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PAGWASH LAKE DANGEROUS FOR THOSE USING CANOES

Over a Dozen Drowned in Treacherous Waters During Past Three Years.

Pagwash Lake is gaining the reputation of being a dangerous body of water for those using canoes. Since the rush into Red Lake there have been many drownings on this lake. A conservative estimate put the number who have died through the treachery of Pagwash Lake during the past year at over a dozen, while others say that fully thirty have met death on this lake in recent years. It is certain that at least twelve died in Pagwash Lake in recent years, and that is a deplorably large number of good fellows to be thus taken.

The latest victims of this dangerous lake were D. Carruthers and Arthur Kyle, of Timmins, who were drowned on July 20th in Pagwash Lake. O'Shea, a prospector who makes his home in Toronto when not on the trail, was with Carruthers and Kyle, when the canoe in which they were travelling on Pagwash Lake was swamped by a wave. Kyle felt unequal to the task of keeping aloft, and Carruthers went to his rescue. Apparently Kyle pulled Carruthers down and the two died together. Carruthers thus gave his life for his partner which is a common place of life in the North Land. That is why The Advance is so bitter against the suggestion of one Dominion Government department that prospectors who get lost should find themselves, and in any case the Government is not justifi-

fied in spending money to send airships to help in the search for any prospectors who may be lost. The prospectors are certainly the type of men that this country needs,—the kind that this country can not afford to lose,—the breed that this country is justified in spending unlimited money to save. O'Shea had his own dire troubles. He was unable to go to the assistance of his partners, having all he could do to keep from drowning. For six hours, it is said, he clung to the overturned canoe, powerless to do more and barely escaping with his life.

The dead body of Carruthers was found floating on the lake about three miles from the scene of the accident. The gruesome find was made by two prospectors. A temporary grave was made and the old-timer buried near the side of the lake. Later, through the endeavours of Mr. Holland, mining recorder at Goldpines, the body was taken up and given more suitable burial at Goldpines. Carruthers was an old-timer of the Porcupine camp and was well known and well-liked in Timmins where he made his headquarters for some years past. He worked at one time for the Taylor Hardware Co. at Cobalt, but for the past eight years has been in Timmins. Recently he had been prospecting in Rouyn district and later at Red Lake. So far as known he had no relatives in this country.

The body of Arthur Kyle was found about the same time by two Indians. This body also was floating on the lake. A rope was placed around the one leg and the body pulled to shore, where O'Shea and the provincial police officer from Kenora buried the unfortunate young man. Kyle, who was Polish by birth, had lived in Timmins for the past two years or so. He was only nineteen years of age. The body was found about a mile from the scene of the accident. So far as known Kyle had no relatives in this country. He was very highly regarded by all who knew him, and his death, like that of Carruthers, will be very deeply regretted.

Mr. John Jones and party recently crossed Pagwash Lake in canoes, and were impressed with the treachery of the lake. They had their canoes swamped, but bailed them out with their hats. Mr. Jones knew the lake and so was ready for it. He says that it is known as one of the worst lakes in that country. No light canoe is safe on it, he says.

"Nurse," said an amorous patient, "I'm in love with you. I don't want to get well."

"Cheer up, you won't," she assured him. "The doctor's in love with me, too, and he saw you kiss me this morning."

—Exchange

MOTION PICTURES SHOWN BY RADIO FIRST TIME

Spectators may sit in New York, or Toronto, or Timmins, and See Films Just Made in California.

According to the despatches last week from Pittsburgh, it may not be long now before spectators may sit in New York, Toronto, Timmins, or any other of the big cities and see films just made in California. This miracle is the latest development of radio and the motion picture industry. By themselves, both radio and the motion picture are almost unbelievable wonders. Unless they were actually present in active working order it would be difficult for the average man to believe in their practicability. It is a fact, of course, that so many mechanical wonders and miracles of invention have been accomplished in this age that almost anything new is believable. But the combination of radio and motion pictures certainly seems close to the limit. "Seeing" pictures by radio is a new one all right.

The world's first demonstration of radio motion pictures was given at Pittsburgh, Penn., last Wednesday, at the laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

The system worked out by Dr. Frank Conrad of the Westinghouse Company is such that commercial development is considered possible in the near future. Men may sit in their living rooms in New York and see movies as soon as they have been made in California. Travellers will be able to send back moving pictures of themselves by radio to their families.

In a few months, Westinghouse officers said, regular transmission of motion pictures will begin from Station KDKA at Pittsburgh.

The apparatus is still in the laboratory stage, but H. P. Davis, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company under whose direction the demonstration was held, is confident that it will usher in the day when radio owners will pick up movies out of the air.

Dr. Conrad has been working on his method for only about two months, and the speed with which he has brought it to its present stage is considered a record by witnesses who saw the demonstration.

A number of new and delicate appliances had to be worked out and a wealth of scientific calculation necessary before the demonstration could be made.

The problem was to transform spots of light which make up a picture into frequencies transferred to a radio wave and broadcast as electrical energy. In receiving the picture the process has to be reversed.

To give the appearance of a movie the pictures must be presented at the rate of sixteen a second. In the first step of Dr. Conrad's process, a pencil light traverses each picture, or "frame" as it is called, at the rate of sixty times in a sixteenth of a second. This process produces a sixty-line picture as clear as the usual newspaper half-tone illustration.

The beam of light passing through the film falls upon electric eyes or photo-electric cell, which is not unlike an oversized incandescent lamp. Within the cell, however is a metal whose electrical resistance varies with the light falling on it. Caesium, a rare metal, is used in the Westinghouse cell.

The amount of light falling on this cell determines the amount of current passing through it. The result is that each individual beam of light sends an electrical impulse which varies directly according to the amount of light or shade in the film through which it passed.

The beams of light have now become electrical impulses and are sent on to the broadcasting station. Here the beams assume definite and varied frequencies, some of which are audible. Dr. Conrad states that these frequencies range from somewhere near 500 to about 60,000. As the human ear is limited to frequencies of about 15,000 much of the radio movie wave is inaudible.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS BIG PLANS FOR REFORESTATION

The Great War took toll in four years of one-third of great Britain's merchantable timber supply, or one hundred million feet. Immediately steps were taken to recuperate. Planting was the only remedy, and a ten-year programme was undertaken to reestablish the cut-over forest areas. This scheme necessitated an outlay of \$3,500,000. Today the people of Great Britain have a vast expanse of young forests being taken care of by permanent men who are provided with a cottage and small holding, where the caretaker may keep a cow or two and raise garden stuff. He is also guaranteed a certain number of days' work in the adjoining merchantable forests. The cost of planting and caring for the young forests, until they can be left safely to nature's care, has been £8 per acre. It is estimated that these forests, after sixty years, will be worth £300 per acre. Apparently, then, the old country's forest re-establishment scheme is financially sound. Canadians need have no fear of a similar venture.

PULPWOOD PEELING NOW SAID TO BE IN FULL BLAST

The Canadian Lumberman in a recent issue says:—

The Thompson and Heyland Lumber Co., Toronto, are quite active in the pulpwood line at the present time and will handle about 90,000 cords during the present season. They are machine rolling 25,000 cords at different points in Ontario, particularly Abitibi river, Buskego river and at Norembege, while smaller operations are being carried on at other points. Some 15,000 cords of poplar are being shipped across the border from the north shore and Fort William, Ont. by boat. All this wood has been sap peeled. Thompson and Heyland Lumber Co. have also contracted for 40,000 cords of poplar for delivery next year as the demand has been very steady of late. The pulpwood business is fairly active at the present time, but owing to the decrease in production of newsprint mills, deliveries have been slower and prices are from five to ten per cent. less than those which prevailed on contract last year. The peeling period is now in full operation among the farmers and settlers and will continue for a few weeks yet. Owing to heavy rains the plague of black flies, work has been delayed and to get out the necessary amount of peeled wood during the season, contractors have been forced to increase the number of men which they employ. In certain parts of Northern Ontario reports are that the black fly season which is generally over by the middle of July, is the worst for many years. Most of the activities of the Thompson and Heyland Co. are carried on along the T. & N. O. and the Canadian National Railways as well as some southern points in Ontario.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS, HE SAYS, WHERE HE MIGHT BE.

Word from Hearst last week is to the effect that a Finn in one of the lumber camps near that town created considerable anxiety and excitement by disappearing, and then when he was eventually located, telling all and sundry, when asked where he had been, that it was nobody's business where he might be. According to the story reaching the police the man with about 20 others had attended a dance at a hall about a mile from the lumber camp where they were employed. Most of the company were feeling merry when they started for home. This one man was found to be missing on the way home and des-

perate search was made for him, it being feared that he might be lost in the bush or that some misfortune had reached him. The provincial police joined in the search which was continued for about two days. Then the missing man turned up of his own accord and had only one reply to questions as to where he was and what kept him,—that it was nobody's business but his own. Despite all pressure he maintained this attitude. This man evidently takes the same attitude as one department of the Dominion Government as to a man's inalienable right to be lost and to find himself.

Girls when they went out to swim, Once dressed like Mother Hubbard; Now they have a bolder whim; They dress more like her cupboard. —Exchange.

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