

with all the tributary rivers and streams, the most important of which are the St. Lawrence River, the Ottawa River, the St. Maurice River and the Saguenay River. The height of land in Canada at the northern limit of this drainage area averages about 1,800 feet above sea level.

You will therefore immediately appreciate the economic significance of this vast drainage basin comprising a potential waterway, together with a potential reservoir of white power in an area of Canada where no coal or black power is available.

What does the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway consist of?

It consists of five steps which are its chief assets and its chief liabilities.

Chief assets, because they contain 9 million horsepower of electrical energy, most of which is undeveloped. Chief liabilities, because these steps have to be levelled out in order to permit 25-foot craft to ply from one end of the Seaway to the other. The five steps are:

- 1 - St. Mary's Falls lying between Lake Superior and Lake Huron -- where there is a drop of 21 feet.
- 2 - The St. Clair-Detroit passage joining Lake Huron and Lake Erie -- where there is a drop of 8 feet.
- 3 - Niagara Falls which separates Lake Erie from Lake Ontario and which has a drop of 326 feet.
- 4 - The St. Lawrence River Section, which includes the International Rapids Section, the Lake St. Francis and the Soulanges Section, and the Lachine Section, where the drop is 225 feet.
- 5 - Montreal to the sea -- the portion which lies wholly in Canadian territory and in which there is a drop of 20 feet.

These five steps will, it is estimated, develop approximately 9 million horsepower divided as follows:

At Niagara	3,600,000 h.p.
In the International Rapids Section	2,200,000 h.p.
In the Beauharnois or Soulanges Section	2,000,000 h.p.
In the Lachine Section	1,200,000 h.p.

All of this power is Canadian, with the exception of 1,800,000 horsepower at Niagara and the American share of 1,100,000 horsepower in the International Rapids Section.

To what extent have these potentialities been developed?

For navigation, Canada has already spent \$300,000,000 to provide a dredged channel of 35 feet to Montreal; a 14-foot canal system between Montreal and Lake Ontario; a 25-foot channel between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and a lock at the Sault. The United States has provided locks at the Sault and dredged channels between Lake Huron and Lake Erie.

Canada has spent \$300,000,000 upon these potentialities to enable wheat from the Prairies to move from the head of the Lakes by water to the sea, a distance of 2,000 miles. Thus, Canada's wheat crop was able to reach the European market and