

# Conservation

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## GOVERNMENT RESERVES WATER-POWER SITES

Survey of Vermilion Falls on  
Peace River—Other Reser-  
vations in North-West  
Provinces

Consistent with the policy of the Dominion Government to preserve the water powers for the people, the Department of the Interior is placing under reservation all vacant Dominion land that the Superintendent of Water Powers may recommend to be valuable for the development of water power.

Six whole sections of land, in township 108, range 6, west of the 5th meridian, have recently been reserved from disposition of any kind until the engineers of the Water Power Branch have had an opportunity to make a complete survey of the famous power site at Vermilion falls, on the Peace river in northern Alberta.

Similar reservations have been made on the various rivers in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and in the Railway Belt of British Columbia. Particular mention might be made of reservations covering land contiguous to Grand rapids on the Athabaska river, the various power sites on the Elbow and the Bow rivers, in the province of Alberta; for land required for the development of power at Grand rapids on the Saskatchewan river, and all unoccupied land along the Winnipeg river, in the province of Manitoba.

Other reservations will be made from time to time upon the receipt of sufficient information to enable the Superintendent of Water Powers to make a definite recommendation covering a description of the land that might be required for power purposes.

May the good work proceed.

## EXPERIMENTAL SEWAGE PLANT FOR STAFFORD- WORKINGMEN'S HOMES

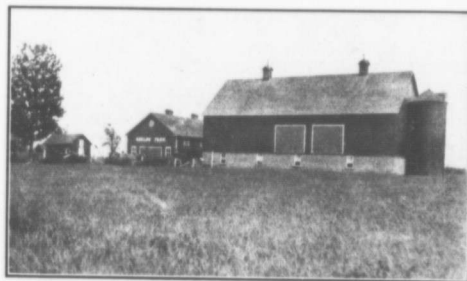
The Stafford Town Council plans to expend about \$730 for an experimental bacteriological plant to ascertain the best method of sewage disposal for the town.

The surveyor of Stafford has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the erection of 40 working-class dwellings to re-house occupants of insanitary premises.—U.S. Consular Reports.

## TO NEWSPAPERMEN

"Conservation" is a press bulletin for newspapers to clip from, and for that reason is printed on one side of the page only. To further public interest in conservation subjects, our cuts will gladly be loaned to Canadian journals. It is requested that orders be by number, stating the date when the cut is required to be used, and that a copy of the publication in which the illustration appears be sent to our office.

## ADVANTAGE OF LIGHT IN BARN



(Cut No. 29)

A convenient, well built barn with the most up-to-date fixtures, shut almost in darkness. Three times the number of windows could quite easily be put in, giving the barn a better appearance, improving the health of the live stock, and increasing the pleasure of those working inside. The value of light is inestimable.



(Cut No. 30)

A well lighted, as well as well built, barn, healthy and well ventilated, comfortable for the live stock, and cheerful for those who have to work in it all winter long.

Articles of clothing from wood fibre are being made in Europe. The material for a suit costs about fifty cents. Clothing made of this material, however, can not be washed.

If the teams are not all busy hauling grain away from the prairie farms, it would be well to haul out some of that manure. Incorporated with the soil it will prevent blowing and drifting.

## STERILIZING MILK BY ELECTRICITY

Dr. E. W. Hope, Medical Health Officer, Liverpool, England, states that, for the past two years, careful researches have been carried on at the University of Liverpool by Professor Beattie and others, with the object, if possible, of lessening the cost of sterilizing milk. As a result, it has been demonstrated that all extraneous organisms in milk can be effectually destroyed by electricity without changing the flavour or chemical composition in any way.

The process is said to be very much cheaper than the ordinary pasteurization by heat. Dr. Hope is also authority for the statement that the corporation of Liverpool has authorized the installation of the electrical method at one of their depôts for the supply of milk for infants.—C. A. H.

## Gasoline from Natural Gas in Alberta?

A few months ago a "white oil" was struck in an oil well at Black Diamond near Okotoks, Alberta. It consisted largely of gasoline of such purity that it has been successfully used in its raw state for driving an automobile. At a higher horizon in this well, a flow of 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day was obtained.

There are two hundred plants in the United States making gasoline from natural gas. The yield is determined largely by the quantity of liquid paraffin vapours in the permanent gases, and is further affected by the temperature conditions in the well, the gasoline content of the oil, and the intimacy of contact between the oil and gas. Such rapid expansion of gas from a casing head has been known to occur as to cause a heavy condensation of vapours at the point of egress.

The above considerations suggest that the possibility of manufacturing gasoline from the natural gas, which occurs in such enormous quantities in Alberta, is a matter well worthy of investigation. There would undoubtedly be a large market for the gasoline produced, and after its extraction the residual gas would be rich in methane and ethane and have a high heating value.—W. J. D.