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at the close of 1932

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|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Business in force                        | \$580,536,809 |
| Assets                                   | 135,738,365   |
| Policy Reserves and other Liabilities    | 129,607,861   |
| New Business Issued                      | 46,653,380    |
| Total Income                             | 27,533,438    |
| Payments to Policyholders                | 21,219,315    |
| Surplus, Contingency Reserve and Capital | 6,130,504     |

Complete report mailed on request

J. J. McKAY  
20 Kirby Avenue  
Timmins, Ont.

**THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

**Industrial League Lively on Thursday**

Only One Game, Instead of the Usual Double-Header, McIntyres Win Against Marshalls. Game Rough in Spots.

Thursday's last saw plenty of action in the one game played in the Industrial Hockey League. As the Juniors were playing N.O.H.A. hockey at South Porcupine, the Hollinger team was idle as they were scheduled to meet the Juniors. The game was not as clean as it could have been. A few minor penalties for tripping were excusable but some others directed at Marshalls by McIntyres are hard to account for. The fans don't mind the occasional trip because it can be excused but when a player deliberately skates up to centre ice and bodies a man, then the fans object. This same player was booted plenty when he hit the Marshall defence and brought his fist up at the same time.

The play opened fast in the first period with Spence very effective at centre ice. Wallingford was rushing very nicely, a big improvement on his last game. Marshalls' first string were working hard but their shots were weak. Davidson was the best for the McIntyres getting right in often and he was finally rewarded about midway through the period when he slipped a pass to Rice that counted for one. Most of the McIntyres shots were missing the net. W. Grant was skating circles around Wood on defence for McIntyre. This may have been the reason for Wood skating to centre ice with the intention of "getting" Grant. He shot his shoulder into Grant's back and was seen by Referee Arundel. He got a two-minute penalty. Play centred around the McIntyre net with a man short. When Wood returned play slowed up and no further score was made in this period.

The second period started with Wallingford rushing alone. On his second attempt he broke through the defence only to be tripped in front of the goal by Rice. McIntyre pressed hard and for the first time gave Gauthier plenty of close ones. He held them off until Wood broke through alone to score. Fifteen seconds later Spence rammed one in from the blue line. Marshalls were in all the time but couldn't beat Quinn. Wallingford again broke through and it looked like a sure goal but Wood hooked him, and Wallingford nose-dived into the goal. J. Charlebois and Rice had a disagreement in centre ice and Rice took a swing at Charlebois. Charlebois hit back and they both got two minutes. End-to-end rushes were now in order, both defences having lots of work. Finally Spence and Joanisse broke through together and this time they scored, Spence getting it after taking Joanisse's pass.

The third period had just started when Kelly got a lucky one in from the corner. McIntyre were playing beautiful combination. W. Grant who had been playing nice hockey was knocked into the boards and hit on the face with a stick. It was accidental but nevertheless Grant was taken to the dressing room and six stitches were needed to repair his nose and lower forehead. Adamson got a penalty for tripping G. Charlebois right in front of the goal. Wood rushed up the ice and lost the puck to Fred Grant at the defence. At the same time his fist came down lightly off Grant's jaw for no reason at all. Grant resented this

treatment and gave one back. Both received a two-minute penalty. Kelly got a penalty without being told. Wallingford completed a couple more of his solo rushes before the bell. It was, generally speaking, a good game, and the fans enjoyed one hour's skating afterwards.

The teams were:—  
Marshalls—goal, Gauthier; defence, F. Grant, Wallingford; centre, Spence; forwards, W. Grant, Joanisse; alternates, G. Charlebois, J. Charlebois, Charbonneau.

McIntyres—goal, Quinn; defence, Croteau, Wood; centre, Davidson; forwards, Buck, Calverley; alternates, Findlay, Rice, King.

**Unemployed Clearing the Bush West of Haileybury**

Ten years ago The Advance was urging upon the Ontario Government the desirability of work to clear the bush menace from around the towns of the North Land, and special reference was made to the case of Haileybury where some months before the town had been practically wiped out through a bush fire that spread into the town.

Ten years ago, and since, considerable work has been done by the Government to assure more safety from the danger of bush fires to the towns of this North, but not been done in this regard. It is pleasing to note that this work of bush-clearing is still being carried on in the interests of Haileybury. The Haileyburian last week says:—"A number of the unemployed workmen in Haileybury have been engaged during the past week in clearing the second growth and brush from the section lying immediately west of the town, where the flames swept in in 1922 with the result that the greater part of the town was destroyed in the big fire which residents remember so well. Following that conflagration, the hillside was cleared of the growth of small trees which had covered it for many years, the work at that time being done under government supervision. Since then it has grown up again and of late years has become something of a menace in dry weather. Just how far the work will go this winter will depend somewhat on the weather during the next few weeks. The storms this week have been responsible for the discontinuance of operations for the time, and if the snow gets very deep it will not be possible to clear the ground properly. The work was started in the vicinity of the town's reservoir, just west of the railway. It was through this section that the last big fire first reached the town, the station being the first building to the east of the railway to be destroyed. The fire had been held back during the afternoon, but an increase in the velocity of the wind shortly after four o'clock carried the flames across and in a very few hours the whole of the southern portion of the town was in smouldering ashes."

Huntingdon Gleaner:—Harry Gantz, of Alliance, Neb., lays claim to the original jig saw hound. The Gantz family spent the other evening on a jig saw puzzle. They completed it except for one piece. They searched the house high and low, while Topper, their fox terror watched with interest, but the missing pasteboard could not be found. Two days later Topper appeared slightly ill. He choked a time or two and then coughed up the missing piece.

**Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1932**

Only Four Fatalities in Porcupine Mines in Year. Nine in Kirkland Lake Camp. Seventeen Deaths from Accidents in Mines in 1932

The report on the mining accidents in Ontario in 1932, issued as Bulletin No. 87 of the Dept. of Mines of Ontario, is just to hand. The report is prepared by D. G. Sinclair, chief inspector of mines, Toronto; Inspectors R. H. Cleland, Timmins, E. C. Keeley, Kirkland Lake, D. P. Cooper, Sudbury, and A. R. Webster, Toronto.

There were 19 fatal accidents in and about the mines in 1932, as against 29 last year, 33 the year before, 35 in 1929, and 33 in 1928.

The report classifies the accidents fatal and otherwise, and tables in the report give the chief causes of accidents, fatal and otherwise. The ratio of fatalities to the number of men employed is also given. In the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, and gravel sand and clay pits, the fatal accidents in the following years had the percentage to the number employed as indicated:—1932, per 1000 employed, 1.69; 1931, per 1000 employed, 2.03; 1930, per 1000 employed, 3.02; 1929, per 1000 employed, 2.89; 1928, per 1000 employed, 4.76.

The table of fatal accidents for 1932 in or about the mines of Ontario shows that there were only four fatalities at the Porcupine mines, one man being killed at the Coniarum in June, and three at the Hollinger, two in April and the other in November. There were nine fatalities at Kirkland Lake mines; one at the Falconbridge Nickel Mines; one at the Henderson Mine near Madoc; one at the Howey; one at the Frood; one at the Parkhill Gold Mines. Of the fatalities in the Kirkland Lake camp there were six at the Lake Shore, two at the Wright-Hargreaves and one at the Teck-Hughes. Of the 19 accidents at the mines there were 14 at the gold mines.

The introduction to the report says: "During the year 1932 at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, and clay, sand, and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act, there were 1,475 accidents to employees reported to the Department of Mines up to January 16, 1933. Twenty-five fatalities arising out of 23 separate accidents were recorded. These returns represent a decrease of 374 in the total number of casualties and a decrease of 12 in the number of men killed over the preceding year. The report shows a fatality rate of 1.69 per thousand men employed, which is 1.29 per thousand lower than the average for the past twenty-five years. There were 98 non-fatal accidents per thousand men employed, which is a decrease of 2 per thousand men from the rate of 1931. The percentage of non-fatal accidents followed by infection increased from 5.3 per cent. in 1931 to 6.5 per cent. in 1932."

An analysis of the fatalities at the mines for the past five years gives the following causes:—1932, fall of ground, 21 per cent., as against 31 per cent. last year 45.6 per cent. in 1930, 14.3 in 1929, and 6.5 in 1928. Run of ore or rock, 5.3 per cent. in 1932, 4.5 in 1931, 8.6 in 1930, 11.9 in 1929 and 5.3 in 1928. Shaft accidents, 15.8 in 1932, 17.2 in 1931, 8.6 in 1930, 14.3 in 1929, and 9.3 in 1928. Explosives, 21.6 in 1932, 6.9 in 1931, 8.6 in 1930, 28.6 in 1929, and 12 in 1928. Miscellaneous, underground, 25.3 in 1932, 13.8 in 1931, 20 in 1930, 28.6 in 1929, and 64 in 1928. Surface, 0 in 1932, 27.6 in 1931, 8.6 in 1930, 2.3 in 1929, and 2.6 in 1928.

A table in the report shows that the rate per thousand of the fatalities during 1932 was 1.71, there being 11,103 men employed at the mines; at the metallurgical works it was .54 per thousand; at the quarries there was 1 man killed out of 1070 employed; while

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at clay, sand, and gravel pits in the province of Ontario there were 4 men killed out of 800 employed, or at the rate of 5 out every thousand employed.

The report also refers to underground fires. There were two of these at the Hollinger, and two at the International Nickel. On August 20th, 1932, there was a fire in No. 11 shaft at the Hollinger, originating from a ruptured power cable. There was practically no damage done as the fire was noted before it got a start and it was promptly extinguished. Considerable smoke and some slight inconvenience was caused by a fire at the 1700-ft. level of the Hollinger on Dec. 14th, when a mucker's jacket was set on fire, likely by coming in contact with his carbide lamp. This also was promptly dealt with and there was thus no serious danger. The fires at the International Nickel were of somewhat similar type and were not serious.

The report gives a summary of rope tests made in 1932, showing 334 tests made.

During the year mine rescue teams representing all the producing mines in the Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, and Sudbury areas received training at the mine rescue stations or underground in mines of the respective districts.

The report also notes that an exhibit of mine rescue and first aid equipment was made at the Canadian National Exhibition, which attracted considerable attention and was the subject of much favourable comment.

The report gives a detailed account of each fatality in the mines, quarries, etc. At the Coniarum, John Kobaski, a Ukrainian, aged 40, married, Schumacher, was killed and T. Unstalo, Finlander, was injured in a run of ore, on June 25th, 1932. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Kobaski. E. B. Keen, English, 31 years, and L. Sasseville, aged 24, were killed in a blasting accident at the Hollinger on April 12th, 1932. M. Balaban, aged 32, married with a wife and child in Europe, was suffocated to death on Nov. 2nd, 1932, when a run of sand from a broken chute buried him. In referring to this accident, the report says:—"It was impossible to find out if the sand broke away from a hang-up and caused the accident, but it is quite probable that it did and that the flow pressure against the barricade coupled with the cracked-up heading at the still allowed it to fall out. An inquest was held before Coroner Montgomery at Timmins on November 8, at which a verdict of death from suffocation was returned. The following recommendation was made by the jury:—"We recommend that all chutes whose foundations are placed on back-filling be attached to solid rock with suitable rock bolts and that the above chutes be inspected at regular frequent intervals by a responsible person and a written report of same be left on file at the office."

After giving the verdict of the coroner's jury as noted above, the report proceeds to make a few further references to the fatality, as follows:—"Since this recommendation is a reflection on the care exercised in handling sand-filling at the Hollinger, it is only fair that the following facts be made public. Since 1927, when fine sand filling began to be placed underground, until November 3, 1932, 4,471-

126 tons have been handled and from other sources on surface the total is raised to just under 5,000,000 tons. The waste rock figure is also enormous. In this time, Balaban was the only casualty due to filling, and only three other cases of men being caught in sand have been recorded, none of which were serious. The sand filling alone estimated to have handled through chutes quite similar to the one in question is about one-third of the total. At present there is about 4,000 tons of back-filling placed daily, made up of sand and waste rock."

It will be noted from the above that the report seeks to be of service to the mining industry and assist in assuring the safety of the men by suggested and by applying the lessons that may be learned from any of the fatalities. At the same time there seems to be sincere effort to be fair on all concerned. In addition to the various tables and statistics given there is the valuable feature to the report that it seeks to make use of the opportunity to put in a word wherever possible to assist the mines in protecting the men and the men in safeguarding themselves. It will be admitted that this is a very valuable and desirable feature. In the use of the reference to the death of Messrs Keen and Sasseville this attitude is especially evident. After reviewing the evidence given at the inquest, the report concludes its reference to the accident as follows:—

"This is all the evidence there is to explain the accident, but it rather indicates that the dangerous practice of cutting fuse unnecessarily short may have been the cause of the accident. It is more than likely that some delay in splitting the fuse occurred, or that a cut-hole fuse was unintentionally used the second time, making it indeed a "fast fuse." It has been suggested that the heat produced in the quartz from the first blasting of the cut might set the second charge off. This heating of the rock, though a real factor, is fairly well taken care of by the Mining Act, which forbids going back to a blast of this nature "within the number of minutes which are equal to twice the number of feet in the longest fuse used." This time, about sixteen minutes in this case, should be enough to cool the rock beyond the danger point, unless the same hole is blasted two or three times.

"Keen and Sasseville had both been using explosives as machine man and helper for over two years. They were considered careful and efficient workmen, and had been instructed by Captain McDermott in the use of explosives. "An inquest was held before Coroner Montgomery at Timmins on April 15, when a verdict of accidental death, attaching no blame to anyone, was returned.

"The following are some safety measures which would stop accidents of this kind and which should be impressed upon men using explosives:—  
1. Know the burning speed of the fuse you are using.  
2. Time yourself in some manner when you are lighting holes.  
3. Use a length of fuse which gives you ample time to light your round with care.  
4. One man and one man only should do the cutting of the fuse on any round of holes.  
5. Use a bevelled cut or "miner's coil," or better still, dip the ends of new fuse in a bright-coloured paint to show the blaster which fuses have been cut and which have not. It is essential that great care be taken to keep from cutting a fuse a second time.  
6. When holes have to be reblasted or sprung several times, examine carefully for heat and use water or air to cool before reloading.

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On one thing at least the railways seem to be in full agreement—the reduction of wages.

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**Some Hopeful Signs on the Business Horizon**

The Canadian Press has gathered together a number of despatches and condensed them with the idea no doubt of indicating the more hopeful and promising trend in the present day industrial and business outlook. The despatches come from various parts of Canada, including Montreal, Toronto, Brantford, Noranda, Quebec, Halifax, and Ottawa, Ont. A number of different industries are touched upon and the feature of collection of condensed despatches is the fact that all suggest improvement in the industrial and general life of the Dominion. Here are the despatches in brief:—

Montreal—Paper business better than expected and B.C. Pulp and Paper Company's plants kept operating, says official of company.

Toronto—Industrial commissioner reports establishment of six new industries in Toronto last month.

Brantford, Ont.—National Silicates Limited expects to open plant here for manufacture of silicate of soda, used in about 30 industries.

Toronto—Canadian editions of 52 U. S. magazines now being printed in Canada, most of them in Toronto as result of magazine tariff of September, 1931.

Vancouver—Outlook for B. C. lumber sales to China growing brighter says export trade representative.

Winnipeg—A. D. Bleaubeor, of Amsterdam, Holland, here to negotiate for establishment of beet sugar plant in Winnipeg.

Noranda, Que.—Paris financiers buying mining claims in this district for first time in history.

Halifax—C.N.R. awards contract to Canadian Car and Foundry Co., for 1,000 car wheels.

Ottawa—Gold Seal Electrical Company, of Newark, N.J., establishing plant in South Hill.

Montreal—Canadian bank clearings this week, for first time in more than a year, showed increase over clearings of corresponding week last year.

Ottawa Journal—London tailor predicts that men will abandon trousers in 10 years, and screen star in Hollywood predicts that women will be wearing them by that time. Possibly there will be a compromise with the gents taking to the kilt and the ladies donning plus fours.

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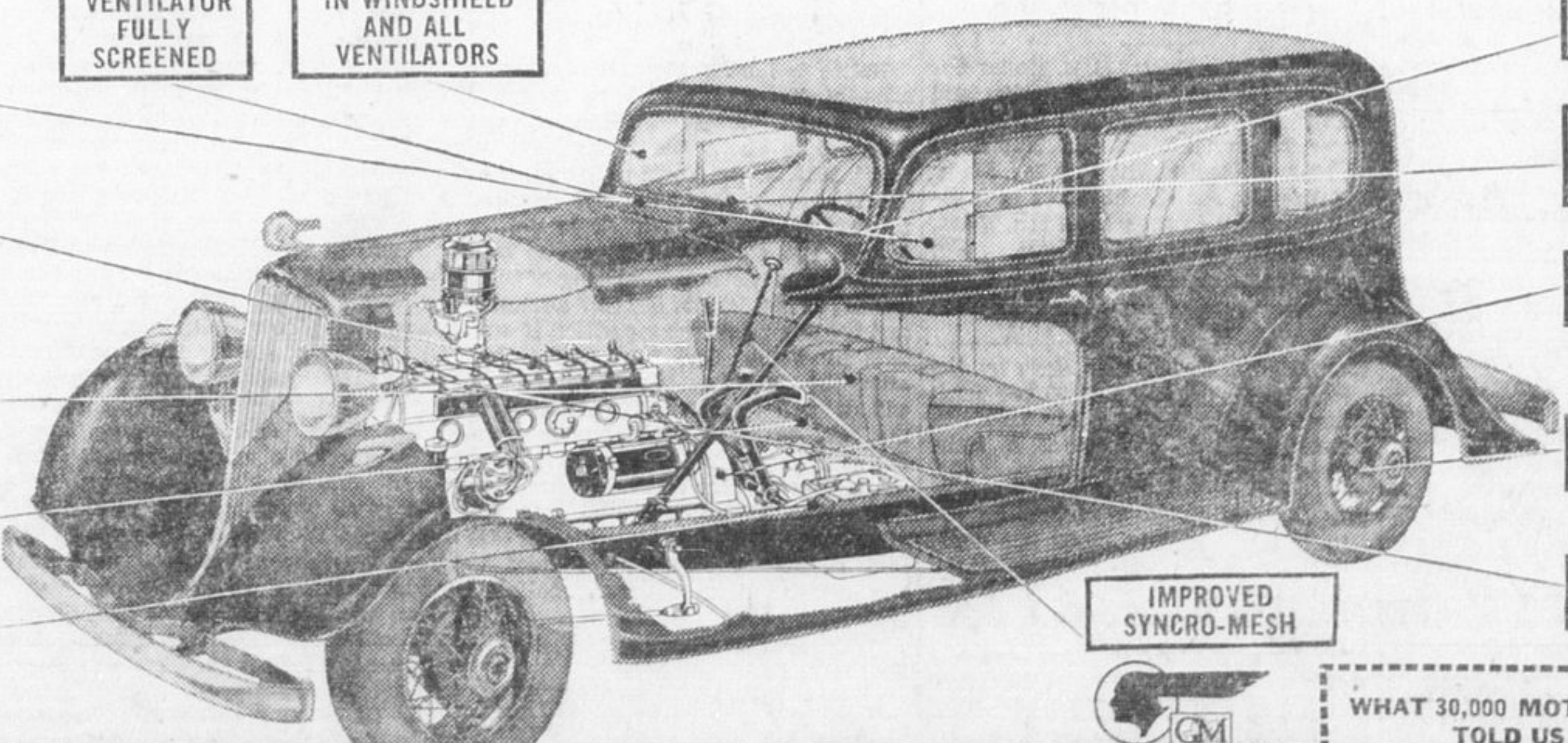
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**ROUND AND SQUARE DANCING AUSPICES LADIES' AUXILIARY**

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Canadian Legion announce a dance, with round and square dancing, to be held in the Oddfellows' hall, on Monday, Feb. 20th, commencing at 8.30 p.m. Refreshments will be served during the evening. The admission fee is a nominal one, and the evening is sure to be a very enjoyable one after the manner of the events held by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

North Bay Nugget.—Someone has been mean enough to suggest that if the time for securing motor licenses is extended a few more times car owners will be able to get as far behind with their payments for that as with their taxes.

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