

to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 830 miles.

**Burlington Bay Canal.**

386. 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. Peter's Canal.**

387. 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.**

388. 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.**

389. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and has no locks.

**Expenditure on canals.**

390. 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 of \$31,192,795, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of \$51,395,556, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures.