

Farran's Point, three-quarters of a mile long, with 1 lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of  $82\frac{1}{2}$  feet and the Lachine Canal,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

383. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533 feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, the improvements in which are now completed, and the canal will be open for a 14 feet navigation during the present season. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but all improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the systems.

Height of Lake Superior above the sea.

Depth of canals.

384. The other canal systems of the country are as follows:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826 and finished in 1834, at a cost of \$3,860,000.

Ottawa and Rideau Canals.

385. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence

Chambly Canal.