



THAT DEPRESSED FEELING IS LARGELY LIVER

Wake up your Liver Bile
—Without Calomel

You are "feeling pink" simply because your liver isn't pouring its daily two pounds of liquid bile into your veins. Digestion and elimination are both hampered, and your entire system is being poisoned.

What you need is a liver stimulant. Something that goes farther than salts, mineral water, oil, laxative candy or chewing gum or roughage which only move the bowels—ignoring the real cause of trouble, your liver.

Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. Purely vegetable. No harsh colored (mercury) Salts. Safe. Ask for them by name. Refuse substitutes. 25c. at all druggists.

History of the Anglican Church in the Dominion

The Restoration Fund Committee of the Church of England in Canada, appointed to receive the replacement in full of the lost endowments of the Province of Rupert's Land, has just issued a series of five historical booklets—"Our Church in Canada,"—"that on the Maritimes written by Canon Vernon, that on Quebec by Canon Kelley, that on Ontario by Professor A. H. Young, that on Rupert's Land by Canon Heeney, that on British Columbia by Professor J. Friend Day.

In the belief that the study of history is the best tonic for present discouragements, these booklets are issued to supply material for Lenten lectures by the clergy on the history of the Anglican Church in Canada. It is hoped that they will be read by every thoughtful Anglican. They are admirably printed by the Toronto Saturday Night Press, well illustrated, and each has an attractive colored cover. They may be obtained at the office of the Restoration Fund, The Church House, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, ten cents each, forty-five cents for the set of five, or eight dollars a hundred. The proceeds are for the Restoration Fund.

SOME OF THE ODD NAMES OF SOME CANADIAN TOWNS

A traveller whose curiosity led him to analyse the names in the timetable published by the Canadian National Railways, comments on the oddness of some of the names which appear in it. Among them are Charcoal, Petrel, Glass, Jelly, Water Tank, Solid Comfort, Paradise Hill and Ha Ha Bay. The shortest one-syllable names include Enns and Opls.

The next regular meeting of the Timmins town council is scheduled for Monday, March 13th, commencing at 4 p.m.



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Expenditures Show Staggering Growth

Debt Service in Ontario has increased from \$240,000 in 1904 to \$11,461,861 at Present, Says Committee

From five million dollars in 1904-5, to fifty-seven million dollars in 1930-1 is the almost unbelievable increase in the expenditures of the Province of Ontario, according to a report issued last week by the Ontario Committee on Economy in Public Finance, on which thirty-one Ontario cities and towns are represented.

The Committee finds that from 1904-5 to 1931, the population of the Province increased from 2,289,000, to 3,431,683, or approximately 50 per cent., while provincial expenditures over 970 p.c., which is a per capita increase of 613 p.c. In 1904-5 the per capita expenditure was \$2.34; in 1931, \$23.93; in 1930-1, \$16.69. Between 1913 and 1931 (Dec.) the cost of living went up only 35 p.c. These figures do not make pleasant reading for the taxpayers.

Debt service (interest, retirement, etc.) jumped from approximately \$240,000 in 1904-5 to \$11,461,861 in 1930-1—a staggering increase of 4676 p.c. Highways, roads, etc., cost \$224,395 in 1904-5, and \$6,175,213 in 1930-1—a 2652 p.c. jump. On health, public welfare and social service, \$1,170,490 was spent in 1904-5, and \$12,912,754 in 1930-1—an increase of 1003 p.c.

Figures are quoted by the committee to show the increase since 1904 in expenditures in the province. These figures show health, public welfare, etc., has increased 100 per cent.; education, 977 p.c.; highways, roads, etc., 265 p.c.; debt service, interest retirement, etc., 4676 p.c.; total in all classifications, 971 p.c.

"The average citizen," the Committee points out, "may not think that Provincial expenditures make much difference to him. Perhaps the only Provincial tax he pays is the gasoline tax, which he pays in small amounts and often without realizing that he is paying a tax. All public expenditure for general purposes, however, means taxation, and even if paid in the first instance by corporations, the burden is so distributed that every resident of the Province and everyone who is interested in any concern which does business in the Province is a provincial taxpayer."

In endeavouring to co-operate with the government of Ontario, with a view to a drastic curtailment of expenditures, so that substantial reductions in taxation will follow in due course, the Ontario Committee has made the following recommendations:

1. That the personnel establishments of every department of government be studied thoroughly to determine just how many employees of each grade are actually required; that, when possible, where undermanning is shown, transfers be made from other departments which may be overmanned; and that any net overmanning which may result be met by not making appointments to fill vacancies and by retirements and separation from service.
2. That the rates of pay obtaining in provincial services be studied in the light of cost of living figures, the rates obtaining in private undertakings, the comparative security of public employment, and the reduced income of the average citizen and taxpayer.
3. That, unless absolutely unavoidable no money be borrowed outside of Canada and Great Britain.
4. That in any refunding operations which may be necessary, the rate of interest paid be considered with extreme care in the light of the needs of private industry upon which the income of Ontario citizens depends.
5. That Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and citizens generally second the efforts of Government to reduce expenditures by refraining on their part from demanding increased expenditures out of revenue for things, and in places, in which they may be interested, and as good citizens accept in good grace any cuts which may be made.

Thousands of Peasants Drafted for Bush Labour

All peasants in the northern region numbering thousands, have been drafted for one month's labor in lumber camps, in an effort to prevent failure of the Soviet timber export plan for 1933-34, says a recent despatch from Archangel, Russia.

Admitting that recent bad work in the cutting and transport of lumber threatens imminent danger to this phase of the second five-year plan, the northern region Communist party proclaimed a 31-day period, beginning Feb. 7 and ending March 10, as a month for "Stalin's march to the forests."

All able-bodied peasants in the whole northern region, covering 1,119,000 square kilometres, will be mobilized for compulsory work.

During this period the party's order, reading like a wartime military decree, directs women and children to carry on the work of the villages which will be stripped of men. Peasants who refuse service in the forests will be considered traitors and dealt with accordingly. The order specified that the present rate of timber-cutting must be doubled and the rate of transportation tripled.

Toronto Mail and Empire:—Occurring so soon after his marriage and his elevation to the post of Attorney-General in the Roosevelt Cabinet, the death of Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, will come as a double shock to the American people. Few men in public life were so respected as Senator Walsh, and it was the general belief that he would have been the strongest Attorney-General of the United States in a generation. For many years his ambition was to become a member of the United States Supreme Court, but his age closed that door.

Montreal Girl Makes a Perfect Rifle Score

Girls will be girls, but Miss Gwen Lloyd, a stenographer in the Freight Audit Department of the Canadian National Railways at Montreal, insists also that girls will be rifle shots.

To prove her point she outshot a lot of men competitors in a regular schedule match of the Montreal and District League, ringing up a perfect score of a possible hundred. During the last season's shoots of the Canadian National Railways Small-Bore Shooting League, Miss Lloyd distinguished herself as a marksman and was the first lady to qualify for a place on any of the teams competing in the International Railroad Small-Bore Rifle Matches which are shot annually between teams representing Canadian, United States and British railways. In the League shoot recently, Miss Lloyd shot on the Canadian National Railways senior team, not only holding her own with the men but turning in a perfect target-score one hundred. The perfect score was made in the first shoulder to shoulder league match in which Miss Lloyd has participated.

Algoma Now Claims Starting of Hockey

Assertion Made from Sault Ste. Marie that Three Young Indians Introduced Hockey 63 Years Ago at Bruce Mines

Perhaps people in the North these days are more concerned in how hockey is winding up this season than how it started. In any event, however, there will be general interest in this hockey-loving country in regard to anything about the history of hockey. If anything is to be claimed about anything in connection with hockey it is only to be expected that Sault Ste. Marie should be heard from. With the matter of the origin of hockey being discussed the following despatch came from the Sault last week:—

Delving into the origin of hockey, the Algoma district, which has a fund of legend and much historical interest, rises with the claim that hockey—the kind played on ice—originated in the town of Bruce Mines on the north shore, just 63 years ago.

English magazines of many years ago pictured girls wearing the small naval "tams" and gored skirts of that time playing hockey on the grass, a substitute, of course, as artificial ice was then unknown.

In 1870, at Bruce Mines one sunny winter's day, the whole ice-covered bay lay glistening as smooth as glass. School children, just released, scampered down to the shore to slide.

Three young Indians were already busy on skates with long, pipe-shaped sticks, each Indian endeavoring to get possession of a small object by striking it with the stick or "hooking" it from an opponent. This was interesting and amusing to the crowd. Soon a number of young men and boys procured sticks from the shore and joined in the play.

Within a few days a dozen or so of the young white boys, with sticks similar to those used by the Indians, joined "Bochowash" (Louise Jack) Michigan "Tomcat," well known for two generations along the shore, and other Indians who had already developed into experts at the new game.

Then the game began, and it is said by oldtimers that this, claimed to be the first of real ice hockey games, was covered more than six miles of ice. Before the contest was finished the tired players had chased the puck out through the "gap" and six miles across to Hilton wharf.

North Bay Nugget:—When you talk about inflation consider the bagpipes and the result thereon.

bowling

—the most popular of all indoor sports

Bowling is not a feat. Like any other national game, it is here to stay. Its health-giving qualities are endorsed by medical men and enjoyed by everyone.

Come in to-night and bowl on Brunswick Alleys. Surroundings are clean, equipment is modern and cozy.



Steven's Amusement Parlours

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MILD WINTER AND GULF STREAM

(New York Times)

If the Gulf Stream were to hug the Atlantic coast north of the Carolinas, ousting the Labrador current, there would be no more cold weather in winter for the North Atlantic states. An impression that the mildness of the last two seasons has been due to a swerving of the stream many miles west is dissipated again by a naval officer, this time a lieutenant on a British destroyer which has been making a survey between Halifax and Bermuda. He states that the Gulf Stream has not changed its course at all with relation to the Atlantic coast, and that its limits south of Nova Scotia as outlined in the Admiralty charts printed in 1911 "check perfectly with its present position."

Important Work is Done by Department

Domion Department of Mines Gives Much Help in Many Ways to the Development of the Mining Industry in Canada

The Department of Mines, Ottawa, has issued a pamphlet describing its organization, and outlining the more important services rendered by it to the mineral industry through its two main branches, the Geological Survey, and the Mines Branch.

The Geological Survey, the older of the two main branches, is really the pioneer of Canadian mineral development. Established by Sir William Logan nearly a century ago, it now ranks as one of the foremost scientific organizations in the world. Its maps and reports have played some part in practically every mineral discovery in the Dominion. Largely because of its bold exploratory work between 1870 and 1900 there is no part of Canada, except parts of the Arctic Archipelago, of which the main features are not known.

During the past twenty years the exploratory phase of the survey's work has been subordinated in consequence of the rapid development of the mineral industry of southern Canada; but it is again gaining in importance. Last year for instance, the Geological Survey undertook one of the most extensive

exploratory programmes in its history, and its officers are now engaged in rushing reports to completion before the northward trek of prospectors gets under way.

Open Mines Branch

The Mines Branch, created by the Geological and Mines Act of 1907, has kept well pace with the survey in contributing to the development of the Dominion's mineral resources. Its work in connection with the greater use of Canadian coals, building stones and other raw products in the domestic market has been particularly outstanding. A striking example of the value of the branch's research and tests in respect to Canadian coals is seen in the notable swing to the use of domestic coals in the manufacture of coke. Until recently practically the whole of the Canadian production of coke was made from imported coals. Demonstrations carried out in the Branch's Fuel Research Laboratories, and in commercial plants proved beyond doubt the suitability of Canadian coals for coke production. The result has been the exclusive use of these coals by several coke-manufacturing plants, and the use of proportions varying from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. by others.

None the less notable is the branch's contribution to the Ceramic industry, an industry to which the research laboratory is vital. It was in the Ceramic laboratories of the branch that experiments, which led to reducing the drying time of certain western clays from seven days to three days, and the moisture losses from 40 per cent. to practically nothing, were carried out. More recently tests in these laboratories led to the establishment of a new industry in the Maritime provinces.

Develop Radium Process

Chemists of the Branch's Ore Dressing Division made a major contribution to the science of metallurgy last year when they devised a process for the extraction of radium from the pitchblende of Great Bear Lake. This process will be used in the Eldorado plant at Port Hope. It was in the laboratories of this Division also, that a process for the semi-direct production of nickel steel from Sudbury ores was devised. This process, though not ready for commercial application, has proven highly satisfactory in so far as technical principles are concerned.

The pamphlet, in addition to outlining the functions and services of the Mines Branch and Geological Survey, summarizes the functions of the Dominion Fuel Board, a body closely allied with the Department of Mines. The organization and work of the National Museum of Canada, since 1927, a branch of the Department of Mines, is also outlined.

Copies of the pamphlet may be had by applying to the Deputy Minister, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

FORMER NORTHERNERS HAVE BEEN MARRIED 64 YEARS

The Halleyburian last week says:—"Residents of the district who remember Thomas Sibbald, former employee of the T. & N. O. will be interested to learn that he and Mrs. Sibbald have just celebrated their 64th wedding anniversary at their home in Barrie. Mr. and Mrs. Sibbald, who both are natives of Simcoe County, were married at Bondhead on February 24, 1869, by the late Rev. Dr. William Fraser, the bride's maiden name having been Miss Agnes Nelson. Mr. Sibbald at one time was with the Grand Trunk Railway, but came north with the T. & N. O. For a number of years he was stationed at Cobalt, later going to Porquiss Junction, where he remained until he retired ten years ago. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sibbald are in their 89th year. In their family are two sons and three daughters, one of the latter living across the street in Barrie from her parents. There are also 13 grandchildren."

MILK PRICES NOW BEING INVESTIGATED IN DOMINION

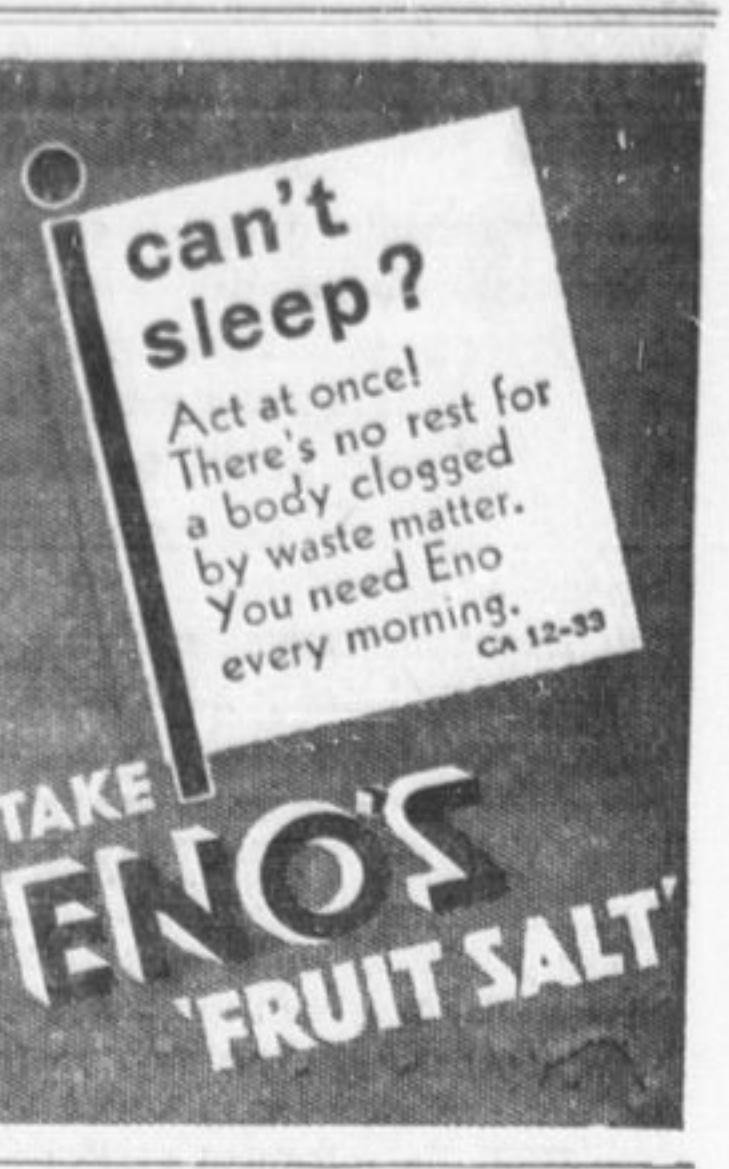
When the federal investigation into the spread in the price of milk was opened in the agricultural committee of the House of Commons members of parliament, representing constituencies in all parts of Canada, were unanimous that the farmer was not receiving enough for his product and that the consumer was certainly paying enough.

On motion of Dr. F. H. Pickel, Conservative member for Brome-Missisquoi the committee agreed to begin the investigation by enquiring into the spread in the price of milk and cream in the city of Montreal. Later prices in Toronto and other centres will be looked into.

A sub-committee, consisting of W. E. Tummon (Cons., Hastings South); T. M. Cayley (Lib., Oxford South); E. Bertrand (Lib., Prescott); W. J. Houkes (Cons., Rostown); and Dr. Pickel, was named to call witnesses and summon representatives of producers and dairy companies.

It was also tentatively agreed that later the committee might ask permission from the House of Commons to appoint a competent auditor to go over the books of the dairy companies.

Milverton Sun:—According to a United States paper, some of the funny men "on the air" receive from \$2,250 to as high as \$5,000 a performance, which is another indication of how crazy we are.



HOW THE AVERAGE BUDGET WORKS OUT IN REAL PRACTICE

(From The Toronto Globe)

Jones—How do you spend your income?

Smith—About 30 per cent. for shelter, 30 per cent. for clothing, 40 per cent. for food and 20 per cent. for amusement.

Jones—But that adds up to 120 per cent.

Smith—Don't I know it!

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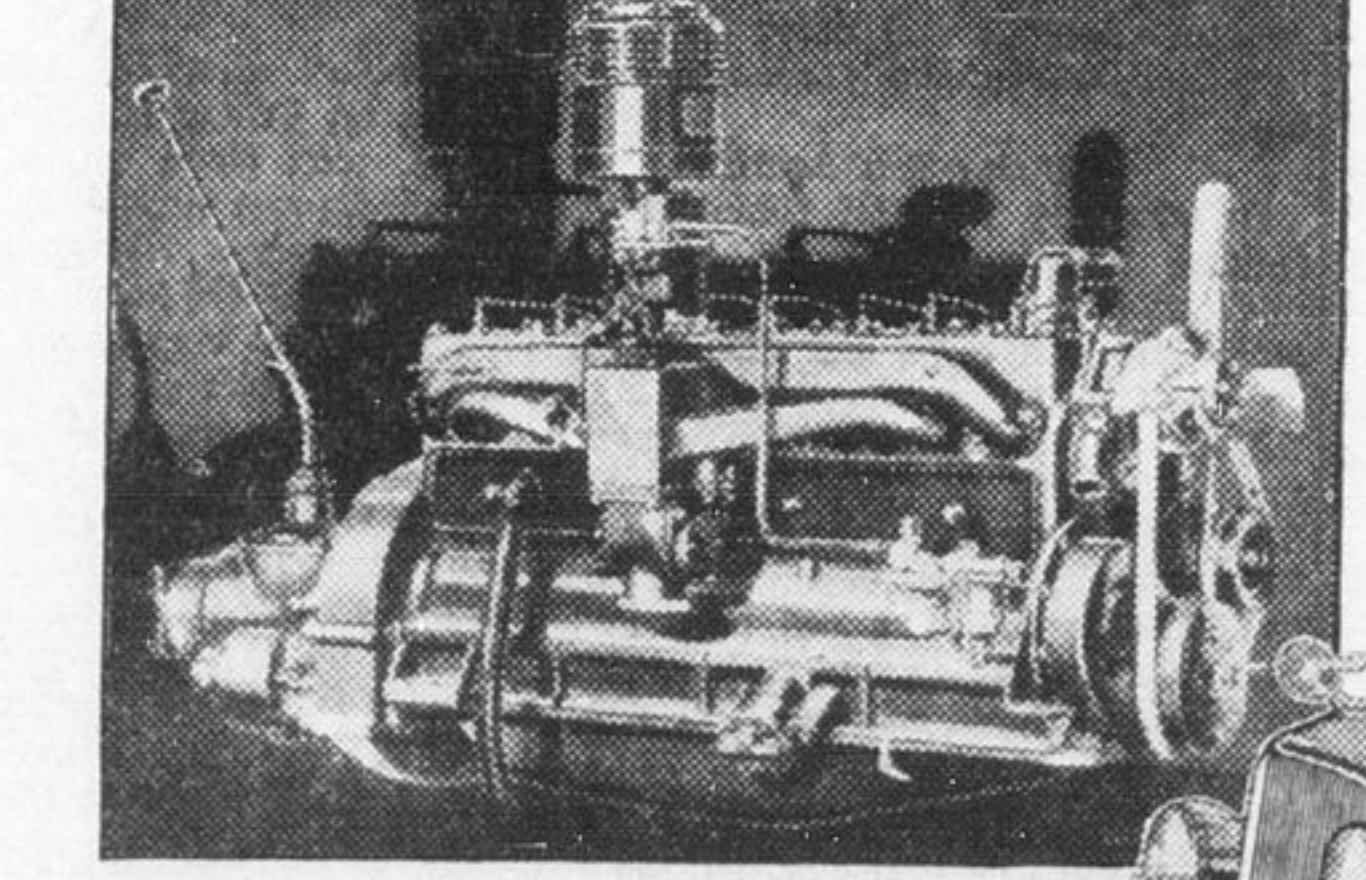
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