CANALS.

The Canals of the Dominion have been constructed on the following routes \bullet inland navigation :---

- 1. The St. Lawrence and Western Lakes.
- 2. The Ottawa, to the City of Ottawa.
- 3. The Rideau navigation from Ottawa to Kingston.
- 4. The River Richelieu to Lake Champlain.
- 5. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKES.

This navigation extends from the Straits of Belle-Ile, Newfoundland, to Dulut^b at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 statute miles.

The canals on the route are the Lachine, Beauharnois, Cornwall, Farran's Point Rapid Plat, Galops and Welland. Their total length is 70.83 miles; total lockag⁶ 536¹/₂ feet; number of locks, 54.

The St. Mary Canal is situated on the United States' side of the channel, and was constructed by that Government to avoid the St. Mary Rapid. It connects Lakes Huron and Superior. It is 1.17 miles long, and has 18 feet lockage, with a depth of water on sills of 12 feet.

Lake Superior is about 600 feet above the highest tidal flow of the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers.

A statement of distances, and sections of navigation, from the Straits of Bell^{σ} Ile to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, are given. (Appendix 2, page g_{f} table A.)

LACHINE CANAL.

Length of Canal	81	statute miles.
Number of locks	5	
Dimensions of locks	200	feet by 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage		
Depth of water on sills { at two locks at three locks	16	"
Depth of water on sins { at three locks	9	"
Breadth of canal at bottom	80	"
Breadth of eanal at water surface	120	"

This canal extends from the City of Montreal to the Village of Lachine, thereby enabling vessels to avoid the St. Louis Rapids, the first series of rapids which bar the ascent of the River St. Lawrence, for a distance of 986 miles from the Straits of Belle-Ile.