

log sluices. Farther down the river, and 75 miles from Winnipeg, is Pointe des Bois, where the city of Winnipeg is building a municipal power station with 46 ft. head. Here, another rock-fill dam has been built.

Farther down, the river branches into two channels, and upon the Pinawa channel a power with 35 to 40 feet head is operated by the Winnipeg Street Railway Company for street railway and other purposes.

**St. Lawrence Basin**—The watershed area is 550,000 miles, one-sixth of which is the water system of the Great lakes, which constitutes the most remarkable reservoir system in the world. The north coast of lake Superior is rocky and sparsely peopled; consequently, apart from the demands made upon it by Fort William, Port Arthur, and Sault Ste. Marie, lake Superior is but little drawn upon for domestic supplies. The drainage of Fort William and Port Arthur discharges into the lake.

The western portion of Ontario contains numerous flourishing towns. The two chief rivers are: the Thames, flowing through London and Chatham, the latter of which derives its supply from its waters, and the Grand, which furnishes the supply for Brantford. Toronto pumps its supply from lake Ontario, the water being carried beneath the harbour through a tunnel. The drainage has been deposited without treatment in the lake, but plans are now under way to instal a large filtration plant. This cannot be too highly praised, for, although lake Ontario is too large, and the flow is too great, to admit of gross contamination, still wind storms constantly tend to drive pollution ashore, whence it is liable to be carried by flies and other agencies to the inhabitants of the city, or, what is the same thing, to the farms whence their milk supply is derived. Port Hope, Cobourg, and Kingston derive domestic supplies from the lake also, and, unfortunately, drain into it.

Montreal has, for 50 years, obtained water from above the Lachine rapids. It was conducted through an open canal to the pumping station, whence it was raised to the reservoirs upon the mountain. Lately, however, closed concrete conduits have taken the place of the open canal. Much has been said regarding the use of this raw water, and there are chances of dangerous pollution from a dense population, but, a much more pressing question is whether this great city should be allowed to pour its drainage into the river. We are inclined to expend enormous sums to get good water, but it is far more important to be certain that this water supply is returned to the river in an unpoisoned condition. People have been accustomed to make money by supplying water; therefore, they seem to see no gain in proper drainage, simply because it gives no direct money returns.