1045. In connection with the St. Lawrence system of canals, the following tables are given :—

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN PORT ARTHUR, LAKE SUPERIOR AND LIVERPOOL.

	Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie	273
Sault St. Marie to Sarnia	318
Sarnia to Amherstburg	76
Amherstburg to Port Colborne	232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie	27
Port Dalhousie to Kingston	170
Kingston to Montreal	178
Montreal to Three Rivers (tidewater)	86
Three Rivers to Quebec	74
Quebec to Saguenay	126
Saguenay to Father Point	57
Father Point to West End, Anticosti	202
Anticosti to Belleisle	441
Belleisle to Malin Head (Ireland)	2,013
Malin Head to Liverpool	221
	4,494

THE GREAT LAKES.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. miles.	Feet.
Superior	390	160	31,420	$602\frac{3}{4}$
Huron (with Georgian Bay)	400	160	24,000	$576\frac{3}{4}$
St. Clair	25	25	360	$570\frac{3}{4}$
Erie	250	60	10,000	$566\frac{3}{4}$
Ontario	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan	345	58	25,590	$578\frac{3}{4}$

Lake Michigan is wholly within the United States, and is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

(2) The Ottawa and Rideau Rivers Canal System.

1046. This system has for its object to connect Montreal with Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, by means of the waters of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers. These canals were constructed primarily with a view to the defence of the Province of Ontario. The necessity of the Rideau Canal for defensive purposes was suggested by the war of 1812, when the difficulty of communication by way of the St. Lawrence River, in the face of an enemy, was often great. The highest point is the Rideau Lake, which is 292 feet above the level of the Ottawa River, at the foot of Parliament Hill. The following table gives the distances and lengths, &c., of the canal