# MOST NORTHERLY POLICE POST ESTABLISHED BY CANADIAN EXPEDITION

With all objectives attained, including the establishment of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment at Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, in latitude 79 degrees four minutes north, the 1926 Canadian Arctic expedition under George P. MacKenzie, of the Northwest Territories and Yukon branch, Department of the Interior, arrived at North Sydney, N.S., on the S.S. Beothic.

In summarizing the achievements of the expedition, which left North Sydney on July 15, Mr. MacKenzie stated that the police detachments at Pond Inlet, Baffin Island; Dundas Harbor, Devon Island; Craig Harbor, Ellesmere Island, and C. D. Pangnirtung, Baffin Island, were re-provisioned in record time despite the prevalence of fog and heavy ice, which made navigation at times a difficult and hazardous matter. Returning from Bache Peninsula, now the most northerly police detachment in the world, Buchanan Bay was filled with heavy Kane basin ice, the only outlet being a narrow lead between the grounded bergs and the rocky shore, through which the vessel rammed and blasted her way at considerable risk, on one occasion only three and a half fathoms being sounded.

Few vessels have penetrated Buchanan Bay and beyond, according to Mr. MacKenzie, owing to ice conditions, and present Bache Peninsula detachment was only established after four efforts made in successive years. On arriving at Dundas Harbor, the flag at the police detachment was half-mast, and shortly after it was discovered that Constable Victor Maisonneuve, stationed there, had died in June under tragic circumstances.

At Craig Harbor a wireless message was relayed through Godhavn, Disco Island, Greenland, where the expedition had previously visited, and exchanged courtesies with the Danish authorities, stating that the auxiliary schooner Morrissey was ashore near Etah, Greenland, and Captain Bob Bartlett, his crew, and the members of the Putham scientific expedition, had been forced to disembark, and were without provisions. On receipt of the S.O.S., the Beothic was proceeding with all possible dispatch to the scene of the disaster when word was received direct from the schooner stating that she was released from her predicament, and no assistance was required.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that the police had made many notable patrols during the year throughout the archipelago, and in Baffin Island, and had visited all the Eskimo settlements, where the health of the natives was found to be good.

At Pangnirtung, the last port of call, Dr. L. D. Livingstone, who is undertaking medical work in Baffin Island during the Winter, and Dr. L. J. Weeks and M. H. Jaycock, geological survey, left the ship, which weighed anchor at eight p.m. on the 22nd of August, steaming through ice all night, and clearing the pack by noon the following day in a heavy southerly ground sea. To make matters worse, a gale sprang up which lasted for 30 hours, forcing the ship to lay head to sea for ten hours, two boats being washed overboard. On the 25th the gale died out and a quick run was made to North Sydney.

The French aviator, M. de Lisle, who was killed when pilot of the plane which crashed in Romney Marsh. He had just been designated for the Cross of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor.

## Natural Resources Bulletin.

When we gaze on a great forest tree it is not easy to visualize it in terms of rich cloth and silken raiment. And yet man, not content with silk, cotton, wool, linen, and a number of lesser sources of clothing material, now employs wood for the manufacture of the latest of the textiles—artificial silk, or rayon, as it is called by the trade. The basis of all artificial silk is cellulose, and cellulose is the principal constituent of wood.

As long ago as 1889 Count Hilaire de Chardonnet produced artificial silk commercially, but it has taken many years of incessant labor to bring the various processes to that stage of perfection which is essential to commercial success. That the industry has now become a great undertaking is shown by the fact that the world's production in tons has arisen from 7,500 in 1900 to an estimated 100,000 for this year.

PRINCIPLE OF PROCESS.

The general principle underlying the manufacturing methods is the treatment of the cellulose with chemical re-agents to give a gelatinous solution which can be forced through a number of minute nozzles into a bath of solution (or in one process into air). This solution causes the coagulation of the liquid emerging from the nozzles and thus creates the actual filaments of artificial silk, though the material has to pass through several other stages, varying with the process, before it finally emerges as that glistening transparent gossamer to which we are now so accustomed, but which would have amazed many a nineteenth-century grandmother.

The possibilities for rayon manufacture in Canada, with her vast pulpwood areas, are enormous. The countries which were first to develop the industry, however, were not those which possessed much raw material, but those which already had the organization, the equipment and the markets for a big textile industry. Thus, shortly before the war, France, already predominent in the manufacture of natural silk, took the lead, followed by Switzerland. Now the big producers and exporters are the United States, Great Britain and the countries of Central Europe that are prominent in the natural silk trade.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA.

For a good many years Canada has supplied much of the sulphite pulp used for that purpose in thes countries. In 1922 the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Canadian Dept. of the Interior published a report drawing attention to the unusu- artificial silk manufacturing in its entirety. The following year Courtaulds, Ltd., largest manufacturers in the United Kingdom, sent engineers to Canada to investigate these representations, with the result that a plant was established in Cornwall, Ontario, in 1924, at a cost of $2,500,000.

This would appear to be but the preliminary of many others. Canadian Celenese, Ltd., capitalized at $7,000,000, is now constructing a large plant at Drummondville, Que., and the Howard Smith Paper Mills have formed a subsidiary company called the Canadian Cellulose Co., which will be operated at Cornwall, Ont. A new concern, the Canadian Rayon Pulp Co., is erecting a $2,000,000 Rayon plant at New Westminster, B.C. The B.C. Pulp and Paper Co., formerly the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co., operating pulp mills in British Columbia, has been carrying on chemical research for some time in the utilization of hemlock for the production of cellulose and certain results and conclusions have been reached which, it is stated, may determine the company to proceed with installation of a new plant for the manufacture of this sort of pulp. Many other companies variously located from the Maritime provinces to the Pacific Coast are also taking steps or considering means to enter this field which is so profitable, so large, and which Canadian resources, both of wood reserves and natural power supplies, are particularly adapted to support.

Thus another process has been and is being perfected by which wealth is created from one of Canada's many raw resources, and after some delay, in Canada by Canadians. This is still one more reason why everyone should do his best to protect the national heritage of forest wealth from the ravages of fire.

## Lord Willingdon to Attend Fall Convocation at McGill

Montreal.—Lord Willingdon, Canada's new Governor-General, will attend the fall convocation at McGill University on October 6.

An announcement to this effect was made at McGill, when Sir Arthur Currie received a cable from Lord Willingdon accepting the invitation which had been extended to him.

This will be the first public appearance of the new Governor-General.

## Queen's University Museum Receives Historic Gift

A unique presentation has been made to the Queen's Museum in the form of a level used by H.R.H. the Princess Louise in laying the corner-stone of the old Arts Buildiding at the university in 1879. The presentation was made by Robert Gage, Utica, N.Y., superintending architect of the work. Inscribed on the gauge is the following: "This level was used by H.R.H. the Princess Louise in laying the corner-stone of the old Arts Building. Presented by Robert Gage, superintending architect.

## Fast Airplanes to Drop Mailbags by Parachute

Wayside stations where air liners can drop bags of mail without stopping or slackening speed are being planned for Continental airways. Experiments under way have evolved a method of dropping mail bags 5,000 feet without damage.

The device is secret, but it is understood that it is a parachute operated by clockwork. The bags fall until within fifty feet of the ground, then the parachute opens automatically and the bags land gently. The stations will be clear spaces in the countryside reserved for the reception of mail bags.

British railways spent over £14,000,000 on coal last year.

Paris is shortly to observe a novel centenary—that of the accordion, which was invented in 1826 by a French musical instrument dealer, Charles Buffet.

## To-day!

Some days I wake in shadow—not to-day!
I must be living all to-day!
Above a harbor blue, gulls soar and dip,
While one by one, the fishing boats away
To sea make haste before the wind, and up
Triumphant comes a copper-colored sun.
I must not waste a moment of to-day!
All work seems play. Through golden hours run
My little tasks, like merry children out
For fun. "Can't I be next?" they coaxing cry,
"It's my turn next!" till I can scarcely tend
Them all. Yet sometimes they will shirk and sigh,
Then work is more like work, but not to-day!
I must not miss one moment of today!

—Bessie Andrews Dana.

## Why Go Old?

Why get old? Well, you reply, you really cannot help it. Yes; but age isn't measured merely by birthdays. There are two other and far more important factors—how old you look, and how old you feel. Average these, and there is your real age.

How can you get and keep that young "feeling" and that young "look"? Each acts on the other, don't forget. Here are the rules as laid down by a scientist who in his own person is a testimonial to their efcacy.

Associate with the young; youth literally radiatess youthfulness.

Have a hobby; that puts an "interest" in your face, and thus keeps it young-looking.

Drink three pints of cold water daily; it cleanses the system, expels ageing poisons, and keeps the tissues from deteriorating.

**Don't Be Intense.**

Don't pull your face about by frowning, too much laughter, or over-intense emotion. These things make wrinkles and lines.

Put your shoulders well back and walk erect and quickly. That keeps the internal organs in place, and the arteries won't age. And don't overload yourself with clothes.

Don't worry.

If you sleep with your mouth open, tie it up with a handkerchief. A hanging chin is a face-ager; it makes "railway lines."

Dress young; it has a great psychological effect.

Keep your eyes open, literally; "old faces" always have drooping eyelids. And don't put off getting glasses, if you need them.

Finally, twice a week eat half your normal quantity of food. The age of your face depends on the health of your body.

## Fewer Fish in Great Lakes.

More than 100,000,000 pounds of fish have been taken yearly from the Great Lakes for the last fifty years, the Bureau of Fisheries tells us. The high point was in 1922 when the yield was 140,000,000 pounds valued at $9,000,000. Lake Erie, second smallest of the Great Lakes, produces about half the fish yield of all the Great Lakes combined. In 1922 the catch of Lake Erie amounted to 54,000,000 pounds, but the latest reports from Lake Erie indicate production has fallen greatly. The pollution of the waters of the lake, which is virtually unrestricted, and intensive fishing, are believed to be partly to blame.

## When Summer Dies.

When Summer dies, and all the trees
Are vibrant with sad melodies,
When lovely gardens, lately gold,
Are lying prostrate in the mould,
There come, upon the swelling breeze,
From distant isles and sunny seas,
A host of fragrant memories,
And I am young—however old—
When Summer dies.

I wander widely as I please
And capture heavy argosies
Of youthful dreams; with spirit bold
I seek far lands—though winds grow cold
And sunset brings uncertainties—
And Summer dies.

—Thomas Curtis Clark.

# The Automobile

ELECTRIC PLANT HAS VITAL ROLE IN LIFE OF CAR.

Ordinarily an automobile is considered as a vehicle propelled by gasoline, and rightly so. But it is also a vehicle in the operation of which electricity plays a vital part. A car owner should know something of its electrical plant.

If something electrical goes wrong the first thing to inspect is the fuse, if any is provided. Finding this in good condition, the condition of the battery should be checked. Find out if it is charged, that is, has current in it. This can be determined by using a hydrometer. Then each successive terminal in the circuit leading from the battery should be tested. For instance, there is an insulated wire leading to the lighting switch. The first place to test it, after making sure that the battery is all right, is at the metal terminal on the switch. If no current is there the wire may be broken or the terminal connections may be poor. In any event, the trouble must be limited to this one small stretch of wire.

In making the test use a long piece of insulated wire with a six-volt bulb inserted in the middle of the wire. Disconnect at the switch the wire to be tested and connect this with the test wire. When the other end of the test wire is touched to the other terminal of the battery the light should burn, if the wire leading from the battery to the switch is all right.

If the light burns, test where the wire leaves the switch for the device to be operated. If the current gets to the switch and does not get out of it it is apparent that the trouble is in the switch, but if it gets to the switch, yet not through the fuse, the latter is to blame.

If the current leaves the fuse but does not get to the headlight which the switch controls, then the trouble is in that wire somewhere. If the current gets to the lamp, but the lamp will not light, the difficulty is in the lamp. If the current is traced through the lamp, but does not reach the battery, then the wire leading back to the battery is at fault. If the juice is carried back through the frame, as often is the case, the ground connection may be at fault.

Electrical troubles of motor vehicles include the ills of horns which become silent or faint and in either case cause a considerable annoyance in driving.

## The Critic.

Why is it one can never be all things
To the beloved? And yet your mockery
Is something that I need—vital to me!
Your slow, sarcastic smile has little strings
That lift the curtains from my drowsy mind
And let me view its sloven carelessness.
Your taunts are all you give—a whip's caress—
And yet I crave their sting. If you were kind
Then I should hate you. Once I caught your look
Intent upon me as I read a book,
One winter evening by a crackling fire;
Your eyes were lover's eyes. The flames leaped higher. . . .
You yawned and mentioned in a casual way
That I had mispronounced three words that day.

—Jan Isbelle Fortune.

## "The Pigeon Flies."

One of the simplest and at the same time most amusing games is played as follows: Let the players gather around a table. When the leader says, "Pigeon flies!" up must come every finger. Any bird, or anything that flies—robin, goose, eagle, bee, butterfly, and so on—may be named in place of the pigeon. The catch is when the leader names something that doesn't fly. For instance, if the leader says, "Cat flies," of course the figers must remain on the table. Should the leader say, very quickly, "Elephant flies," or "House flies," very likely some of the fingers will fly up, thoughtlessly. Those who are caught are out of the game. The game teaches one to think quickly, and very often the habit of thinking quickly has prevented serious accident, and, indeed, saved life.

## How You Can Help the Cause of Music.

The musical patron of to-day can give music a helping hand which may assure its performance not only for himself, but for the world at large. He can ease the difficulties of orchestras, chamber-mussic players, choral societies, individual artists. He can be a powerful influence toward the prosperity of musical activities of a hundred and one kinds and of musical work which is being done, often under great handicap, in every community in the land. The society music lover can, in fact, exercise unlimited influence for the musical good of this country. If, for example, all the hostesses of Canada were to make music a feature of the entertainment of their guests, what an invigoration of our musical life they would set up!

'Tis strange that although she may think so, the bride never marries the best man.

Those who find fault seldom lose it.

The average man can lift one-and-a-half times his own weight.

## A Deaf Operator.

It is well know that what are called "first-class" operators in telegraphy read messages not by means of punctures in strips of paper, which are only meant for beginners, but by sound—that is, by the clicks of the instrument. Of course, by practice, an operator's ear is rendered sensitive, until at last he can catch the faintest whisperings of his instrument. It wouldn't be supposed, however, that this method of reading messages would suit a deaf man. And yet a deaf man has accustomed himself to these circumstances. A certain operator in Washington is deaf, but he sends and receives messages by the sense of feeling. He places his leg against the instrument-table, and reads by the swift jarring thus communicated; at the same time he watches the motions of the instrument.

**Grateful Expectancy.**

Herbert, aged three, had been given an orange by a gentleman who had called. As oranges were a rare luxury in Herbert's experience he gazed at the fruit in rapt admiration, but could say nothing.

Mother, after waiting for him to thank his benefactor, decided to prompt him, so she said, "What do you say, son?"

"Oh, thanks," said the little fellow, hardly withdrawing his gaze from the golden ball, "have you got any more?"

**Wanted to Have It Over.**

Ruth, five, had coaxed repeatedly in the afternoon to be permitted to go two doors down the street to visit with a little playmate, but the permission had been refused. Sitting on the back doorstep her course of action had been decided upon, and she called to her mother and said:

"Mother, I'm going now."

Mother replied: "Ruth, if you [illegible] shall have to whip you."

Ruth was silent for a while, but moved by a sudden inspiration came into the house, approached her mother gravely, and said:

"Well, mother, if you're going to whip me, whip me now, and then I'll go."

**In the Right Place.**

Little Girl (in furniture store)—"May I see a time-table, please?"

Clerk—"Are you sure you're in the right place? This is a furniture store."

Girl—"Yes. You see I've saved up to buy my mamma a clock, and I want one to put it on."

**"City"—But No Shops.**

Two thatched cottages, standing in a secluded part of a Wiltshire village, Christian Malford, have the curious name of "The City." The nearest shop is two miles away.

If you are mashing potatoes be sure the milk used is hot. Cold or lukewarm milk will make the potatoes heavy and pasty.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

The Lion Tamers Are Holding An Endurance Dancing Contest.