No.	Owner.	Title of Property	Quality of Electrical h.p. before new dam was built.	Uses of Power.
		Ontario Side.		
1.	Ottawa City		*1,000	Pumping domestic water and fire protection.
2.	Bronson's	Riparian Crown Acre	3,000 2,600	Power sold to the Ottawa Electric Company.
3.	Ottawa Street Railway	Lessee Government Hydraulic Lots Q. and part of R. and T.	2,600	Power used to drive Street Railway.
4.	Ottawa Investment Company	Government water lots S. and part of R.	400	Power used to drive saw works sub-let to Ottawa Street Railway.
5.	Ottawa Power Company	Government lots U.V.W.X.Y. and Z.	7,500	Power used in carbide works.
6.	Ottawa Electric Company	Government lots K.L.M.N.O. and P.	5,000	Power used to supply electric light and power.
7.	J. R. Booth	Government lots H.I. and J.	9,000	In pulp mills.
8.	J. R. Booth	Government lots B.C.D.E.F. and G.	7,000	In sawmills, etc.
	Total Ontario side		35,700	
		Quebec Side.		
9.	Ottawa & Hull Power Company	Riparian and Quebec Government	7,000	Electric light and power in Ottawa and Hull.
10.	E. B. Eddy	Riparian Owner	14,000	Pulp and paper mills.
11.	City of Hull	Brewery Creek	550	Pumping, water and fire protection.
	Total Quebec side		21,550	
	Grand total Ontario and Quebec sides		57,250	

* Normally

The original developments did not form part of any comprehensive scheme for the economic development of the total power available. This resulted, as the demand for power increased, in a number of developments, which were not very efficient. This was due, for the most part, to inadequate head or tail-races. Another loss was the water that escaped through the leaky dams and wasted over the falls. These conditions, together with low water and frazil ice, were not seriously felt till after the fire of 1900, as up till then, most of the power had been used for sawing lumber, which was always done before winter set in. After the fire, however, a large proportion of the power was used to generate electrical energy and to run industries that required a steady supply of power. Consequently the low water and the frazil ice, which formed above in the Remoux and Little Chaudiere Rapids, caused much inconvenience and sometimes caused the plants to shut down temporarily. This shortage gave rise to considerable competition between the power owners individually and between the Ontario and Quebec parties collectively. Each side claimed that the other was using more water than entitled to. In some instances, when a company attempted to make an improvement in their works, even though such were below the governing bulkheads, they were prevented from doing so by injunctions served by the other companies who were afraid that, in some way, they were trying to increase their intake.

This state of affairs lasted several years, and gave rise to a number of lawsuits. The chief point in dispute was whether the bed of the river was owned by the Federal or Provincial Government. This question, which was of so much importance, not only in this case but also in the case of all rivers forming part of an inter-provincial boundary, would never have been settled till passed upon by the Privy Council of England. This decision could only have been obtained after much delay and at the cost of very heavy legal expenses.

Consequently to avoid both the loss of time and heavy law costs, which would have resulted from leaving the matter to the courts to decide, the various interests represented, began negotiations, hoping that by a policy of give and take, they might reach an agreement as to the division of the water. After an alternate exchange of views, covering several years, they were finally successful and an agreement, satisfactory to all parties, was adopted and executed on December 27, 1909.

At the same time as the agreement was signed, the Ontario and Quebec parties purchased the water rights at the Little Chaudiere Rapids. This freed them from any claim for damages and also enabled them to make the minimum level, to which the water was to be held by the new dam, sufficiently high as to partially drown these rapids and so help, to a great extent, the difficulty with frazil ice.

The increasing value of the water powers at the Chaudiere contributed largely to the settlement of 1907, as all the hydraulic lessees wished to develop their properties to their maximum capacity. To effect this a new dam, at the head