickets, that the traffic is here regarded as an annoyance if not as a corruption. In England a few years ago the prime minister, Mr. MacDonald, was more explicit. He said the lottery was becoming a great evil, draining the money of the poor people of England and impairing the morals of the population. At one word from the British Prime Minister the Irish Free State Hospitals' Sweepstake continued to do as it pleased. The bulk of the revenue which the lottery takes in still comes out of the earnings of the dole money of a neighbouring people. Probably, owing to the difficulty of obtaining tickets and the doubt on their authenticity, the United States does not contribute much. The tickets are smuggled in, the agents operate more or less secretly, like the bootleggers in the early days of prohibition, and the buyer has no sure way of knowing whether his ticket is genuine or a dishonest imitation of a document which is dishonest even if real.

To be sure, the Sweep is not an enterprise of the Free State government, being conducted by a private charitable concern called the Hospitals' Trust Ltd., of Dublin, for the support of 54 hospitals in Ireland. However, it can hardly be a secret to the government that the lottery is vigorously promoted in the United States and England, contrary to the laws of both countries and the indicated wishes of their governments. Officially and legally, lottery tickets are as obnoxious to the United States as cocaine. It would be hard to imagine an American government which would permit a private institution in this country to establish agencies in Ireland to sell cocaine to the Irish and to distribute press handouts from a central bureau in Dublin intended to propagate the vice in the Irish citizens. Both lottery and cocaine are regarded by the United States as habit-forming drugs, dangerous to the morals of people.

The press releases which are distributed for the Irish lottery in this coun-

**A NEW Styl-eez SHOE by SELBY**



**VOGUE SHOE SHOP**  
REED BLOCK, TIMMINS

try are mimeographed on a letterhead giving a Dublin address. They are mailed in New York in plain envelopes, probably by some firm of press agents. There is a list of the Irish hospitals which are beneficiaries of the pool, and a note on the page says that the managing committee includes Viscount Fowlescourt, Sir Conway Dwyer, Sir Thomas Myles, Sir Joseph Glynn and Dr. P. McArdle.

In addition to the press releases the American public is mischievously invited to violate the American law in a six advertisement, ostensibly a warning against counterfeit tickets but in reality an announcement of an address in Dublin from which lottery tickets may be bought. The ad recalls those raisin-bribs of the waning days of prohibition which were labelled with a solemn warning that they must not be placed in water and allowed to ferment because they would then produce an illegal beverage called wine.

Possibly the American law is mistaken and the lottery is not a vice, after all. There has been some argument to that effect in the last few years. Some of the masters of the people, noting their restlessness under pressure, have thought it advisable to let them divert themselves with this gamble. Not only would the lottery tend to hush the howling and bawling but it would induce them to pay a large kitty to the government and like it, thus relieving the ruling class of some of their tax burdens. It is a smart idea, although it still is at least a year away.

Up to now, however, the lottery is still a vice in this country, and the government of the Irish Free State is in a curious position in the case.

"THE LANGDON" a smartly perforated tie. This distinctive model is featured in navy and brown. Apart from their smart taste, Selby's have won wide acclaim for their foot comfort qualities. Try on a Selby to-day.

This particular model is priced at  
**\$8**

**Women Wheel Babies on Sudbury Railway Tracks**

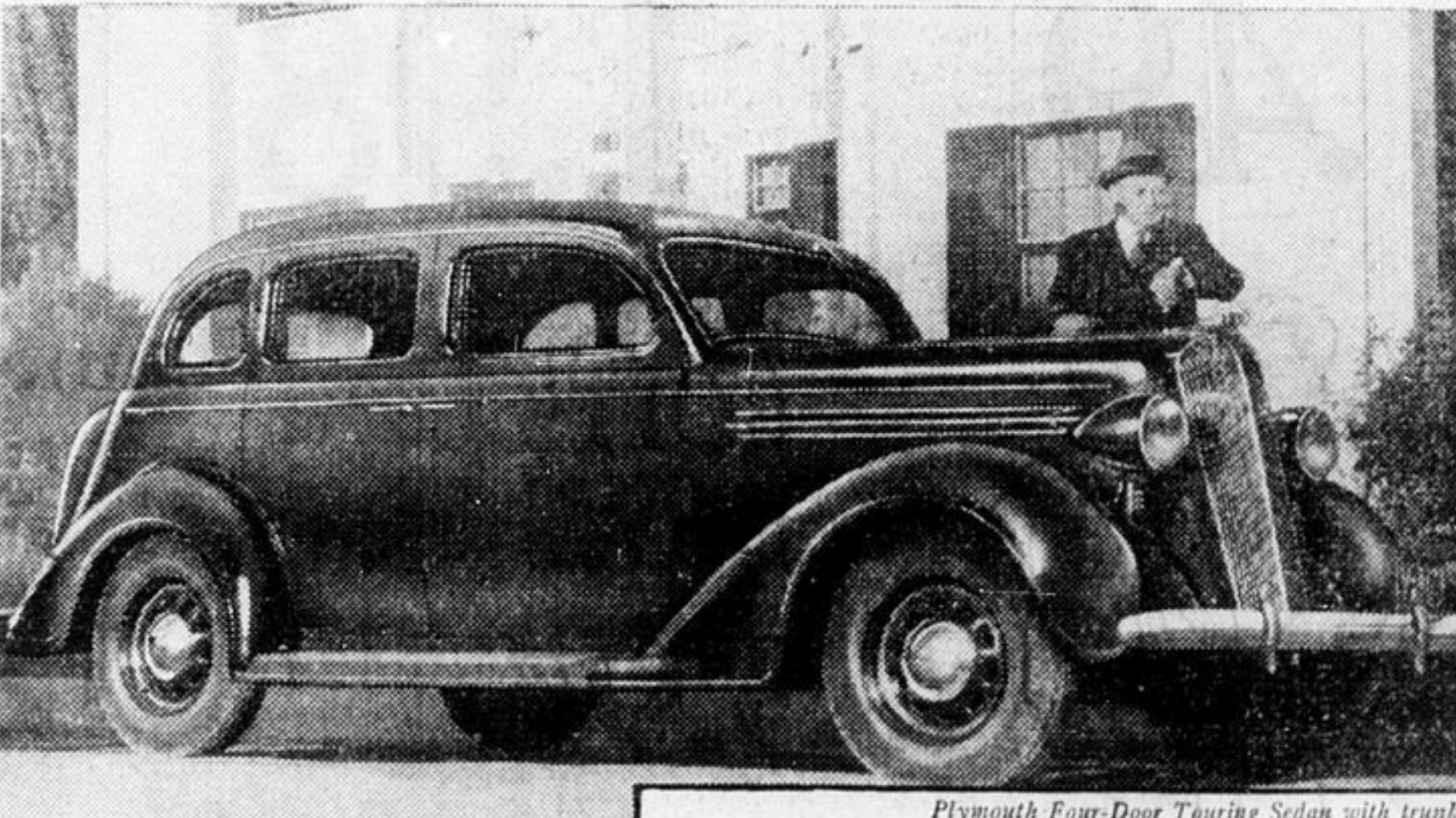
Sudbury C. N. R. police are having trouble of their own these days, these troubles including women and babies. At police court in Sudbury the other day during the trial of some accused of trespassing on C.N.R. property, Constable Dobson of the C.N.R. police said that it was not an uncommon thing to see the railway tracks in Sudbury used by women as a walk whereon to wheel their baby carriages. It had to be stopped, he added, because of the great danger of accident. It would be impossible to avoid tragedy if the practice was allowed, he suggested. "If I come across any more of it," he concluded, "the women will be prosecuted for trespassing on the railway." Last week there was a long list of people charged with trespass on C.N.R. property. They had the habit of using the tracks as a short cut between two streets. It was so dangerous a practice that measures had to be taken to stop it. Hundreds have been warned against the danger of using this short cut. One boy was riding a bicycle down the tracks. Those charged were let go with a warning but unless the practice is stopped there will be further prosecutions with penalties asked for.

Sudbury Star.—The Sudbury Lions Club is offering prizes to youngsters for the best garden developed this summer, and the Sudbury Rotary Club is providing a free tree to any child who will agree to care for it. These are commendable efforts to give the city more permanent and beautiful surroundings.



**PLYMOUTH OWNERS Wrote this Ad!**

"21 to 27 miles to a gallon of gas — 15% to 20% less oil cost," owners say



FROM all over Canada reports are pouring in from owners whose 1936 Plymouth cars have more than measured up to expectations. Following are a few excerpts from certified statements in our files. Names and addresses of the parties who made these statements will be gladly furnished on request.

**25 Miles to a Gallon**

"My 1936 Plymouth is the eighth and the best car I have owned. Performance and economy are the two outstanding features about it that have impressed me. I get 25 miles to the gallon of gasoline while driving on the road and so far I have had to add no oil at all when I have the oil changed at regular periods. Everything works in it as a car should work."

**"Best Car I Have Ever Driven"**

"My 1936 car is the third consecutive Plymouth I have had, and I really regard it as the best car I have ever driven. My wife and I are both delighted with the riding quality, comfort and appearance of this car, and the fact that it gives the feel of security with big car roominess. The trunk appeals

to me very much after years of crowding luggage in the car to the discomfort of everyone. All my friends have remarked on the leg room and comfort of the back seat, especially on long trips."

**"—A Car that I can Depend On all the Time"**

"The 1936 Plymouth suits me perfectly. I operate four stores and have to run about

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from one to the other at various times during the day. My Plymouth starts instantly and has never delayed me for a moment for repairs yet. It has excellent riding qualities, is easily handled and costs as little as a man could expect of a car in gasoline and oil. The convenience of the trunk, which opens wide and easily, is one of the features I like best for I have to carry material from one store to another when a shortage occurs. I am pleased to recommend the Plymouth. I must have a car that I can depend on all the time."

**Check These Statements For Yourself**

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