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Why tidal energy or the force

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Why tidal energy or the force or power of the rising and falling tides has not been, and cannot be economically made subservient to the requirements of man for industrial purposes.

The mean or average rise and fall of the tides in the vicinity of Quebec and down as far as R. des Monts on the lower St-Lawrence may, from MM. Steckel's and Bell Dawson's surveys and statistical data, be taken at say 12 ft. ; the neaps being 7' to 8' and the high and spring tides 14' to 18'.

For instance, from Dawson's report of 1901 we have : neaps at Tadousac ranging from 6 to 7½ ft., with springs at 16½ to 17, as observed by this gentleman on July 6th to 8th ; at River du Loup, neaps 5½ to 9 and highs or springs 17 to 17½ ; at Pointe aux Orignaux, neaps 7½ to 8¾ -springs 19 to 20 ; at Grosse Isle : neaps 11½ to 13 -springs 18½ to 19½ ; at l'Islet, highs 17 to 18 ; and at Cap Chatte, 16 to 17 ; all the highs or springs having been observed on August 12th to 15th.

Steckel's tide tables of 1887 88 at Quebec graving dock, give for spring tides at low water season 16½ to 18½ and for maximum flood range 18' " 19' minimum flood range 9' " 3'½

the average of which is 13' " 6'½

For maximum ebb range 18' " 3'½
Minimum ebb range 9' " 3'¼

Giving an average of 13' " 8'

Again the maximum diurnal difference in high water levels during low water season is. 4' " 3'½ and at high water season 3' " 3'½ while in the low water levels during the low water season, the diurnal difference is 1' " 4'½ and during the high water season 1' " 5'½