

best methods are followed, 300 bushels of potatoes per acre can be produced. He estimates the cost of production and marketing such a crop at  $20\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel, but says that this will be reduced on large areas where the most modern machinery is used. *The Census and Statistics Monthly* states that the profit per acre, in 1913, for spring wheat grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was \$2.65, \$1.72 and \$2.09 respectively, so that it is evident that if potatoes were sold at  $21\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel there would be a greater profit to the farmer than growing wheat in these provinces. Potatoes used in the manufacture of alcohol need not be sacked and may be shipped frozen with but a trifling loss. The establishment of an alcohol industry on a suitable scale would promote profitable agriculture in areas otherwise unsuited to crop growing; the feeding of the spent mash to cattle would encourage live stock growing and the alcohol could be utilized by the farmers as illuminant, for cooking and heating purposes, and as a source of motor fuel.

Another promising field for the development of an alcohol industry in Canada seems to be in the utilization of sawdust and wood waste from our saw-mills. The large mills make practically no use of this material and burners are kept going night and day to destroy the wood waste. The E. J. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., the largest powder and explosives manufacturers in the United States, use enormous quantities of spirit in their numerous factories. Their factory at Georgetown, South Carolina, produces nearly 750 gallons of spirit per day from sawdust and wood waste. As the plant is situated near three large saw mills and was established *before* the war, their costs for sawdust alcohol must have been less than for alcohol produced from molasses or any other local product.

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