

## Need for Much Care in the Ice Supply

Noted Health Authority Speaks of "Made" and "Harvested" Ice.

(By J.W.S. McCullough, M.D., D.P.H.)

With the coming of warm weather the problem of ice supplies becomes one for the housewife. Certain germs of disease, such as those of typhoid fever, are not killed by freezing. As water crystallizes it extrudes suspended matter and even dissolved substances. Perhaps about 90 per cent. of all bacteria are squeezed out during the purifying process of freezing. It is the hardest ones which survive.

The moral of this is that water used for natural ice supplies should be of good sanitary quality and that the ice harvested should be handled in a clean manner. Under natural conditions the surface layer of ice in ponds contains more of the impurities and the lower layers are relatively purer, for the reason that ice grows from above downward and the freezing of the water forces out both suspended and dissolved matters. It is therefore good practice to plane the surface of the ice.

Manufactured ice is safer than natural ice providing the source of supply of the water used in the process is above suspicion.

This type of ice is now universally made by the ammonia process. The principle is that condensed ammonia in expanding requires heat which is taken from surrounding objects and in this way the water is frozen. There are two processes: the one known as "can ice" and the other as "plate ice." In

the first, the freezing takes place in rectangular cans. The water freezes from the sides of the can toward the centre and the impurities are extruded and concentrated in the core. In well-equipped plants this core is removed by suction apparatus before it freezes, and clean water substituted. In making can ice the water must first be distilled or boiled in order to drive out the air, else the resulting product will be bubbly. Plate ice is made by freezing water in large shallow tanks. The water freezes upon the surface and when of sufficient thickness is cut out and removed in blocks. In this process it is not necessary to distill or boil the water since the air is forced out naturally in the process of freezing. The men who work "on ice" should have clean shoes otherwise considerable amounts of filth may be transferred to the cans, the ice field and ice tanks. Pollution from every source should be guarded against. If then, ice supplies are taken from clean sources, or manufactured from clean water with precautions against its being fouled by the haddiers, the dangers from this article are relatively small.

## Throngs at Glasgow Now Learning About Canada

Immense throngs of people visiting the great Empire Exhibition at Glasgow, Scotland, have been acquiring a new idea of Canada's greatness and her numerous holiday and business possibilities by study of the attractive Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit.

In its exhibit, the Canadian Pacific emphasizes its historic closeness with Scotland by means of two contrasting working dioramas—one, the brig Jean, Clyde-built, arriving at Quebec in the year 1822; the other the magnificent "Empress of Britain," also Clyde-built, in a similar setting of 1938.

The development and wide interests of the great company—now the world's greatest transportation system—are illustrated by numerous other models and pictures. First is a diorama of the Clyde, with one of the famous "Duchess" steamships en route to Canada. This is flanked by another diorama of a deck scene during one of the popular "Mont" cruises.

Banff, that celebrated resort in the Canadian Rockies, is represented by a giant 14-foot enlargement that features its beautiful scenery, together with illuminated transparent pictures of semi-stream-lined locomotives and modern passenger and freight trains. The Royal York hotel at Toronto (largest in the British Empire) has been chosen to represent the company's fifteen hotels at strategic points across Canada.

Canadian Pacific services to the Far East and to New Zealand and Australia also have their place. The interests of the company in the colonization and development of Canada are shown not only by pictures, but also by a fine exhibit of grain and mineral specimens. Freight ships, express and industrial development are included.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of the world wide service which the Canadian Pacific provides is in the series of 18 electric clocks which tell the time at different points around the world served by the company. These clocks, carefully synchronized, are accompanied by a system of flashing bulbs that light up continuously to emphasize a service on which the sun never sets.

Northern News:—Geraldton, one of the babes of the mining towns, is starting to experience the same troubles as Kirkland Lake, Timmins and Sudbury. A dispatch states that stories of good times are filling the place with drifters who can find no work.

## Timmins Stamp Club Column

### "DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS"

Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful sets of ship stamps ever issued is the new German Winter-Help Issue for 1937-38, which was placed on sale November 4. There are nine different designs in the new series, illustrating various types of ships used in the German merchant marine, and each stamp is so interesting and well engraved that the popularity of this set seems a foregone conclusion. The stamps are valid for postal duty until June 30, 1938, and the extra proceeds, as in past years, will be devoted to the special winter charity fund sponsored by the German government.

The 3p and 2p brown shows a German coast guard lifeboat putting out to sea a vessel in distress. The strange looking mast on this lifeboat is probably used for rigging a breeches-buoy. The light ship "Elbe 1" is pictured on the 4p and 3p blue-grey; and 5p and 3p bright green shows a fleet of fishing boats on the Baltic Sea.

some sea gulls in the foreground. The steamship "Hamburg" of the Hamburg-American Line receives postal recognition on the 25p plus 15p blue, and the 40p plus 35p violet pictures the crack transatlantic liner "Bremen" of the North German Lloyd.

### The Founding of Australia

Three stamps were issued in October to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the first settlement in Australia—at Sydney, New South Wales. The values are 2d scarlet, 3d blue and 9d purple, and the design shows Captain (later Governor) Arthur Phillip casting the water at Sydney Cove on his first landing in 1788. The presence of fresh water determined the location of the colony, and to-day Sydney is the most important port in Australia.

Little was known of the vast continent of Australia until late in the 18th century. Dutch explorers had touched on its barren coasts during the 17th century and brought back tales of a strange animal called the kangaroo



The 6p and 4p dark green takes us from the stormy Baltic to the warm, semi-tropical waters of the Portuguese of Madeira, where we see a German excursion steamer coming into the harbour. Madeira has long been a favorite tourist spot, and Hitler is said to reward his most loyal Nazis by sending them there on winter vacations at government expense! The 8p plus 4p orange pictures what, to-day is an extremely rare sight—a square-rigged sailing ship under full sail. Germany is one of the few countries where sailing ships still survive, and all officers in the German merchant marine have to be trained "in sail" before receiving their certificates.

The 12p plus 6p red shows the East Prussian Line steamer "Tannenberg" standing off Pillau in the Baltic Sea, and the engraver has cleverly balanced the design by putting a bell-buoy and

and savages armed with the boomerang, but Holland showed no interest in colonizing this remote island, and remained completely undeveloped until Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay in 1770 and formally claimed the land for England.

Even in spite of Cook's epoch-making voyage, it is doubtful if England would have bothered to colonize Australia if it had not been for the American revolution. Before the Revolution large numbers of English convicts had been sent regularly to the American colonies, and the Declaration of Independence left England at a loss to know what to do with these undesirable citizens. Somebody suggested Australia as a place sufficiently remote and disagreeable; the idea was finally adopted. Other immigration soon followed, Australia's resources attracting colon-

## Urges Air-Conditioning as Help Against Neuroses

In many parts of Canada, anti-noise measures have been advocated in the interest of health. The campaigns have been directed for the most part against noises of a needless nature and not against those encountered in industry. A factor in noise elimination that is not usually referred to is air-conditioning, and a report just published by the Journal of the American Medical Association will be of special interest to those who have been active in promoting anti-noise legislation.

"Air conditioning and noise prevention," this article points out "have a definite relationship in controlled human environment. Whenever the windows of the buildings are kept closed to exclude noise, air conditioning may become a practical necessity. Conversely, it follows as a natural consequence that occupants of buildings living in artificial atmospheres and thus not dependent on open windows and doors will in some measure be protected against extraneous noises arising from traffic, nearby buildings or low flying aircraft. This benefit by-product of air conditioning is considered of such importance by the Association's Committee on Air Conditioning that this report has been prepared to embody present concepts of noise in its relation to the comfort and health of human beings.

"The multiple and insidious ill effects of noise constitute an in adequately recognized baneful influence on the lives of many million persons throughout the country, especially those who live in urban areas. In noisy industrial environments it is not unusual to find in those groups of workers below 30 years of age as many as 50 per cent with some degree of impaired hearing. This noise deafness constitutes the most serious and tangible of the ill noise effects, but there is, in addition, a host of scarcely measurable injuries made evident by neuroses, loss of sleep, excessive fatigue, emotional disturbances and the like that jeopardize the complete well-being of most persons, and in which noise may well play a part.

"Depending on the loudness of extraneous noises, the barriers provided by air conditioning may operate to protect the occupants of air conditioned spaces against as much as 75 per cent. of noise, but more often in the general range from 45 to 55 per cent.

"In addition to the elimination of noise by air conditioning, other aspects are considered in the report mentioned, which says: 'Much noise is unnecessarily produced by the needless sounding of automobile horns, the operation of loud radios, the harboring of noisy animals, and so on. Manifestly, this type of noise can be eliminated only through regulatory and educative procedures. Referring now to noises of more pardonable character, such as those in industry, it is maintained that elimination at the source is the most satisfactory method, although it may be expensive and difficult requiring special initial experimentation and innovation. However over a period of several years the cost of this method may be less

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than either of the other two procedures. The noise in machinery is often the result of faulty design and worn parts; redesign or repair of such equipment may result in greater life, less loss of power and consequently lower operating cost. Silent operation may be accomplished by the use of well-balanced parts to reduce the tendency to vibration, by keeping the machinery well lubricated, by isolation of machinery in sound proof rooms, and by the use of flexible cushioning supports.

"As an example, to avoid the noise and vibration of a pneumatic riveter, pressure riveting may be substituted for impact riveting; the automobile industry has successfully applied pressure riveting to the assembly of certain units of steel bodies and frames. Another solution is the use of welding in place of riveting, and at the present time the steel skeletons of many buildings and other structures are welded instead of riveted."

## Friday the Thirteenth and Former Timmins Man

A despatch last week from North Bay says:—"Bob Babcock, theatre operator at North Bay is positive that Friday the 13th is his jinx day! Not that he had any bad luck, but the 'unlucky' number popped up at him all day. Friday morning he collected his pay cheque at the theatre. The odd cents amounted to thirteen. He was surprised, but not as much as when he discovered that his name was 13th on the pay list! Taking his money, he very carefully walked down to his doctor's office, taking care that he walked under no ladders, and that no black

cats crossed his path. The doctor handed him the bill... \$13 exactly! Herb was amazed. Returning to the theatre after dinner, he prepared his projection machines for work... and there were 13 films to be shown! When midnight arrived he was greatly relieved. Not only was Friday the 13th of the month, but it was also his wedding anniversary! "There is one good thing," he said, after this day had passed, "I won't have to celebrate my anniversary on Friday the 13th for another 15 years. It will be that long before we have another May 13th on Friday."

St. Mary's Journal-Argus:—Casa Loma, the Pellatt castle in Toronto, is to be operated as a tourist showplace by the Kiwanis Club again this summer. Possibly the Rotarians might be able to run a similar show at Chorbey Park, the Peterborough Examiner brightly suggests.

### North Bay to Toronto

**SINGLE \$6.10 RETURN \$11.00**

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## It Happened This Week!

### HAS GAIN OF \$801.59 ON 20 YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICY

Early this week Policy No. 137,222, a \$2,000, 20 Year Endowment, taken out at age 18, became payable to the policyholder, and the result shows the advantage of insuring while young.

RESULT:	
Paid to the policyholder:	
Amount of policy	\$2,000.00
Cash dividends	693.59
Total	\$2,693.59
Total premiums paid (20 x \$94.60)	\$1,892.00
Gain	\$ 801.59

The policyholder had \$2,000 insurance protection for 20 years and then received \$142.37 for every \$100 paid to the Company.

Any of our representatives, or our Head Office, will be glad to quote figures for an Endowment Policy for you.

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## CANADA DRY

"IT'S PURE AND WHOLESOME"

## Montbeillard Farmers Threatened to Take Food

(From Rouyn-Noranda Press)  
Threatening to break into a Montbeillard general store and take by force the food they said they needed, a group of eight to ten settlers created a stir in the little township settlement on Saturday that required intervention of the Quebec Provincial Police.

Warned to return to their homes quietly without carrying out their threats, the men did so and have created no further trouble since.

They claimed that they and their families were practically without food and that unless something was provided for them, they would starve. The storekeeper, knowing that the settlers had no money, and no immediate prospects of getting any, refused to give them credit.

A call to Noranda headquarters of the Abolition Patrol brought three police officers. The group of men told them that three years ago when a similar situation had arisen, the head of the patrol had come down and issued food to them from the store, the provincial

government footing the bill. Action of that sort was impossible this time, they were told.

The department of colonization's inspector was away from the settlement at the time of the incident and when interviewed by the Rouyn-Noranda Press yesterday could throw little light on the situation. He could not say whether or not the settlers had obtained the food they said they needed but there had been no further trouble since Saturday.

The spring is the northern settler's hardest season. Food from the previous season's crop has almost entirely been used and there is little income of any sort to be had. Credit is often quickly exhausted and storekeepers are not in a position to advance necessities without some sort of guarantee of payment.

Local officials of the department of colonization could not be reached for a statement on the Montbeillard incident.

Stayner Sun.—The big problem right now is to decide whether to trade in the old car or pay for last winter's coal.

### SCOTT'S SCRAP BOOK

**HUMAN SKIN** WAS USED TO BIND THE BOOK OF "THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM CORDER." CORDER WAS EXECUTED FOR A MURDER IN ENGLAND, IN 1828, AND HIS SKIN WAS USED FOR THE BINDING.

**QUEER WAR MEMORIAL**—A TYPEWRITER SURMOUNTING A CLERK'S GRAVE IN THE ITALIAN BATTLE-FIELD CEMETERY AT ST. ELIA HILL NEAR THE ISONZO RIVER, WHERE 80,000 ITALIANS FELL DURING THE WORLD WAR.

**THE WHITE RUSSIAN** GENERAL WRANGLE IN AN ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE SOVIET, ISSUED HIS OWN STAMPS FROM HIS SEVASTOPOL HEADQUARTERS IN 1919.

**WORLD'S CRUELLEST TOYS**—LIVING, FLUFFING BIRDS WERE IMPRISONED IN THESE 18TH CENTURY TOYS TO MAKE THEM MOVE.

By R. J. SCOTT

# HOLIDAY AHEAD

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