

CANADA LEADS IN DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF POWER

Report recently issued by British Commission urges even greater development of Power Resources of Empire.

DOMINION POWER BOARD

British statesmen have realized that one of the fundamental economic lessons of the war is the prime importance of cheap dependable power, and that that country which is able to furnish power cheapest and best will, after the war is over, have a tremendous advantage in world competition for trade.

About a year ago the British Government appointed a committee of eminent engineers and scientific experts to investigate and report upon the amount and distribution of water-power throughout the British Empire. This committee, under the chairmanship of the eminent engineer and inventor, Sir Dugald Clerk, has recently presented to the British Government a preliminary report, a copy of which has just been received by the Dominion Government. The report states that, "to enable the Empire to recover with any degree of rapidity from the financial burden imposed by the war, it will be necessary to develop in a much greater degree than heretofore its latent resources," and adds that "it must be realized that without an ample supply of cheap energy much of this wealth must always remain latent."

The report estimates that the total amount of power used in the world approximates 120,000,000 horse-power, of which shipping uses 24,000,000, railways 21,000,000, and the remainder for manufacturing and public utility purposes. This developed power is distributed roughly as follows: 13,000,000 horse-power in the United Kingdom, 24,000,000 in continental Europe, 29,000,000 in the United States, 6,000,000 in the British dominions, while Asia and South America use only 3,000,000.

Of this total amount of power, between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 horse-power is developed from water-power.

The five main conclusions of the report are as follows:—

1. That the potential water-power of the Empire amounts in the aggregate to at least 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 horse-power.
2. That much of this is capable of immediate economic development.
3. That except in Canada and New Zealand, and to a less extent in New South Wales and Tasmania, no systematic attempt has as yet been made by any Government department to ascertain the true possibilities of the hydraulic resources of its territories, or to collect relevant data.
4. That the development of the Empire's natural resources is inseparably connected with that of its water-powers.
5. That the development of such

LIST OF RESTRICTED IMPORTS HAS BEEN MUCH MODIFIED

The War Trade Board announces that, under certain circumstances, from now on, it will be prepared to give favourable consideration to applications for license to import firearms and ammunition, baskets of all kinds, game tables or boards, draughts, etc., feathers, fishing tackle, furniture, silver novelties, matches, meerschaum, musical instruments and their parts, including phonographs, photographic goods, pipes and smokers' articles, bells and gongs, skates of all kinds, hair dye, tooth paste, toilet powder and soap, all of which are included in the list of restricted imports.

The War Trade Board is considering the whole situation regarding import restrictions as affected by the termination of the war, and will in the near future announce future modifications of an important nature.

enormous possibilities shall not be left to chance, but should be carried out under the guidance of some competent authority.

The report concludes with a very strong recommendation that the British Government take immediate steps to co-operate with the different overseas Governments with a view to having a close systematic investigation of the power resources of the Empire, and of their economic possibilities. For this purpose it has recommended that there should be created an Imperial Water-Power Board, which shall include a representative from each of the dominions, the board to act in an advisory capacity to the British or overseas Governments, and assist in instituting wherever necessary throughout the Empire a thorough investigation of the water-power resources, and possibly some scheme of state aid in their development.

So far as Canada is concerned, the Dominion Government has already created a Dominion Power Board, which, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Arthur Meighen, is endeavouring to co-ordinate the efforts of all the Dominion and provincial departmental organizations now charged with the responsibility of either investigating or administering the power resources of the country. The work of this board is undoubtedly of great national importance, and should, when linked up with the work of the proposed Imperial Power Board, assure for Canada her proper place in the trade and industrial development of the Empire.

The following memorandum naming a sub-committee was passed on November 15:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 12th November, 1918, from the Acting Prime Minister referring to an Order in Council of 25th April, 1918, creating the Dominion Power Board and defining the duties and powers of the said board, and to an Order in Council of 6th November, 1917, appointing Sir Henry Drayton power controller and entrusting to him certain powers and duties.

Very recently the Prime Minister appointed a Sub-Committee of Council for the purpose of considering a better organization of the various departments and branches of the Government at present having to do with power, and this Committee has reported in favour of the permanent establishment of a Sub-Committee of Council, to which all matters arising from time to time concerning questions of power shall be referred.

The Acting Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that a permanent Sub-Committee of Council consisting of the

following members be constituted for the above purpose:—

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Hon. F. B. Carvell, the Hon. J. D. Reid, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, the Hon. J. A. Calder, and the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne. The Minister further recommends that Mr. Meighen shall be the convener of the said Sub-Committee.

The Committee concur in the above recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

STORAGE LOSSES IN APPLES DUE TO FUNGI

Bulletin shows need for careful picking over before storing.

The Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farms Branch, authorizes the following:—

Storage losses are generally explained as the result of improper storage conditions. This is no doubt to some degree correct, and when the losses occur in cold storage houses something is generally amiss and neglect has occurred in maintaining proper conditions. But one must ask: Do apples which are properly stored not suffer from rot? The answer is simple enough: Apples will keep almost indefinitely up to the time when a slow maturing process—which is a chemical process—changes the composition, and natural collapse of the fruit takes place, providing they are absolutely sound when placed in storage.

The losses in storage amount annually to many thousands of barrels, simply because apples showing blemishes of one kind or another are stored with sound ones. The apple scab is one of the most common agents giving rise to decay of fruit kept in storage. As long as the temperature of the cold storage is kept low—about 32 degrees F. or close by—no rot is likely to show. But should such apples reach the vendor or the consumer, the trouble will begin as soon as the temperature changes. Any injured or scabby surface of an apple is quickly invaded by the common fungi such as pink rot, blue mould, etc., and once these fungi commence their destructive work, a barrel of apples is often destroyed more quickly than it could be eaten by an average-sized family. As soon as the rot is observed in a barrel, prompt action is called for. Out with all the apples; throw the bad ones right out, save what can be saved of partly spoiled fruit for immediate use, wipe the sound ones with a dry cloth and store them in a well-ventilated but cool place, examining them from time to time. One rotten apple in a barrel will start all the others to rot in no time.

From the above it will be seen that, while improper storage conditions—and once in the hands of the consumer a barrel of apples will rarely find proper, i.e., cool, well-ventilated, but, particularly, uniform temperatures—have some

DEMobilIZATION WILL INCREASE ACTIVITIES OF PENSIONS BOARD

Evacuation of Canadians in British Hospitals will mean many new cases which must be considered.

EXPECT INCREASE OF WORK

The Board of Pension Commissioners states that it sees no prospects of a diminution in its activities. It expects, rather, to find a steady increase in the work of pension administration for some months to come.

This will be readily understood when it is considered that there are in Canada nearly 7,000 invalided soldiers either under treatment or receiving vocational training in the various military and civil institutions provided for their care throughout the Dominion.

The evacuation of the numerous hospitals and convalescent homes all over Great Britain will also result in a large influx of invalided Canadian soldiers whose cases for pension will have to be considered. A rough estimate places the number of Canadian soldiers at present in British hospitals alone at 45,000. It is possible, of course, that many of these may be eventually discharged as fit, and consequently will not require to be considered for pension.

NON-COMBATANT UNITS.

Other sources which will contribute largely to the number of future pensioners are the various non-combatant units, such as forestry, pay corps, ordnance, etc., into which many partially disabled soldiers have been absorbed during the war.

With the cessation of hostilities and the consequent guarantee of reasonable safety for ocean transport, it is also expected that a large number of Canadian pensioners who have remained in the Old Country, and whose pensions have been paid through the British branch of the Board of Pension Commissioners, will probably evince a desire to return to their native soil.

Fortunately the Board of Pension Commissioners has now had the benefit of over two years' practical experience in dealing with pension problems. During this time a system has been gradually evolved which the Board of Pension Commissioners feels confident will effectually stand the strain it will undoubtedly be called upon to bear.

Strict Allotments.

Federal Food Administrators in all American states have been advised that sugar allotments for household use will be held rigidly to two pounds per person per month, and announcing further restrictions for manufacturers.

influence in starting the rot, if the apples are in good sound condition when placed in storage the consumer will not so likely be the loser—as he generally is. The time will come when the consumer will be allowed to deduct from his bills the losses which are due to the negligence of others, particularly at a time when high prices prevail.