

## WATER-POWERS

	Approximate minimum 24-hour H.-P. available.
St. Lawrence river in Quebec, above Montreal, including Lachine, Coteau, Cedar and Cascades rapids and Beauharnois canal.	1,388,135
South of St. Lawrence below Lachine rapids and above Chaudière river...	61,430
South of St. Lawrence from Chaudière river to Rivière du Loup.	10,260
South of St. Lawrence below Rivière du Loup.	53,260
North side St. Lawrence between Ottawa river and St. Maurice river.	21,542
St. Maurice river basin.	358,450
North shore of St. Lawrence between St. Maurice and Saguenay rivers, Saguenay River basin allowing about 60 p.c. of approximate estimate of 1,003,760 H.-P...	30,736
North side of St. Lawrence, below Saguenay, including Hamilton river, allowing about 60 p.c. of approximate estimate of 1,229,540 H.-P.	602,000
James bay slope in Quebec...	737,000
	971,500
Total.	<u>8,403,899</u>

NOTE.—As doubt is expressed in the Conservation Commission Report regarding estimates for some of the water-powers of the Saguenay river basin and rivers below the Saguenay, especially the Hamilton river, only 60 p.c. of the estimates is allowed in the above tables.

Thus Ontario and Quebec have available approximately 8,400,000 twenty-four-hour H.-P., and by controlling the discharge of waters on rivers where the difference between high and low water is great this could be enormously increased. Some allowance should be made for Niagara power exported to the United States, but it may be safely said that Ontario and Quebec have available for home consumption, when developed, a minimum of 8,200,000 twenty-four hour H.-P

All parts of the Maritime Provinces are so near to the great coal fields of Nova Scotia that water-power is not a matter of such great importance to them as it is to some of the other provinces.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been estimated to have 385,307 twenty-four hour H.-P available for eight months of the year. There is no estimate of the amount of power available for the remaining four months in those provinces. In some cases there would be very little power available for those months.

In Nova Scotia there are no large rivers or large lakes, but there are many small rivers with numerous small waterfalls, and there are a number of small lakes which serve as reservoirs. The natural storage facilities could be improved easily in many cases. The rainfall of this province is heavy. Thus, while there are no great water-powers, there are many small ones. The rivers of New Brunswick are larger and there are greater water-powers than in Nova Scotia, but there are not so many of them.

In view of the fact that some of the small water-powers can be utilized for only eight months of the year it should be noted that at such water-powers it is customary to have a supplementary steam plant which can be utilized for the production of power when water-power is not available.