

**Commission of Conservation
CANADA**

Sir CLIFFORD STROTT, K.C.M.G.
Chairman
JAMES WHITE
Assistant to Chairman and Deputy
Head

CONSERVATION is published the first of each month. Its object is the dissemination of information relative to the natural resources of Canada, their development and proper conservation, and the publication of timely articles on town-planning and public health.

The newspaper edition is printed on one side of the paper only, for convenience in clipping for reproduction.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER, 1918

CONSERVATION OVERSEAS

The Khaki University established just behind the firing line in France to provide educational facilities for the boys overseas has applied for 1000 copies of CONSERVATION each month for use in its classes. These, together with other publications of the Commission of Conservation, will be sent over to give the boys a knowledge of Canada's natural resources and the problems connected with their utilization.

SIFT YOUR COAL ASHES

It is impossible to make an exact estimate of the coal wasted in Canada each year through the carting away of unconsumed carbon, but it is tremendous. A glance at any ash heap in the spring, after the melting snow or spring rains have washed away ashes from the cinders, will show much coal unconsumed.

The most careful furnace or range firing will not overcome this loss. Coal which lies against the metal firepot only burns from one side, and, when shaken out, it has not done its full duty. This coal when separated from the ash, is again available. All ashes should, therefore, be well sifted to secure this fuel.

You may be able to afford to throw these cinders away. You may, by some means, be able to secure all the coal you require. You, however, owe to your less fortunate brother Canadian to see that he and his children are not compelled to suffer for lack of coal during the coming winter through your waste.

CARRY YOUR PARCEL

The Fuel Controller has made it clear that a reduction in the consumption of gasoline is imperative. This, added to the already great shortage of man-power, is placing a heavy burden upon the merchant. To overcome the man-power shortage, he has, in many cases, introduced motor delivery, that where ground might be covered by available help. He is now met by the shortage of gasoline.

Thoughtless Canadians are the cause of much of this unnecessary consumption of man-power and gasoline: from 60 to 75 per cent of deliveries are lightly carried by purchasers. Forty per cent of grocery deliveries are the result of unthinking housewives, who do not anticipate their

household needs and, consequently, require several deliveries where one would suffice.

The delivery of parcels must be paid for by the consumer. While not a direct charge, it is added as a percentage of the merchant's cost of doing business. It has been estimated that it costs from 5 to 6 cents per delivery. This amount, of course, is not covered on small pu chases, consequently, the more thoughtful customers pay for the unthinking ones.

Merchants, in large measure, have the remedy in their own hands. They can specify the value of the order they will deliver free, also the weight or bulk, and make a direct charge for all others. This would at once reduce the volume of deliveries, the number of men unnecessarily employed in delivering, and the consequent consumption of gasoline. Furthermore, it would have an appreciable effect on the present high cost of living.

Do Not Favor Farm

(Continued from page 37)

things they considered worth while before will no longer attract them. They consider, for instance, that the question of making money is not the greatest thing.

The system under which the wounded man lives, and is encouraged to do nothing, in the hospital, really trains him to be a loafer. He is deliberately trained to do nothing. The first thing to do with the average man when he comes back, is to get him gradually broken in to the idea of working and becoming a citizen of the community. I know myself—I came back sick and I can speak from personal experience—that it has taken me practically to the present time to get the point of view of the civilian that things here are worth while. The man at the front has passed through great experiences, and, when he comes back, the ordinary things of life seem dull and unprofitable. In some way, he has to get out of that attitude, which is largely mental.

Economic conditions after the war will play a large part in the absorption of the returned soldiers. Whether competition be great or not, I do not think these men will go on the land unless some means can be provided whereby they can live together and have a community life. I do not think they will consider for one moment going back on those large farms on the prairie.

—Col. George C. Nasmith, M.D.

A recent Order in Council permits American vessels during the year 1918 to land fresh fish in British Columbia ports for shipment in bond to the United States.

There has been an alarming decrease in the number of partridge or ruffed grouse in New York state and sportsmen are petitioning for a closed season.

It takes 20 tons of wet kelp to make 1 ton of ash and the ash contains between 8 and 10 per cent pure potash.

The most successful growers use stable manure at the rate of 10 tons to the acre for raspberries.

CONSERVATION NOTES

The war is doing something for civilization. It is estimated that table waste in Toronto has been reduced 75 per cent since 1914.

This summer, London, Ontario, has transformed 400 vacant lots into gardens. This area, some 200 acres, formerly grew nothing but weeds.

Do not use artificial preservatives or "canning compound". They are not only harmful to health, but unnecessary.

Montreal has 18,639 city lots, heretofore vacant, under cultivation this year. The estimated value of the vegetables grown on them is \$500,000.

A private company will be granted a 30-year permit by the Dominion Government to graze reindeer in the Northwest Territories.

In the last five years the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has practically doubled the coal efficiency of its locomotives at an increase of 30 per cent in capital cost.

Save fuel, Mrs. Housewife, by keeping the bottom of your pots and kettles clean. In steam boilers, one-sixteenth of an inch of soot decreases efficiency by 50 per cent.

Northern Ontario and New Brunswick potatoes have proved to be the best for seed and will be extensively used next year. Harwich and Blenheim growers, in Kent county, have decided to import large quantities of seed from New Ontario, one grower alone taking a car load.

The Ontario Government is investing half a million dollars in feed concentrates to tide the farmers over the winter months when transportation will be monopolized by coal and grain. Standard feed will be manufactured and sold through millers at \$56.50 per ton for dairy feed and \$57 for hog feed, in car lots.

The season for hunting moose and deer is now in full swing in New Brunswick. This year the hunters are required to take out of the woods all the game they kill and they may dispose of it in any way they like except by selling it. Every hunter who applies for a game license has to take an oath that he will report any infractions of the game laws he sees.

Before a gathering of 400 rural teachers and 80 school inspectors at Guelph recently, Dr. H. J. Coody, the new Minister of Education for Ontario, intimated that medical and dental inspection would be made compulsory in rural schools. "The greatest conservation of all is that of human life," said Dr. Coody, "and the nation must get out of the bodies of its people the very best that is in them."

The Women's Institutes and the I. O. D. E. of Perth county have opened a community canning centre at Stratford. The first-named organization will provide the materials and the second will provide the labour. This community centre will can large quantities of perishable foodstuffs for use in military hospitals. The Red Cross Society has offered to supply all the cans, sugar, vinegar and spices needed.

This is the time of year to guard against typhoid. Chatham, Ont., has had a serious epidemic of several hundred cases. The hospitals were overflowing and physicians were taxed to exhaustion. So far it has been impossible to locate the cause. Dr. Bell, of the Provincial Health Branch, is now investigating. Kingston has also had a typhoid outbreak of a less serious nature. Every precaution was taken by the military to protect the troops stationed there. The water supply has been found pure.

The first community canning factory in Elgin county has been opened at Mapleton, Ont., six miles from St. Thomas, by the local Women's Institutes. The products of the factory—formerly a cheese factory—will be used exclusively by the Red Cross, both at home and overseas. Apple and berry jelly, pickles and corn and peach, elderberry and plum jam will be put up as well as about 10,000 chickens to be donated by the farmers of the county.

A NEWSPAPERMAN'S OPINION

"I wish your monthly issue of CONSERVATION could be scattered broadcast throughout Canada," writes H. P. Moore of the *Acton Free Press*.

A NEW INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

The Toronto Harbour Commission has published a splendidly illustrated booklet, "A District Created for Manufacturers", describing the large new industrial district reclaimed on the waterfront, and pointing out the advantages Toronto offers to manufacturers.

Do not over-dry fruits and vegetables or they will not come back to their natural form when soaked in water.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE
United States Geological Survey

	1918		1917	
	Week	Coal year to date	Week	Coal year to date
September 7.....	1,617,597	45,646,000	1,671,448	44,561,000
Daily average.....	223,519	338,111	234,290	330,081
September 14.....	2,088,000	47,783,000	2,065,738	46,566,736
Daily average.....	348,000	338,551	334,290	330,250