

Here we have a succinct statement of the other side of the case, which serves at least to indicate that the longer we permit interests in the United States to use the power of which we stand so urgently in need ourselves, the more insistent will become their alleged claim as regards its permanent possession, on the ground that the conditions of supply and use have become "fixed."

The point arises as to whether, in the event of the Dominion government prohibiting the export of power from Canada, any resulting shortage of power in New York State can be effectively compensated for.

It is possible that the curtailment or absolute prohibition of export will place the State of New York in a position very similar to that in which Ontario finds herself at the present time as regards an adequate supply. While the reclaiming of exported power will alleviate conditions for the time being, Ontario's true remedy lies in the projected power development at Queenston. And the State of New York has precisely the same remedy available, provided that public interest in that State can be sufficiently stimulated to enforce its application.

The United States government still holds in reserve 4,400 c.f.s. of the treaty water at Niagara. Between 7,000 and 8,000 c.f.s. of Niagara water is being diverted through the Chicago Drainage Canal, of which more than 3,000 c.f.s. is being taken in direct defiance of the Federal authorities at Washington, and which is being wasted to all intents and purposes in a low-head development at Lockport, Ill.

The State of New York should, therefore, have 7,400 c.f.s. of water available for development at Niagara. It is understood, furthermore, that topographical conditions would permit the use of this water under an effective head of 300 feet. In other words, here lies nearly 225,000 h.p. of dormant capacity, the utilization of which would more than offset any curtailment in the supply of Canadian-generated power.

It seems evident, therefore, that any injury to vested interests in New York State which might result from the non-supply of Canadian power, should not be charged to any action of the Canadian government in this regard, but rather to the failure of the State of New York to emulate Ontario in developing the available resources of Niagara in the public interest.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S BLACKLIST.

All Canadians will undoubtedly wish to familiarize themselves with the list of individuals and business concerns in the United States who have been blacklisted by Great Britain as being "German firms controlled from Germany though operating in the United States but firms which are incorporated in the United States but assist England's enemies, either by loans, or other means, individuals or concerns which assist England's enemies by cabling code messages." The phrase in quotation marks is the official description given in the British Act of the firms at which the act is directed, according to a Canadian press despatch from London, England, which was printed last week in daily newspapers.

The act, which forbids residents of the United Kingdom to trade with a certain list of United States firms, is known as the "Trading with the Enemy Blacklist Act." Among the firms mentioned in the press dispatches were a considerable number having German names, and also the following firms whose names are not all Teutonic:—

EUGENE DIETZGEN CO., 166 W. Monroe Street, Chicago.

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, Koppel, Pa.

GOLDSCHMIDT-THERMIT CO., 90 West Street, New York City.

THE TEXAS EXPORT & IMPORT CO., Galveston, Texas.

THE INTERNATIONAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., 136 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. W. McNEAR, 433 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO. OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco, Cal.

CHAS. HARDY, 50 Church Street, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL HIDE AND SKIN CO., 59 Frankfort Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN PRODUCTS TRADING CO., 15 William Street, New York City.

SUPERIOR EXPORT CO., 90 West Street, New York City.

The first four firms mentioned above are those which are of the greatest interest to the engineering community in Canada.

The Electro-Bleaching Gas Co. manufacture liquid chlorine and chlorinators. They have sold not a little "bleach" in Canada for water and sewage disinfection purposes, together with the chlorinating outfits for feeding same. The firm is fairly well known through extensive advertising in United States trade and technical papers.

The Eugene Dietzgen Co. are manufacturers of engineering and surveying instruments and draughting room supplies and equipment. A firm by the name of Eugene Dietzgen Co., Limited, is operating a store in Toronto, its capital stock being owned by J. P. Neumann, R. H. Cunnington and Harry Riley, all of Toronto, R. F. Allin of New York, and W. E. Cook of Chicago. When interviewed by *The Canadian Engineer*, Mr. Neumann, the manager, of the Canadian company, stated that he did not know how the blacklist would affect them, but that the Canadian concern might be wound up, as it is controlled by Messrs. Cook and Allin, who direct the Eugene Dietzgen Co. of Chicago and New York. Mr. Neumann cannot understand why the firm should have been blacklisted, and thinks that the publication of their name in the list is a mistake.

Orenstein & Koppel are well-known makers of industrial railway equipment, but they have done little or nothing in Canada of late, as their former agents, the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, patriotically discontinued their agency relations at the outbreak of the war, probably feeling satisfied that that concern was pro-German.

Goldschmidt-Thermit Co., of New York, manufacturers of welding apparatus, have a branch at 103 Richmond Street W., Toronto. Admission was made to *The Canadian Engineer* by the person in charge, that the Toronto factory is a direct branch of the New York firm.

*The Canadian Engineer* regrets the existence of these facts, of which it must, through a sense of duty, warn its readers,—it regrets that these four concerns have done anything to cause them to be blacklisted,—it regrets that any United States firm has given cause to be blacklisted,—but despite any and all former pleasant relations with any of these firms, Canadians should now regard them as out of bounds until such time as Great Britain is convinced of the propriety of removing their names from the blacklist.

THE ELECTRO-BLEACHING GAS CO., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.