

memorial to the United Empire Loyalists.

Upper Canada Village is composed of a number of buildings which have historic connection with the pioneers. In these buildings there will be a museum collection of Canadiana. A sizeable collection of furniture, dishes, textiles, and tools has already been acquired and is on display in a museum building in Morrisburg. There will be huts, an early blacksmith shop, a farm house and barns of the early period. Here will be located an exhibit of early agricultural machinery and implements. There will be models of early forms of transportation, both on land and on the river, and replicas of a shallow draft canal and early type locks.

The monument is a national memorial to the victory won by British and Colonial troops at the Battle of Crysler's Farm. It will be relocated on a central point of the new shoreline and at an increased elevation which will make it visible for miles from both land and water.

A special building, located north of the monument, will contain a notable mural of the battle. This will be of large proportions and will depict a scene at the height of the battle and will show the action both on land and water. The building will display various weapons, uniforms, and other mementos of the battle.

Centred between the Battlefield monument and memorial and Upper Canada Village is located a pioneer memorial cemetery where are placed for future preservation the fragile tombstones still available in the numerous cemeteries which have been removed from the areas inundated on the completion of the St. Lawrence Power Project. The memorial takes the form of a walled landscaped area and enclosure. An endeavour was made to obtain tombstones representing every pioneer family identified with the early settlement of the district.

A series of parks is located along the waterfront and immediately south of re-located No. 2 Highway. In the best available locations there are facilities for dockage, swimming, picnicking and camping. A total of eighteen new islands was created, and a new Long Sault Parkway, commemorating the famous Long Sault Rapids, will connect a number of these islands with the mainland highway system.

The St. Lawrence Seaway stands as a tribute to the vision of Canadians who had for years seen its necessity, to the personnel engaged in its planning and construction, and to the spirit of co-operation and understanding which has long marked relations between the United States and Canada. Typical of those who worked hard for the realization of the Seaway was George Washington Stephens, a former president of the Montreal Harbour Commission and one of the earlier and most active protagonists of the idea. He wrote in 1930:

*"The St. Lawrence River is one of the world's great trade routes. It is destined to be, on an ever increasing scale, a carrier of world commerce between the North American continent and the rest of the world. It nurses in its bosom a vast amount of sleeping electrical energy, the development of which is likely to be a prominent factor in the industrial and economic development of both Canada and the United States."*

George Washington Stephens did not live to see the opening of the Seaway. But the motto he chose for his book can serve as a tribute to the quality of all those who have shared in building Canada:

*"To those who see only with their eyes, the distant is always indistinct and little . . . but to the imagination, the far off is great and imposing."*