

The canal traffic figures in Tables 20 to 23 include duplications where the same freight passes through two or more canals. Table 24 eliminates most of this duplication for the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system. Even in this analysis, however, grain traffic originating at Lake Superior ports and transhipped from Upper Lake to smaller boats at Port Colborne or other points on lakes Erie or Huron, is really a duplication, although not appearing as such, and is shown separately as a deduction in the table. The elimination of duplications for Canadian canals only, is not feasible because both Canadian and United States vessels use the locks on both sides of the river at Sault Ste. Marie without the payment of tolls or other restrictions.

**24.—Freight Traffic Using the St. Lawrence River, Welland Ship, and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, navigation season 1938.**

NOTE.—Excluding duplications.

Canals Used.	Up-Bound Freight.	Down-Bound Freight.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
St. Lawrence River only.....	2,378,751	2,404,354	4,783,105
St. Lawrence River and Welland Ship.....	1,107,646	2,687,715	3,795,361
St. Lawrence River, Welland Ship, and Sault Ste. Marie <sup>1</sup> .....	145,249	913,794	1,059,043
Welland Ship only.....	573,959	4,808,668	5,382,627
Welland Ship, and Sault Ste. Marie <sup>1</sup> .....	127,240	2,284,783	2,412,023
Sault Ste. Marie <sup>1</sup> only.....	10,717,557	25,855,006	36,572,563
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>15,050,402</b>	<b>36,934,320</b>	<b>51,984,722</b>
Deduct grain transhipped at Port Colborne, and Buffalo, Kingston, and Prescott.....	-	2,192,497	2,192,497
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>15,050,402</b>	<b>34,741,823</b>	<b>51,792,225</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures include both Canadian and United States canals at Sault Ste. Marie.

**The Panama Canal.\***—The Panama canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, is a waterway which is destined to be of the greatest importance to the British Columbian ports, from which vessels now leave direct for Great Britain and European ports throughout the year. As an alternative route to that of the transcontinental railway lines, such a passage by water is of vital importance in the solution of the larger transportation problems of the continent, and while its influence is perhaps more potential than actual, such a check on transcontinental rail rates is a valuable one. During the War the great expectations based upon the opening of the canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping, but, with the post-War decline in ocean freight rates, an increase in traffic between Canada's Pacific ports and Europe has taken place, and, while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry is comparatively small, the cargo tonnage has nevertheless assumed considerable proportions.

Table 25 shows the amount of traffic originating in or destined for Canada carried through the canal. The greater importance of the route as one from Pacific to Atlantic ports is illustrated by the much larger volume of freight originating at western ports than at eastern ports, and the larger volume destined for eastern than for western Canadian ports. Strictly inter-coastal Canadian cargo during the latest year aggregated 82,798 long tons as compared with 119,939 long tons in 1937.

With respect to total traffic through the canal by nationality of vessels and cargo carried, vessels of United States registration carried 9,892,619 tons, or 36.1 p.c. of the total cargo of 27,385,924 locked through in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938. British vessels carried 6,417,016 tons, or 23.4 p.c.; Norwegian vessels 3,433,571 tons, or 12.5 p.c.; Japanese vessels 1,877,502 tons, or 6.9 p.c.; and German vessels 1,518,593 tons, or 5.5 p.c.

\* Revised, and figures supplied, by courtesy of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.