

of the boundary waters on the other, nor are such provisions intended to interfere with the ordinary use of such waters for domestic and sanitary purposes.

"The high contracting parties agree that, except in cases provided for by special agreement between them, they will not permit the construction or maintenance on their respective sides of the boundary of any remedial or protective works, or any dam or other obstructions in waters flowing from boundary waters, or in waters at a lower level than the boundary in rivers flowing across the boundary, the effect of which is to raise the natural level of waters on the other side of the boundary, unless the construction or maintenance thereof is approved by the aforesaid International Waterways Commission.

"It is further agreed that the waters herein defined as boundary waters, and waters flowing across the boundary, shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other."

This treaty established a Joint Commission which takes the place of the Commission formerly established, and this Commission has jurisdiction over matters under Articles 3 and 4 of the treaty governed by the following principles:

Each country shall have on its own side of the boundary equal and similar rights in the use of the waters hereinbefore defined as boundary water; and the following order of precedence shall be observed in the uses to which the water shall be put:

- 1st. Uses for domestic and sanitary purposes.
- 2nd. Uses for navigation, including the service of canals for the purposes of navigation.
- 3rd. Uses for power and for irrigation purposes.

The Joint Commission is a body to which all matters involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either country in relation to the other regarding boundary waters may be referred, the reference being made by the Senate of the United States, and the Governor-in-Council in Canada.

The powers of the commission are broad, and the spirit of the whole agreement is broad and common sense, and as it will, no doubt, be administered by capable men on both sides, there is very little chance of any serious disagreement arising as to the use of boundary waters.

This is a short history of the international phase of the Upper St. Lawrence.

We now come to its history as regards navigation.

First let us consider some of the physical features of the St. Lawrence River.

Among the great rivers of the world the position of the St. Lawrence is unique, the regulation of its flow is entirely natural,