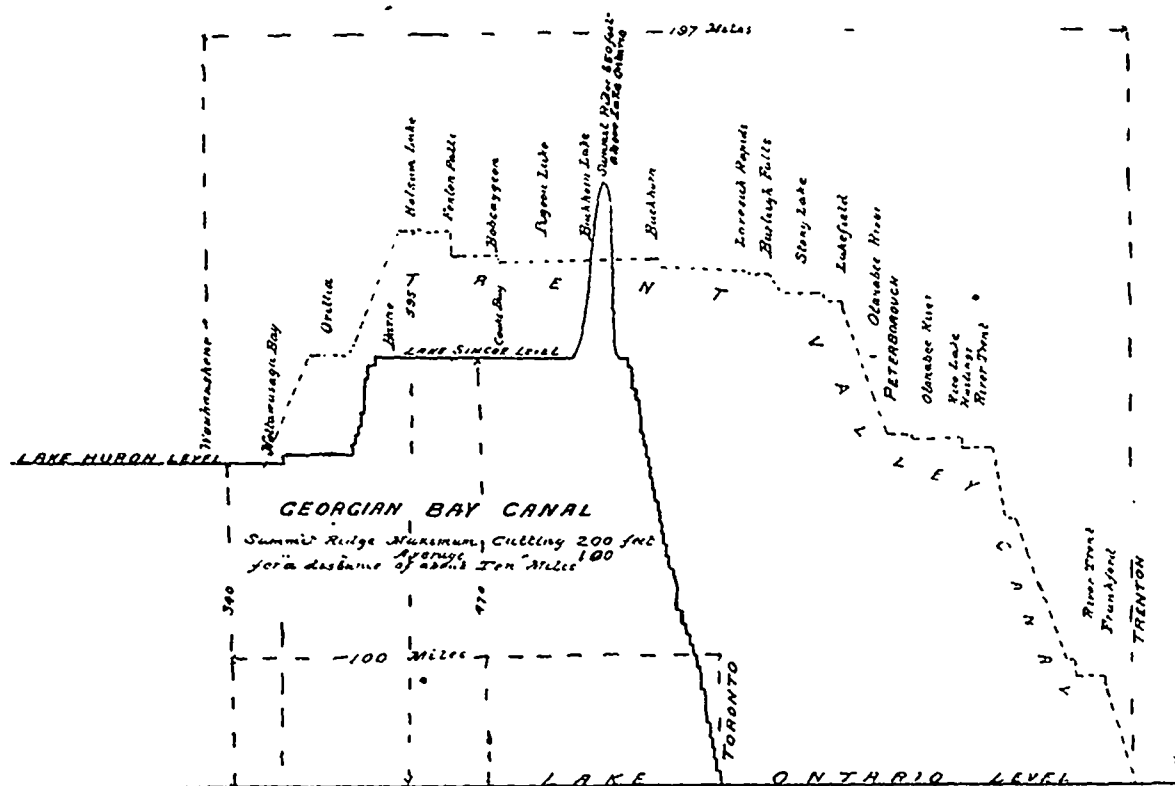


In fact there is very little difference in this respect between the Lake Erie scheme for Hamilton and the Lake Simcoe one for Toronto. A great deal more might be published showing the impracticability of both schemes, but the facts connected with them are so apparent to those conversant with the subject, that an extended report does not seem necessary.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL AND LAKE SIMCOE WATER POWER.

2. Lake Simcoe has a very limited water shed, in proportion to its size, and has no large streams as feeders. Except on the south-east the surrounding land falls toward Lakes Huron and Ontario, the fall beginning within a few miles of the shores of Lake Simcoe. Balsam Lake, which discharges into the Bay of Quinte, is within less than 20 miles of Lake Simcoe. The Simcoe lake surface must be deducted from its drainage area on water shed—because evaporation from that surface will equal the rainfall upon it.

8. If only a water power canal is wanted from Lake Simcoe, a tunnel at least ten miles long would be substituted for the open cutting. Such a tunnel like the cutting would beat the world's record for length. There



From the tunnel to the city the water level would be kept somewhere near the natural surface by the dams instead of locks, as for the navigable canal. Open channels would be the cheapest conduits, but subject to diminution of delivery by ice in winter. The water power would be distributed over the route within twenty miles of Toronto, building up towns at every dam. Perhaps half of the power could be brought to the suburbs of