53.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1919-1923.

Items.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Vessels Arrived—					··
British—	i				
SteamNo.	59,076		61, 187	62,646	68,413
Tons register	24,666,439	27,711,784	25, 294, 751	27,513,247	31,396,583
Number of crew	1, 129, 514	1,209,243	1,207,878	1,249,902	1,344,423
Sail	13,552	13,143	12,505	12,492	12,632
Tons register	2,868,481	2,785,198	2,790,484		3,503,280
Number of crew	49,230	48,798	51,958	49,517	47.697
Foreign—	·	,	• • •		
SteamNo.	701	594	680	485	1,237
Tons register	756, 161	521,771	428,017	382,632	1,235,884
Number of crew	16,310	12,381	11,092	9, 184	23, 269
SailNo.	343	204	160	147	278
Tons register	116,790	<b>50,0</b> 99	54,293	38,287	104,294
Number of crew	2,027	1,227	1,054	1,025	2,273
Description of vessels—	· ·	-	,	_	•
Steam, screwNo.	54,465	56,922	56,095	57,753	64,074
Steam, paddle "	3,841	3,737	4,043	3,809	4,017
Steam sternwheel "	1,471	1,794	1,729	1,569	1,559
Sail, ships "	1	3	7	-	3
Sail, barks"	2	3	2	3	1
Sail. barkentines "	1	2	4'	1	-
Sail, brigantines"	2		3	3	-
Sail, schooners	10,031	9,625	8,810	8,329	7,983
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc. "	3,858	3,714	3,839	4,303	4,923
VESSELS DEPARTED-					
British					
SteamNo.	56,407			59,002	66,116
Tons register	22,652,010		24,793,946		29,994,010
Tons register	1,083.012				1,315,230
	15,221	12,859	11,944		12,403
Tons register	2,781,176		2,578,804		3,526,821
Number of crew	47,844	46,155	49,892	49,683	46,143
Foreign—					
SteamNo.	558	454			1,311
Tons register	543,600			240,034	1,116,373
Number of crew	10,813				23,445
SailNo.	• 266				203
Tons register	118,668				92,833
Number of crew	2,442	1,400	731	728	1,195
Description of vessels—	<b>.</b>				od Mon
Steam, screwNo.	51,994				61,790
Steam, paddle	3,486	3,323	4,251	3,778	4,051
Steam, sternwheel	1,485	1,801	1,628	1,571	1,586
Sail, ships	ļ	1		اء ا	. 2
Sail, barks	$\frac{2}{3}$	🧯	ļ š	] 2	3
Sail, Darkentines	1	<sup>2</sup>	ļ <u>ļ</u>	3	2
Sail, brigantines	11		6,00	1 "	7 047
Sail, schooners	11,787				
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc. "	1 3,695	1 3,647	3,445	4,065	4,752

Inland Shipping.—Inland shipping is associated in its beginnings with the birch-bark canoe of the American Indian. The advantages of this light and easily navigable boat were realized by explorers and fur traders, and for many years it was in general use, giving way to more substantial craft only with the demands of heavier traffic. The bateau and Durham boat came into common use after the migration of the U.E. Loyalists, and, on the St. Lawrence and the other main highways of the time, they also soon gave place to larger vessels. Original plans of the Lachine canal, which called for a width of 12 feet and a depth of 18 inches, afford an illustration of the size of these primitive craft.

In the absence of any roads making land travel possible, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes formed the main highway to the interior.

The route from Montreal to the Upper Lakes was broken at three places—from Montreal to Kingston transportation was by bateau or Durham boat, from Kingston to Queenston schooners were used, then there was the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa and finally, schooner again to the destination. The charge for transporting a barrel of rum from Montreal to Kingston was from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and freight charges on other goods were proportions of the rate on this standard article.