

a pulp and paper mill, for example, develops 50,000 h.p. and uses 20,000 h.p. for its own manufacturing purposes, selling 30,000 h.p. to other firms, individuals or municipalities, the Conservation Commission lists that "central station" as having 50,000 h.p. capacity. Possibly the Census Office may list the station as having only 30,000 h.p. capacity, ignoring the 20,000 h.p. used for the firm's own requirements.

But even if this happens to be the explanation of the difference in horse-power totals, there still remains to be explained that apparent difference of 95 in the number of central generating electric stations. The Conservation Commission have not included in their list any stations excepting those that distribute electrical energy; and the name, location, horse-power capacity, etc., of every plant appears to be given in the directory. But it may be questioned whether the Conservation Commission's data really show quite 565 actually separate and distinct plants. For instance, the report lists two plants for Charlottetown, P.E.I., one steam driven and one gas-engine driven. But these two really form only one combined steam and gas-engine plant, owned by the Charlottetown Light & Power Co. Similarly the report lists two plants for Summerside, P.E.I., but there is only one combined gas and steam-power plant, owned by the Sun Electric Co.

Therefore there are really but 7 generating plants in Prince Edward Island instead of 9 as quoted by the Commission of Conservation. But the Census Office says there are only 6. Here are the 7 as named by the Commission:—Sun Electric Co.'s plant at Summerside; Tryon Roller Mills plant on the Tryon River; Montague Electric Co.'s plant on the Montague River; Kensington Electric Co.'s plant in Mill Valley; Charlottetown Light & Power Co.'s plant at Charlottetown; Leard Electric Light & Power Co.'s plant on the Huntley River; and Leard & Son's plant on the Crapaud River.

If such differences prevail throughout the two reports, they affect their accuracy, as to totals at least. Perhaps the Census Office and Dominion Water Power Branch were a little too conservative and the Commission of Conservation a bit too expansive in their totals. If so, it is certainly unfortunate that they did not combine their efforts into one joint report.

Pending some official announcement on the subject, the public can probably feel assured that there are probably more than 470 and less than 565 central stations in Canada, with a capacity of somewhere between 1,844,571 h.p. and 2,107,743 h.p.

Leaving all minor criticism aside, however, both of these government departments are to be congratulated upon their initiative and valuable work in compiling this data. The directory published by the Commission of Conservation is by far the best directory in that field ever issued, so far as Canadian statistics are concerned. It will be extremely useful to the whole electrical industry in Canada, and fill a long-felt want. It is timely and thorough and could have been compiled only by indefatigable labor, intelligent skill and most tactful correspondence.

When the Census Office's work is printed, which will be soon, we hope, it will no doubt be equally useful. It will contain some data that are not to be found in the Commission's volume,—such as wages, number of employees, revenues, capital invested, etc., and will also be a useful "check" on the accuracy of the Commission's report. It would be most unfortunate if the publication of the Conservation Commission's volume should jeopardize the printing by the government of the Census Office's work.

At the same time, it would seem to be most inadvisable to permit a second edition of the two separate directories to be issued. The Census Office should invite Mr. Denis, of the Commission of Conservation, and Mr. Johnston, of the Dominion Water Power Branch, to "get together" in their figures and to co-operate in compiling a 1920 or 1921 directory that might be even more complete and accurate than either of the present separate volumes.

(NOTE.—Just as this issue was going to press, a letter from James White was received. It appears on page 265 and has a bearing upon the points above discussed.—EDITOR.)

## PERSONALS

W. H. FAIRCHILD, city engineer of Galt, Ont., has been appointed manager of the Galt Public Utilities Commission. Mr. Fairchild will manage both the hydro-electric and water works departments.

HERBERT THOMAS ROUTLY, who was recently appointed construction engineer of provincial highways, Ontario, was born in 1878 at Lindsay, Ont., where he graduated from the Collegiate Institute and the Model School. After two years' teaching experience, he went west for two years, living in various parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Returning to Ontario in 1900, he secured an office position in connection with the Kirkfield section of the Trent Canal, resigning three years later to study civil engineering at the University of Toronto, where he graduated with honors in 1906. During the summer vacation in 1904, he was topographer on C.N.R. location surveys, and during the 1905 vacation was assistant on bridge construction, C.N.R. After graduation, he became an articulated pupil under George Abrey. During 1906 and 1907 he was in charge of survey parties in Cobalt and Toronto. After receiving his O.L.S. in 1908, he practiced at Haileybury in partnership with the late Robert



Laird. In 1909 he became a D.L.S., and was appointed town engineer of Haileybury, in charge of roads, water supply and sewers, and was also engineer of the township of Coleman. In 1910 he formed a partnership as Routly, Summers & Malcolmson, which was later changed to Routly & Summers. From 1910 to 1918 his firm had a large practice throughout the mining districts of Northern Ontario. In 1911 Mr. Routly formed the Routly Road Co. and undertook construction work for the York County Highway Commission. From 1913 to 1915 he was in charge of large road contracts in the County of Huntingdon, P.Q., where he had two plants. From 1916 to 1917 he built roads near Albany for the New York State Highway Commission, and last year returned to Ontario with his entire plant and undertook road maintenance contracts for the county of Dundas, Ont. In 1912 he was president of the Haileybury Board of Trade. As an engineer, he prepared data for that town that resulted in its choice as the Temiskaming county-seat. Mr. Routly is a member of the Engineers' Club of Toronto, and of the Engineering Institute of Canada. He will have charge of all the contracting work and also of day labor, under the direction of W. A. McLean, deputy minister of highways, Ontario. Mr. Routly has disposed of his road plants and has severed all previous business connections.

H. G. ACRES, hydraulic engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and L. V. RORKE, chief of the Ontario Survey Branch, have been appointed by the Ontario government to represent the province on the Lake of the Woods Control Board. As previously announced, the Dominion government's representatives are W. J. Stewart, consulting engineer to the Department of External Affairs, and J. B. Challies, superintendent of the Dominion Water Power Branch. Mr. Stewart will be the chairman of the board.