

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 objections 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 focused on the solution of a problem which obviously lends itself to correction by well known and proven methods. The augmentation of our productive agricultural population, which would speedily find full time employment for our industrial plant.

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 does 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 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 beautiful 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 to 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 climatic 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-slitting 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 books a day and is never out of work, as new directories are frequently issued.

For the first time since 1839, a giant arum lily has bloomed in Kew Gardens. The plant is 5 feet 7 inches in height and 3 feet in diameter, and produced leaf one year and a flower in the following year.



BIG POWER DEVELOPMENT WORKS AT CARILLON
This map indicates the location of given 100,000 h.p. of the total. On the Carillon power site, which is on the Ottawa river, 280 miles from Toronto, at the point where the inter-provincial boundary leaves the river and turns southward towards the St. Lawrence. The relative location of other power sites in eastern Ontario are shown, including that at Morrisburg, where Ontario could obtain 150,000 h.p., and that at Cornwall, where Ontario's share might be 100,000 h.p. The development at Carillon may reach between 250,000 and 300,000 h.p., and it is believed that Ontario will be

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 Cameron, 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."

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 expenses of running the estate from his income tax, and escape the payment of death duties. At present the death duties on real estate are so enormous that it is calculated most privately owned estates paying them will 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 Hadwick Hall in Derbyshire, Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire, and Hinton Place in Eastbourne, and Hismoor Castle in Waterford. He owns about 184,000 acres of land.

'House Boy' Becomes Colonel in Chinese Army

Canton.—A "house boy" who became a colonel in the career of Colonel Wang Wai-sung, of the Cantonese army, who recently became chief aide-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 Hong Kong. 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 has come 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: "Absconder—without paying his rates."

Autumn Color in Turkey.

Abilizee each tree, and blend are all in one glare. And therefore charged with glittering fire the still air. Amidst the yellow foliage perched the black crows—As tulip, saffron bud, that spotted cup shows. A yellow-bellied bird, now every tree stands. Which shakes itself and feathers shed on all hands. Translated from the Turkish Lam' (1531) by E. J. W. Gibbs.

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 that goes into gasoline, oil, tires, maintenance, depreciation, interest, insurance, garage and license. For instance, on a light six coach the amount is estimated at 31.73 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 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, leakage is the natural result. This leakage 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 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 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.



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

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 this 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 provide water supply, and the roof of the ancient banquet hall has been repaired with oak beams taken from wood on the estate.

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 mold-eaten and mildy, 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.

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's 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.

Not a Bad Case for Any Barrister to Have.



UPON HEARING AN OLD MELODY

The concert hall is crowded; a great artist is waiting in the hush which her expected appearance never fails to produce. Suddenly a series of tinkling chords, reminiscent of a more costly age, scatters the silence and a magnificent voice soars through the opening measures of an old-time melody.

Then a strange thing takes place. The hall and its audience dissolve. In their place is an old-fashioned sitting-room filled with ear, familiar faces. Grandmother is swaying serenely in her Windsor rocker, deft hands flying over her old-fashioned knitting. Father enters from the crisp outdoor air, and, plucking his armful of wood in the corner, stops to brush the splinters from his coat! Mother moves to the parlor organ which stands in the corner near the walnut whatnot and begins to finger the pages of a well-worn hymnal.

"Play 'Ben Bolt,' daughter," says Grandmother, and Mother obeys. The ready notes of the organ sing down the years. Then come "White Wings" and "Golden Slippers," "Look Ye Here," and selections from "The Mikado" and "Pinafore," then in the full bloom of popularity. Youthful voices struggle in their first efforts at part singing, but Grandmother's piano is adequate to carry the load, Mother's rich contralto and Father's mellow tenor fill to the hilt of it, and soon the girls are going smoothly, while the boys whose voice at this period is an undependable mixture of squeaky falsetto and bass, braves the ridicule of his sisters in an effort to keep the basic portion of the harmony within its proper rumbling course. And thus, the song sweeps on to its triumphant conclusion.

Later Father (who always betrays becoming reticence in the matter) may be prevailed upon to bring out his cornet, in which event the boy retreats to a corner where, throughout the performance, he eyes his talented step with flattering admiration. Then Ella recites "Darius Greco," with long-limbed gesticulations; Edith may read her latest class essay, Mother render "The Battle of Waterloo" (ah, since when has one heard the equal of those thundering descriptive choruses?), and Grandmother will tell about her childhood and the time the Indian came to Oron's Crossing, ending with her nightly:

"Ah! tut, tut, tut! Laws me, see that clock—and Scripture not read!"

Whereupon Mother turns up the flame in the painted-china lamp, the children cluster about Grandmother's knee, while Father, with reverent hands, uncouples the metal hinge of the great Book, and, turning to the day's selection, reads, his voice rising to rich oratory under the influence of his message.

One cannot evade them, those blessed memories. At a word they rise from out the dim storehouse of past experiences—bright, tender pictures of yesterday, sweetening and purifying the thought of to-day.

Safety and Service in Latest Bench Mark.
In the early days of the Geodetic Survey of Canada experience taught the precise leveller that the best safeguard for the bench-mark (the mark that indicates the altitude above sea level) against vandalism was to make it as inconspicuous as possible. Thus for years the standard bench-mark was a small bronze bolt set vertically or horizontally in such permanent structures as public buildings, etc. However the inconspicuous bench-mark, while it did secure protection against vandals by its inconspicuousness was in a fair way of defeating the main object of this survey, namely, service. This is borne out by the experience of the Director of the Geodetic Survey while attending an annual gathering of engineers a few years ago. At one of the meetings he made the acquaintance of a city engineer in Western Canada. In the course of conversation this engineer expressed a desire that the system of precise levels should soon reach his city as he had been desirous for years to place all of his level records on standard datums. To his amazement, he learned that a standard bench-mark was located at the entrance of his city hall and for a number of years every time he entered his office he had passed within a few feet of it.

The Geodetic Survey since that time has adopted a large and more conspicuous mark which combines both the features of safety and utility.

Ancient Cups From Eggs.
Gothic eggshells were used as cups in ancient times.

No new pennies have been struck at the Royal Mint since 1922. In spite of this, there is a glut in this coin, the stock being estimated at sufficient to give 35 to every man, woman and child in the country.

A few years ago a Parisian opera singer, in touring the world, stopped in the Society Islands, where her manager contracted to have her sing for one-third the receipts. Her share of the "box office" was three pigs, 13 turkeys, 44 chickens, 5,000 coconuts and a large quantity of biscuits and grapes.

Lake
A silver ruse a lake
Where shines a peak
Created with the
by fables
Fashion's line
tains blue
Are glaucous
green and
Break through
galleries
White at the
sunlight
The hall
Lovers
At dawn
As open
The fragment
to the
Monsieur
And French
stared
Are brightly
low
Like silver
The first star
at rest,
The heaven's
that hour
With windows
stare at the
light and
eternally
Adwait
where the
Fall like eggs
stars
And the
of Lake
—Alice M. W.
Science Man
low

Ontario D
What wo
been made
cases in
disease, and
to a large
investigation
in our labora
thus gained
however, un
need it of
the education
The most
made by rec
as the health
ple are conce
the diseases
the people ar
and still expec
ly expected
The prevent
a matter of
accomplish
the physician
way but the
tangible take
own health the
accept the adv
Dental infre
quency cause
tragic Depart
gained a spec
pose of inform
to the preven
This campaign
Dental Health
Noble Octob
The activities
picture of a
of the Ontario
radio talks fr
instruction to
tribution of a
Insurance Com
city which it
out charge, an
The dentist's
request of the
will give priv
care to all
eral publicity
nature of a
entire of the
ing of the
The edifica
social welfare
Province are
the first Prov
kind in Canada
success.

Imm
Robert Sou
ate for thirt
bered now al
thought little
of Bismarck
and "How the
Lovers" but
evolve a case
They who
with life all
All others ar
In Heaven's
Nor Avary's
Easily thro
They perish
birds
But Love
Its body flamm
From Heaven
turning
Ten on on E
At times de
is here in
Then both
It sweth be
But the hary
Oh! when a
The table sh
Hath she not
The day of
For all her
An overpay