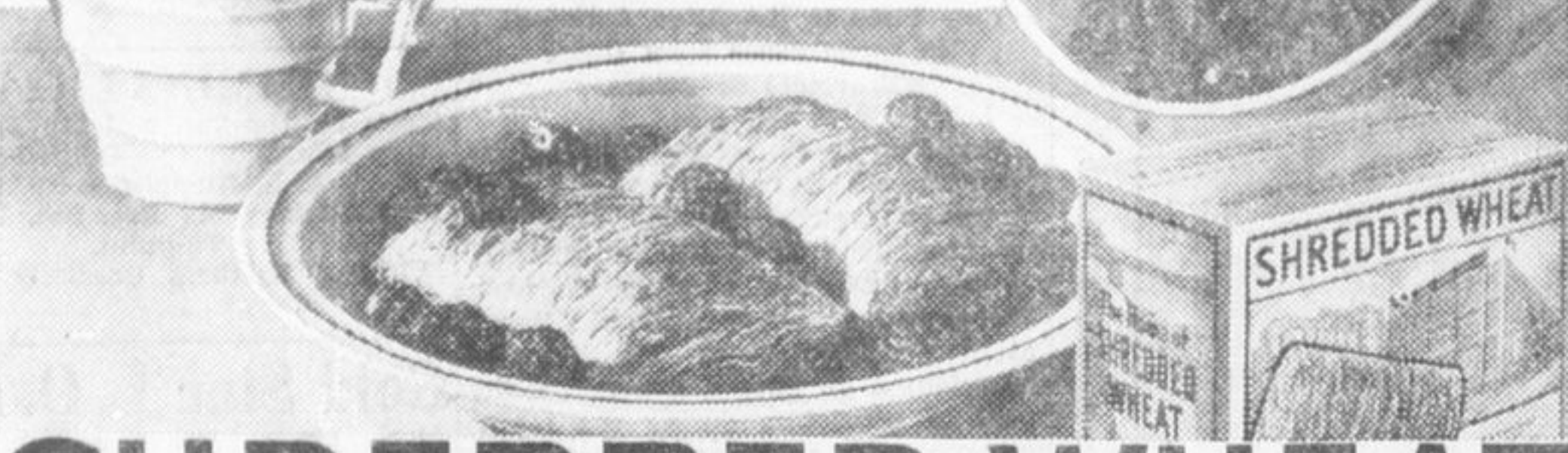


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Aeroplane Service Valuable to North

Public Should Not Forget the Services Given to the North and its Development by the Man of the Air

Do the people of the North appreciate at its full value the service being given to the country by the air services here? It may be taken for granted that the South has not yet fully awakened to the benefit from the air services. In the following article W. J. Gorman, writing in "Grab Samples" in The Northern Miner, says that flying is more or less regarded in the South as just a stunt but that in the North the value of the service has been proven beyond question. It is to be hoped that all in the North realize just what the air services have done for this country.

During the war and immediately after, The Advance persistently referred to the great possibilities for air service in the North. This seemed to be the ideal country for the aeroplane, or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say that the airship form of transportation is the ideal one for this land of great distances. The Advance did not forget that literally scores of able and courageous men had gone from this country, sparsely populated

though it was at the time, to join the air service for the duration of the war. Many of the men from the North proved their capabilities as airmen during the war and it seemed only logical to think that they could confer equal benefit on this country in times of peace in the way of service in the air. The years since have proven the truth of these suggestions. The record of the air services in the North is one to be viewed with pride by all in the North.

All this is but preparatory to republishing the interesting article from "Grab Samples" in regard to flying.

"The recent visit to Toronto of the Hawker Pures, with their impressive display of speed and manoeuvring power, has reawakened interest in aerial navigation in this section. To see the British fliers make sky patterns at a speed of 200 miles an hour and up was exciting. They made the ordinary planes look slow but to outsiders the speed did not seem to be much greater than that at which the war flying of the last few months was done.

"However, the southern cities and towns are out of touch with flying affairs. They see the odd taxi plane wandering around through the air but of commercial flying they see little. A Northern pilot carried 37,000 lbs. of mail freight and express and 47 passengers within six days recently, some-

what of a busy week. This machine was working in the Lake of the Woods area and most of the flights were made to fishing camps and mines in the district located within 70 miles of the operating base.

"Examination of the waybills throws some light on the business of commercial flying. On April 5th the pilot took off with 1690 lbs. in one load and 1798 lbs. in another, consisting of flour, canned goods, four batteries, nine kegs of nails, some window casings, bed springs and mail. He brought out to rail two loads of fish, weighing 730 lbs. and 1058 lbs.

"On April 6th and 7th, loads weighing 1727, 1725 and 1631 lbs. were carried. Waybills show groceries, six barrels of oil, four rolls building paper, butter, biscuits, rice, baking powder, peas, eggs, sausages, macaroni, flour, potatoes, two boxes of sealers, 12 bags of oats. In one load a day later there was 1440 lbs., consisting of eight sides of beef and three pieces of pork.

"The list for April 9th reads like an inventory of a hardware store. Lengths of mine rail, building paper, wooden rollers, jostled bags of oats and bags of ore. Fish made the outbound cargo. In this six days the pilot flew 1800 miles within a radius of a hundred miles. That's practical business.

"Flying is still regarded in the more settled parts of Canada as some sort of a stunt. Not so in the North, where prospectors, mining engineers, travel-

ling salesmen take to the air as naturally as they used to step into a canoe in the old days when travel was slower. The situation that has developed in the mining areas is that nobody can afford to travel by water where there is a quicker method of communication. Competition, in all professions, in the mining areas, necessitates flying.

"The public is prone to forget the services that the Northern pilots are rendering to the mining industry. Were it not for the aerial transportation provided into such areas as Red Lake, Little Long Lac, Swayze, Great Bear, news of mineral developments would be slow in making its way out. Not only that, but prospectors would be infinitely slowed down reaching new areas, in making discoveries. Public subscriptions to new enterprises would be reluctantly offered if it were to take weeks to get information of developments. Probably the flying companies are too modest in their claims of assistance to mining. The industry simply accepts the service as its due.

"A new role for a flier was recently undertaken by E. W. Stull, formerly of Sudbury, now piloting for Canadian Airways, when he discerned three men marooned on a rock in a rapids in the Gods Lake area of Manitoba. The men had been engaged in taking soundings for a projected power development and had floated downstream on a raft. With the overturning of their rude craft they were thrown on the rocks in the centre of a turbulent stream. Stull, flying overhead, noted their predicament and landed nearby, cut down a tree which made a pathway of escape. Just a little extra service."

Dome's 1934 Production May Exceed \$7,300,000

Official figures covering Dome Mines production for the month of June show that there was a further rise in millheads and recovery. Bullion produced during the month was worth \$601,004, this sum being recovered from 44,800 tons of ore. The average recovery was \$13.41 a ton, as compared with an average recovery of \$13.26 in May and \$12.90 in April.

The average recovery at the Dome, unlike many mines, can be accepted as a fairly accurate measure of the millheads, as the extraction of gold from Dome ore has reached the extremely fine level in excess of 99 per cent.—a performance that has not yet been equalled elsewhere in Canada.

At the present rate of production signs point to a record for Dome this year of approximately \$7,300,000 in value of gold recovery. At the end of June production for the six months' period stood at a little more than \$3,600,000.

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Kapusksing Farm Weekly News Letter

Summer Care of Raspberry Plantation, Renovating an Old Strawberry Bed, Prevent Weeds From Re-Seeding

Strawberries and raspberries come in for special attention in the letter from the Kapuskasing Experimental Farm this week. The following is the letter of the series published weekly for the benefit of readers of The Advance:—

Preparing for Strawberries
It would certainly mean a very great deal to the settlers of Northern Ontario if each were growing a plentiful supply of strawberries; not only to use as fresh fruit while the season lasted, but to preserve, can, and make into jam for the winter months as well. There are also many locations adjacent to fairly large centres of population where a goodly surplus could be marketed to advantage and with profit.

This condition is well within the realm of possibility, because fortunately strawberries have such a wide adaptation of both soil and climate, that reasonably good results could be obtained from some particular site or practically every lot.

One of the main things tending toward success in the growing of strawberries is the preparation of the land well in advance, preferably a year or even more. This preparation may take place, in part at least, while growing another crop such as potatoes, roots, etc. If, however, this has not already been arranged for it is not entirely too late to prepare an area for planting next spring.

The main requisites are: good drainage, plenty of fertility and freedom of weeds. Therefore select a site that is free of pockets and basins and with sufficient slope to give good drainage. Apply a heavy application of well-rotted manure. Even up to 50 tons per acre may be used to advantage. Plough under immediately and disk or cultivate occasionally in order to make the plant food more available and destroy any weeds that may germinate.

For Northern Ontario early spring planting on well drained, fertile soil which has been properly prepared the previous season is the forerunner of success in strawberry growing.

Prevent Weeds From Re-Seeding
The most efficient and economical means of eradicating certain weeds may not yet be definitely established. It is quite evident, however, that to prevent these weeds from producing and disseminating viable seeds is essentially a step in the right direction.

Some species, for example the perennial sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis* L.), are equipped with a special means, commonly called a pappus, which will carry the seeds for undetermined distances, but certainly on to formerly uninfested areas. To prevent this it is necessary to cut these weeds before the plants have advanced sufficiently to mature the seed.

It may not be possible to get all of the weeds cut and thereby prevented from seeding, but just to whatever extent this is accomplished will the new area subjected to infestation be reduced.

As the main purpose of any plant is to reproduce its kind it is necessary to watch infested areas for re-occurring blooming periods. These latter blooms are usually produced on much shorter stems than the first blooms and are therefore much harder to see.

Whether or not a farmer is in a position to eradicate entirely any bad weeds which may have become established on his place, it would seem very advisable that every effort should be put forth to prevent, in so far as this is possible, the further spread of these weeds by means of mature seeds.

Summer Care of Raspberry Plantation
It naturally follows that the raspberry plantation should be kept clean and presentable in appearance. This does not mean, however, that everything except the bearing plants should be cut away indiscriminately. It must be borne in mind that each mother plant is performing a dual function during the growing season, in producing a crop of fruit, and at the same time reproducing by means of sucker plants a new plantation for next year. This means that whatever cultivation is performed should be done judiciously. For example deep disking may destroy many of the feeding roots and seriously reduce both the crop of fruit and the size and vigour of the new plants.

It is generally conceded that a path of fair width should be kept clear of plants by cultivation, but it is well to remember when hoeing along the main row that there are very many more plants produced than will be required, for the replenishing of the row for next year, or for supplying plants for a new plantation. During this thinning process is the proper and best time to do the selecting of the new plants. It should not be just a matter of cutting away so many plants and leaving so many. The plants left should be

spaced evenly as possible over the entire width of the row, which may be in accordance with the grower's wish, and in addition the stronger and more vigorous canes only should be left.

Whether the old canes are removed in the fall or spring would seem to depend largely on the size of the plantation, and whether or not the grower will have sufficient time for this work in the spring.

At the experimental station at Kapuskasing, our observations would lead us to feel that the old canes assist somewhat in retaining snow, and thereby tend toward reducing the effect and extent of winter injury.

Renovating an Old Strawberry Bed
The most satisfactory results are obtained in growing strawberries when only one full crop is gathered from a plantation. That is when new plants are set out each spring and the old plants are ploughed up immediately after the fruiting season is over. It sometimes happens, however, that no new plantation has been arranged for and in such cases it is possible by a good deal of work and attention, to renovate the old bed so that it will sort of bridge the gap, and continue bearing for another year. Neither the berries nor the yield will be large, but particularly in small patches fair results are possible.

One of the first steps necessary in preparing an old bed for the second year is the narrowing of the rows, which may be done by ploughing off one side of each row if the patch is large, or by spading off a similar portion if only a few plants are being dealt with. The main thing to keep in mind is the recreating, in so far as that is possible, the conditions which existed in this same patch 12 months previous, which naturally would include among other things the following: (1) Only a reasonable number of young, vigorous, healthy plants; (2) freedom from weeds and (3) plenty of plant food. These are best accomplished by an almost cruel use of the hoe and digging fork, plus the incorporation, in the soil, of an abundant supply of well-rotted manure.

SUDBURY BAND PLANNING TO BUILD HALL IN CITY

The latest venture of the Sudbury Nickel District Band is to attempt to raise funds to finance a permanent band hall for the city of Sudbury. The first move in the financing is the holding of a field day on July 25th. Sudbury band has already purchased a lot in the city and are planning to build the required hall. Under the present conductor, Robert Barker, the Sudbury band is making good progress. The officers and executive of the Sudbury band are now appealing to the people of Sudbury to co-operate and assist so as to make possible the continuance of the band and to assure opportunity for educating the boys and girls to band work. They believe that a permanent home for the band will be of the greatest assistance to the plans of the organization for the development of band talent and the creating of interest and support from the younger element in the city.

RAY THAT REALLY RAISES CAIN, BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Discovery of a force ray that would destroy an army 100 miles away, that would make a nation's defences impregnable, has been announced by the inventor, Dr. Nikola Tesla, according to dispatches from New York.

In the interests of peace, Dr. Tesla said he plans to place the ray at the disposal of the Geneva disarmament conference.

The force ray, Dr. Tesla said, would consist of particles, driven electrically and projected in vast curtains, miles high and 100 miles long.

The speed of the particles—traveling at velocities of 50,000,000 volts—was described by him as giving the ray destructive powers.

He said projecting plants, set up every 200 miles along the border, each shooting rays 100 miles on each side, would make the border impenetrable.

TO WORK GROUP OF CALIMS IN THE TEMAGAMI DISTRICT

Temagami Gold Syndicate has acquired a group of claims in the Temagami area. The syndicate manager is Joseph Huard, and the directors are F. J. McFarlane and Edwin Pearlman, crown attorney, all of Halleybury. The management is under the guidance of Burrows-Broadley and company, Toronto. The property is composed of seven claims, approximately 320 acres in a block.

A vein 30 feet wide extending over 1000 feet in length has been discovered carrying heavy sulphides, according to report from the manager. Assays from surface showings have given values up to \$3.50 in gold, plus some indications of platinum. A crew of six men is on the property engaged in test pitting and trenching, preparatory to a diamond drilling campaign.

Renfrew Mercury:—Judge Sabath, of Chicago has in thirteen years presided over upwards of 40,000 divorce trials and has handed down 38,000 decrees of divorce in that time. The judge himself has been happily married for 42 years; so that at least one woman in Chicago has kept the "Sabath" for over forty years.



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