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discussion as possible at earliest date.

## Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

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### WHY TIDAL ENERGY OR THE ~~FORCE~~ OR POWER OF THE RISING AND FALLING TIDES HAS NOT BEEN, AND CANNOT BE, ECONOMICALLY SUBSERVIENT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF MAN FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

By C. P. BAILLAIRGE, M. Can. Soc. C.E.

The mean or average rise and fall of the tides in the vicinity of Quebec and down as far as R. des Monts on the lower St-Lawrence may, from Messrs. Steckel's and Bell Dawson's surveys and statistical data, be taken at, say, 12 feet; the neaps being 7' to 8' and the high and spring tides 14' to 18'.

For instance, from Dawson's report of 1901 we have: neaps at Tadousac ranging from 6 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet, with springs at  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to 17, as observed by this gentleman on July 6th to 8th; at River du Loup, neaps  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 and highs or springs 17 to  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; at Pointe aux Orignaux, neaps  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{3}{4}$ —springs 19 to 20; at Grosse Isle, neaps  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to 13—springs  $18\frac{1}{2}$  to  $19\frac{1}{2}$ ; at l'Islet, highs 17 to 18; and at Cap Chatte, 16 to 17; all the highs or springs having been observed on August 12th to 15th.