

4. The International Rapids Section and the Lachine Section where power development is to take place - a distance of 183 miles and where the drop is 226 feet.
5. Montreal to the sea - the portion which lies wholly in Canadian territory and in which there is a drop of 20 feet.

These five steps will, it is estimated, develop approximately 9 million horsepower divided as follows -

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|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| At Niagara | 3,600,000 H.P. |
| In the International Rapids Section ... | 2,200,000 H.P. |
| In the Beauharnois or Soulanges Section | 2,000,000 H.P. |
| In the Lachine Section | 1,200,000 H.P. |

All of this power is Canadian with the exception of 1,800,000 H.P. at Niagara and the American share of 1,100,000 H.P. in the International Rapids Section.

Is there a shortage of power in this country?

As a result of the rapid postwar expansion of industry in Canada, together with a constantly rising consumption of domestic power, the Province of Ontario has been, for the past few years, subjected to an acute shortage of power to meet demands. This is further accentuated by the present increasing activity in defence production. The International Rapids Section with its 2,200,000 H.P. potential - one-half of which belongs to Canada - constitutes the remaining large block of undeveloped hydro power available to Ontario in the southern portion of the Province.

In so far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, with the increased output at Beauharnois to be available in the near future, the power situation in the large industrial area adjacent to Montreal will be satisfactory for but a few years. The only other sources of undeveloped power remaining in that district will be Carillon and the Lachine Rapids, the latter forming part of a new Lachine Canal envisaged in the development of this Great Lakes - St. Lawrence seaway.

Why is the United States so anxious to develop power?

There is a much more critical shortage of hydro-electric power in New England and in northern New York State than there is in Canada. A very high proportion of the electric power produced in these areas is steam generated and costs considerably more per horsepower than electricity produced by hydro. The provision of an additional 1,100,000 H.P. in the International Rapids Section will be absorbed as quickly as it can be produced thus replacing the more costly steam-generated electric power.