

a settlement. He, himself, cut square timber and floated his rafts to Quebec city thus starting the lumber industry in these parts.

This trip is now a favorite one by boat for summer visitors—down the Ottawa to Montreal and then on the stately St. Lawrence River to Quebec, returning in most cases by rail, and visiting the different cities on the way back at leisure.

Ottawa of To-day.

To-day we see the Chaudiere and the Rideau—so graphically described by Parkman in our opening paragraph—harnessed up to furnish "White Coal" or electrical energy and this has been done so cleverly that Ottawa is heralded far and wide, the world over, as "The great cheap power city" and yet is withal one of the cleanest and most orderly in its industrial section.

In the Chaudiere Falls, Rideau Falls, and numerous other water powers close by, Ottawa has more power available for Commercial purposes than even the mighty Niagara supplies—and at less cost.

Those who doubt this statement must know, before deciding, that within 50 miles there is available, undeveloped, 1,000,000 hydraulic horse power, at a low water estimate and that we consume about 75,000 horse power a year with 25,000 more immediately available, right in the heart of the city.

Electrical Power Available.

Modern statisticians are fond of comparisons and showing imaginary conditions to accentuate figures—here's what Ottawa's water powers, if developed, would do:—

They would supply enough electrical energy for all the manufacturing, electric lighting and street railway systems of four such cities as Detroit, Toronto, Rochester and Cincinnati. Think of it!