

Republic. That is the way things are tending now."

Mr. Martin, of South Dakota—"Will the gentleman favor the abrogation of our tariff law entirely so far as Canada is concerned and making free trade with Canada on all products?"

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—"By taking Canada in to become a part of the United States. Yes."

(The above report of Congressman Clark's utterances were taken from the Congressional Record and telegraphed to The Star by The Star's special Washington correspondent. Another report quotes Mr. Clark as declaring, "We are preparing to annex Canada," and says the Speaker-elect made use of this expression three times during his speech.)

STEEL AND COAL

A Halifax Correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* thus refers to the steel bounties:

The question of the resumption of the Steel bounties is the one absorbing topic for discussing throughout the Maritime Provinces, and particularly in Nova Scotia. In the business offices, in the clubs, in the homes, and indeed wherever there are a few persons together, reciprocity and the bounties are sure to be under debate.

While there is a difference of opinion as to the advisability of the reciprocity deal, there is none whatever when it comes to the bounties. One and all agree that the Federal Government must do something to protect the growing steel and coal industries of the East, as it is recognized that any interference with the well prepared plans of the Steel people as regards future trade expansion, particularly within Canada, would be a serious mistake, and one that would greatly lessen industrial activity in the Eastern provinces.

The development of these particular industries in Nova Scotia has been long and tedious, necessitating the expenditure of huge fortunes, and constant application by over-worked officials and experts in every department. To-day, the Dominion Steel Corporation, as well as the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, have built up magnificent plants and collieries, and they are now only beginning to enjoy some of the fruits of previous hardships and labor, and those who favor their continuation along the lines of expansion and financial prosperity, demand that the Federal authorities in the face of reciprocity dickering, shall see that these concerns shall not suffer as a result of American invasion, if not coercion.

A striking feature in connection with the requests being made to the Hon. W. S. Fielding to resume in part, if not in whole, the bounties, is the unanimity of the entire delegation of Liberal members of Parliament from the Eastern provinces. These gentlemen, as well as the government members of the Nova Scotia Legislature, at the head of which is Premier Murray, fully realize what the Steel and Coal industries mean to this portion of Canada, where thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen find ready and steady occupation the year round.

Several gentlemen who have returned to Halifax this week, from Ottawa, as well as private correspondence received, express the belief that the government fully recognizes the seriousness of the situation, as well as the demand regarding the bounties, and it is the

consensus of opinion here, that Mr. Fielding will find some way of meeting the reasonable demands of those who wish to the see the Maritime Provinces flourish on the strength of their steel and coal industries.

NOVA SCOTIA WATER-POWERS

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE.

In a recent number of the *Canadian Forestry Journal* is published an article by W. G. Yorston, C. E., of Sydney, C. B., on "The Water-powers of Nova Scotia," part of which follows:

The province of Nova Scotia has no large rivers and the watersheds on which water may be collected are comparatively small. Six hundred square miles is about the area of the largest watershed in the province that the writer is aware of, and the average watershed area of streams is probably not more than one-third that amount. This is compensated for to some extent, however, by the fact that many of our streams have a rapid descent and offer fairly high heads for the utilization of the water. In the province there are powers to be found capable of development under heads of from 100 to 400 feet, although in every case where such high head exists the watershed is limited in extent. I may say in this connection that I have investigated one water-power having but ten square miles of watershed which is well worth development, as there is a total fall of 247 feet in a little over two miles, as well as practically unlimited opportunities for storage of water on the watershed.

In all parts of the province there are water-powers which are well worth development and which have not so far received attention. On others of our streams the development is fairly well advanced, and some few of our rivers, particularly the Messy and St. Croix, are at present generating quite an amount of power. At the same time no one of our streams has the development of its full power completed, and in general it is true that so far our power developments have been on those streams which have the greatest amount of natural storage in the shape of lakes, and practically nothing has been done in the way of creating storage artificially, in order to improve the powers on streams having a deficiency of natural reservoirs.

It is most unfortunate that so far no data as to stream flow in the province of Nova Scotia is obtainable. The only information to be had bearing on the subject is the rainfall records taken at a few places in the province. It is not often that even the rainfall records for the immediate locality of the stream are to be got, and recourse must be had to records for other places, distant sometimes over a hundred miles. It is evident that calculations based on such data must be after all only an approximation, the accuracy of which will depend in large measure on the judgment and experience of the one who is making them.

At this date so little demand for water-power has been in evidence that all the facts in connection with some of the best Nova Scotia water-powers are not even fully known. It is found that, as a rule, the majority of our large factories are located in the large centres of population, and for many of the largest factories there are considerations which make this inevitable. At the same time there are very many uses to which