

ably connected with the development of the great lakes system, and Cleveland that she has nothing to fear from promoting the welfare of the Pittsburgh and Shenango valley; the Atlantic seaboard discovered that her prosperity can not be enduring without the continued advancement of the west; New York was shown that her tradesmen will thrive most when the country back of her is most thriving: the Canadians frankly declared that they found the people of the United States friends, not enemies; the delegates from the United States defined their policy as not one looking to the annexation of territory or the destruction of flags and national life, but the simple unification of interests and effort for mutual advantage; the lesser lake ports were taught that Chicago is a powerful instrument of development, not of destruction; Chicago declared that she required and asked for nothing not more than equalled by the compensatory projects which she wishes to help secure.

The interest awakened by the convention is spreading and growing. Its fruits are useful and valuable. Inventors of locks, dredges, excavators, lock-gates, barge-hulls, wharf appliances and freight handling machinery, and the promoters of new marine and transportation enterprises, are now alive and active everywhere, doubling the executive secretary's correspondence. A general revival of activity in these directions can not be otherwise than beneficial—may result in revolutionizing many branches of business and greatly promoting the general welfare.

Our influence has reached good soil in Washington. The United States engineers have received orders to report upon works to control the levels of the great lakes.

THE DAY OF GREATER THINGS—The day of greater things than even the discovery of America is upon us. Man himself must expand and project in accordance with the time. He can no longer be a pigmy. The forces and resources of nature are just commencing to respond to his magic touch. He must be as great as the great things he is doing. His instruments of civilization, must not be better than that civilization itself.

Looking backward, a century is but a speck upon the stream of time. Yet the closing century has produced nearly everything desirable in modern life. The coming century however, will bring more numerous and more marvellous changes. In 1995 these two nations, Canada and the United States, will teem with more than 400,000,000 of people. Production, transportation and distribution, even with reference to this vast population, will be carried on in relatively greater perfection than they are to-day.

We shall need three or four locks on either side of the Falls of St. Mary—and nature wisely left room for them. All of the numerous channels of the St. Mary's river—apparently provided