

Montreal also obtains power from the Shawinigan falls, on the St. Maurice, 85 miles distant, and from the Chambly plant on the Richelieu river, 20 miles distant.

Quebec has three power stations, one each on the Jacques Cartier, the Montmorency and the Chaudière. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence below Quebec present remarkable power possibilities, as they flow in rock basins with many abrupt falls.

New Brunswick—An abundant rainfall, and a snowfall which does not melt until April, fills the lakes and swamps with a store of water that keeps the rivers replenished until the autumn, when the rains augment the flow to some extent and maintain it beneath the snow. The spring melting furnishes a great body of water, most of which, unfortunately, runs away. There are several rivers with exceptional power possibilities, but, so far, only the St. John river has been exploited. The Grand Falls Power Company is building a plant at that place to develop 80,000 H.P. eventually, under a head of 130 feet. This will be used for the manufacture of pulp and for the municipal supplies of Woodstock, Fredericton and St. John, the latter 165 miles distant.

Nova Scotia—The Province is 300 miles long, but only 75 miles wide. It is not to be expected, therefore, that large rivers offering great power would exist. Numerous power plants are furnishing light, but steam plants will probably form the chief source of power in a province whose coal supply is so great and so well distributed.

DOMESTIC SUPPLIES—These are generally taken from the local streams, which are small, but which are maintained in many places by large swamps or mosses. Pumping is generally done by steam power.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION—No irrigation is practised.

Although the coast is navigated from end to end, and many of the rivers' mouths are entered by large tramp steamers, yet the upper reaches are too shallow or too rapid for the use of steamboats.

POWER—There are several small power plants for pulp grinding, etc., but electric energy will likely be developed through steam, there being such a plentiful supply of coal.

Ottawa Basin—It has previously been mentioned that the Ottawa river would be treated last. This was because an investigation of its watershed has been made in connection with the navigation scheme, and the knowledge gained has resulted in storage works being com-