of you may know, of a dam from the U.S. mainland to the head of Barnhart Island and of a powerhouse straddling the International Boundary and extending across the river from the foot of Barnhart Island to the Canadian mainland, a little to the west of Cornwall. The estimated cost of the power project, which is to be finished late in 1958, will be approximately $600,000,000.

When the dams are closed, the level of the water at Barnhart Island will be raised about 80 feet. This will flood a very substantial area of settled country and create a pool or lake some 30 miles in length. This, of course, makes it necessary to provide now for the re-establishment on high ground of a number of communities and the re-location both of railways and highways; and this is progressing rapidly.

At the westerly end of the pool or lake, the Iroquois Dam is being built for the purpose of regulating and controlling the flow of water from Lake Ontario and maintaining it at a suitable level.

To enable shipping to circumnavigate these dams at Barnhart Island and at Iroquois, canals and locks are in the process of being built. The United States government, through its Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, is building two locks on the United States side of the river - the Grass River Lock and the Eisenhower Lock - while Canada, through our St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, is building a single lock at Iroquois Island on the Canadian side of the international boundary.

To enable shipping to enter and leave the Grass River Lock, it will be necessary to excavate a channel to the south of Cornwall Island. This will involve the removal of substantial quantities of material and, accordingly, in order not to disturb the distribution of the flow of the river around Cornwall Island, dredging will also have to be done in the river to the north of the island so as to make up, or "compensate" for the excavations in the south channel. These excavations, may I add, are also important in the development of power at Barnhart Island.

In essence, this compensatory work involves the enlargement of the cross-section of the north channel to an extent approximately equal to the enlargement of the south channel. You will appreciate, therefore, that this work can be carried out in a number of ways. Because of its importance, the matter was the subject of high level discussions between Canada and the