at Lakes, Cham-

on, with which I has the International Des at week, until I coch ave also been honord paper on the subject some basis of estimut ater.

e I do not think I and d's Commerce Couga to contribute the line crest.

ssumes an internation ey may reach tidewate ant question councell ociation is not yet in

important terminus se it is the most impais the nearest point rom the great lakeke Champlain, is in essels which deep war ch will make lakep which can competer o water and the minimage to tidewater at M

st and annual capacity ars and millions of us of therefore the quest and transportation channel depth of the with ample width

n.ls. omy, safety and efficient

rank A. Flower.]

With the exception of the canal at Sault Ste. Marie, the Canadian larged system, designed twenty-five years ago and still incomplete, has ong since been outgrown by the development of the upper lake commerce, at will be useful among other things as a raison d'etre for your convenon; and, if completed during the century, may show enough improvement a the present conditions of transportation to give impetus to your greater ndertaking. There is no hope of anything further being considered here n Canadal until the present enlargement is completed. If the addition of ve feet to the draught between Outario and the sea is considered of suffiient importance by your convention, as bearing on the question of a still reater depth, a resolution from such an influential body favoring the arliest possible completion of the St. Lawrence canals, should have the reatest possible weight (from its international character) with the authories in Ottawa.

As to cost: The total cost of the Canadian canal system between Lake rie and Montreal, when completed for 14 feet draught of water, will about \$60,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 represents the expenditure prior the present enlargement, leaving \$45,000,000 for the cost of new and larged work, including one entirely new canal to replace the Beauharnois, and an entirely new route for almost the whole of the lockage on the Welland canal. All the work of excavations made previous to the prestenergement and utilized in the latter, would not represent \$10,000,000, tobably not more than half that sum, thus giving the cost of these canals the locks 270x45 feet in the chamber and 14 feet draught of water, mewhere about \$50,000,000.

In any new canal the locks would be reduced in number, possibly onelf. The new Soulanges canal, nearly fourteen miles long, overcomes the me lockage as the Beauharnois canal, ou the opposite side of the St. Lawnce, with less than half the number of locks.

For the Welland and Lachine the last enlargement is the third connuction, and for all the others, the second. The spoil-banks of one meration were again removed by the next and the work of enlargement as carried on subject to the maintenance of navigation, and hampered by sted interests created by the first canal. The number of locks is exceste. Engineering, inspection, etc., have been extended over a quarter of a nury for an amount of work which could have been carried out as a siness enterprise in one-fifth of the time—the whole constructed as a blic work, and all which that implies.

These are all the conditions and considerations we are in possession in the absence of location and survey, in order to arrive at a probable at of carrying 20 feet draught from Lake Erie to tidewater at Monal by an independent system of canals where practicable, and in connecm with the existing canals where that would be preferable.

With the modern appliances for handling large amounts of excavation ove and below water, a 20-foot canal between Lake Erie and Montreal the larger locks required ought not to very much exceed the amounts ich Canada has already expended upon her canals between these points. any such work no doubt a much wider margin, between the keel and