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Interesting Figures on Mines for First Quarter

Increase in Ontario's Metal Production. Lead Disappears, but Selenium and Tellurium Increase. Gold Production High in Value for Ontario. Other Interesting Figures.

Value of metalliferous production from Ontario's mines, smelters and refineries during the first quarter of 1935 totalled \$29,517,953, as compared with \$27,846,933 during the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of 5.9 per cent., according to a bulletin just received from the Ontario Department of Mines. While gold, silver and cobalt declined slightly during the opening of this year, the increased production of copper and nickel has more than offset the difference.

Lead has practically disappeared from the list of Ontario metals since the closing down of the Galetta lead mine near Arnprior, but other newer metals of the platinum group, such as selenium and tellurium, are taking the place of the lead value.

Seven Millions Premium
Reports as tabulated by the Ontario Department of Mines show clearly how the metal output of the province is divided. Figures in brackets in the following indicate production during the same period of 1934:—Gold (at \$20.67) \$10,342,101 (\$10,479,879); silver, \$618,731 (\$612,740); copper in bolsters and ores, \$3,762,501 (\$3,083,812); copper in matte exported, \$109,133 (\$294,729); nickel from all sources, \$7,447,487 (\$6,524,579); cobalt, \$68,935 (\$168,899); lead in concentrate exported \$40 (\$80); chromite, \$643.

In order to bring the gold up to actual value in Canadian funds the premium and exchange must be added, which brings the 1935 first quarter production up to \$17,510,465, and the 1934 first quarter production up to \$17,190,083, so that there has been an actual increase in the value of gold of \$320,382 for the period.

Of this year's total, the nickel-copper industry produced \$27,724,200 worth of gold at \$20.67 an ounce.

Six Mines Well in Lead
More than 80 per cent. of Ontario's gold production was made by six big mines, three in each of the big camps, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. Hollinger, McIntyre and Dome accounted for 40.80 per cent. of the output and Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves and Teck-Hughes for 40 per cent.

As an indication of what the pre-

mium and exchange on gold is doing or the gold mining industry, the Department of Mines gives figures showing that the 32 gold mines in Ontario mined 9.2 per cent. more ore than the 30 mines operating in 1934 did, yet the value of the output was 1.7 per cent. lower.

Figures for the four great gold mining centres of Ontario show that the Porcupine produced \$7,913,133 for the first three months; Kirkland Lake \$8,353,898; Matachewan, \$108,998, and Northwestern Ontario, \$620,276.

Silver-Cobalt
The production of silver during the first quarter was down in quantity but up in value as compared with the first three months of 1934. Considerable activity was displayed in the old Cobalt camp, due mainly to the increased price of silver. New York quotations, which in January averaged 54.418 cents per ounce, rose in February to 54.602 cents and in March to 59.048 cents. On April 24, President Roosevelt ordered an increase in the price to be paid by the government for newly mined domestic silver, establishing the settlement at 77.57 cents per ounce. This forced sharp advances in the world's price, resulting in some renewal of activity at Cobalt. The improved markets for cobalt and nickel ores and concentrates also tend to stimulate smaller operations. The output of cobalt in the form of metal, oxides and salts was lower in 1934. There is a demand for Cobalt ore carrying 10 per cent. metal.

Figures show silver bullion sold as 490,019 ounces at \$270,768; ore exported, 50,168 ounces worth \$28,995; contained in crude gold bullion, 80,411 ounces worth \$44,396; and from the nickel-copper refining, 490,809 ounces worth \$274,572. Total, \$618,731 from all sources.

Nickel-Copper
The recovery of this important industry, which was first noted in 1933, continued throughout 1934, and also during the period under review. Statistics for platinum metals are reported half-yearly. The value of production of this group of precious metals in 1934 was in excess of six million dollars in value.

The international copper agreement, which was concluded at the end of March, aims at the reduction of output necessary to permit the liquification of present supplies, and does not include the pooling of sales or price-fixing. The elimination of large stocks is the objective. It is understood that Ontario nickel mines whose copper is largely a by-product will co-operate in the orderly marketing plan.

First quarter of 1935 figures show that 29,021,486 pounds of nickel were produced, of which 11,810,229 pounds was exported in the form of matte. Total copper production for the quarter was 56,632,053 pounds, of which 2,425,169 pounds was exported.

Hundred Million Nickel Industry

By "Shakes"

The manufacture of chocolate bars might not, at first glance, appear to be much of an industry, but on realizing that somewhat more than 100,000,000 Canadian nickels cross the counters of all kinds of shops from the ten-storey department stores in the cities to the little stores run by lumber camps and at mine properties, the industry assumes an important place in Canada's commerce.

How much of the 4,394,672 pounds of cocoa butter and 14,799,700 pounds of cocoa beans imported into Canada in 1932 went into the manufacture of chocolate bars it is almost impossible to state, but when one Montreal manufacturer who by no means has a monopoly on the five-cent chocolate bar business, imports a million pounds of cocoa beans and a half a million pounds of cocoa butter for the purpose, it follows that quite a large proportion of Canada's raw chocolate import must be sold by the nickel.

You can't make chocolate bars at home. That is unless you know some secret formulae, and have a kitchen like an experimental laboratory. The simplest form of bar is the solid milk chocolate or the "plain" chocolate one. In either case the process is just about the same and here, approximately, is how it's done:—

Milk is heated and evaporated until all that remains of it is a comparatively small bit of jelly-like substance which represents all the solids contained in the milk. This must be carefully done, for the milk cannot be boiled. To this jelly, the sugar is added. Then comes the addition of a liquid for which each confectioner has his own formula. This substance is added while the milk jelly and sugar is still hot and its purpose is to keep the mixture from hardening too quickly, during the rolling and mixing process that follows. Cocoa beans and cocoa butter in the proper proportion are added while this rolling and mixing is going on.

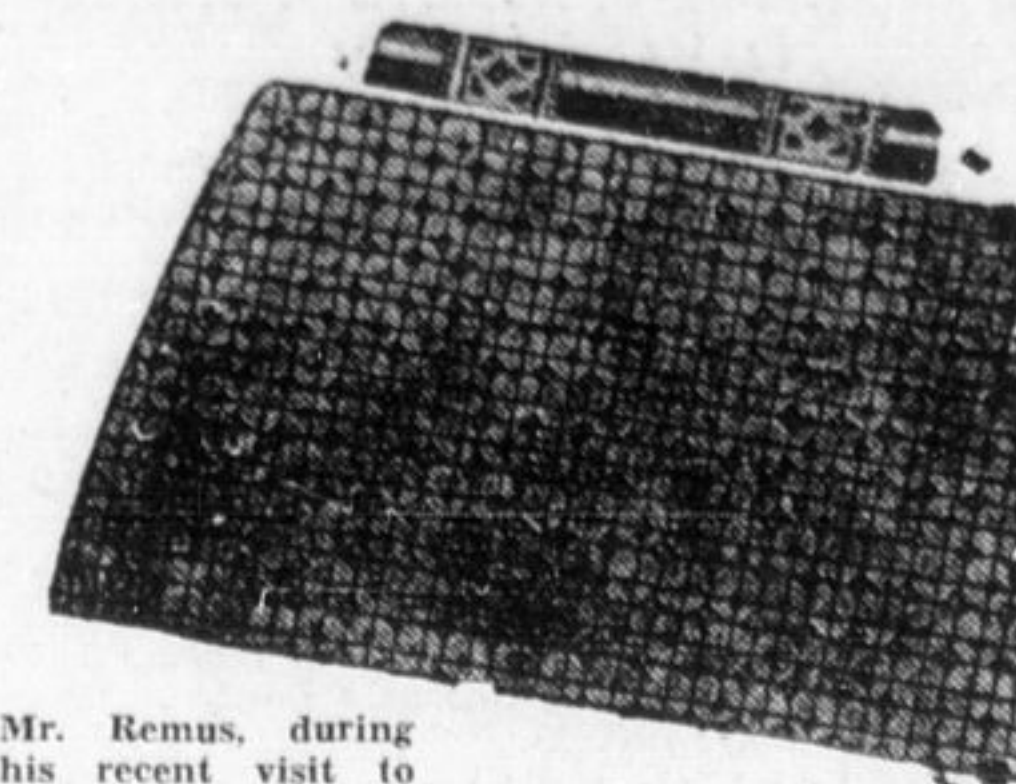
The moulding department next takes a hand in the process and the thoroughly-mixed substance goes into great kettle-like affairs called "power tempering machines." The sides of these pans appear thick, but are in reality sort of double boilers.

Either steam or water may be passed in between the two sides. Power-driven stirring blades keep the chocolate in motion all the time it is in these double-jacketed pans. After heating with steam, the pans are cooled to the correct temperature with water and are passed along to a large container where they are dumped. A series of pumps removes the chocolate from the container to the moulds that pass along beneath it.

From six to a dozen bars are poured into a single mould series. It is while the bars are in a soft, warm state that nuts or fruits are added, usually by hand.

Like cocktails, chocolate bars must be shaken before they are complete. This continues in a machine for two minutes and is to settle the chocolate and make the nuts come to the top.

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BUSH FIRES DO NOT SERVE WELL FOR COOKING FISH

A story from Halleybury is to the effect that during the recent bush fires in that district Richard Whorley was on a fishing trip in a section touched by the fire. He caught a number of fish and had them laid out on a stone near the bank of the river in which he was angling. When the bush fire started to head in his direction Mr. Whorley left in more or less of a hurry. The fish were left lying on the stone. Later, he returned to the scene to get his fish after the bush fire had passed. He found the fish had been well cooked by the fire as it went along. He thought the fish looked good enough to eat, but being an unselfish man he fed them first to his dog. The dog grabbed them and gobbled them greedily but later was very sick as a result. Apparently the Whorley dog would not be a good fireman, smoke-eating not being one of his accomplishments.

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Whether the perfume you select is one to go with your Spring tweed suit or Summer print dinner dress apply with an atomizer. Spray on your skin, on your hair, so that the fragrance may linger alluringly. (Photograph courtesy of DeVilbiss)

PERFUME IN THE SPRING SONG

To the modern woman spring means perfume. The two seem synonymous. Smart women who know their perfume art, change their scent with the season. Women who for one reason or another do not make it a practice to use perfume the rest of the year, suddenly feel the urge with spring. The impulse is so natural and so feminine. This spring the perfume world is so full of glorious things that every woman can indulge her desire for the individual, to the fullest. We won't attempt to lay down any laws in the matter of a choice of perfume. Certainly we have seen too many little inconsistencies work out quite delightfully. Women choosing a perfume because it thrilled them—gave them sheer joy to have it around them regardless of their type. A pretty good way to choose a perfume, at that, providing one bears in mind that the perfume must not be overpowering or it will be objectionable to others (the male of the species particularly). So long as a perfume is subtle it remains well in the realms of good taste.

Crisp and Fresh
The subtler odors are particularly in keeping with the spring season. In winter the heavy scents may be preferred. But in spring, the cool, crisp, fresh flower odors help to put a song in your heart. Men prefer these fragrances on women (and whisper it softly, we learn from perfumers that men prefer them for themselves too). Think of the freshness of dew-kissed

grass. Doesn't it give you a lift? That freshness has been captured in a perfume, always reminding of the blue grass of Kentucky.

Close your eyes, picture a stretch of rich vegetation giving off a pleasant fragrance; mingled with it the vivid hibiscus and bougainvillea and mimosa. A rare bouquet of odors all blended into a new perfume as delightful as a southern breeze.

Lavender has always walked hand in hand with spring. Lavender odors have become increasingly popular and women favour not only perfume in that scent, but sachets and colognes. Recognizing the increasing demand for lavender, a leading international perfumery has added a French lavender Eau de Cologne (in a bottle copied from an old one found in a museum) to his already famous collection of perfumes.

We promised not to lay down any laws. But one is important. You may choose an odor that is a subtle blend of a dozen floral scents—a bouquet suggesting a whole dew-drenched garden, but please choose the same basic odor for all your toilettries—do not attempt to achieve a blend yourself by using one scent in your toilet water, another in your perfume and still another in your powder. There may be a sad clash, such a lack of sympathy as to invite resistance.

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Says that Wreck of N.R.A. Will Speed up Reaction

Speaking at New York last week, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president, General Motors Corporation, issued the following statement: "I am asked for an expression of opinion with respect to the broader aspects of the United States Supreme Court decisions of Monday, on the problem of national recovery.

"First, as to the wage scale, as I have already stated, I am convinced that there will be no material readjustments downward. Certainly, General Motors is not contemplating any such thing. The highest wage scale is the best wage scale, providing it is not out of balance with other factors in the national economy.

"So far as the broader implications of the decisions are concerned, I am satisfied that they will eventually be recognized as vital steps forward in promoting a sane industrial recovery. Sooner or later, we are bound to recognize that regimentation and bureaucracy have no part in our national economy. They can only produce one result—lowered efficiency, increased costs and reduced standard of living.

"We have also to recognize the fallacy of the 'theory of scarcity' upon which many of our recovery programmes are based. Recovery can be promoted only by increasing productivity. Arbitrary and uneconomic increases of the factors that make up prices penalize productivity and retard recovery. Employment is reduced, as well."

Quintuplets Held up to View by Their Nurses

In view of the fact that it was The North Bay Nugget that gave the first news to the world of the birth of the now famous Digne quintuplets at Corbell, and The Nugget also secured the first picture taken of the mother and her five children, the following from The North Bay Nugget last week should be of interest:—

"A party of tourists from New York and a pair of newlyweds from Belleville got a lucky break at the Dufour Hospital Tuesday morning when they arrived while the babies were kicking up their heels in their carriages on the veranda. Though the visitors were not permitted in the hospital grounds, the nurses held the gurgling youngsters in their arms, while the tourists admired them from a distance. "They're not very big for a year old," one of the American ladies commented. "What do you expect; they're really only 10 months," her companion reminded her. "Even if we didn't get into the hospital we can tell them back home that we saw the quintuplets." "It was really awfully good of them to hold the babies up for us," the bride commented."

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