

A present necessity in this connection is an agreement between Federal and Provincial Governments as to the limits of their respective jurisdictions. Such an agreement should be easily arrived at, and it would be more seemly and more in the public interest that it should come about by an amicable agreement than be reached through prolonged and expensive litigation, which may result in a determination founded upon technical principles of law remote from any consideration of public convenience and interest.

The water-powers of Canada are extensive and widely distributed. The reports of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, so far as they have gone, deal satisfactorily with Ontario; but anything like an accurate estimate for the whole country has never been made. The best information at present available, points to the following figures as approximately correct:—

	POSSIBLE H. P.	DEVELOPED H. P.
Yukon	470,000	3,000
British Columbia	2,065,500	73,100
*Alberta	1,144,000	1,333
*Saskatchewan	500,000	..
Manitoba	504,000	18,000
North West Territories	600,000	none
Ontario	4,308,479	331,157
Quebec (exclusive of Ungava)	6,900,000	about 75,000
New Brunswick	150,000	no records available
Nova Scotia	54,300	13,300
Total	16,696,279	514,890

At 22 tons of coal per horse-power per annum (24 hours) the total possible horse-power is equivalent to 367,318,118 tons of coal per annum. The horse-power actually developed—514,890—used to the full extent, will displace 11,327,580 tons of coal per annum. The development in Ontario alone, utilized to the full extent, will displace no less than 7,285,454 tons of coal annually.

Let me call your most particular attention to the fact that water-power at the present time, in the infancy of its development, furnishes the equivalent of nearly the entire quantity of coal consumed in Ontario.

* Unfortunately, in Saskatchewan and Alberta, most of these powers are somewhat far removed from the settled portions of the Provinces.