the scope of its powers covered all waters adjacent to the boundaries of the two countries. The United States, on the other hand, understood the inquiries of the commission to be limited to the waters of the Great Lakes only. Upon their persistence in this view, the Canadian government yielded the point and the narrower construction prevailed. On May 25, 1905, the full commission held its first meeting at Washington. At this meeting Colonel Ernst was elected chairman, it being agreed that at meetings of the full commission held on United States territory the chairman of the United States section should preside, and at meetings held on Canadian territory the chairman of the Canadian section should preside. It was decided that for the present the offices of the Canadian section should be established in Toronto, and those of the United States section in Buffalo. Subsequently the Canadian section decided to establish its permanent quarters in Ottawa. At later meetings various questions were discussed from time to time, among them being:

A. The uses of the waters at Sault Ste Marie for power purposes, and the regulations necessary to ensure an equitable division of the waters between the two countries and the protection of the navigation interests.

B. The uses of the waters of the Niagara River for power purposes, and the regulations necessary to ensure an equitable division of the waters between the two countries and the protection of Niagara Falls as a scenic spectacle.

C. The alleged differences in the marine regulations of the two countries with respect to signal lights, and the advisability of adopting uniform signals for both countries.

D. The advisability of building controlling works at the outlet of Lake Erie, including the effect upon the levels of the Lakes and upon their shores, and upon the River St Lawrence.

E. The diversion southward by the Minnesota Canal and Power Company of Duluth, of certain waters in the State of Minnesota that now flow north into the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods.

F. The effect of the Chicago Drainage Canal upon the levels of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, and upon the River St Lawrence.