

499. The shipping of Canada is continually on the increase, for there was an increase in 1888 over 1887 of 6,368 in the number of vessels, of 1,126,310 tons in the number of tons register, of 333,358 tons in the number of tons of freight, and of 51,115 in the number of men employed, while in 1889, as compared with 1888, the increase was, in the number of vessels 754, of tons register 836,913 tons, of tons of freight 229,702 tons, and in the number of men employed of 49,175

500. The next table gives comparative particulars of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1888 and 1889 :—

SEA-GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1888 AND 1889.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1888.					
British	3,316	3,326,417	1,341,407	581,945	96,033
Canadian	13,828	1,862,295	809,918	849,483	86,846
Foreign	13,663	4,009,091	733,205	923,325	181,902
Total.	30,807	9,197,803	2,884,530	2,354,753	364,781
1889.					
British	3,305	3,333,079	1,304,650	586,196	105,069
Canadian	13,021	1,599,594	800,915	847,895	90,897
Foreign	12,218	4,363,928	946,341	945,120	188,286
Total.	28,544	9,296,601	3,051,906	2,379,211	384,252

501. There was a decrease of 2,263 in the number of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1889, as compared with 1888, but an increase of 98,798 tons in the number of tons register, of 167,376 tons in the weight of freight, of 24,458 tons in measurement, and of 19,471 in the number of men. Of the total sea-borne trade of the country, 42.75 per cent. was carried in English bottoms, 26.24 per cent. in Canadian, and 31.01 per cent. in Foreign bottoms. This is the first time for some years that more freight was