IMMIGRATION AND BALANCED PRODUCTION

BY C. W. PETERSON.

Every now and then objections are raised to policies having for their object an increase in Canada's population, on the grounds that we have not yet completely solved our industrial unemployment problem and, therefore, should not add to our present difficulties. Such objects are based on a complete misapprehension. They would undoubtedly be valid in fully developed, overpopulated countries, but that line of reasoning cannot consistently be applied to a new country like Canada. One family placed on a farm will create employment for from one to two additional families in our towns through its own consumption of commodities, machinery and the like and through producing the raw material of urban industry.

The recent European war and its aftermath brought home to the world a multitude of strange economic facts, many of them old as the hills, but up to that time wholly unrecognized. One of the outstanding lessons taught mankind was that there is absolutely no limit to the amount of work to be done in this world, or to the amount of business to be developed. The truth is that over-production is inconceivable. The purchasing power of every country lies in its own power of production and the more each country produces, the greater may be its trade with other countries, and the more they all produce together, the greater the variety of comforts and necessities available for the world's population. We have not even approached within measurable distance of satisfying reasonable human wants leave alone over-supplying them.

What Canada, and many other countries, has suffered from during recent years, and what has given rise to general unemployment, is not over-production, but unbalanced production. While Canada's population has been unequally distributed, our aggregate working force has been, and still is, vastly below our minimum national requirements. With millions of acres of the world's richest agricultural lands lying idle and undeveloped, and the world clamouring for food, it is paradoxical to harbour an unemployment problem. Widespread unemployment under such conditions is prima facie evidence of bankrupt statesmanship in so far as sufficient intelligence and energy has not been focussed on the solution of a problem which obviously lends itself to correction by well known and proven methods, namely, the augmentation of our productive, agricultural population, which would speedily find full time employment for our industrial plant.

BIG POWER DEVELOPMENT WORKS AT CARILLON

This map indicates the location of the Carillon power site which is on the Ottawa river, 260 miles from Toronto, at the point where the interprovincial boundary leaves the river and turns southward towards the St. Lawrence. The relative locations of other power sites in eastern Ontario are shown, including that at Morrisburg, where Ontario could obtain 750,000 h.p., and Chat's Falls, where Ontario's share might be 150,000 h.p. The development at Carillon may reach between 250,000 and 300,000 h.p., and it is believed that Ontario will be given 100,000 h.p. of the total. Ontario is now under contract to take 260,000 h.p. developed by private interests on the Gatineau at the point indicated on the map. Inset appears a small map of the Carillon vicinity. The border at that point is shown on maps to run along the shore whereas elsewhere it is in midstream. Ontario claims that the maps are faulty and that half of the water at that point belongs to her. This contention probably obtains partial recognition in the arrangement now agreed to by Premier Ferguson.

The Automobile

WEAR ON ENGINE MAY BE REDUCED BY USING CARE.

It costs about ten cents a mile to operate the average automobile. That is when you figure in everything such as gasoline, oil, tires, maintenance, depreciation, interest, insurance, garage and license. For instance, on a light six coach the amounted is estimated at 11.73 cents per mile. Of this sum 2.4 cents is put down for depreciation. Here is an important item which can be lowered by the owner who takes unusually good care of his machine. He can add years to the vehicle's usefulness if he will use care in a few vital matters.

After two or three years of service the cylinders of the engine will probably need to be reground. When the automobile engine is built the inside of the cylinder is turned to a perfect circle. The piston can be fitted to form an air-tight joint because the temperature of the engine varies in accordance with the amount of heat generated in the engine.

The piston and the cylinder expand and contract with the variations in temperature but not to the same degree. Therefore a piston that fitted the cylinder perfectly at a certain temperature would expand enough to stick fast in the cylinder at another temperature. Perhaps at still another degree it would fit the cylinder so loosely as to cause considerable noise and to permit the gas to leak by making compression of the gas impossible.

RINGS PREVENT LEAKAGE.

The piston is provided with several flexible rings in order to secure a gas-tight contact with the cylinder wall. These expand outward and form a perfect contact with the cylinder wall. They have sufficient elasticity to keep this contact as the cylinder expands and contracts, due to the changes in temperature. When the engine is being operated the piston slides back and forth in the cylinder and because of the construction of the engine the piston is forced with considerable pressure against the side of the cylinder.

The pressure of the expanding gas which produces the power for operating the engine tends to force the piston straight out of the cylinder. But the resistance of the crankshaft, which is connected to the piston by means of the connecting rod, causes the piston to be forced with considerable pressure against the side of the cylinder, because during the power stroke the crankpin is traveling through an arc at one side of the centre of the piston instead of directly under it.

The result of this side thrust on the piston is a tendency to wear away one side of the cylinder wall. The rapidity with which wear takes place is affected by a number of factors, perhaps the most important being the perfection of the lubrication of the parts.

CYLINDERS LOSE SHAPE.

The cylinder loses its true circular shape and becomes oval as this wear takes place. The piston rings not being sufficiently flexible to fill in the worn space, leaking is the natural result. This leaking causes several kinds of trouble. The gas which is being compressed passes by the piston thus reducing the power generated by the engine and as the gas condenses in the crankcase the oil is diluted and its lubricating quality somewhat impaired. Second, on the suction stroke an excessive quantity of oil may be drawn past the piston into the combustion chamber, where it burns, causing smoke and forming carbon which causes knocking of the engine. This carbon gets under the valves and causes loss of compression and short circuits the spark plugs which in turn causes the engine to miss fire.

Permanent recovery from these troubles can be obtained only through restoring the cylinder to its original form of a perfect circle and fitting new pistons and rings to it. The most satisfactory way of restoring the cylinder is to regrind it. This is done by the use of emery or carborundum wheels on a machine designed especially for this work. This is a rather delicate operation and requires the service of a high grade mechanic skilled in this line of work. Where the proper grade of work is done the results are even superior to those attained in the new car at the factory.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

Goat raising has become an important branch of agriculture in British Columbia, according to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa. Goat milk finds a ready market at from 15 to 25 cents per quart in Vancouver and Victoria and the yield runs as high as one gallon daily per animal, although the usual quantity is from three to six pints. The Nubian goat is said to yield as much as from 3 to 4 quarts per day of superior milk. This milk is highly recommended by doctors for feeding babies and invalids. Butter and cheese made from it are highly prized by those who have learned to use these products. The skins of goats are utilized for gloves and in the production of leathers of fine texture and high value used in bookbinding, etc. Goats are easily cared for and many of the B.C. herds are attended largely by children.

The animals are milked morning and evening the same as cows. Good feed and properly balanced rations are just as necessary for the milking doe as with the dairy cow. One and one-half to two pounds of grain and meal daily are recommended by Mr. A. A. McMillan of the Dominion Experimental Farm who is also authority for the statement that there is good money selling goats' milk even as low as ten cents a quart, at which price its valuable digestive qualities and richness would ensure it an inexhaustible market.

Goats have hitherto been confined to the Old World, being especially numerous in the mountain sections of Europe and Asia. Both sheep and goats are typical mountain animals, but goats will thrive wherever there are green shoots and shrubbery. They do not, like sheep, confine themselves to grass.

The domestic goat is represented by many sub-varieties which differ in the length of the hair, in color and in the shape of the horns. In the short-haired class (the English goat) the coat is thick and close, with an undergrowth of woolly character. Both sexes are horned, but in the male the horns are more developed. The color is either white, gray, fawn or black. The long-haired (or Irish) goat is more frequently swarthy red, although occasionally white or pied. The horns are large, corrugated, and pointed, and rise close together in parallel lines. The coat is shaggy and the head large and ugly. The Angora and the Kashmir goats are often confused but are in reality distinct. Both yield hair of beautifully silky texture, and both carry a second quality of coat which resembles wool. In the Angora goat the woolly portion of the coat is outside the hairy covering, but in the Kashmir goat the wool is next the skin. The Nubian goat carries short, black, twisted horns, the ears are pendulous, the legs long, and the coat of the female is extremely short. The Maltese goat is generally hornless, and is cream-colored. The Syrian goat has very long ears and very long hair, and its horns are erect and spiral.

The commercial success of the goat herds in British Columbia not only points to similar possibilities in other Canadian provinces, in all of which there is little doubt but that the goat would make a splendid revenue producer and family asset, but at the same time there is available the splendid climatized and registered stock of the B.C. herds and the experience in breeding and marketing which B.C. owners have gone through with such conspicuous success.

Peasant Suddenly Enriched As Car of King Kills Dog

Berne.—Caesar was a fine dog, of no specific race or creed. However, he was a good watchdog, and when a friend recently proposed to acquire him to guard his house, the owner suggested 60 francs might be considered a reasonable price. The matter was being argued on a Berne street when suddenly, like a juggernaut, a big motor car swung round the corner. All financial discussion ended, for Caesar had wagged his tail for the last time. While the irate owner threatened dire vengeance the chauffeur conversed in an undertone with a tall gentleman reclining in the motor car, and then handed him a bank note. And as the car disappeared down the street Caesar's astonished master found himself richer by 1,000 Swiss francs, while the gossips gathered around the market pump to discuss the generosity of King Albert of the Belgians.

Former British Officer Earns Living Making Telephone Directories.

London.—One of the queerest jobs in London is thumb-slotting telephone directories. The work brings the man who does it, an ex-army officer, an income of about $5,000 a year.

He hit on the idea through having difficulty in finding an address in the telephone book. Thinking that much time could be saved to city firms if each alphabetical section was thumb-slotted, he bought a concave chisel, a hammer, and a small steel stamp for each letter of the alphabet. He calls on clubs, business firms and private houses and charges 2 shillings for each book thumb-slotted. The task takes him about ten minutes. He can easily index fifty book a day and is never out of work, as new directories are frequently issued.

For the first time since 1889, a giant arum lily has bloomed in Kew Gardens. The plant is 5 feet 7 inches in height and 3 feet in diameter, and produces leaf one year and a flower in the following year.

Canada's Mineral Prosperity.

Victoria, B.C.—"Conditions in the mining industry of Canada are better throughout the whole country than I have ever known them in my time," said Charles Camsell, Canadian Deputy Minister of Mines, and chief executive officer of the Canadian Government in mining matters, who has arrived here after a coast-to-coast tour. "The coal industry is free of labor troubles. Production in the metalliferous mines promises to be the greatest on record this year. Since about 1900 our production has been steadily increasing at the average rate of $6,500,000 annually, and it is probable that the increase this year will be even greater."

Curative Power of Sun To Increase During 1927

Pasadena, Cal.—The curative powers of the sun's rays are to be greatly increased during the next year, according to Dr. Edison Pettit, of Mount Wilson Observatory here. He has announced that he had found that the ultra-violet rays of the sun, the part of the sunlight that cures some diseases and also causes sunburn, are to be more numerous in 1927. This is caused he said, by the increasing of the spots on the sun.

Dr. Pettit figures that the sun will give off about two and a half times as much ultra-violet light in 1927 as it did in 1923, when the spots were less numerous. The 11-year maximum of spots on the sun will be reached next year, he said.

Fidele.

And what can a child do,
A little, poor child,
For a gentle, dead lady,
Who, all the Spring through,
On bright days and shady
Glanced toward me and smiled?

At dawn, through the wicket,
When no one can hear me
I'll creep, and unheeded
Keep her bed by the thicket
Well watered and weeded,
And feel she is near me.

—Roberta Mansfield.

You Never Notice—

—How scarce money is until you try to borrow some.

—The hardships in the other fellow's job until you get it.

—How much work your wife does until you go it alone for a while.

—How valuable your friends are until you lose a few.

—How necessary the church is until there is a death in the family.

—How persistent your conscience is until you have offended it.

—The knocking of opportunity if you are knocking your opportunities.

Duke of Devonshire Finds Way to Lower His Taxes

London.—The Duke of Devonshire, former Governor-General of Canada, has turned his estate into a limited liability company. By this method he will avoid special taxation, deduct the expenses of running the estate from his income tax, and escape the payment of death dues. At present, the death duties on real estate are so enormous that it is calculated most privately owned estates paying them must inevitably be broken up within three generations.

The Duke owns five palatial homes in different parts of the country, none of which is in Devonshire. In addition to Carlton Gardens, London, he owns Chatsworth House and Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire, Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire, Compton Place in Eastbourne, and Lismore Castle in Waterford. He owns about 186,000 acres of land.

"House Boy" Becomes Colonel in Chinese Army

Canton.—A "house boy" who became a colonel is the career of Colonel Wang Wai-lung, of the Cantonese army, who recently became chief aide-de-camp to the chairman of the Kuomintang on the eve of the Cantonese army's successes in the northern campaign.

Wang was a "house boy" in the home of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Shanghai and served his old chief when he was a political exile in the United States. Striking out on a path different from serving chow and cleaning rooms, Wang joined the army and is now a high officer.

London Ancestor He Traced 300 Years Proves Absconder

London.—Mayfair is having a laugh at the expense of an American who came all the way to Europe to trace his ancestor of some three hundred years ago who was a taxpayer in Holborn, a section of London.

The books were brought down from their dusty shelves and in due time the name of the ancestor was found. Opposite his name was the remark: "Absconded without paying his rates."

Autumn Color in Turkey.

Ablaze each tree, and blent are all in one glare,
And therefore charged with glistening fire the still air.
Amidst the yellow foliage perched the black crows—
As tulip, saffron hued, that spotted cup shows.
A yellow-plumaged bird, now every tree stands,
Which shakes itself and feathers shed on all hands.

—Translated from the Turkish of Lami'i (1531) by E. J. W. Gibbs.

Heroic Nursing Sister.

Above is a new photograph of Madelien Jaffray, R.N., the first woman from this continent who was wounded in the late war. She is also the only woman eligible for membership in the Amputation Association. Sister Jaffray is now on the staff at Christie Street hospital, Toronto. She has won several decorations, outstanding among which is the Croix de Guerre.

England Guards Secret of New Giant Airship

London.—The utmost secrecy is being maintained in building England's giant airship, the R-101, for England-India-Australia service. Armed guards keep all visitors away from the hangars and each one of the 300 persons employed in its construction is sworn to secrecy. Various groups of workers are strictly confined to separate parts of the erection work and not more than half a dozen persons know anything about the complete plans for the airship, which it is hoped will gain for Great Britain the supremacy of the air.

Old Haddon Hall to be Reopened.

Haddon Hall, the romantic Derbyshire castle which was once the home of Dorothy Vernon, is shortly going to be inhabited again, says a London despatch. After two centuries, during which it has been a shrine of romance, visited by thousands of pilgrims every year, it is to become the home of the same Rutland family whose property it became as the result of one of the most famous love matches in history.

After Dorothy Vernon eloped with Sir John Manners in the sixteenth century, she inherited the castle from her father, the "King of the Peak," and thus it became the seat of the Rutlands, one of the great families of England.

The present young Duke of Rutland, who succeeded to the title only a few months ago, has been living in a mansion at Rowsley, about two miles away. But he is renovating the ancient castle and expects to move into it with his family in the autumn. Already electricity has been installed, a reservoir has been built to provided water supply, and the roof of the ancient banquet hall has been repaired with oak beams taken from wood on the esstate.

Little of the ancient furniture, however, remains. When the family left the place, more than 200 years ago, a lot of it was stored in a barn. After a hundred years some servants opened it, and finding some of it moth-eaten and moldy, they burned it, for the value of antiques had not yet been appreciated.

Some of the pieces that remain date back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, and some of them are said to have been used by her when she visited the castle.

Loyalty.

Stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—Lincoln.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

Not a Bad Case for Any Barrister to Have.