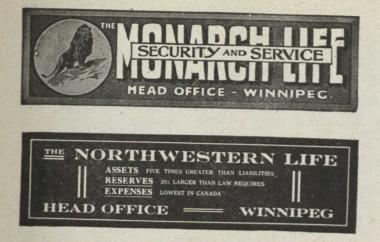
September 20, 1918.



# WATERWAYS COMMISSION DECISION

## St. Lawrence Power Company Gets Power Rights at Long Sault Rapids for Five Years

Permission has been granted by the International Joint Waterways Commission to the St. Lawrence River Power Company, to put in a submerged weir in the South Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence River from the mouth of their power canal on the mainland to Long Sault Island. Certain provisions were attached to the permission. The weir is to go in for five years, or till the end of the war, whichever is the latest date. It must then be removed. But the applicants can approach the commission a year before the period is up, and ask that it remain in. Before the commission will give a decision on this, more evidence will be taken and more arguments submitted as to the effect of the Ashburton Treaty, and whether the treaty of 1909 supersedes this.

The meeting of the commission was held in private, and there was considerable discussion before the two sides could come to the final agreement. In making their order, the com-mission definitely states that it is an "interim order," made solely because of war needs. That it is not a final decision in the case is shown by the statement in the preamble to the order that "in order to arrive at a final decision further evi-dence should be taken, and further argument submitted, especially as regards the effect of article 7 of the Webster-Ashburton treaty in so far as it may or may not constitute a bar to the construction of the said weir, and with regard to the question of whether the said article has been superseded by the treaty of January, 1909.

#### The Order as Cranted

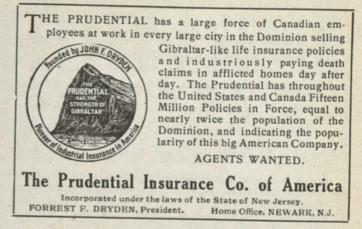
The decision of the commission is as follows :-

"It is hereby ordered as an interim measure that the con-struction of the said weir and its maintenance until the expiration of the term of five years from the date hereof, or until the termination of the present war, is hereby approved upon the following conditions :----

"(1) That at the expiration of said period of five years, or upon the termination of the present war, whichever shall last occur, said weir shall be removed by the applicant; reserving, however, to the applicant or any other interested party the right to apply to the commission at least one year before the expiration of the said period for a further continuance of the said weir, and on such application the commission may approve of such continuance on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate and equitable for the protection of the rights and interests of the people on both sides of the line. "(2) That the said weir shall be constructed and main-

tained in accordance with the plans mentioned, and under all the terms and conditions set forth in the permit granted by the secretary of war, dated September 10th, 1917, so far as the same are applicable.

"(3) That for the purpose of protecting the rights, property and interests on either side of the boundary from any injurious effect resulting from the construction and maintenance of said weir, the commission will, during the term of its approval, herein retain jurisdiction over the subject



matter of said application, and may make such further order or orders in the premises as may be necessary.

"Provided that in the foregoing order the commission shall not be deemed to have considered nor passed upon any question pertaining to the rights of the applicant to divert water from the St. Lawrence River."

#### COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following is a statement of the shipments of ore, in pounds, for the week ended September 13, 1918:

Pittsburg Loraine, 33,552; Dominion Reduction, 103,000; National, 59,215; O'Brien, 64,010; Right-of-Way, 77,628; Coniagas, 175,840; total, 513,245. The total shipments since January 1st, now amount to

20,530,359 pounds, or 10,265.2 tons.

## TEXTILE FIRM TO MAKE THREAD

The recent order-in-council passed by the government offering a bonus to Canadian manufacturers installing machinery and producing Canadian-made linen threads and yarns is producing results. One firm, Dominion Linens, Limited, of Guelph, has already arranged with the govern-nent and the War Trade Board to start the new industry, and negotiations are now progressing with other Canadian textile manufacturers. Raw material from Canadian flax is to be used. This special inducement given to start the new industry in Canada is based upon the war-time scarcity of yarns and threads in Canada. Hitherto the supply was obtained from Great Britain or the United States, but their output is scarcely sufficient now to meet home demands. The shortage in Canada is felt particularly by boot and shoe and leather goods manufacturers.

### IMPERIAL OIL EXTENDING IN WEST

Considerable extensions are being made by the Imperial Oil Company at a number of points in the three prairie provinces, and especially in Saskatchewan, where, in addition to big new tankage capacity, additional warehouses are being erected. The construction of tanks is under the charge of C. M. Moore, of Regina, superintendent of the refinery plant.

In Saskatchewan, large storage tanks are being built at thirteen points. At Moose Jaw an addition is being made to the plant, and at Rosetown, in addition to 100,000-gallon oil storage tanks, the company is building a solid brick ware-house, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, with an eight-foot basement. Two tanks are being built at each of the follow-ing points: Weyburn, Swift Curtent, Saskatoon, Battleford, Prince Albert and Rosetown, and one at Moose Jaw. In addition to the tanks being constructed in Saskatche-wan, the programme provides for two in Manitoba and eight

wan, the programme provides for two in Manitoba and eight in Alberta, making a total of twenty-three for the three prairie provinces for this year.