

pieces of wood glued together, is covered with leather. The wood lining is necessary, says Andrew, as the knives are usually extremely sharp.

In the collection there is one crooked knife over 100 years old which, he says, was used for making small wagons that carried Indian caskets to the cemetery.

Some of Mr. Mooers' knives are displayed in handicraft exhibitions in Nova Scotia, some are sold in Canada, the United States and Europe.

Fish prices will continue to rise

Canadians will profit from the continuing rise in world fish prices, Fisheries Minister Jack Davis said recently.

The Minister was commenting on two recent projections of world food supply and demand in 1980: one by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization; the other by a Canadian Government study group.

The reports project an increased demand for fish based on population-increase and growth in *per capita* consumption, particularly in the richer countries.

The FAO study predicts that the world catch, which was 65 million metric tons in 1972, will go up to 83 million metric tons by 1980. But, at that time it will be 8 million tons short of projected demand. "There will be a shortage in the order of 10 per cent," the Minister said.

"This will constitute a protein gap of a special kind. Although both reports predict a surplus of plant protein, we expect a 2-million metric ton deficit of animal protein. Fish will be the protein source showing the largest gap

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between supply and demand."

"If Canada is to play its part in meeting world needs, we must cast a wider net, and fish for a greater variety of species, including many we are not taking now."

The Minister said the Canadian fishing industry had been experiencing an economic revolution. "The market itself is different, with fish no longer just the staple of the poor, but in demand in every socio-economic sector. Prices have been escalating steadily. I recall that when I became Fisheries Minister in 1968, cod blocks were selling at 20 cents a pound. Now they are more than 70 cents a pound. The price of flounders and ocean perch has trebled."

The Minister said that Canada's catch would rise to 1.7 million metric tons in 1980. "Our share of the world's total will rise. It'll rise because we'll gain greater control of the fisheries off our shores. It'll gain because of Canadian-based aquaculture as well."

At present fishery products account for roughly 2 per cent of Canada's total food supply, and almost 70 per cent of domestic production is exported.

Weekend hockey results

National Hockey League

Results January 26

Montreal 4, Chicago 1

Toronto 3, St. Louis 3

Boston 4, NY Islanders 0

Los Angeles 2, Pittsburgh 0

Results January 27

Toronto 5, Atlanta 2

NY Rangers 5, Los Angeles 3

NY Islanders 4, Chicago 2

Boston 5, Philadelphia 3

Detroit 6, Pittsburgh 5

Vancouver 3, Buffalo 2

Minnesota 2, California 2

World Hockey Association

Results January 26

New England 4, Cleveland 0

Houston 4, Vancouver 2

Results January 27

Houston 4, Edmonton 1

Quebec 4, Cleveland 3

Los Angeles 6, New Jersey 3

Minnesota 12, Winnipeg 2

Toronto 9, Vancouver 7

Can electricity fill the energy gap?

Ontario Hydro Chairman George Gathercole addressed a three-day conference on global energy supplies in London, England, just before the war in the Middle East. He stated that while Canada's energy demands to 1990 would rise 4.9 per cent each year, electrical demands would rise "much more quickly at 6.6 per cent". "The Canadian Government," he said, "indicates that electricity could provide about 90 per cent of Canada's energy needs by the year 2050."

Mr. Gathercole's conclusions are reprinted below from the November/December issue of *Hydro News*:

With world demand exerting heavy pressure on oil and gas supplies, there will be a shift in the pattern of energy consumption to electricity. Energy consumption will continue to rise at a higher rate than population, and electricity's share of total energy use will expand substantially.

Increasing competition for available fuel reserves will push prices higher and threaten security of supply.

Energy policy planners must give high priority to achieving a smooth transition from a predominantly oil and energy base to a predominantly electric one.

All factors considered, electricity is the form of energy most compatible with the environment, but one of the major challenges to electric utilities in filling the gap — in some countries, at least — is finding a means of dealing with increasing opposition to new energy projects.

A highly co-ordinated approach to energy is essential, and government will play an increasingly greater role in achieving that co-ordination.

Electricity can, and in my view will, fill the energy gap. In the short run it provides a means of using the vast coal resources of the world. But more particularly, and by unlocking the door to nuclear fission, and one day to nuclear fusion and solar energy, electricity can free the world from the calamitous consequences of falling reserves of fossil-fuels. □