

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY:

Visible from ships in the old canal at Cornwall, Ontario, 70 miles up stream from Montreal, battalions of Canadian workmen raced with time to install 16 generators at the Robert Saunders Power Station. Time was the essence of this contract. Gangs swinging the big buckets each holding eleven tons of concrete, knew that almost any hour would bring the iron-hard winter, to freeze everything solid for the next four months. The prolonged mild winter just couldn't last. Against Canadian frost not even the world's biggest project, the St. Lawrence Seaway, can push ahead.

Joint project of Canada and the United States, the Seaway will confer two priceless benefits on North America. It will carry ocean-going ships into the heart of the Continent and also provide the province of Ontario with hydro-electric power on an immense scale. Before it's completed, the Dominion and America will foot a bill of one billion dollars. Two great and enterprising countries are translating a noble vision into stirring, exciting 20th-Century reality.

32 miles further upstream work went ahead, also against time, on the gigantic Iroquois control dam. 80-foot deep locks, 400 yards long, will replace the comparatively puny, 14-foot ones of the old scheme. Time indeed marches on in this part of the world. But as always it matches at some inconvenience to individuals, 500 houses at Iroquois have had to be moved. And that part of the work still goes on. Wooden houses are shifted lock, stock, and barrel, though brick ones have to be demolished; for hereabouts, 20,000 acres will eventually form part of the 32-mile man-made lake between Iroquois and Cornwall, Ontario.

In this age of missiles how refreshing it is to contemplate an enormous work which can bring only benefit and prosperity to mankind. And what a triumph it will be to Canada and America, one day in 1958, when the newly-gained hydro-electric power is switched on, and in addition, ocean-going ships sail up the St. Lawrence Seaway.