design which was adopted and carried immediately into effect. This design was the construction of a Canal three miles long to avoid the Iroquois Rapids, the use of the waters of the St. Lawrence for a distance of $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and then the construction of another Canal from the foot of the Galops Canal Rapids, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. Both these Canals were opened to the public in September of 1847; but it was soon seen that the Iroquois Canal had not a sufficient depth of water for vessels ascending, and it was therefore found necessary to connect that work with the Galops.

The Junction Canal, the name of the central section for a time, was finally completed in 1856, and the three works are now known under the one designation of the Galops Canal.

The following are the dimensions of the Williamsburg series:—

Farran's Point.

Length of Canal	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
No. of Locks	1
Dimensions	200 feet × 45 feet.
Total rise of Lockage	4 "
Depth of water on Sills	9 "
Breadth of Canal at bottom	50 "
" water surface	90 "

The Rapide Plat.

Length of Canal	4 miles.
Number of Locks	2
Dimensions	200 × 45 feet.
Total rise of Lockage	$11\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Depth of water on Sills	9 "
Breadth of Canal at bottom	50 "
Breadth at surface of water	90 "

The Galops.

Length of Canal	$7\frac{3}{8}$ miles.
Number of Locks	3
Dimensions of locks	200 × 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage	$15\frac{3}{4}$ "
Depth of water on sills	9 "
Breadth of canal at bottom	50 "
" " at surface of water	90 "

Total cost of these works to July 1st, 1867, was $1,320,655.54.