Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—A new process for the rapid freezing of fish is reported as successful by the Atlantic Experimental Station for Fisheries. Fillets and fish were frozen in strong brine in 60 minutes, whereas the ordinary process of refrigeration takes from 24 to 60 hours.

Saint John, N.B.—Fish exports from Canada continue to increase. In the twelve months ending August, 1926, the total value of fish shipments from the Dominion was $35,892,462, as compared with $34,952,900 in the twelve months ending August, 1925, and $30,133,415 in the period ended August, 1924.

Montreal, Que.—A cable from London, England, states that the London County Council is to set up six wooden houses made of Canadian lumber, after the Canadian pattern, as a tryout. These houses, semi-detached, will be erected under the supervision of the Council's architect at the new estate at Becontree.

Toronto, Ont.—There is an urgent demand for trained or partly trained help for the lumber camps just now. There is also a considerable demand for farm labor in various parts of the province.

Winnipeg, Man.—The capacity of the grain dryers of the Government elevators in Saskatchewan will be increased immediately from 20,000 to 60,000 bushels per day, according to Leslie Boyd of Fort William, chairman of the board of grain commissioners.

Regina, Sask.—More than 20,000,000 bushels of wheat have been handled by the Saskatchewan pool elevators to date despite unfavorable weather conditions. The pool elevators broke their own records recently when they unloaded 605 carloads, or the equivalent of 850,000 bushels of wheat in a day. The Saskatchewan wheat pool now has 575 country elevators in operation and six under construction.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Concord grapes are being successfully grown in Alberta. The Hutterite colony, south of this city, gathered 17 large baskets of lusty fruit this year from South Dakota plants.

Vancouver, B.C.—The first shipment of British Columbia apples to the United Kingdom aboard an "apple ship"—S.S. "Narenta"—went forward this week, 20,000 boxes of the fruit. Space has been taken on three refrigerator lines to carry 300,000 boxes of this year's crop. Efforts are now being made by apple producers to obtain a refrigerator ship that will take from 100,000 to 200,000 boxes to South America, thus opening up a new market for B.C. apples.

The Opportune Moment For Immigration Effort.

BY C. W. PETERSON.

It is clear as daylight that the psychological moment for a country to launch a comprehensive colonization campaign is when her agriculture has definitely entered the upward swing. Western history and the experience of those who have been in close touch with colonization work there, point unmistakably to the fact that failure on the land is the greatest obstacle to the efforts of the various agencies devoting time and money to furthering immigration into Canada. It is also a trite saying, but in strict accordance with the truth, that the successful settler is our most effective colonization agent. Common sense upholds both of these assertions. Canada can now with confidence enter the field with a vigorous effort to largely augment her producing population and with the added assurance that in no period of her history were the opportunities more favorable for getting the fullest possible value for her expenditure on that object.

The time is favorable for a great, forward looking colonization and agricultural development policy, because agriculture is undoubtedly now in the process of entering an era of greater prosperity. It is estimated that there is a total world area of 13 million acres of arable lands and that it takes the products of 2½ acres to sustain each head of population. This would provide the bare necessities of life for 5,200 millions of people. It is estimated that with the present rate of increase this number would be reached well within a century, so that babies now born would witness the struggle of mankind for bare existence or wholesale starvation in years of extended crop failure. Of course, such a calamity will be averted. The present world-wide decrease in birth rate is nature's corrective.

Agriculture the world over has developed through the crude, ruthless directive agency of the law of supply and demand. The farmers have, in obedience to this law, for several decades suffered through demoralized prices due to an oversupply of agricultural products. But the reaction is now upon us—the pendulum is swinging the other way, and we have definitely entered an era when food products of all kinds will command a premium in the world's markets. It would be absurd to argue that in the face of constantly rising commodity prices, which will be maintained through the organization of industrial labor, prices of the basic necessities of life should decrease. I repeat that agricultural returns for the coming half century will rise to an increasingly satisfactory level. This tendency is well on the way even now.

This prediction is not visionary. It has a definite, historical background. Wheat, Canada's great, staple export, is, more or less, the controlling factor in all agricultural prices. The comparatively low wheat prices that have prevailed until the past couple of years cannot be regarded as in any way normal. Canada now enjoys a virtual monopoly of the sole remaining undeveloped hard wheat acres. Our wheat should, and presumably will, command a considerable premium in the world's market. Europe consumes about 600 million bushels of import wheat annually. She now produces 50 per cent. of the entire world wheat crop—about 2 billion bushels. She imports only about 35 per cent., consequently the European peasant virtually is the controlling factor in world wheat prices. Because for every bushel of overseas wheat placed on the world's bargain counter 2 bushels of European wheat must be sacrificed, and there is a very distinct limit to the ability of the European peasant to sell his products below cost. He must turn his attention to something else, which he will do and prices will go up. Aside from the economics of the wheat situation, there is nothing in history to warrant the belief that prices will not remain permanently on the satisfactory basis of the last two years, which will ensure reasonable agricultural prosperity to Canada for years to come.

The Elizabethan Housewife.

Thomas Tusser gives the character of the good country housewife in his "Five Hundredth Points of Good Husbandry." Practice teaches her how to govern her household, and she keeps a firm hand on the reins. Servants are allowed to take no liberties, and woe to any idler, for the good huswife herself is everywhere at once, overseeing all that is done, casting a sharp eye into unswept corners, deciding even the times at which she deems it advisable for her retinue to shift their linen! She is up at cockcrow, for late rising on the part of the mistress ruins even a good servant. At once she sets all to their tasks—some to peel hemp, some to peel rushes to be used as candle-wicks, others to spin or to card or to seethe brine. . . . She herself serves at the breakfast for men and maids, dealing out a mess of pottage and a morsel of meat to each. She believes in feeding her servants well, though not daintily; all who do their work properly are sure of a good meal, and she likes to hear her maids singing as they go about their tasks. . . .

She supervises very carefully the bread baked for her establishment. New bread is wasteful, and bread which has been kept too long goes mouldy; it is her pride to achieve the golden mean between the two. She has no use for extravagant meals, even when guests arrive: three dishes are enough to entertain a friend. No scraps are wasted; with the bones they are thrown to the dogs when the meal is over.

She makes her own candles, and saves feathers for the beds and pillows. . . . In the evening supper is not served until she knows that the cattle are all housed or settled for the night, and that no clothes put out to dry have been left in the garden to be stolen by passing vagrants. She locks up her dairy and her chest and puts her keys carefully away at bedtime. After supper all are dismissed to bed, and no candles are allowed in barn, hayloft or shed.

In winter at nine and in summer at ten
To bed after supper both maidens and men.

—From "Elizabethan Life in Town and Country," by M. St. Clare Byrne.

We Always Find Time—

—To do the thing we want to do if we want to badly enough.

—For pleasures easier than we find time for duties.

—Dies hard for the man who has to loaf and kill it.

—To listen to the man who has a compliment for us.

—To get our boys out of jail, even if we did not have time to chum with them.

—To knock an administration even when we don't have time to vote.

—To do the regretting after we neglect a friendship for lack of time.

Canny.

An uneducated Scotsman made a fortune. One day he and an acquaintance were talking, when the latter said to old Duncan:

"You don't know enough to go indoors when it rains. Why, you can't even spell 'bird.'"

"B-u-r-d," said Duncan.

"I tell you you don't know anything. Why, if you had to spell to make a living you'd have been dead years ago. I'll bet you a fiver you can't spell 'bird.'"

"I'll tak' ye," replied Duncan.

After the money was put down Duncan said, "B-i-r-d."

"That is not the way you spelled it the first time."

"I wisna bettin' then."

Universal Language.

"Can your baby brother talk yet, Bobby?" asked the aunt.

"Well, yes," replied the little boy, "but not in words."

If your name is not in the social column, look for it in the police records, and be glad you are out of both.

ALAN COBHAM

Over whose return after a 28,000-miles flight London has gone wild. The actual time was 320 flying hours. The de Haviland machine he used was the same in which he flew 17,000 miles to Rangoon and back, and 16,000 miles to South Africa and back.

There's An Old, Old Saying.

There's an old, old saying of long ago
That helps when the spirit is faint and slow;
Some one aweary in far off years
Fashioned it softly, with grateful tears.

In the morning, mountains;
In the evening, fountains.

At the break of dawn there are hills to climb
As steep as the stars and as old as time,
But onward and upward the brave heart goes.
There's a halt with the dark, and a dear repose.

In the morning, mountains;
In the evening, fountains.

The hill of life is a lifting way,
But the long trail levels at dip of day,
And the dusk is sweet, and the night is blest
With dew of dreams and waters of rest.

In the morning, mountains;
In the evening, fountains.

—Nancy Byrd Turner in Youth's Companion.

Realization.

If I could think some goodly thoughts
To cheer the heart of any man;
If I could voice some helpful words
To reach the heart of any man;
If I could do some kindly thing
To ease the pain of any man;
Then I would know my mission filled
Of teaching love to every man.

—Eugenie du Maurier Meredith.

There might be less enthusiasm for hiking if motorists were more chary of their offers of lifts.

Canada Has Second Largest List of Broadcasting Stations.

Sixty-one foreign countries, geographical divisions, or territories are listed as possessing more than 360 broadcasting stations, according to a compilation of foreign radio broadcasting stations, just issued by the Electric Equipment Division of the United States Department of Commerce. This list was prepared from information supplied by consular officers and other representatives abroad. Recent statistics of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce placed the total number of broadcasting stations in the United States at 534.

Canada follows the United States in number of stations, with a total of 54. Australia has 24; Spain, 22; Mexico, 20; Germany, 20; Sweden, 20; United Kingdom, 19; all of which are owned and operated by the British Broadcasting Company, holding a monopoly; France, 19; Cuba, 18; Brazil, 16; Finland, 12.

Stations have been unofficially reported throughout Russia, which has no stations or meter lengths listed in the compilation, but the Electrical Equipment Division states that it is doubtful whether there are stations outside Moscow, Odesso and Leningrad, which have been heard in other countries. There are seventeen Russian cities in which stations are believed to be operating.

One of the most variable Canadian export products is hay, according to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior. Exports of hay vary roughly between 50,000 and 500,000 tons annually, chiefly to the United States, Britain, France, Newfoundland and the West Indies. In the latter islands Canadian hay has to meet competition from sugar cane leaves which are used as a fodder and sold at very low prices.

THE GREAT SUZANNE

Above is a photographic study of Mlle. Lenglen, in the Toronto suite of the tennis champion.

SURVEY MONUMENTS

Increasing Importance of These Being Recognized.

In man's earliest civilization natural boundaries such as rivers, ranges of hills, or dense forests served to limit the territory over which neighboring bands of hunters claimed rights of proprietorship as against all others. When the family became the unit as distinguished from the tribe and when pastoral pursuits were engaged in some division of land among the various families was necessary. These boundaries or dividing lines were no doubt first roughly defined but as population increased and individuals became more and more interested in the acquisition of wealth it was necessary to actually mark the division lines. Hence the art and practice of land surveying came into existence and with it various types of survey monuments.

Early Survey Stakes.

In Western Canada where all the original land subdivision has been carried on under instructions of the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands, Department of the Interior, the earliest survey stakes used were of wood, but it was even then recognized that a more permanent form of marking was advisable and very soon thereafter iron bars were used, first at township corners and then at all section corners. Attached to the early type of iron bar at section corners was a square of sheet tin on which the section numbers were stamped. These tin squares, however, proved so attractive to the Indians who often made necklaces of them, that they were later on discarded and a bar with a squared solid top on which the information for the corner could be stamped was used instead. These iron bars were far more permanent than wooden stakes, but they could be easily pulled out and many of them were used in an unauthorized manner as tethering stakes.

As land became more valuable and as the amount under cultivation increased, the increasing value of more permanent survey monuments was recognized. A post consisting of an iron pipe with the centre core filled with cement, with a foot-plate to prevent it from being pulled out and having a brass cap on top to receive the proper inscription for the corner, was designed, and is now in use on all Dominion lands surveys. This post is durable and is not easily removed. Being planted flush with the ground it is referenced by pits or a mound in order that it may be readily found. These monuments have proved very satisfactory and the boundary lines of farms or lots thus marked are relatively permanent. There are, however, large areas in western Canada not so well marked and Dominion land surveyors in the course of their other duties are putting down as opportunity offers some of these permanent survey posts wherever they may be working.

Extend to Arctic Ocean.

Thus these survey posts are not all confined to the subdivided areas of the western provinces, but are being placed at many other points. There is a considerable number along many of the main waterways of the Northwest Territories and of the northern portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They extend for instance from Waterways, a railway station three hundred miles north of Edmonton, to the Arctic Ocean, and there is another connected series from The Pas to Lake Athabaska. The locations of all these posts are accurately recorded, and they serve as references for all other surveys, explorations or investigations of the adjacent areas. In the mapping being carried on by the Topographical Survey in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, these permanent survey posts are being placed at all prominent points and are available for future reference for all surveying and engineering purposes.

Apple Harvest.

Comfort me with apples!
Bring the ripe mellow fruit from the early "sweet bough,"
(Is the tree that we used to climb growing there now?)
And 'russets,' whose cheeks are as freckled and dun
As the cheeks of the children that play in the sun;—
Comfort me with apples!

Comfort me with apples!
Gather those streaked with red, that we call "morning light."
Our good father set, when his hair had grown white,
The tree, though he said when he planted the root,
"The hands of another shall gather the fruit;"—
Comfort me with apples!

Comfort me with apples!
Go down to the end of the orchard, and bring
The fair "lady-fingers" that grow by the spring;
Pale "bellflowers," and "pippins," all burnished with gold,
Like the fruit the Hesperides guarded of old;—
Comfort me with apples!

Comfort me with apples!
Get the sweet "juinetta," so loved by the bees,
And the "pearmain" that grew on the queen of the trees;
And close by the brook, where they hang ripe and lush,
Go and shake down the best of them all,—"maiden's blush;"—
Comfort me with apples!

—Phoebe Cary.

Color Scheme in London Hospital.

Adoption of a color scheme for hospitals has made St. John's Hospital in Shepherd's Bush the cheeriest of London hospitals.

The secretary and matron say that Mr. Walsh's ideas that restful, health-giving colors should replace white walls and red coverlets, has been carried out by them with excellent results. Delicate shades of green, yellow and mauve in the wards, worked out by a color expert, have proved so beneficial that patients leave the hospital three days sooner than before the change was made. Their tempers are better, the colors influence sleep, and in one case, after placing an insomnia patient in a mauve room sleep came within an hour, the officials said.

Unconscious Humor.

The unconscious humors are the best. This is one of the things which actually happened under my observation at the Central Hall, Westminster, a few nights ago, says a correspondent in the Christian World. The audience, before the meeting was begun, was singing some lusty choruses, and was in the middle of one of them when the side door opened, and the speakers and other important persons streamed on to the platform. There they were marshalled to their places by the busy secretary—"The Bishop of Omega will sit on the right of the Chairman. . . . Sir Alpha Beta, will you come forward?" and so on; and while all this shepherding was proceeding the particular chorus which the audience was singing with all their might and main was "Bring them in! Bring them in! Bring them i-in from the fields of sin!"

Miss Kate O'Brien

Young Irish woman writer, has won great distinction in London with her first play, "Distinguished Villa." It was first banned by the censor, but after modification passed and was enthusiastically received by a first-night audience.

Activity in New Gold Field.

The rate of progress in the Rouyn mining district, Quebec, is indicated in reports recently received from Dr. H. C. Cooke of the Geological Survey. In addition to the mining operations being carried on at the more important properties, assessment work and detailed exploration are being done on most of the groups of claims within the possible copper-bearing area. The district to which attention is particularly directed at present is the great triangle whose corners are the Horne property on the south, the Waite-Montgomery claims on the north, and the Alderson-MacKay discoveries 8 or 9 miles to the west of the Horne. Many companies, among which might be mentioned the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Area Mining Company, Duprat Mines, Stadacona, and the Victoria Syndicate, have one or more prospecting parties in this district. Roads and trails have been cut, and small creeks cleared of logs and brush to permit the passage of canoes, so that most of this once inaccessible district can now be traversed without undue difficulty. A telephone line has recently been erected to connect the various camps with each other and with the outside world, so that one can now lift a receiver in Toronto or Montreal and obtain the latest news from any of the principal camps.

Developments other than prospecting are largely marking time pending the completion of the railway, which is being rapidly pushed, although delayed considerably by the unseasonably wet weather. The grading is now well under way, and it is expected that the rails will be laid into Rouyn by the 15th of November.

The road under construction by the Quebec Government from Makamik to Rouyn is in much the same condition. The north half has been graded and surfaced, and is now in use, and work on the south half is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

According to an authority, the dog is the most intelligent animal, the monkey coming second. The horse occupies third place.