

## 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 48 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 \$24,952,900 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 try-out. 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 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 luscious 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. "Havland"—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.

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 tiler, for the good housewife herself is everywhere at once, overseeing all that is done, casting a sharp eye into unswayed corners, deciding even the times at which she deems it advisable for her retinue to shift their linen! She is up at cock-crow, 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 in doors when it rains. Why, you can't even spell 'bird.'"  
"B-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-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-mile flight London has gone wild. The actual time was 320 flying hours. The de Havilland 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 aways 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.  
—Eugene du Maurier Meredith.

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



THE GREAT SUZANNE

Above is a photographic study of Mile. 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 pastoral pursuits were engaged in the 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 in-

creased, 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 surveys 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 Athabasca. 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 insomniac 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 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 Horn triangle whose corners are the Horn 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 Horn. 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.