

who can summon an interest in the Bill so as to enable us to go on with it to-morrow if we do not get through to-day?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The hon. member for Three Rivers has been making a special study of the matter with a view of presenting certain points to the Government. That is the reason why we wished to have him present if possible.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Perhaps we could go on and I will submit the amendments proposed. We can defer consideration of the amended clauses and of the preamble, where the principle of the Bill comes in. I will ascertain by to-morrow when it is the intention of the Legislature to prorogue, and if the date is sufficiently remote and we can wait until Monday, I shall be quite willing to do so.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Could my hon. friend not submit his amendments without adopting any section?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, I can do that. The amendments are as follows: To be added to paragraph (d) of section 3:

Save and excepting the operation and control of all dams and regulating works extending across the international boundary, and the dam and regulating works across the Canadian channel at Kettle Falls.

It is proposed also to amend section 3 by inserting therein the words "severally and" so as to make it read:

It shall be the duty of the board to secure severally and at all times the most dependable flow.

These are the amendments proposed.

Mr. MURPHY: I was not present when the Bill was discussed before—if it was discussed in any detail. May I ask my right hon. friend why legislation of the Dominion Parliament is necessary concurrently with that of the Ontario Legislature?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The International Joint Commission had referred to it some years ago the vexed question as to control of the waters of the Lake of the Woods with a view, first of all, of protecting the interests of navigation on the lake and on rivers flowing into and from it, and, secondly, of securing the greatest power advantages from the waters flowing to and out of the lake; and, of course, of securing these objects with the least possible damage to private interests or to lands owned by adjoining countries, and at the least possible expense. The Dominion of Canada was represented before the International Joint

[Mr. Meighen.]

Commission by a technical board known as the Lake of the Woods Technical Board. They prepared the case for the Dominion and the commission reported. The report was received in 1917. It was satisfactory, on the whole, to the Dominion, and an Order in Council was passed approving the report and suggesting methods of putting it into effect, which order was transmitted to the Government of the United States. I will not pursue the history of that further at the moment. There are certain dams and power developments along or near the international boundary in the waters flowing into the Lake of the Woods. There are also dams and power developments in the Winnipeg river flowing westerly and northerly out of the Lake of the Woods into Lake Winnipeg. There is also very much power developable along the English river which flows westerly into the Winnipeg river, joining it about fifty miles west of the Lake of the Woods. The amount of developable power in Ontario is, I think, about 100,000 horse-power on the Winnipeg river, and on the English river nearly 140,000 horse-power, but the amount of developable power in Manitoba is 500,000 horse-power. Much of the Manitoba power is already developed. The city of Winnipeg has a very large plant on the Winnipeg river, and the Winnipeg street railway also has a plant on that river and through a subsidiary company is developing a power site of over 100,000 horse-power capacity. Consequently the province of Manitoba is interested in seeing that the waters of the Winnipeg river are not interfered with further up the stream to the disadvantage of power development within the province of Manitoba. The Dominion of Canada is interested in this because, first, the Dominion has jurisdiction over international waters; second, responsibility as regards navigation is solely federal; and third, responsibility for the administration of water-powers in Manitoba is also federal.

The report of the Joint Commission as to how to secure the two advantages in the best way was shortly to the effect that there should be a level kept on the Lake of the Woods between 1,056 and 1,061, a latitude of five feet being allowed between low and high water, and that, if the water were kept between those two levels, the minimum and the maximum, the interests of navigation would be best protected. The commission recommended that under competent authority in Canada the waters be utilized within those limits, and that there