

Providence has placed within our reach. I have attempted to point out some of these, and if I have succeeded in drawing public attention to the potentialities of our magnificent water powers, and the wonderful advantages which will accrue to our people generally by the proper utilization of these great natural monopolies, I feel that I shall have been amply rewarded.

—W. K. McNaught.

Toronto, August 15th, 1910.

\* POWER DEVELOPMENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NAME OF POWER COMPANY.	Maximum Amount of Power they are allowed to develop.	Total Amount of Power they are now developing.	The amount of Power they are now selling in U.S. or to the U.S.	Amount of Power they are allowed to export to the U.S. by their Canadian Charter.
Ontario Power Co. ....	180,000 or more if possible.	52,000	35,000	All but half must be available for Canada when required.
Canadian Niagara Power Co. ....	100,000	46,000	46,000	Do.
Electrical Development Co. ....	125,000	12,800	10,000	Do.
Niagara Electric Railway Co. ....	10,000	0	None.	No restriction.
TOTALS .....	415,000 H.P.	142,800 H.P.	91,000 H.P.	

In the case of the Ontario Power Co., their charter does not restrict them to any definite amount of power, but they are allowed to lay three 18-foot pipes, which are estimated to carry 60,000 H.P. each.

In the matter of export to the United States: Consent must be obtained from the Dominion Government, Department of the Interior, to export any power. After this license has been granted, they must then obtain permission from the War Department of the United States to import the same quantity. The Deep Waterways Treaty limits the amount of water that can be abstracted by each of the companies from the Niagara River.

The Burton Bill, passed by Congress in June, 1906, limits the amount of Niagara power that may be imported into the United States, to 100,000 H.P., divided as follows: Ontario Co., 60,000 H.P.; Canadian Niagara Power Co., 50,000 H.P.; Electric Development Co., 45,000 H.P.; Niagara Electric Railway Co., 5,000 H.P.