

YOUR OWN  
READ  
WITH

ROYAL  
EAST  
MAKES

Standard  
Quality  
50 years

and call me early,  
mother dear."  
said to mothers by  
yesterday;  
tell their mothers,  
out for a spin,  
up early, mother,  
ot to let me in."  
—Judge.

for Grippe.

Investigation dis-  
than 1,000,000 gal-  
were diverted last  
ing of the persons  
an Diego Union.

two of his passions  
violin and absolute  
we don't know any  
on can achieve the  
being the former.—  
man.

not of necessity

LEYS  
for indoors—  
task.  
LEYS refresh  
our thirst, aid  
digestion.  
teeth clean.

FRUIT  
GUM

are made to  
pel the occa-  
neuritis, lum-  
ones. Aspirin  
ting the real  
—with proven

structure. While it  
this agent im-

## Our Commercial Vegetable Output

Canning for Domestic Use and Export Makes Progress, But Imports Still Are Gaining

Government figures would indicate that interest in the commercial production of vegetables in Canada is increasing, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The tomato acreage in British Columbia this year is placed at 2,550 acres in 1927; in Eastern Ontario, at 3,200 acres, as compared with 3,280 acres, or approximately the same as in the previous year, while the acreage reported in Quebec is 2,000 acres. Onion acreage, on the other hand, has declined somewhat, due doubtless to a falling away of the New Zealand market last year, says a bulletin on the subject. Acreage devoted to this crop in British Columbia is 1,035 acres, as compared with 1,233 acres, and in Ontario 1,569 acres, compared with 1,580 acres. The Canadian potato acreage indicates at 2 per cent. increase over 1927, with 581,300 acres, as against 572,373 acres, all provinces reporting slight increases with the exception of Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

"Though vegetable growing is engaged in extensively throughout Canada," the bulletin continues, "commercial production has come to centre in certain specially favored areas where canning industries have developed. Ontario and British Columbia find their tomato and onion producing industries profitable, and though potato growing is followed on a voluminous scale in every province for local markets, commercial production for export is largely confined to the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, which have won high reputations for their products. The present year also sees the ambitious entry of the Prairie Provinces into commercial vegetable production, canneries having been established at Edmonton and Medicine Hat in Alberta, support-

669; celery, \$486,305; onions, \$548,521; potatoes, \$739,039, and tomatoes, \$1,650,102. These imports are all from the United States, with the exception of onions, which come also from Australia, Bermuda, Egypt, Japan and Spain.

"The canning of vegetables in Canada is making great progress both for domestic consumption and to send abroad, and exports are steadily increasing. In the twelve months ended July last 15,473,035 pounds of canned vegetables, worth \$1,099,842, were exported, as compared with 10,656,990 pounds, worth \$769,254, in the previous corresponding period. However, the import of canned vegetables is at the same time increasing, figures for the same period showing 16,308,347 pounds, worth \$1,456,166, entering the country, against 15,337,774 pounds, worth \$1,319,758, the year before. Many of these, for instance tomatoes, peas and corn, could be produced equally well in Canada.

"It has been pointed out by authorities that an expansion of the vegetable-growing industry on the Pacific Coast of British Columbia, which can successfully produce the year round, could eliminate the necessity of a good deal of importing by other parts of Canada. Experiments have been made in shipping green vegetables from Vancouver to points as far east as Toronto and Montreal, though their effect has not been noticed in import trade figures. Arrangements are announced for an improvement in the marketing of British Columbia apples from coast to coast through the establishment of facilities at all chief centres, to which supplies will go daily. It would seem as though this might profitably be extended to cover fresh vegetables."

Chicago is planning a 192-mile subway, probably so there will be some safe way for a man to go home.—American Lumberman.

We don't accuse him of commercializing art, but the other night a California undertaker played "Waiting for You" on a trumpet at a lodge function.—The Thomas E. Pickering Service.

### Lawn Hockey in England



FAIR ENGLISH GIRL ROOTERS

Spectators who braved the rain to see the leading English girls teams play for leadership.

ed by producing acreages about them, and the first tomatoes, beans and other vegetables are being processed there this fall.

"While the greater part of Canadian vegetable production is either consumed fresh or canned locally, there is a substantial export trade carried on in fresh vegetables. Potatoes, of course, constitute the most important item, the Maritime Provinces product being widely and favorably known and British Columbia steadily extending its reputation in the same regard. In the last fiscal year Canada exported 7,744,960 bushels of potatoes, worth \$7,338,906, as compared with 88,319,080 bushels, worth \$9,717,425, in the previous year. The United States is the big market for this product, taking nearly 65 per cent. of the total, followed by Cuba, also a long-established market, where nearly 30 per cent. of the exports go. Other important potato markets are Newfoundland, Jamaica, British Guiana and Bermuda.

"Of late years the Dominion has developed a profitable market for her onions, principally with New Zealand and the United States. Last year she shipped 42,330 bushels, worth \$50,059, as compared with 34,390 bushels, worth \$125,430, in the previous year, the decline being due to a falling off in the New Zealand demand. In spite of the smaller acreage, this year shipments are expected to equal those of last year. The Dominion also has an increasing export of turnips, last year 2,630,968 bushels, worth \$708,548, being shipped to the United States, which country also took 53,225 tons of sugar beets, worth \$323,683.

"Despite this voluminous production and export, Canada is importing fresh vegetables very heavily and to an increasing extent. The value of such imports in the twelve months ended with July was \$6,262,934, as compared with \$5,535,397 the year before. For the main part these comprise vegetables which the Dominion is unable to produce herself, including such things as the extent of \$305,

### Old-Fashioned Miniatures

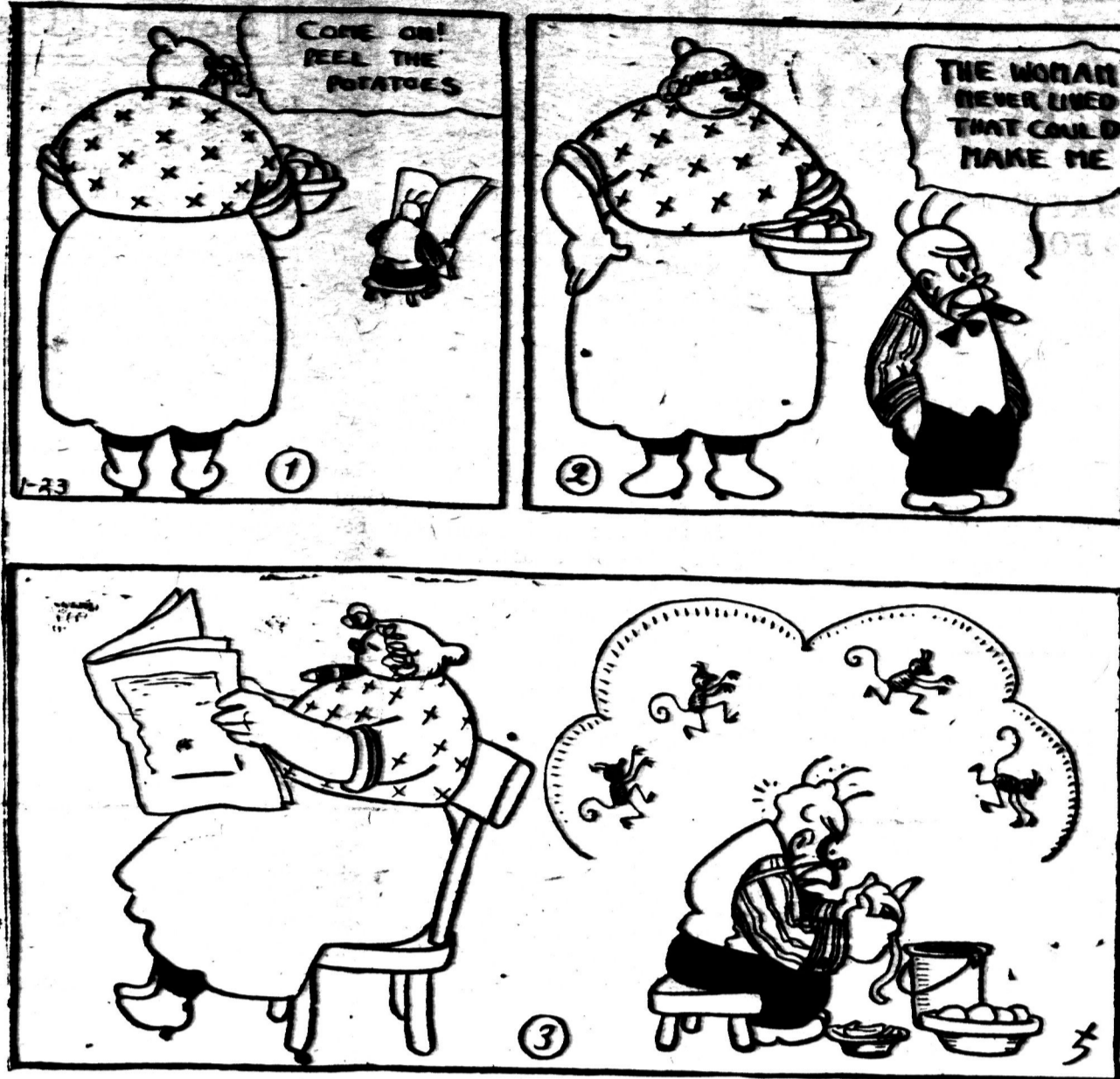
Down where the ferns wave fans and mosses glow,  
Pink ladyslippers walk the evergreen.  
Wild lupin takes the road and turns it blue;  
Cassiope bells renew their purple screen.  
Indian pipes perform a translucent white,  
Dimming to dove and ebony as they fade.  
Toadstools stir their bowls with a coppery light;  
The Nightshade draws a dusky lilac shade.  
A tiny bloom puts on her diadem—  
A coronet of buds on a coral stem.  
The bobbing globes are grained in ivory—  
And soon they peer about with a jade-green eye.  
She nods her head to the perennial law—  
This two-inch, three-eyed queen,  
Pipsissewa.  
—Alfred Kreyenborg, in "The Lost Sail, A Cape Cod Diary."

### British to Build A Skyscraper

Great Britain's first skyscraper is to occupy a site in Manchester. It is to be seventeen stories high, having a height of approximately 217 feet, or about a third of the Woolworth Building's height.

In preparing the public for the innovation British architectural engineers have receded from their former contention that only in Manhattan were such structures justifiable. They now say that modern scientific treatment of structural problems has made tall buildings practicable; and the Manchester undertaking is further justified by the statements that not only are the city's territorial limitations a factor but rising rents make it necessary.

### ADAMSKI'S ADVENTURES—By O. J. Adams



### Arctic Policemen Patrol 7,500 Miles

Canada's Mounted Force on Northern Islands Brave Blizzards and Fogs

#### CENSUS OF ESKIMOS

One Constable Traveled 700 Miles in Forty Days With Only a Native as Companion

Notwithstanding severe weather conditions—blizzard, fog, frost and rain—detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at posts on the islands and mainland in the Eastern Arctic sub-district, carried out more than 7,500 miles of patrol covering the most frequently visited parts of Ellesmere, Devon and Baffin, and including Axel Heiberg, Graham, Buckingham and North Kent Islands.

A number of important geographical discoveries were made during these long patrols, a census of the Eskimos in the areas visited was taken, game conditions were noted, and medical and other assistance was provided when necessary. Reports from the various detachments were received at the police headquarters in Ottawa by the patrol ship Beothic who she returned from her annual trip to these regions recently.

"At Bache Peninsula on Ellesmere Island, the farthest north post, Constables E. Anstead, G. T. Makinson and R. R. Garnett spent an adventurous year," says the Canadian Interior Department, in telling of the vicissitudes of this northern service.

"In March, 1923, an attempt was made to enter the interior of the northern end of the island by Sawyer Bay and Cannon Fiord to Lake Hazen, but it was checked by the dangerous condition of a glacier which barred the way.

#### Glacier Blocking Pass

"On March 22, Constable Anstead left with two Eskimos on a patrol to the West Coast which lasted until April 30, and accounted for some 850 miles. The pass from Flagler Fiord to Gretha Bay Fiord, on the West Coast, is being slowly blocked by a glacier and Constable Anstead, def-

ying the alarm of his Eskimos, managed to squeeze through between the precipitous foot of the glacier and the cliff which constitutes the opposite side of the valley. The space was barely wide enough for them to pass, blocks of ice fell from time to time and 500 yards of the trail was very dangerous. The men worked so hard that, though the temperature was 30 degrees below zero, they were bathed in perspiration. From the Western Coast the party visited Axel Heiberg Island, crossed Norwegian Bay to Graham and Buckingham Islands, skirted North Kent Island, and spent some time in the Bjorne Peninsula on the return journey to the coast. In the last-named locality at a point about 200 feet above sea level several outcroppings of soft coal were found.

"Constable Makinson made some interesting geographical discoveries during a patrol from the Bache Peninsula Coast to the East Coast of Ellesmere Island to Craig Harbor on the Southern Coast and westward to Starnes Fiord. He was accompanied by one Eskimo and in addition to visiting an unmapped island east of Cape Dunsterville, on which he noticed remains of native igloes, he found and explored a large fiord north of Clarence Head.

"Travelers usually cut across on the ice, but Constable Makinson followed the shore and discovered first a large bay running southwest, and then a fiord two miles wide. An island in the middle of the bay made the fiord difficult to notice from seaward. He also explored some fifty miles up the fiord and its branches. The party was absent from the coast for forty days and covered 700 miles.

#### Climbs Frozen Waterfall

"From Pond Inlet, at the northern end of Baffin Island, Inspector C. E. Wilcox made a patrol of 900 miles to Fury and Hecla Strait; Constables S. H. G. Margrett aggregated nearly 1,300 miles during three patrols to Milne Inlet, Arctic Sound, and Home Bay respectively, and Constable Cox made some shorter patrols to the height of land between Eclipse Sound and Foxe Basin. The most important trip was Inspector Wilcox's patrol to Fury and Hecla Strait, this taking him to the northern end of Foxe Basin and to Melville Peninsula. He traveled across the interior of the northwestern part of Baffin Island, traversing numerous lakes, and on one occasion climbing a frozen waterfall. About 150 Eskimos were visited, and they were generally

prosperous, with plenty of food; the usual census was taken. In this region the caribou were quite numerous, and wolves were scarce. The journey was marked by a five-day blizzard, and the weather was so cold that the coal-oil, carried for fuel, froze and had to be thawed out by native oil lamps before it was used. Constable Margrett's patrol to Home Bay, a matter of fifty-one days between April 12 and May 31, accounted for 945 miles. In this area, too, the natives were prosperous.

"Weather was unfavorable for long

### A Baby Blimp



THIS AIRSHIP PROPELLED BY COMPRESSED AIR

A new type exhibited at the International Air Exhibition in Berlin. A revolving propeller is fitted into its nose.

### Summary

Thought I leave the sea, always I come  
Back to sound of dark water in the cove,  
Back to the tide's slow and untiring drum  
Against the ears; this only do I love  
The sound of waves against a foaming bluff.  
The sound of a rising wind on a night of stars.  
After all, this only is enough  
To claim the heart, this and the ploughing spars  
Of many ships sailing for fabulous lands.  
Of many ships bound for the wind's loud order,  
Sailing beyond the cool kind wash of the sands—  
Into the loud dark laughter of the thunder.

Harold Vin



THE VILLAGE POTTER

Pottery is a rural industry in England and Wales and many useful articles are produced. The dried pots are being placed in the kiln for baking.



Gabby Gertie

"If you wear well it doesn't matter what you wear well."