Cedar Rapids near Soulanges will soon be giving up some of their treasure—a few days ago an order was placed with an electrical concern for the manufacture of twelve 10,000 h.p. generators which will be used in the development of power at this point.

As already stated one million horse power are available at the Longue Sault. Canada has a great claim to more than one half of this but New York State demands that an equal division should be made. A solution must be arrived at before anything can be done. Many Canadians fear that if negotiations are entered into, the Americans will "get the best of the bargain," as they have on so many occasions in the past. Such apprehensions are childish. Surely we have statesmen and diplomats who are capable of protecting the interests of their country, otherwise what right have the Canadian people to call themselves a nation.

It is impossible for us to conceive what work a million horse Governor Sultzer gives an idea of what power can perform. 500,000 'i. p. means: "It is nearly three quarters of the sum total of all the water power now devloped in New York State, including that at Niagara. It is estimated to be more than sufficient to run one third of all the industries of our state, which are now operated by steam power-exclusive of steam-railways but inclusive of electric railways. These two acts may help to show the importance of this vast power to the industrial welfare of our state." We must bear in mind that the state of New York contains a greater number of people than the entire Dominion of Even 500,000 h. p. would be more than sufficient to supply the present needs of Eastern Canada but the excess could be sold to our neighbors who require more power than they can obtain.

It is rumored that the Longue Sault Development Company is one of many that form a trust, the aim of which is to secure control of as much water-power as possible in Canada and the United States. If such is proved to be true, it is providential that the charter will be cancelled. In the writer's opinion the two countries conjointly should be able to develop the power at a much lower cost than a chartered company, and as a natural consequence, the price to the consumer would be materially lessened. However the rapids must be utilized and whoever undertakes the enterprise, as long as the consumer is well protected—it makes not a particle of difference. Here's hoping that expectation may soon become realization.

J. A. Tallon, '14.