

8. The necessary works to permit the continuance of the 14-foot navigation on the Canadian side around the control dam and from the pool above the Long Sault Dam to connect with the existing Cornwall Canal.
9. The rehabilitation of the towns of Iroquois and Morrisburg, Ontario.

The Canadian Section

The Agreement provided for the completion of the Canadian section of the deep waterway which extends a total distance of 67 miles from the head of Lake St. Francis to Montreal. The Canadian Section is divided into three parts:

1. Lake St. Francis Section. This extends from the foot of Cornwall Island to the foot of Lake St. Francis, a distance of 26 miles. The provision of a navigable channel 27 feet in depth through Lake St. Francis would necessitate the removal of eight projecting points and the excavation of a channel 2,000 feet long opposite the village of Lancaster.
2. Soulanges Section. This extends from deep water at the foot of Lake St. Francis to deep water at the head of Lake St. Louis, a distance of 18 miles in which the river falls 83.5 feet in a succession of rapids. It would be necessary to dredge an entrance channel from deep water in Lake St. Francis to the entrance of the Beauharnois Power Canal, and to excavate one short side canal with locks to pass from the power canal to Lake St. Louis. Two fixed bridges would have to be replaced by vertical lift spans over the power canal.
3. Lachine Section. This extends from deep water at the head of Lake St. Louis to Montreal harbour, a distance of 23 miles. The project planned for its improvement was that recommended by the Joint Board of Engineers in 1926: it consists of a side canal 10 miles long from Lachine to deep water at Montreal, and a dam across the river at Ile aux Diabes to maintain the level of Lake St. Louis. A pair of guard gates and three lift locks would be required to overcome a fall of 53 feet in the river level in this section.

Since 1926, changes have occurred which will necessitate a revision of the 1926 plan for the improvement of the Lachine Section. In 1947 a Board of Engineers was appointed to prepare a satisfactory plan with estimates of cost. This Board has not completed its studies.

Hydro Electric Power

The development of the International Section of the St. Lawrence as provided for in the 1941 Agreement would make available 2,200,000 horse-power which would be divided equally between Canada and the United States. At the same time as the 1941 Agreement with the United States was signed, the Canadian Government entered into an agreement with the Government of Ontario providing that the Canadian share of the power developed in the International Section would be made available to that Province. This development, with those currently under way on the Ottawa River, constitute the only remaining major sources of power available to southern Ontario.

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