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sition to disseminate official news.**Subscription Rates.**One year..... \$2.00
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should be made payable to the CANA-
DIAN OFFICIAL RECORD.**EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL
No. 2206.**

"The Committee of the Privy Council further
observes that as this war is being waged by the
whole people of Canada, it is desirable that the
whole people should be kept as fully informed
as possible as to the acts of the Government
which are concerned with the conduct of the
war, as well as with the solution of our domestic
problems; and for this purpose an Official Record
should be instituted to be issued weekly for the
purpose of conveying information as to all Gov-
ernment measures in connection with the war
and as to the national war activities generally."

**CANADIAN CORPS IS
NOW IN BELGIUM****Overseas Minister in Cable
to Militia Department
Gives Locations.**

Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister
of Militia, in a cable to the Department
of Militia, says the first of Canada's
fighting divisions to be returned as a
unit will, without doubt, be in Canada
before April 1. This will be the Third
Division.

His cable also gives the location of
all the Canadian fighting divisions which
are now in Belgium, those that were in
Germany having been withdrawn.

The First Division, it states, is now
at Huy, midway between Liege and
Namur, where it arrived from the
Rhine about ten days ago.

The Second Division is located at
Namur, having reached that place from
the Rhine just about the time the cable
was despatched.

The Third Division is at Tournai,
also in Belgium, and is expected to
begin the movement from there to Eng-
land the second week of February, and
from England to Canada about March 1.

The Fourth Division is stationed at
Nivelle, 25 miles south of Brussels.
Certain corps troops, such as garrison
artillery, cavalry, and hospital units,
will, the cable states, be moving to Eng-
land between the movement of the divi-
sions.

**MARRIED WOMEN NOT
ELIGIBLE FOR C.A.M.C.**

Married women will not hereafter be
eligible for appointment to the Cana-
dian Army Medical Corps Nursing Ser-
vice, according to a statement from the
Militia Department.

It is further stated in orders that
married women, not being widows, who
are now employed in the Nursing Ser-
vice will be relieved of duty, except in
the case of those whose husbands are
still overseas. Such nursing sisters
may be continued on duty, if so de-
sired, but not after the return of their
husbands from overseas.

No nursing sister married without
permission during her service will be
retained on duty.

Special cases may be considered if
the circumstances of the married nurs-
ing sister and her dependents appear to
the district authorities to warrant such
submission.

**WATER POWER
NOW DEVELOPED
2,305,310 H.P.**

*One of Greatest Assets Canada
Has, Says Report, and
Practical Use is Fully
Realized.*

INCREASE IS SHOWN

A census of the developed water-
power in the Dominion just com-
pleted by the Dominion Water-power
Branch, in co-operation with the
Dominion Census Bureau, discloses
exceptionally interesting figures.

The water-power resources of Cana-
da, with their strategic locations
adjacent to practically every indus-
trial centre, constitute one of the our
greatest assets, and it is satisfactory
to note that the economic advan-
tages accruing from utilization of
these powers for industrial purposes
is being fully realized in practice.

The accompanying table analyses
the installed turbine or water-wheel
capacity of the Dominion by pro-
vinces, and by use of power. The
returns indicate a total developed
water-power capacity of 2,305,310
horse-power. This figure is several
hundred thousand in excess of any
estimate previously published, and
indicates that Canada's utilization
of hydro-power is even more marked
than had been realized.

IN CENTRAL STATIONS.

Of the total water-power developed,
1,727,471 horse-power is installed in
central electrical stations—that is to
say, in stations developing electrical
energy for distribution and sale;
352,214 horse-power is installed in
plants owned and operated by pulp
and paper companies, and 225,625
horse-power is installed in other mis-
cellaneous manufacturing and gen-
eral industrial establishments. The
foregoing figure for pulp and paper
companies does not, however, repre-
sent the total amount of water-

power used in that industry; up-
wards of 100,000 hydro-electric power
in addition is purchased by pulp and
paper companies from central elec-
trical stations, making the total
hydro-power utilized in pulp and
paper industry some 450,000 horse-
power. If this figure is added to
column 2, it should be subtracted
from column 1 to maintain the cor-
rect tabular totals.

Returning to the central electrical
station total of 1,727,471 horse-power,
it is of interest to record that the
central stations already constructed
throughout the Dominion are de-
signed for a machine installation of
530,000 horse-power in addition to
the machinery now installed. Of
this amount, the installation of some
270,000 horse-power is at the present
time under contemplation in various
parts of the Dominion. These figures
do not include the 300,000 horse-
power Queenstown plant which the
Hydraulic Power Commission of
Ontario has under construction at
Niagara.

HYDRO-POWER BY PROVINCES.

Column 5 of the table discloses
interesting figures respecting the
hydro-power development in the
various provinces on a per capita
basis. In the Yukon the hydro-
power developed per thousand popu-
lation totals 1,574 horse-power; in
British Columbia, 506 horse-power;
in Quebec, 376 horse-power; in On-
tario, 359 horse-power; and in Mani-
toba, 133 horse-power. The other
provinces average smaller figures.
The ratio for the entire Dominion
averages 276 horse-power developed,
per 1,000 population. The avail-
ability of hydro-power, the distribu-
tion, density, and occupation of the
population have a very direct bear-
ing upon the amount of power de-
veloped. The exceptionally high
ratio in the Yukon is accounted for
by extensive use of hydro-power in
the mining industry in conjunction
with the comparatively small popu-
lation.

The per capita figures of hydro-
power developed for the Dominion,
when compared with similar figures
for other countries, are indicative of
the advanced position which this
country takes both in the extent
and in the utilization of its water-

**SUGGESTIONS FROM
"RECORD" READERS
ARE WELCOMED.**

It is the aim of this publica-
tion to present each week a
record of the principal activi-
ties of the various departments
of Government and to serve as
a medium through which
federal, provincial, and muni-
cipal officers and the public
generally may obtain up-to-date
official information.

If there is public demand for
information which the "Can-
adian Official Record" does not
now print, the editors would
like to be advised. The "Can-
adian Official Record" invites
its readers to communicate
freely any suggestions they
have to offer. Communications
should be addressed: "Can-
adian Official Record," Depart-
ment of Public Information,
Ottawa. Letters addressed in
this way do not require post-
age.

power resources. Norway and pos-
sibly Sweden are the only countries
where the per capita utilization of
water-power exceeds that of Canada.
The most recent figures available for
the United States would indicate a
utilization of less than 100 hydraulic
horse-power per 1,000 population, as
compared with 276 per 1,000 in Can-
ada. The fundamental reason under-
lying the extensive use of water-
power in Canada is the fact that
practically every commercial centre
from coast to coast, excepting only
a few in the middle Prairie Pro-
vinces, have abundance of water-
power available, not only for present
needs, but for all anticipated re-
quirements.

Homesteads in West.

The Dominion Lands Agents at Win-
nipeg reported during the week 48
homestead entries as compared with 78
reported in the same period 1918. In-
cluded in the 48 entries last week are
nine soldier grants.

Ask for War Savings Stamps.**DOMINION WATER POWER BRANCH AND DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.**

Distribution of developed water power in Canada by provinces and by use of power, 1918.
Figures represent installed turbine horse power.

	†Central Elec- tric Stations. H. P.	*Pulp and Paper. H. P.	Other Industries. H. P.	Total. H. P.	H. P. per 1,000 population.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Yukon.....	10,000		3,392	13,392	1,574
British Columbia.....	221,625	46,450	44,348	312,423	506
Alberta.....	32,580		300	32,880	63
Saskatchewan.....					
Manitoba.....	64,100		12,072	76,172	133
Ontario.....	791,163	133,952	59,945	985,060	359
Quebec.....	597,601	155,512	89,648	842,761	376
New Brunswick.....	6,878	2,800	5,191	14,869	41
Nova Scotia.....	3,354	13,500	9,170	26,024	51
Prince Edward Island.....	170		1,559	1,729	19
	1,727,471	352,214	225,625	2,305,310	276

†Column one includes only hydro-electric stations which develop electrical power for sale.

*Column two includes only the water power owned by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, upwards of 100,000 hydro-electric horse power is purchased by pulp and paper companies, mainly from the central electric stations included in column one. The hydraulic power utilized in the pulp and paper industry of Canada therefore totals to 450,000 horse power.