thousand horse power, for the distribution of which to mills and factories there is ample space and unusual facilities. It is to be remarked, further, that navigable water for steamboats and river craft extends close up to the lower end of the islands, and that the inundations which take place periodically in Montreal harbour do not extend thither, nor is there any obstacle to the water power being employed all the year round. It is proposed to connect these islands with the north or Montreal shore by a bridge on stone piers sufficiently strong to carry a railway train, and about fifteen feet above the water. There is a shelf of rock running quite across the river, on which the piers of the bridge can be built with great facility, while the stone for them can be had on the island, or on the island of Montreal. This bridge is to be incorporated with and form part of the dam, which is the principal feature of the second division of the scheme, the said dam being extended across the river from the islands in the rapids to the Montreal shore. It will be about two thousand eight hundred feet in length, and will give a fall of water for hydraulic power of about sixteen feet, while the shoal rocky bed of the river immediately below the dam will afford extensive space for mills and factories using the power thus supplied. The amount of hydraulic power obtained by this division of the scheme can only be limited by the want of space on which to erect mills and factories to use the same. The third division of the scheme consists of a mill stream of four hundred and fifty feet wide by fourteen feet deep, taken from the Montreal end of the dam before mentioned, and running inland a few hundred feet and then continuing down parallel with the river bank, supplying hydraulic power thereby to all the mill sites contemplated.

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It is believed that the employment of the hydraulic power of the Lachine Rapids, as described, will give an enormous power, and a large return for capital invested.

By this project it is calculated that, besides the immense power obtained on the Island before mentioned, the whole of the water of the north channel, between the Islands and the Montreal shore, will be ren dered available for hydraulic power to the enormous extent of half a