

PRINCE OF WALES RANCH NOT A PLAYTHING

(Continued From Page Two.)
the rank and file, but to the Prince he is George. So when the Prince wrote a letter that began "Dear George" and ended with a plea for a quiet holiday, with no show, no publicity, no public functions and an assurance that he would appreciate being received just as an old friend, there was no question whatever as to what would take place.

Prince's Request Heeded.
"The Calgary Daily Herald" printed the Prince's request in a "box" on the front page, with the result that only ten persons met the train on which the Prince arrived at High River, and of these only four were there to greet the future King. The others did what they had to do and went about their business. Nobody crowded and nobody stared—this despite the fact that the train on which his royal highness reached town was a special sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway as a mark of courtesy to the prospective ruler.

The Prince takes a keen interest in anything that has to do with the affairs of the ranch, whether it be the exhibiting of prize cattle or the overhauling of a tractor engine. The place comprises 1,600 acres in holdings and leases, and reports of its management are sent regularly to the offices of the royal banker in England. "Reports" to the Prince during his absence take the form of long, chatty letters.

Like all good Western saddlemen, the Prince refuses to insult a horse's intelligence by trying to guide it along a mountain trail. He places his entire confidence in his mount and goes headlong after anything he wants, helter skelter and without looking ahead or thinking of the consequences. Yet, Professor Carlyle will tell you that he has never seen the Prince thrown, either in Canada or England. "When he is down, you can bet that

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the horse fell first," they will all declare with heat.

Yet his reputation for recklessness may explain why he has been obliged to content himself with prairie hunting—grouse, partridge or Hungarian pheasants—on his visits to Canada, because he could not get Queen Mary's consent or that of the British government to a camping expedition back into the hills where big game abound.

Customer—Has this book got a love interest in it?

Librarian—Yes sir.

Customer—Has it got humor in it?

Cowboys? Detectives. Action.

Librarian—You had better get a good dictionary.

CALAMITY.

Bobby was continually losing his pens and pencils at school. Seldom an evening went by that he didn't come home in tears because he had lost his pencil once again.

To put an end to this sad state of affairs his mother carved his name on the pens and pencils.

But that evening he came home crying as usual.

"What's the matter?" asked his father.

"They're gone again," wailed Bobby, "name and all!"

Babies cost more than formerly. Yet they are neither better nor prettier than the old fashioned babies.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE GENERAL USE OF TELEVISION SO EXPERTS DECLARE

New York, Aug. 25—Forty thousand electric impulses a second riding wireless waves which travel 186,000 miles a second—that is radio television today, and still it is not fast enough to be practical.

Experts Doubtful.

Now that transatlantic beam radio transmission and television have been accomplished laymen may regard it as a short step to the time when scenes and speeches from a Geneva peace conference can be carried into their homes.

But the scientists and engineers who are entrusted with task of bringing about something of that sort are doubtful. They point out a multitude of obstacles and say that general use of television, especially for big scenes, may never be practical. Yet while they doubt they are industriously attempting to remove the obstacles of television for such practical organizations as the Radio Corporation of America and the American Bell Telephone Company.

Beam transmission for messages and photographs is not only practical it is in actual use for messages from London to Capt Town, Canada and Australia. This autumn the Radio Corporation will put a beam line into operation between London and New York in addition to its "undirected" broadcasting lines.

Beam Like Cone.

But the beam, which takes only about one fourth as much power as generally radiated broadcasting is not the slim pencil of energy visualized by amateur prophets. It is, rather, a cone, which spreads so much in traveling 3000 miles across the Atlantic that nobody really knows how broad it is at the base.

The power picked up at the end of the line is too weak to overcome interference sufficiently for flawless work in the delicate task of transmitting scenes of persons and things in motion—but that is probably one of the minor obstacles which will be dissolved with time. Increased speed of transmission may prove to be the real solution of the problem.

The Radio Corporation has machines which can send and receive 250 words per minute about eight times as many as human operators can send and receive, over ether waves that travel with the speed of light. This speed of transmission gives secrecy to messages.

But television requires a speed that makes 250 words a minute seem nothing at all. Using a transmitter that would fill a fair-sized room—and size of equipment is one of the minor obstacles to commercial television at present—the best available apparatus of the Bell Telephone laboratories manages to transmit over wires or ether waves a picture about three inches square. Engineers consider this far too small a space to portray a king's coronation or a football game.

The three inch picture consists of 2500 dots of light and darkness, flashed on the screen separately but so fast that the eye seems to see them all at once. To get motion into the picture at least 16 slightly different scenes must be flashed on the screen each second, making a total of 40,000 dots, each reproduced from the source by a separate electrical impulse. The dots have been enlarged to a maximum that gives a blurred picture two feet square but the picture loses clarity with each amplification.

Transmit these "dot" impulses energy for synchronization of machines and for a conversation, requires facilities that would carry four to six telephone conversations. Enlargements would be possible by dividing a scene for instance into quarter sections, transmitting each section as a separate picture and then recombining them as a single view. But this would require four transmitters with transmission facilities for 16 to 20 telephone conversations or, if sent by air it would occupy the ether wave bands of 16 radio stations and it would transmit scenes one way only.

Greater speed in transmission, a speed so nearly incomprehensible that it may never be attainable is perhaps the secret of television on a broad scale. One hundred and sixty thousand impulses per second each reproducing a spot of light or darkness, would theoretically give a picture four times as large and more dots would give larger scenes in proportion. But cautious scientists refuse to say more than that it "might be possible" and that it "might be possible" and that it "might solve this particular part of the whole problem." Meantime experts in the telephone laboratories are trying to find out just what needs to be done and what can be done to make television commercially practical.

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- 23 York and George Sts.
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- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
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- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

STATIC.

The golfer homeward wends his weary way,
Down sober, lonely lanes that once were gay
And as he walks I hear the echoes shout:
"Blank-blank-blank-blank—that beastly putt stayed out."

Why is it, we wonder, that a radical is so seldom rational?

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OPPOSED TO FOUR YEAR TERM FOR THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS

Southampton August 24, 1927

As the Municipal contest approaches what interest are we taking as electors in its outcome. Once in a while a Municipal election does have an undertone of importance other than the immediate one of the selection of certain candidates. As the extension of the term of Councillors to four years has been suggested. It in all probability will come up at the next meeting of the Council for action. What we want to know is are the people aware that they are about to elect Councillors who will in all probability have something to say regarding this question. If they are then they have a chance to impress upon them their desires in the matter.

For whose benefit is the extension to be made. Are the people to benefit in any way. I should say not. For one thing it removes the councillors farther from the direct influence they now bear to the electors, giving them more power and the electors correspondingly less. The great advantage of the councillors now is that they are close to the people and if they occasionally make a mistake in selection the damage is not noticeable as if they have practically the same length of term as the M. P.'s. It will only be a short time too before some genius will discover that the present compensation does not fit the longer term and therefore the demand will be for more pay and they will get it too. Hasn't that been the history of our parliaments great and small in Canada not always if at all corresponding to the simple annals of the poor—and there is no reason to suppose the outcome of this will be any different from the rest. Certainly all parties and representatives who share in these things are to blame,

but the people themselves are more to blame for letting themselves be inveigled into these unnecessary abuses of privilege which lead eventually to such political nightmares as referendum and recall.

There is no proof of the extension of the term of councillors to four years will be any benefit. The biennial system has worked well and we should see the candidates lined up on the right side of the question.

As one of the electors
CHIPMAN GRANT.

PLANT CULTURE BEING STUDIED

Moncton, Aug. 24—Plant culture in Canada in general and in the Maritime Provinces in particular, is being studied by Dr. H. B. Humphrey of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, who passed through this city today, en route to Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dr. Humphrey plans to visit the various experimental farms and stations in the three provinces. (Charlottetown, Nappan, Truro, Kentville and Fredericton, before returning to the United States.

Mrs. A.—Does your husband enjoy sound sleep?

Mrs. B.—Really I don't know. Sometimes from the sound he makes I think it must be agonizing to the poor fellow.

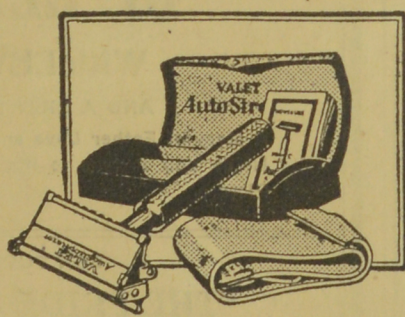
Doctor (to melancholy patient)—Try to cultivate a cheery disposition. Whistle and sing at your work.

Patient—That'll come a little awkward doctor. I'm the reading room attendant at the public library.

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