rivers in this district are as a general rule large and full flowing, but with low natural heads. This disadvantage from a power standpoint is in a measure offset by the splendid storage facilities offered by Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul, which, together with a countless number of smaller lakes, constitute the outstanding topographical feature of the Rainy River district. The hydrography of this territory has been studied to a limited extent only, but such information as is available indicates that the total potentiality of the various rivers is not less than 250,000 h.p. Of this total about 22,000 h.p. is now in use, leaving 228,000 h.p. undeveloped. The largest development in this district is at Fort Frances, where Koochiching Falls, on the Rainy River, has been developed by the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company. This is an international river, and half of the power is supposed to be developed on each side, the present installation on the Canadian side being 15,000 h.p., practically all of which is used for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

At Kenora, a flourishing flour milling industry has grown out of the partial utilization of the large water power at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods. At this point the town of Kenora has developed about 2,500 h.p., and has 2,000 h.p. of surplus capacity still available. The bulk of this plant's product is used for flour milling, and lighting load. At this point also the Lake of the Woods Milling Company has large flour mills using about 4,000 h.p. of hydraulic and electric power.

At Dryden, on the Wabigoon River, the Dryden Timber and Power Company has a 2,000-h.p. plant installed for the manufacture of pulp and wood products.

The two principal sources of power for the district are the Winnipeg and English Rivers. In addition to a large natural minimum flow, the hydraulic value of these rivers lies in the fact that the extensive lake areas in their basins provide facilities for practically doubling the lowwater flow. Under such conditions White Dog Falls, on the Winnipeg River, would alone be capable of producing 75,000 h.p., and at each of several sites on the English River power could be developed in blocks of 20,000 to 40,000 h.p. More particularly in the case of the English, the natural resources of the territory drained by these rivers are rather meagre, but the completion of the Transcontinental Railway will tend to hasten the utilization of their great store of energy.

Rivers Flowing Into James Bay.-A very small amount of credible information is at present available with regard to the rivers of the James Bay slope, such detailed information as is available being confined to one or two rivers on which power has already been developed or is in course of development. The Conservation Commission in its report on the "Water Powers of Canada" quotes figures, compiled by Mr. L. V. Rorke, formerly inspector of surveys for Ontario. Mr. Rorke estimates the minimum Power capacity of the James Bay Rivers to be 665,000 h.p. under natural conditions. With controlled storage he estimates their capacity to be about 1,700,000 h.p. This latter figure is based upon an assumption as to the volume of controlled run-off, which may not obtain in many instances, but if the newly acquired District of Patricia is included, a capacity of 1,500,000 h.p. may, with a fair degree of certainty, be assumed physically capable of development.

Power development in this territory is now limited to the two plants of the Northern Canada Light and Power Company on the Mattagami River. These plants supply about 3,500 h.p. to the mines and towns of the Porcupine mining district, and have about 7,000 h.p. capacity available.

The Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company has a 19,500h.p. plant at Iroquois Falls, on the Abitibi River, which will shortly be in commercial operation. This company has secured leasehold rights to water powers aggregating 50,000 h.p. capacity, with regulated flow from the available storage in Abitibi Lake.

As in the case of the Winnipeg and English Rivers, the completion of the Transcontinental Railway will give an impetus to hydraulic development on the James Bay rivers, particularly as regards the larger water powers to the north of the railway, these having heretofore been quite inaccessible from a commercial standpoint.

International Rivers of Ontario.—In the water powers of her international rivers the province of Ontario possesses a natural asset of the first magnitude, and one which is destined to have a great and beneficient influence on her future prosperity. The greatest of these is Niagara, until recently famous only as a scenic spectacle, but inherently a vast and inexhaustible storehouse of energy, which even now yields much, but which in the future must yield more and more of its bounty in response to the increasing pressure of economic necessity.

While aesthetic opposition to the commercial exploitation of Niagara is more or less of a sentimental factor, which must fade in the face of more pressing issues, there are certain practical limitations which must always obtain, arising principally out of the fact that the proper development of power involves the diversion of water from the natural channel of the river above the main cataract and the upper rapids.

Power is now developed on the Canadian side of Niagara, under franchises granted by the province of Ontario, through the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission. Under these franchises a total of 405,000 h.p. is to be developed, 100,000 h.p. by the Canadian Niagara Power Company, 125,000 h.p. by the Electrical Development Company and 180,000 h.p. by the Ontario Power Company. The Canadian Niagara Power Company began to deliver power in 1905, and the importance of cheap hydro-electric power as an industrial factor is impressively demonstrated by the fact that, in the space of nine years, the three above-mentioned companies have 369,000 h.p. either in actual use on maximum load, or in course of 'installation to meet immediate requirements. The Ontario market is served principally by the Electrical Development Company and the Ontario Power Company, the former serving the city of Toronto, while the latter serves an extensive territory in Western Ontario, through the medium of the transmission system of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Although the water powers on the Welland Canal are not international, they are mentioned in connection with the boundary streams through the fact that the water which creates them is drawn from Lake Erie.

At the present time power is developed on the old Welland Canal to the extent of about 12,000 h.p., and the important industries in connection with which they are used embracing the manufacture of pulp and paper, tools, cloth, carbide, rubber, etc., contribute largely to the prosperity of the city of St. Catharines and the towns of Merritton and Thorold.

The most important power development connected with the canal system is that of the Dominion Power and