

Chambly
Canal.

406. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

Burlington
Bay
Canal.

407. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

St. Peters
Canal.

408. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.

Trent
River
system.

409. The Trent River system is only efficient for local use. The scheme of making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario has been in contemplation for many years, but up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.

Murray
Canal.

410. The Murray Canal is now being built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It will be a little over 4 miles in length, and will have no locks.

Expendi-
ture on
canals.

411. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was \$4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, \$16,028,840. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum