

under; the length, number of locks, rise in feet and depth of water on the sills being also given:—

(1) ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

NAME.	Length in Miles.	LOCKS.			
		Number	Dimensions.	Rise.	Depth on Sill.
				Feet.	Feet.
Lachine.....	8½	5	270 by 45	45	{ † At 2 locks, 18 3 " " 16
Beauharnois.....	11¼	9	200 by 45	82½	9
Cornwall.....	11½	6	{ 200 by 55 (3) 270 by 45 (2)	48	{ At 2 locks, 14 4 " " 9
Farran's Point.....	¾	1	200 by 45	4	9
Rapide Plat.....	4	2	200 by 45	11½	9
Galops.....	7¾	3	200 by 45	15½	9
Welland.....	26¾	25	270 by 45	326¾	14
Welland Branches—					
*Welland River Branch...	¾	2	150 by 26½	‡10	9 10 in.
*Grand River Feeder....	21	2	{ 150 by 26½ (1) 200 by 45 (1)	7 to 8	9
*Port Maitland Branch...	1¾	1	185 by 45	7½	11
Sault Ste. Marie.....	¾	1	900 by 60	18	22
Total ..	71	52			

* These are branches of the Welland, but for the purposes of direct navigation their length and number of locks are not to be taken in.

† At present the depth of the canal between locks is only adapted to vessels of 12 feet draught.

‡ From the canal at Welland down to the Welland River.

The Soulanges Canal, in course of construction on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, will take, when finished, the place of the Beauharnois Canal. It will be 14 miles long; will have 5 locks, with a depth on the sills of 14 feet. The dimensions of the locks will be those of the enlarged system, 270 x 45 feet.

Of the total distance between Port Arthur and the Straits of Belleisle (2,260 miles) 71 miles are artificial and 2,189 miles open navigation. In addition to the 71 miles, there are the St. Clair flats channel and the submerged canal between Montreal and Quebec. The former, though partly in Canadian waters and partly in the waters under control of the United States government, is maintained by the latter government, the free use to both countries being given by Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Washington, 1871. The submerged canal between Montreal and Quebec is rendered necessary because it was resolved to make of Montreal a fresh water port to be frequented by the largest craft, though that city is nearly 1,000 miles inland from the Atlantic, 250 miles above salt water, and nearly 100 miles above tidal water. To effect this purpose the shoal places between the two cities, aggregating 39¼ miles, the largest (17½ miles) being in Lake St. Peter, were dredged by steam power. By 1869 the increase of depth