

think that in Canada, as throughout the British Empire, a treaty is a treaty and not a scrap of paper, and we must live up to it. But why should we agree to more than 250,000 cubic feet per minute? That is the question. In the judgment rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States last month it was declared, "You shall not take more than that quantity," but they said it would be permissible for the Secretary of War to issue a permit, and yesterday we received the news that the permit had been issued for more than twice the amount stipulated in the treaty. The rights of Canada are ignored. No notice whatever is taken of them. It is just as if the United States had absolute control over the whole matter.

The quantity that is now being taken, 600,000 cubic feet per minute, is equal to 10,000 cubic feet per second. May I make a comparison in order that this honourable House may have some appreciation of the quantity of water that is being diverted? Take a lake 31 miles square. It would lower that lake every day one foot. In Chicago, which has 3,000,000 of a population, there is used in one day, for sanitary and domestic purposes, as much water as the city of Montreal, with one-third of the population, uses in one year. They tell us it is for sanitary purposes. We know Lake Abitibi. It is a great lake, 350 square miles. Well, if the daily supply were shut off, Lake Abitibi would be emptied by that canal in 66 days.

The St. Maurice is a good-sized river. The regulated flow of the St. Maurice is 10,000 cubic feet per second; that is, with the improvements of the Gouin Dam. Under the régime of Sir Lomer Gouin there was built at the head-waters of the St. Maurice River a huge dam. It actually doubles the quantity of the flow of the St. Maurice, because the water is husbanded in the spring of the year and is paid out during the summer. The amount of water taken, the regulated flow, is 12,000 cubic feet per second, but the natural flow of the St. Maurice was only one-half of that. Now there is being taken in the Chicago Drainage Canal nearly twice as much water as the natural flow of the St. Maurice River.

The Saguenay is a mighty river, emptying out of Lake St. John. The minimum flow, before the improvements were made there, was just a little more than they are diverting at Chicago. The Chicago Canal is drawing just one-sixth less water than the whole Saguenay River. The great Chippewa power scheme, under the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, will develop eventually between 500,000 and 600,000 horse-power. That is

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN.

using very little more water than the Sanitary District of Chicago is using. It is using more, but very little more.

Mr. Harlan F. Stone, the Attorney General of the United States, says they are using ten times more water than is necessary for navigation purposes. They are using ten times more water than the Lachine Canal.

You all see the Ottawa River here. The normal flow of the Ottawa—it is regulated now, but I refer to the natural flow—is 15,200 feet per second, and to-day the Chicago Sanitary District are using 12,000 feet; for, now that there has been this quarrel, they are using still more.

I may say that out of this canal, which is about 28 miles long, at a place called Lockport, just four or five miles north of the town of Joliette, they are now developing 36,000 horse-power on a drop of 34 feet. If that were going over Niagara Falls and coming down to Montreal, you could multiply that by ten and then you would have about the amount of horse-power that could be developed with that same amount of water.

What has been the effect on our lakes? It has had the effect of lowering the level of all the lakes except Lake Superior by one-half a foot. That means that an ordinary lake freighter loses on every load about 400 tons, or 13,200 bushels of wheat, that he cannot carry; and, as they calculate that there are about twenty trips a year, every one of our vessels loses one full trip during the year. The American Shipping Federation—and they say it themselves—lose by that lowering of the lakes, at the lowest possible estimate, \$1,000,000 a year.

Now, the Canadian Shipping Federation have filed their claim with the Secretary of War in the United States. The Canadian Shipping Federation say that above Montreal there is a loss to Canadian shipping by the lowering of the water of \$273,093. Remember, these figures are found in the briefs of the United States themselves. And below Montreal there is a loss of \$322,675. Mark you, honourable gentlemen, at Montreal they have reduced the level of the water by ten and a quarter inches. You see what an immense quantity of additional freight can be carried by sinking one of those big ocean steamers ten inches more. They are losing that. Adding these figures together, you find that there is \$595,768 damage done to Canadian shipping annually by the action of the Chicago Sanitary Canal.

Now, think of the untold millions that were spent in dredging the channel to bring it down to that, and remember also that ships have been designed specially for the St. Lawrence