Canada Speeds Use Of Water Power

Dominion Reports $900,000,000 Now Invested Here in This Industry

Huge Resources Remain

Wide Distribution of Hydraulic Energy Has Increased the Standard of Living

A tremendous increase in water-power development in Canada has taken place during the last decade, according to a report of the Department of Interior of the Dominion, of which Charles Stewart is Minister. The total amount invested in water-power development is $900,000,000, or more than in any other single manufacturing industry. The horsepower now developed is 4,883,266, which is estimated to be about 11 per cent. of the total available for development.

There is now in Canada an extensive use of water power in the pulp and paper industry, in mining, in manufacturing generally and in the productio of electric current for domestic consumption.

"The present use of water power gives promise of even more extended uses in the future," says the report. "Already Canada's position in that respect is one of outstanding importance. Her aggregate installation places her second only to the United States and her per capita development, 513 horsepower per 1,000 population, gives her a position inferior only to Norway among all the countries of the world.

"Water power has enabled Canada to develop from communities largely agricultural or lumbering in their interests to a manufacturing country of first importance. To an increasing degree, low-cost power has been a magnet drawing to the Dominion from abroad important industries whose output goes to augment Canadian export trade. Already some 1,400 branches of United States factories are stated to have been established in this country. Hand in hand with this industrial development, the wide-spread distribution of power for domestic use has in many different ways effected a decided increase in the standard of living for the mass of the popula tion."

Water power development in Canada is no longer speculative, but has become a highly specialized process, recognized as such by individual investors all over the world and particularly on this continent," the report declares. "That new capital is readily available for enterprises of a promising nature is shown by the remarkable development carried out within the past three years, involving expenditures upward of $180,000,000.

"In 1923 an estimate of the percentage of Canadian and foreign capital invested in commercial central electric stations indicated the following distribution: Canada 66.9 per cent.; Great Britain, 6.3 per cent.; United States, 15 per cent., and other foreign countries 11.3 per cent. It is not unlikely that the additional capital represented in municipal central electric stations and other water-power development would be distributed in somewhat the same manner.

"While in the past few years United States capital has probably taken a larger share in development than British and other outside capital, there are many evidences which indicate that the Canadian share has been maintained or bettered, demonstrating the substantial support accorded this class of investment by the investing public of the Dominion."

Water Power in Paper Industry

Regarding the use of water power in the pulp and paper industry, the report says in part:

"According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report for the year 1926 the industry represented a total capital investment of $501,185,000, found employment for 31,279 persons (exclusive of those employed in the woods), whose wages and salaries for the year amounted to $44,175,500, while the gross value of product amounted to $215,488,000. The export trade of $120 in 1899 for this industry is often contrasted with the present corresponding figure of $187,559,000 to demonstrate the remarkable expansion during this period. Its contribution to the trade balance for the year reached the impressive total of $175,372,531.

"The question of motive power in connection with the production of pulp and paper is a most vital one and, in fact, is almost as important as that of raw material. In any industry the relative necessity of obtaining cheap and adequate power may be gauged by the amount required per dollar of product, and, with the possible exception of certain electro-chemical and metallurgical processes, the requirements for pulp and paper are among the highest.

"The importance of low cost power may be judged from the fact that approximately 100 horsepower of mechanical power is required per ton of daily output of newsprint, while any surplus or off peak electric power can be used most advantageously in the generation of steam for heating or process cooking. It is not surprising, therefore, that the motive power used in this industry is practically restricted to hydraulic energy and Canada's supremacy in the pulp and paper field rests on adequate and abundant water powers well distributed among extens ve forest resources.

"The use of steam as a source of power in this industry is very limited, and in most cases is prompted by special conditions such as operation in close association with the manufacture of lumber, when refuse from the latter can be used as fuel under the boilers, or in the manufacture of specialied lines of output. The census returns for 1926 show a total steam power installation in the Dominion of only 92,570 horsepower and if the capacity of the three or four large steam-operated mills where special conditions obtain is excluded, the remaining unit capacity works out to a very small amount.

Development in Ontario

"There are forty-two pulp and paper mills in Ontario using water or hydro-electric power to the extent of 362,000 horsepower, of which 174,000 horsepower is produced by the industry and the remainder purchased; of the power produced, 92,000 horsepower is used in the direct drive of machinery and the remainder hydro-electrically.

"The principal power developments are those of J. R. Booth on the Ottawa River at Ottawa, 29,000 horsepower; Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, on the Rainy River at Fort Frances, 15,350 horsepower; Backus-Brook Company, at the outlets of the Lake of the Woods at Kenora, 30,000 horsepower; the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, 14,400 horsepower on the St. Mary River at Sault Ste. Marie, 15,820 horsepower on the Spanish River at Espanola, 10,400 horsepower at Smoky Falls and 13,390 horsepower at Sturgeon Falls, on the Sturgeon River; the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., 23,000 horsepower at Iroquois Falls, 30,000 horsepower at Twin Falls and 48,000 horsepower at Island Falls, on the Abitibi River. Other important pulp and paper developments have been made on the Mattagami and Kapuskasing rivers. On the lower Mattagami the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company is constructing a plant of 50,250 horsepower.

"The production of ground wood pulp andn ewsprint being the great power-consuming factors in the pulp and paper industry, the statement that the mills of Quebec produced over 52 per cent. of the ground wood pulp and over 44 per cent. of the newsprint manufactured in Canada during 1926 predicates an enormous use of hydraulic power."

The report contains a digest of the Dominion and Provincial laws affecting water power, giving the functions and powers of the various public regulating commissions and telling of legislation designed to produce cheap power for use in various Canadian tiles.

The Dog Sentry

The motorist who is compelled to leave his car for a time can seldom do better than leave it in charge of a dog.

An amusing situation was caused recently, when a dog mistook another car standing near for the one left in his charge, and vigorously opposed the rightful owner when he tried to take it away.

For a long while the man endeavored to gain possession, but was unsuccessful until accidentally he tooted his horn. The dog, stopped, cocked up his head, looked at the car, and then with an eloquent look of apology trotted off and lay down beside the right one.

It is generally acknowledged that dogs quickly learn to recognize the sound of car-horns, and often a dog lying in front of a fire will jump up at the sound of his master's motor-horn, even though hundreds of other cars may have passed the house during the day.

Feasting the Birds

One of the most commendable Christmas customs is that observed by Norwegians and Swedes, who make their dumb animals share in the festival. They give an extra allowance of food to their horses and cattle, and young and old, rich and poor, throughout the land, join in providing a feast for the birds.

Two or three days before Christmas, wagons laden with sheaves of oats are taken into the towns. Every family buys one bunch or more, which they hang from trees, roofs and fences.

The King of Pain—Minard's Liniment

Acid Stomach

Excess acid is the common cause of indigestion. It results in pain and sourness about two hours after eating. The quick corrective is an alkali which neutralizes acid. The best corrective is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

One spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes instantly many times its volume in acid. It is harmless and tasteless and its action is quick. You will never rely on crude methods, never continue to suffer, when you learn how quickly, how pleasantly this premier method acts. Please let it show you—now.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drug store.

C.P.R. School Car Outstanding Success

Upper—Class at Esher with Mr. McNally standing in the centre of the group.
Lower—School car on the siding at Esher.

Remarkable progress has been made by the pupils attending the Canadian Pacific School Car operating in Northern Ontario along the 126-mile string of settlements between Cartier and Chapleau lying north of the Great Lakes, according to Dr. J. B. MacDougall, assistant chief inspector for the Ontario Department of Education. Dr. MacDougall inspected the school car classes recently and stated that the venture had turned out more successful than the department had ever expected. He credited its success to the untiring efforts of Walter McNally, school car teacher, who has had the work in charge since the car first began operating in September, 1926.

THIN, WATERY BLOOD ALWAYS DANGEROUS

If Not Corrected Serious Results Sure to Follow

In no trouble is delay or neglect more dangerous than in anaemia—thin, watery blood. It is very common in young girls and in persons who are overworked or confind within doors. It makes its approach in so stealthy a manner that it is often well developed before the trouble is recognized.

But taken in time the tonic treatment through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so enriches the blood that good health and strength is speedily regained. The correction of anaemic conditions by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is as certain as anything can be. Miss Teresa Heafey, Dunraven, Que., is one of the many anaemic sufferers who has found new health through the use of this medicine. She says:—"I cannot express too warmly my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I was suffering from a badly run-down condition. I was very nervous, had little desire for food, and would feel tired out at the least exertion. In this condition I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before using them very long found my health gradually improving, and under their continued use was completely restored. For this reason I earnestly advise all weak girls to take these pills, feeling sure that they will do for others what they did for me."

Send your name and address to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will mail you free a useful little book on "Building Up the Blood." The pills can be obtained through any druggist or by mail at 50 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Montreal, Largest Grain Port

Montreal — For six consecutive years the port of Montreal has shipped more grain to British, European and other parts of the world than any other port on the continent of North America. This year the leading position that Montreal showed two years ago is beaten and a new high record has been established. It is authoritatively stated that by the end of the 1927 season grain shipments will total 195,000,000 bushels.

The figures for 1927 compare with the total of 135,897,882 bushels delivered to and shipped from the Montreal harbor grain elevators in 1926, when New York stood second in grain shipments with 99,297,772 bushels, Galveston third and Baltimore fourth, Philadelphia having fallen from the third place it occupied in 1925 to fifth place in 1926, with 21,621,647 bushels. In considering these comparisons, it should be borne in mind that Montreal has only about eight months' open navigation, whereas United States ports are open all the year round. Montreal is the largest grain exporting port in the world and through the large volume of other commodities handled ranks as the second largest port of North America.

Western Hemlock in Canada

The western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) is one of the most important trees in British Columbia in regard to both available supply and production. In a survey of the forest resources of that province the quantity of standing timber of this species was estimated to be 64,000,000,000 fee board measure; of this some 52,000,000,000 feet is located in the coast region. The original virgin supply 's almost intact, only a small part having been cut. The cut of western hemlock lumber has for some years averaged about 42,000,000 feet annually, forming about 15 per cent. of the total hemlock lumber cut in Canada.

Did it remain for Lord Askwith to coin, unconsciously, perhaps, the farewell joke when he said in London that Henry Ford, by causing a lull in the manufacture of automobiles, helped to avert a world shortage in tin?

For frostbite use Minard's Liniment.

Peace After Seven Years

Poland and Lithuania Shake Hands, and Europe Breaths Easier

The fear of a general flare-up such as involved the whole world in war within recent memory is dissipated, for the time being, say Geneva dispatches, by the resumption of peaceful relations between Poland and Lithuania. Urged by the "big five" members of the League of Nations—England, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan—the two Baltic nations agreed on December 10 to end the technical state of war that has existed for seven years, and to enter into direct negotiations for the settlement of their differences. To American newspaper correspondents in the capitals of Europe and at Geneva, this means that another little war, which might have spread to involve all Europe, has come formally to an end over the council table of the League. Moreover, points out the Boston "Globe," "it is a distinct gain for the world at large." The quarrel between Poland and Lithuania, notes the Philadelphia "Inquirer," "had reached the fighting stage. Something like war was actually in progress along the border. More than this, there was deep personal antipathy between the leading figures in the conflict—Marshal Pilsudski, of Poland, and Premier Waldemaras, of Lithuania."

It was here that the League intervened. Summoning the two belligerent rulers to Geneva ,the "big five" persuaded them to come to an agreement. Lithuanian independence is recognized; non-official communications by railroad, mail, telephone, and telegraph are resumed. But—and more than one European correspondent makes a point of this—the agreement between Pilsudski and Waldemaras provides that their action "in no way affects questions on which the two governments have differences of opinion." This is interpreted to mean that the smoking of the peace-pipe at Geneva does not affect Poland's occupation of Vilna, which has been Lithuanian by settlement, tradition, and language for more than six hundred years. Poland, it is pointed out, still possesses the city, and has not indicated that she is willing to relinquish it. This, say foreign correspondents, is the fundamental factor which makes Geneva's settlement of the quarrel between the two Baltic nations more apparent than real.

On the other hand, not a few American editors consider the successful outcome of the negotiations at Geneva a distinct victory for the League of Nations. To quote a representative daily, the New York World:

"This settlement, however precarious and beset with difficulties, is most creditable to Waldemaras and Pilsudski. It is most creditable to the Soviet representative, M. Litunoff, whose ready acceptance of the plan smoothed the way for further consideration. It is most creditable to M. Briand, who, using to its full measure the influence of France with Poland as a nation especially close to her in friendship, acter as master of ceremonies in the dramatic reconsiliation scene. But the honors go first of all to the League.

"The League has appointed the Foreign Minister of Holland as a 'special reporter' to attempt to find some formula satisfactory to both sides. His efforts may come to nothing. But this much may be said: If actual warfare has been avoided so far, it is because the moderating influence of the League has operated on the side of peace. The League may not be able to settle a complex problem, but to date it has averted a newwar in Europe."

Minard's Liniment for sore throat.

Mexicans are spending four times as much on movies as on bull-fights. But, of course, there's much more bull in a movie than in a bull-fight.—Arkansas Gazette.

Facts of Interest

The latest census shows that there are 50,000,000 poultry in Canada valued at $50,971,000.

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A record hay crop was produced in Western Canada in 1927. An official preliminary estimate shows that the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia produced 2,544,000 tons of hay and clover compared with 1,564,000 tons in 1926, and 235,700 tons of alfalfa as against 223,000 tons last year.

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Moscrip Bros., Major, Saskatchewan, have completed threshing what is considered to be the largest crop of wheat ever produced by one family in Saskatchewan. From 2,000 acres they threshed approximately 75,000 bushels of No. 2 Northern.

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Although Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta are commonly supposed to be exclusively devoted to agriculture, it is interesting to note from a return just made available by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics that the Prairie Provinces have an annual manufacturing production of more than $200,000,000.

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The total value of production of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1926 was $56,360,633 compared with $47,042,131 for 1925 and $44,534,235 for 1924.

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A consignment of 1,000 cases of pears, grown in British Columbia, was shipped recently from Vancouver to England. This was the first shipment of pears ever made from British Columbia to England, though thousands of barrels of B.C. apples find a ready market every year in the British Isles.

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets Should be in Every Home Where There Are Children.

The perfect medicine for little ones is found in Baby's Own Tablets. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and promote healthful refreshing sleep. It is impossible for Baby's Own Tablets to harm even the new-born babe, as they are absolutely guaranteed free from opiates or any other injurious drug.

Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. Alex J. Perry, Atlantic, N.S., writes:—"I always keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house for the children, as I have found them a perfect medicine for little ones."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hard Won Gold

Gold Crusher to Fly to Mines, According to New Guinea Plans

Canberra, Aust.—The first comprehensive official report of the mining activities in New Guinea was brought to Australia recently by J. D. McLean, an officer of the Queensland Mines Department, whose services were lent to the Commonwealth in order that he might serve as warden of the gold field. New Guinea is controlled under mandate from the League of Nations by the Australian Commonwealth Government, and the administration of the mining operations is in the hands of the Department of Home and Territories.

Yield of 20 Ounces to Ton Estimated

Since Mr. McLean arrived on the field at the end of 1926, the miners working there had won more than £300,000 worth of alluvial gold, although they had only touched the surface of their claims. No underground work had yet been attempted, but a line of reef 30 feet in width had been traced by the outcrop for five miles. At a conservative estimate, according to Mr. McLean's report, the reef would pay 20 ounces to the ton at a value of £2 4s. an ounce. Some of the miners had expressed the opinion, with which he could not officially identify himself, that there was £12,000,000 worth of gold to be obtained.

The reef, however, runs through very difficult and inaccessible country, rugged, mountainous and covered with dense timber masses and fallen trees. It is a seven days' journey on foot from the coast, although the distance is not very great. For this reason there is an entire absence of machinery at the field, and this has increased the difficulties of the miners and only the most primitive methods have been possible.

The long, weary journey from the coast to the field is now, however, being overcome to some extent by the use of airplanes for the carriage of passengers and stores, and for transporting the gold from the field. Efforts are being made to extend the use of airplanes by using them to convey machinery to the mines.

Almost Every Mineral There

One company is reported to be obtaining from England an airplane capable of carrying one ton dead weight and when this is available it is expected that it will be possible to land at the scene of he operations parts for the erection of a crusher. In this way the absence of roads will be overcome, it is anticipated.

Mr. McLean has expressed the opinion that New Guinea is a country of great mineral wealth. Almost every mineral has been found there, platinum having been one of the latest minerals to be discovered, while there are many indications that the country is oil bearing.

The nearest port to the present gold field is Salamoa, about 60 miles away, and since the mining operations were begun inland on a comparatively large scale, it has been the scene of much activity. Reports of progress are awaited with great interest in Australia.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Red Rose Orange Pekoe is the best tea you can buy

In clean, bright Aluminum

New "Eye" or Doctors

Dr. Andre Tours, a Frenchman, has discovered a means of making the human body transparent, so that all the organs will be seen working as in a mirror. Th doctor has refused all financial assistance, and also an offer to go to the United States. He is determined that the first data shall be given to medical men of France.

If flesh can be made transparent so that the bones can be seen clearly by surgeons and ostopaths, X-rays will be dispensed with in locating internal troubles. The doctor in future will be able to see the trouble at once without diagnosing blindly. In cases of consumption and cancer the transparency of flesh will be an enormous boon to medical men.

Dr. Tours claims that his discovery will assist experts in tracing the cause of death where murdr is suspected. The presence of poison will be easily detected, and in the case of shooting the exact course of a bullet will be traced.

Crime and Prohibition

The increase of crime in America is attributed primarily to prohibition, "which has eaten into the ethical attitude of the nation," according to the view of V. F. Calverton, editor and author, expressed in December "Current History." "The bootlegger themselves have become an economic group that exercises influence upon political parties, police organizations and social organizations. The spirit of corruption has become dominant. Defiance of law has become a widespread practice that extends from bootlegger to college co-ed. The unemployed find employment in bootlegging, causing a misleading appearance of prosperity. Everything connected with bootlegging becomes contaminated. Both the minds of those who purchase bootleg liquors and those who attempt to arrest those who sell liquors become corrupted."

IMPROVEMENTS UNDER WAY.
Mrs. Arletah Kratt: There could be considerable improvement in your manner, Mrs. Nouveauriche.
Mrs. N. (loftily): We are spending a hundred thousand in repairs on our manor now, Mrs. Kratt.

Midnight Sun Moves South.

Sunshine returned to Los Angeles to-day, after a night of light rains, and will continue to-night and to-morrow.—Los Angeles Herald.

Minard's Liniment for rheumatism.

A record for long railway tickets is claimed for one recently sold in New York which measured eleven and a half feet. Incidentally, it covered 15,512 miles.

Classified Advertisements

EGGS AND POULTRY WANTED. We pay highest market prices and guarantee complete satisfaction with each transaction. C. A. Mann & Co., King St., London, Ont.

Durable Goods.

Until two years ago the Mormons hadn't changed their underwear in seventy-five years.—Pittsburgh paper.

Parking space—in its generally accepted meaning—is even harder to find in the dictionary than in the street.

PATENTS

List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free on Request.
THE RAMSAY CO., Dept. W, 273 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

Beauty Of Hair and Skin Preserved By Cuticura
Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

Hoarse?

Rub throat and chest thoroughly with Minard's Liniment. Quick relief assured.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

YOUNG WOMEN SUFFER MOST

These Two Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.—"I have been teaching for three years, and at the end of the year I always feel tired and have no appetite. I was awful sick each month, too, having pains in my back until sometimes I was obliged to stop working. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I heard many women telling how good it was so I thought it would help me. And it did. Now I take six bottles every year and recommend it to others."—DONALDA FANTEUX, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.

"Unable to Work"

Canning, Nova Scotia.—"I had irregular periods and great suffering at those times, the pains causing vomiting and fainting. I was teaching school and often for some hours I would be unable to attend to my work. Through an advertisement in the papers I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has been of great benefit to me, the troubles being completely relieved."—AURA J. EATON, Canning, King's County, Nova Scotia. C

ASPIRIN

To break a cold harmlessly *and in a hurry* try an Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) indicating Bayer Manufacture. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trademark.