

PENSIONS—Comparative Table, Rank and File in Allied Countries.

	1919 Canada (new scale with increases for children).	April, 1917, Dec., 1918, Canada (new scale).	June, 1914, March, 1917, Canada (old scale).	Statistics Nov., 1918, Great Britain.	Statistics June, 1918, Australia.	Statistics Oct., 1917, New Zealand.	Statistics 1917, † France.	Statistics Oct., 1917, United States.	Statistics 1918, South Africa.
	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rates.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.
Total disability.....	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$480.00	\$351.00	\$379.00	\$505.00	\$240.00	\$360.00	\$379.00
Allowance for wife of dis- ability pensioner.	96.00	96.00			189.50	253.00		180.00	126.30
Widows.....	480.00	480.00	384.00	Under 45, 175.50 Over 45, 191.75	253.00	379.00	112.60	300.00	253.00
Parents.....	Pension in ac- cordance with needs not to exceed \$480.00.	480.00	288.00	Not to exceed 191.75	Mother of unmarried son receives same pension as a widow. Parents without ade- quate means award- ed pension. (Amount not stated).	379.00		240.00 for widowed mother.	No information.
Children	\$144.00 first child, 120.00 second child, 96.00 subse- quent child- ren.	96.00	72.00	* 84.35 first child, 63.25 second child, 52.75 subse- quent child- ren.	\$130.00 to first child, 97.50 second child, 65.00 subsequent children.	130.00		120.00 first child, 150.00 second child, 60.00 each addi- tional child up to two.	94.90 first child, 84.20 sec'd child, 73.75 third child, 63.25 subsequent children.
Orphan children.....	\$288.00 first child, 240.00 second child, 192.00 subse- quent.	192.00	144.00	* 126.50 first child, 116.00 subse- quent child- ren.	\$130.00 to 10 years, 162.50 to 14 years, 195.00 14 to 16 years.	195.00	112.60 if wife was separat- ed from sol- dier and not entitled to pension.	240.00 first child, 120.00 second child, 120.00 third child, 60.00 each addi- tional child up to two.	No information.
Special allowance for help- lessness.	Not to exceed \$300.00.	Not to exceed \$300.00.	Not to exceed \$250.00.	Not to exceed \$253.00.	126.50	Not to exceed 130.00.	No special al- lowance.	Not to exceed 240.00. A total disability pensioner who is bed-ridden or who has lost both hands or both eyes, may be paid \$100 a month, but there shall then be no extra allowance for attendance.	Not to exceed 50 % of amount of disability pen- sion the pen- sioner is receiv- ing.
Number of classes of dis- ability.	20 classes and gratuity.	20 classes and gratuity.	5 classes and gratuity.	8 classes and gratuity.	No clearly defined classes.	No informa- tion.	6 classes ..	Compensation for partial disability is a percentage of total disability equal to the reduc- tion in earning capacity.	No information.

* An increase in pension for children and orphan children has been effected since previous statement was sent to P. C. † Pension bill being revised at the present time
 ‡ New decree passed last November increasing the above pension rates and enlarging the scope for paying pensions. § Incomplete. —pensions, but in most cases the informa-
 tion has not been received yet.

VAST PEAT FUEL RESOURCES OF CANADA

Peat Bogs cover 37,000 sq.
miles—contain over
9,000,000 000 tons

In the bulletin entitled: "Peat as a
Source of Fuel," by Eugene Haanel,
Director, Mines Branch, issued by the
Commission of Conservation, the follow-
ing account is given of the peat re-
sources of Canada:—

"The total area of the Dominion of
Canada overlain by peat bogs is esti-
mated to be 37,000 square miles, and
of this total area the known peat bogs
of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and New
Brunswick comprise 12,000 square miles
with an average depth of 6 feet. This
is probably but a portion of the actual
amount of this valuable fuel asset in
existence in these provinces.

"One square mile of peat bog with
an average depth of six feet will pro-
duce 774,000 tons of peat fuel, with a
moisture content of 25 per cent. The
12,000 square miles will therefore, con-
tain about 9,300,000,000 tons of peat,
having a fuel value of equivalent to
about 5,400,000,000 tons of good coal.
This calculation is made on the assump-
tion that the total quantity of peat
contained in the 12,000 square miles
is suitable for fuel purposes. This
assumption is not strictly correct, but
is near enough to serve the purpose of
illustrating the enormous potential
energy stored in our vast peat deposits.

"Up to the present time the Mines
Branch has located, delimited, mapped
and investigated, as to depth, character,
and quantity of peat available, for com-

mercial exploitation as fuel or litter,
peat bogs comprising approximately
175,000 acres. Of this total amount,
published reports treat in detail about
140,000 acres distributed as follows:
Ontario, 25 bogs; Quebec, 12; Nova Sco-
tia, 8; Prince Edward Island, 6; and 7
in Manitoba, making 58 in all. These
bogs are estimated to be capable of pro-
ducing 115,000,000 tons of fuel, and
10,500,000 tons of peat litter.

"Seven bogs within convenient ship-
ping distance of Toronto are estimated
to be capable of producing 26,500,000
tons of fuel, and seven bogs in the vicin-
ity of Montreal could supply that city
with 23,500,000 tons of fuel."

CANADIAN HOSPITAL CAPACITY IN ENGLAND

The medical units organized or re-
organized by the Canadian Army Medi-
cal Services during the year 1917 in the
United Kingdom were, as stated in the
Progress Reports of the C.A.M.C., as
follow:—

Ten general hospitals.
Eight special hospitals.
Six convalescent hospitals.
One ship hospital.
Two laboratory units.
Four sanitary sections.
One central medical store.
Two advance depot medical stores.
One regimental depot and training
school.

Two administrative units, D.M.S.
branch and A.D.M.S., London area.

In this reorganization hospital expan-
sion was affected as follows:—
Canadian Military Hospital, Basing-
stoke, 1,040 beds, projected to have
2,500 beds.

Canadian Special Pulmonary Tuber-
culosis Hospital, Denham, 150 beds.

Canadian Military Hospital, Kirkdale,
1,300 beds.

Canadian Special Hospital, Whitley,
600 beds.

Araguaya, ship hospital, 775 beds.

Canadian Nursing Sisters' Convales-
cent Hospital, Buxton, 35 beds.

Canadian Officers' Convalescent Hos-
pital, Broadstairs, 200 beds.

The Yarrow, Canadian officers' hos-
pital, Broadstairs, 100 beds.

Princess Patricia's Red Cross Hos-
pital, Bexhill, 1,800 beds.

Granville Canadian Special Hospital,
Buxton, expanded by 430 beds.

* Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington,
expanded by 1,040 beds.

Canadian Special Hospital, Etching-
hill, expanded by 100 beds.

Military Convalescent Hospital, Ep-
som, 4,000 beds taken over from the
Imperials.

Queen's Canadian Military Hospital,
Beechboro, 130 beds taken over from
the Imperials.

The net total expansion above is
11,432 beds. The total Canadian hos-
pital capacity is now (at the end of
1917) 19,950 beds.

Heating by Electricity.

It requires about 25 horse-power of
electrical energy to heat a well-built
eight-room house. To electrically heat
20,000 such houses for example, at the
same time would entail a power plant
and transmission installation of 500,000
horse-power, which is 25 more power
than the total capacity of the three
large power companies at Niagara
Falls, Ont., as stated in the final report
of the Fuel Controller.

COMPARATIVE COST OF ELECTRICITY AND STEAM

The comparative cost of steam and
electricity for railroad traction is thus
given in a bulletin on the subject of the
electrification of railways, prepared by
S. T. Dodd and issued by the Commis-
sion of Conservation.

"The cost of electricity for railway
service compared with that of steam
depends upon the price paid for coal
and electric power. It is difficult to
make a definite estimate because we
must include not only the price paid
for coal, but the cost of transportation
and the expense of operating coal
chutes, ash dumps, and other expenses
involved in the handling of coal. Pos-
sibly \$4 per ton might represent a fair
figure for the total expense due to coal,
while electric power in large quantities
might cost in the neighbourhood of
½ cent per k.w.h. During the last three
months of 1915 approximately 50,000
tons of coal was used on the Rocky
Mountain division of an American rail-
road, whereas on the same division
when electrified the electric power for
the corresponding three months of 1916
was 17,800,000 k.w.h. On the basis of
costs suggested above, this would mean
approximately \$200,000 for coal as com-
pared with approximately \$88,000 for
electricity. These figures may not be
correct for the railroad referred to (the
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul), but
they give an idea of the order of dif-
ference. In some parts of the country
electric power would cost more and coal
would cost less."

Save by the W.S.S. method.