

United States regarding the establishment of an International Joint Commission.

The volume opens with two chapters of an introductory nature that are concerned mainly with the general economic bearing of water-powers on national development. The relation of water to agriculture, mining, navigation, domestic supply and so forth, is dealt with, and the principles to be used in the interpretation of water-powers data are stated and discussed critically. The broad and optimistic statements very often made on the platform and in the press regarding our vast water-power resources are deprecated. To quote from the Report, "General statements implying that the aggregate amount of water-power must be great because the total water area, or watershed area is so great, or because there are so many lakes and rivers, are generalities to be considered of very little definite value. . . . One of the chief dangers of such generalities is to create in the popular mind a feeling of unwarranted assurance that, even though desirable water-rights are being granted by a government, yet there is so much left, that no apprehension may be entertained regarding the amount of power rights being parted with."

A chapter is devoted to the water-powers of each province in which the general features of the province as regards water-power development are discussed and an outline given of the law whereby powers are granted or leased to private individuals or corporations. The larger developments are also described. The statistical data given in tabular form includes the height of the fall, the horse-power that may be developed, the present development and the main uses to which the power is applied such as lighting, pulp and paper making, etc. Reference is also made to the possibility of increasing the amount of power developed by storage reservoirs and dams where such are feasible.

The power situation in Ontario is treated very fully, special attention being given to the power possibilities at Niagara and the conditions affecting development there. Each of the power companies operating there, whether on the Canadian or American side, is described in detail. A significant reference is made to the granting of franchises to develop power at Niagara Falls. The Report states that the low-water flow of the Niagara river would yield at the Falls, about 2,250,000 H.P., of which Canada's share (one-half), would be 1,125,000 H.P. "Franchises have already been granted," it goes on to say, "and plants partially completed, for the development on the Canadian side of the river, of about 450,000 H.P. In other words, instead of 'millions' of horse-power being available, as has been sometimes stated, it appears that about half, and by all odds the better half, of Canada's usable share of Niagara Falls power has already been placed under private control."