

of the Chaudiere Falls and regulation of the river by storage dams, was necessary. In order that the improvements provided for in the agreement might be of the greatest possible benefit to the owners, the coming into effect of the agreement was made contingent on the adoption of the storage scheme by the Dominion Government. Parliament voted a con-

(3) To settle, without costs, the two actions pending in the courts.

(4) To provide a minimum level below which the water was not to be drawn.

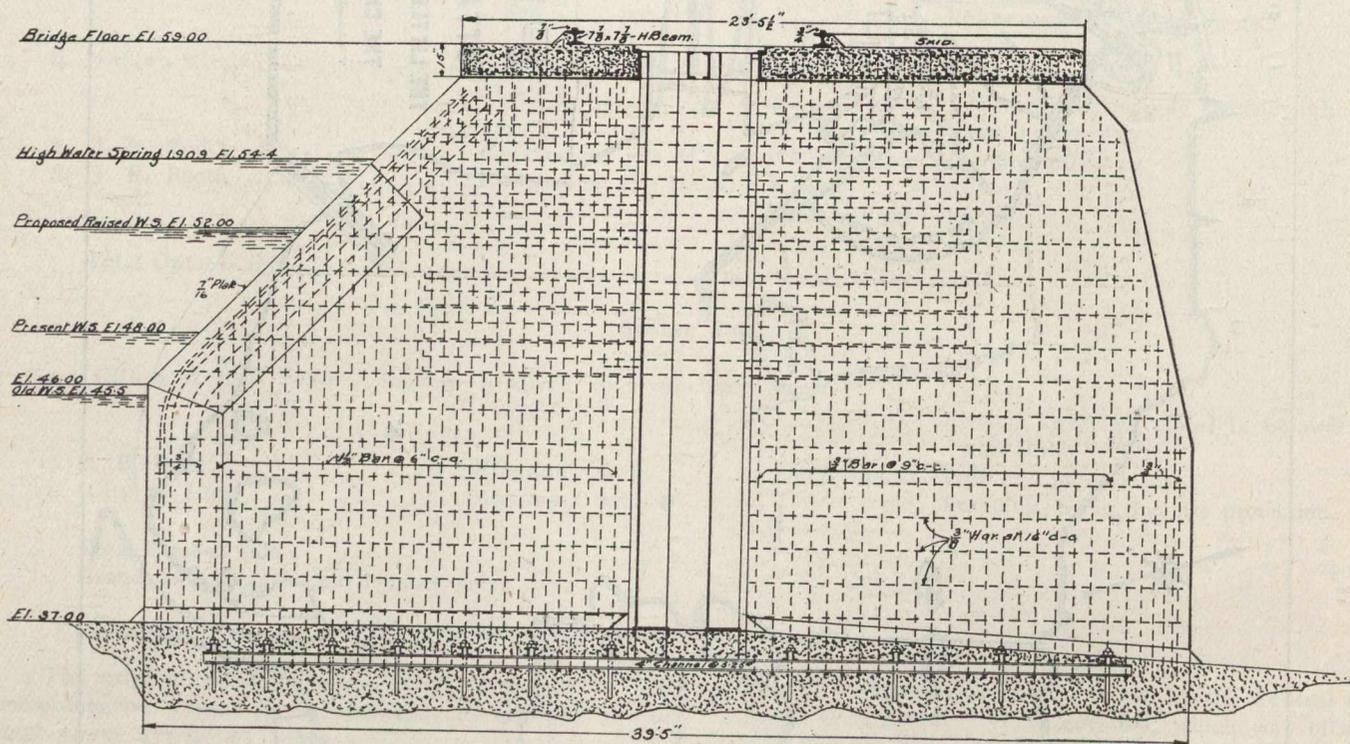
This was tentatively fixed at 52 feet above the City of Ottawa's datum, whose zero is the level of the lowest sill of

# THE GREAT CHAUDIERE DAM.

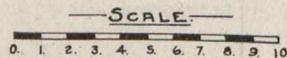
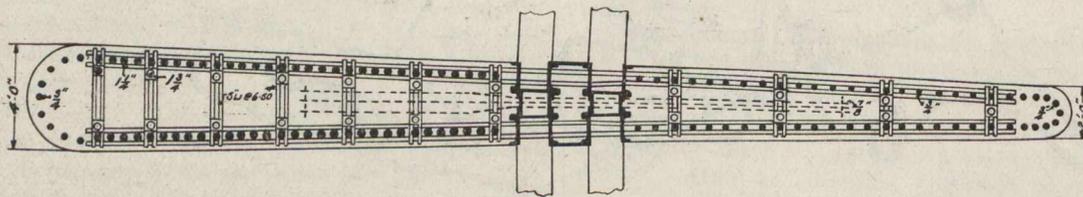
## FINAL DESIGN OF PIER.

SCALE  $\frac{1}{4}$  IN = 1 FT.

W<sup>d</sup> Kennedy Jr  
J. B. McRae. Engineers.



NOTE -  
 Openings - 22 ft clear at checks.  
 Piers - 24 ft c-c. at nose.  
 Piers - 24 ft c-c. at tail.



considerable sum for the storage dams, so the power owners proceeded with the new or "The Great Chaudiere Dam."

The objects desired and obtained by its construction were as follows:—

(1) To maintain the water of the Ottawa River above the falls to the greatest height without interfering with parties not in the agreement.

(2) To divide the waters equally between the Ontario and Quebec sides. Half of this volume and flow to go to each.

the lowest rock of the Rideau Canal. Such a minimum level would help very materially in doing away with the frazil trouble. The present level, of 48.00, has aided very much in giving sufficient flow across the reef between Russell and Lemieux Islands. Heretofore the water had to come through this channel, owing to the damming up by frazil and anchor ice of the Lazy Bay Channel, and before the new dam was completed the Ontario power owners were put to much trouble and expense in keeping a sufficiently large channel cut across this reef. Not having to cut this channel, there