

power, which can all be harnessed to do the world's work at an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money — comparatively, that is to the cost required to secure the force utilized at Niagara Falls of but one-sixth of the horse power capable of being employed in the falls of Peribonka River.

The Mistassini River is another of the feeders of Lake St. John. On it, within 24 miles from the lake, there are two falls not far from each other. These taken together can supply a force of 45,000 horse power.

One of the affluents of the Mistassini River is the Mistassibi. Its waters pass into the parent river by a succession of cascades whose collective force is estimated at 75,000 horse power.

Another of the tributaries of the Mistassini is the River of Rats. The waters of this river mingle with those of the Mistassini by means of two cascades of 30 feet and a water fall of 60 feet; estimated to be able to supply a force of 22,000 horse power.

Perhaps the largest tributary of the Mistassini River is the Assiemska, whose rapids and cascades are of such a character as to warrant the statement that several thousands of horse power are there waiting to be set to work.

It is safe to say that there are, north and east of Lake St. John, within a sweep of 20 miles, not less than 150,000 horse power.

The River Chamouchouan, which is considered to be the upper part of the Saguenay River, falls into Lake St. John, south of the Mistassini. It can contribute as its share of the water power of the favored region, not less than 100,000 horse power, supplied by several cascades, and especially by the falls of the Chaudiere, which have a height of 120 feet.

The River Ouïatchouan has a length of 60 miles and in reaching the Lake St. John widens into several lakes, of which the most important is the Lac des Commissaires, which is a lacustrine expansion of 21 miles in length. At a couple of miles from its mouth the river has a fall of 230 feet high, capable of providing a force of 33,000 horse power.