732,256 tons were in the class paying by measurement, *i. e.*, that the vessels on each trip in and out averaged $78\cdot15$ tons of freight in 1884, and $55\cdot38$ tons in 1894. The increase in the number of trips, the tonnage and the number of men, together with the decrease in the average tons of freight, indicate that the businessis becoming more and more a passenger-carrying business. The total increase in the tons carried in 1894, as compared with 1884, being only 76,943 tons, or $2\cdot1$ per cent against an increase in tonnage of vessels engaged of over 54 per cent, and in number of trips made of over 15 per cent. As a channel for the conveyance of goods, the shipping between Canada and the United States on the inland waters is barely holding its own, other means of transport being more largely employed.

The Canadian vessels employed are not holding their own. In 1884 they carried 67.7 per cent of the freight, and in 1894 only 47.7 per cent. In 1884 they carried an average of 90 tons per trip, and in 1894 of 60 tons. By comparing 1894 with 1893 it is found that the total number of trips made increased 2,032, that the tonnage increased 1,141,622 tons, and tons of freight carried increased 52,830; that Canadian vessels made 1,227 trips more in 1894 than in 1893, that they carried an average of 60 tons of freight per trip in 1894, and 75 tons in 1893, and of the goods carried the proportion conveyed in Canadian vessels was in 1894, 47.7 per cent, and in 1893, 57 0 per cent, thus confirming the result of the analysis of the statistics of 1894, compared with 1884, as indicating the trend of the change that has come over the lake shipping, doing business between Canada and the United States. No means at present existing for the collection of statistics of passenger freight, it is impossible to say whether Canadian shipping is doing more or less of that business.

1293. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1893 and 1894 :---

NATIONALITIES.	${f Number} \\ of \\ Vessels.$	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	of Men.
1893.					
British Canadian Foreign	$3,271 \\ 33,034 \\ 26,876$	3,780,915 7,298,151 7,460,468	$1,698,734 \\ 1,986,784 \\ 1,914,381$	$627,156 \\ 1,225,102 \\ 1,278,977$	106,861 342,859 336,659
Total	63,181	18,539,534	5,599,899	3,131,235	786,379
1894.					
British Canadian Foreign	3,381 34,719 27,906	$\substack{4,146,645\\8,251,226\\7,955,210}$	1,758,192 1,737,834 1,210,383	$\begin{array}{r} 667,114 \\ 1,227,310 \\ 1,159,817 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 112,090\\ 378,091\\ 338,823\end{array}$
Total	66,006	20,353,081	4,706,409	3,054,241	829,004

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF	ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND			
INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND	DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS			
(EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1893 AND 1894.				