

from grounding in the lamp frame and bracket extremely remote. The lamps are trimmed from the pole without lowering; pole steps are driven in each lamp pole.

Loops are cut in from transposition insulators by means of No. 8 Flexible rubber covered conductor soldered to the bare copper line conductors, particular care being taken to support the connection at the lamp so as to avoid any possible danger of the swing of the lamp causing a break at the binding post. Some trouble of this character was at first experienced but was soon overcome by the above provision.

At the lower end of the canal, where three sets of locks are grouped together, the illumination is very brilliant, and viewed from the Stormont Bridge at Cornwall—taking in at a single glance some sixty arc lamps reflected in the still waters of the canal—the sight is most impressive in its quiet brilliancy.

A description of the illumination of one of the locks will convey a very clear idea of them all.

A light is located at the piers as the lock is approached from below, and an arc lamp is also located at each side of the lock just below the gate; two more lamps are located at the middle of each lock and two at the upper end of the lock just at the lock gates. There are also two more at the upper piers and as two locks are located side by side, it is easy to imagine that the illumination would almost rival day light.

Below lock 18 both banks are illuminated all the way by lamps located 400 ft. apart. Above lock 18 the lamps are located on the south side of the canal only, with the exception of prominent points, bridges, etc., where lamps are provided on both sides.

The upper level broadens into a lake of considerable proportions, about thirty feet deep near the lower end the dam retains the water between Sheik's Island and the Canadian shore, making a broad and easily navigable waterway of about three miles to the upper dam. The lamps are here less frequently located on the prominent points on the south side until the upper dam is reached when the canal again narrows to the usual dimensions.

The lamps are again located about four hundred feet apart on the south bank up to lock 21, which is a guard lock, there being very little difference between the upper canal level and the St. Lawrence River at this point. On the long pier on the south side protecting the canal entrance lamps are placed, as well as on the north bank as far up as Dickinson's Landing.

An illumination so perfect as above described, makes navigation as easy at night as in day light and lockages are performed as rapidly and as easily as they could be in the day time.