

were required to make an embankment that would hold back the River at the upstream end. Load upon load of earth and rock, from mid-stream and from the banks, cascaded down to choke off the Long Sault's angry torrent.

The ancient Rapids were not to be subdued without a struggle, however, nor without exacting losses. But in March 1957, the Long Sault was overcome, and its angry roar dwindled away to a quiet, submissive trickle. With the rapids stopped and the river-bed dry, the cement buckets again swung through the air, as work went ahead on the north half of the Long Sault Dam. When it was finished and joined to the already completed south half, the curved concrete structure of this control dam was over half a mile long.

In spring, when the River is swollen, its sluiceways will open to allow excess water to bypass the powerhouse; in autumn, when the level drops, they will close to keep the water at the required height. Completion of the Long Sault

Dam, then, was the project's second major task.

Twenty-six miles upstream, at Iroquois, work had already begun on the third major structure of the project. Like the Dam at Long Sault, the Iroquois Dam was being erected in two stages. First, a cofferdam was built out from the mainland on the south shore. The River would be widened here, so the Dam began some distance in from the bank. Then, the coffers were removed and the same process started over again on the north side.

As soon as the south half was completed it was put into service. Engineers raised the eighty-ton gates. Water flowed over the sluiceways from Lake Ontario into the international power pool. Causeways remained, protecting sections where construction was not complete. But, when all structures were ready, in July 1958, the last causeway was demolished.

And the River plunged through up to the powerhouse, to create "Lake St. Lawrence," a 40-mile long reservoir of power.

