

addition to the Government subsidy, the contractors receive from the public \$57,817.

MONTREAL & KINGSTON via OTTAWA.

This second line of navigation extends from Montreal to Kingston, passing up the Ottawa River as far as Ottawa city. Its length is 246½ miles.

The canals on this route, after leaving the Lachine Canal, are as follow:—

- The Ste. Anne, (known as the Ste. Anne Lock).
- The Carillon.
- The Chute à Blondeau.
- The Grenville.
- The Rideau.

Their united length is 142½ miles, including the Lachine Canal. In going from Montreal to Kingston the total lockage is 578½ feet,—401½ rise and 177 feet fall—during seasons of high water.

The Carillon, the Chute à Blondeau, the Grenville, and the Rideau Canals were designed as military works.

Table of Distances in Statute miles.

Sections of Navigation.	Inter- mediate Distances	Total Distances from Montreal.
The Lachine Canal.....	8½
From Lachine Canal to Ste. Anne Lock.....	15	23½
Ste. Anne Lock and Piers. From Ste Anne Lock to Carillon Canal.....	½	23½
The Carillon Canal.....	27	50½
From the Carillon Canal to Chute à Blondeau.....	2½	52½
Chute à Blondeau Canal....	4	56½
From Chute à Blondeau Canal to Grenville Canal....	½	56½
The Grenville Canal.....	1¾	58½
From the Grenville Canal to the Rideau Canal.....	5½	64
Rideau Canal, ending at Kingston.....	56	120
	123½	246½

For particular account of the locks and canals of this system the reader is referred to the report of the Minister of Public Works for 1870.

RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN NAVIGATION.

The third line of navigation extends from Sorel, at the mouth of the Richelieu River, a point 46 miles below Montreal and 114 above Quebec, and extends to Lake Champlain; thence through American canals and the Hudson River to New York.

The Canadian canals on this route are the St. Ours and the Chambly; the American canals between Lake Champlain and the Hudson are the Champlain and a portion of the Erie.

The total length of canal navigation between Montreal and New York, on this route is 85 miles, and the total lockage, upwards and downwards, is 283 feet.

Table of Distances in Statute miles.

Sections of Navigation.	Inter- mediate Distances	Total Distances from Montreal
Montreal to Sorel.....	46
Sorel to St. Ours Lock.....	14	60
St. Ours Lock.....	60
St. Ours Lock to Chambly Canal.....	32	92
Chambly Canal.....	12	104
Chambly Canal to Province Line.....	23	127
Boundary Line to Champlain Canal.....	111	238
Champlain Canal to Junction with Erie Canal.....	64	302
Erie Canal from Junction to Albany.....	9	311
Albany to New York.....	146	456

For particular account of this system we refer to the report of the Minister of Public Works for 1870.

CAUGHNAWAGA SHIP CANAL.

An Act of Parliament (33 Vic. cap. 47) authorizes the incorporation of a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal, to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence; the Canal to leave the St. Lawrence at a point on Lake St. Louis, and to terminate at such point on the River Richelieu, Lake Champlain, or the Chambly canal, as may be found best suited for the public interests, to be approved by the Government. The Government consenting thereto, the Company is further empowered to embody the whole or part of the Chambly Canal, on terms to be agreed upon, in the proposed new Ship Canal, and to increase the capacity of the Chambly Canal for that purpose. The Company is also authorized (subject to agreement with the Government) to improve the Richelieu River, and to enlarge the St. Ours lock and dam, so as to secure to the Richelieu River navigation equal facility for the passage of vessels to that obtainable along the projected canal.

ST. PETER'S CANAL NAVIGATION, C.B.

The Nova Scotia Government expended on this work \$160,811, and the Dominion Government in 1863, \$22,109; late in 1869, \$72,657; and in 1870, \$47,459.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

The length of the canal is about 2,400 feet. Breadth " " at bottom 26 feet. Number of locks, one (tidal lock, 4 pairs of gates).

Dimensions of locks, 26 feet x 123 feet. Depth of water on sills, 13 feet at lowest water.

Extreme rise and fall of tide in St. Peter's Bay, about 9 feet.

This canal connects St. Peter's Bay, on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton, with Great and Little Bras D'Or Lakes—waters almost enclosed by the Island, and possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic, in a northerly direction.

The canal crosses an isthmus half a mile long, the cutting for some considerable length