

imately 1,000,000 is in the United States, and belongs to the United States, and approximately 4,000,000 potential horsepower is in Canada and belongs to Canada.

Now, in the Journal of Electricity, of June, 1921, appeared what I am informed by experts is an authoritative calculation of the definite numerical correlation between the amounts of electric power developed by a new development and the average of new employment—new jobs—additional workmen employed—and general growth of population, as well as new annual wage payments which would result from it. The figures which appeared in this interesting calculation were based on units of 1,000 horsepower, and were as follows: that a total of 385 new employees—as I have said, new jobs—would result from each 1,000 horsepower developed; and, furthermore, that these 385 employees would draw in wages—new money put into circulation—the sum of \$581,100 per annum. On the basis of one active workman supporting an average of five souls, including himself, his family and the ordinary auxiliary population—which I think is a fair basis in the area tributary to the St. Lawrence—we get the surprising result that each 1,000 new horsepower developed supports 385 new workmen drawing \$581,100 per annum in wages, and represents a new population of 1,925 souls.

Now, let us apply this calculation to the Canadian horsepower available on the St. Lawrence river. Four million horsepower, approximately the total Canadian-owned potential power, is 4,000 units of 1,000 horsepower each, as used in the above calculation. We find that the Canadian horsepower now running to waste on the St. Lawrence river would, according to the above calculation, if fully developed and utilized in Canada, employ a new population of 1,540,000 workmen, supporting a new and additional population of 7,700,000, and drawing in actual cash wages the stupendous sum of \$2,324,400,000 per annum, all paid for out of the product of the development and utilization of this power.

These figures, I submit, are most astonishing. I submit that they tend to revolutionize many preconceived ideas. I have not seen them previously quoted and I assume that they have not previously been brought to the attention of honourable gentlemen. I suggest that they merit the most careful examination and consideration by all members of this honourable body. And I further suggest that they throw considerable light on at least one method of providing adequate employment for immigrants in number ample to satisfy

Hon. Mr. McDOUGALD.

even the most severe critics of the present flow of immigration.

I do not suggest that these results will be obtained immediately, but I do suggest that this is the basis on which Canada's future will be built. The distinctive characteristic of modern industrial life is its dependence on plentiful supplies of electric power. The great strides made by the American people in this connection are, it is generally recognized, the result of their application of power to the problems of production. In Canada to-day, with our amazing resources and raw materials, and with our abundant potential power supply, our opportunities are immensely greater than they are in any other country, not excepting the United States.

I do not think there will be any argument when I say that our future as an industrial people is assured by reason of the providence which gave us raw materials—the minerals and the forests—and the requisites for conversion—cheap and abundant hydro-electric power—provided only that we utilize them, that we do not sit down and say there is no market, no demand, but take steps to expedite their use. When we do this, I say our immigration problem, if there is one, will vanish. We will have employment and we will have the pick of all nations.

Now honourable gentlemen, may I say just a word on the St. Lawrence waterway? My right honourable friend from Brockville (Right Hon. Geo. P. Graham) has made reference to the St. Lawrence waterways and to the functions of the Advisory Board, of which I have the honour to be a member, and of which he was a member and chairman until about eighteen months ago. He has made certain suggestions with respect to considerations which the Advisory Board or the Government should take into consideration before arriving at a conclusion with respect to the policy to be adopted in connection therewith. I do not for a moment believe that my right honourable friend desired to create the impression in this Chamber, or in the minds of the citizens of Canada, that the Advisory Board would presume to make recommendations to the Government without having the necessary data and information at their disposal upon which to base them; and at once may I assure the right honourable gentleman, honourable gentlemen of this Chamber, and the country, that the Advisory Board have had available, information on all points suggested by the right honourable gentleman, in sufficient volume and detail to enable them to arrive at an intelligent and