16.-Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years 1937-39-concluded.

Service.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Local Services—concluded.	\$	\$	\$
Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence	2,000	1	1
Halifax, Canso, and Guysborough	6,750	6,750	6,750
Halifax, LaHave, and LaHave River ports	1,981	2,000	1,565
Halifax and Sherbrooke	882	2,900	2,900
Halifax, south Cape Breton, and Bras d'Or Lake ports	3,500	5,500	3,000
Halifax, Spry Bay, and Cape Breton ports	4,000	2	2
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton	3,923	3,367	Nil
Ile aux Coudres and Les Eboulements	1,100	1,100	1,900
Mulgrave, Arichat, and Canso	33,750	37,000	37,000
Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports	9.317	9,500	9,500
Murray Bay and north shore (winter service)	40,000	40,000	40,000
Parrsboro, Kingsport, and Wolfville	1.500	2,500	2,500
Pelee Island and the mainland	8,250	7,000	7,000
Pictou, Mulgrave, and Cheticamp	11,000	11,500	11.500
Pictou, Souris, and the Magdalen Islands	37,500	37.500	37,500
Quebec, Natashquan, and Harrington, and other ports on the			
north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	85,000	85,000	85,000
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe, and other ports on the south			,
shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	60.000	60,000	60,000
Rimouski, Matane, and the north shore of the Lower St. Law-	00,000		,
rence	50.000	50,000	50,000
Rivière du Loup and Tadoussac, and other north shore ports	10,000	10,000	10,000
St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac	3,500	3,500	1.312
Saint John and Bridgetown	800	800	800
Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis, and Granville	1,500	1.500	1.500
Saint John and Margaretville, and other ports on the Bay of	2,000	-11-11	2,000
Fundy	2,500	2,500	2,500
Saint John and Minas Basin ports	5,000	5,000	5,000
Saint John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate ports	3,000	3,000	3,000
Saint John, Westport, and Yarmouth, and other way ports	13,000	13,000	10,000
Saint John and Weymouth.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Summerville, Burlington, and Windsor, N.S.	750	750	Nil
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports	25,000	25,000	22,500
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the west coast	20,000	-5,000	22,000
of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island	22.500	22,500	22,500
Sydney and Whycocomagh.	16,000	16,000	16.000
Inspection of subsidized steamship services.	4,853	4,593	Nil
the state of the s			
Totals	2,119,914	2,029,210	1,981,619

¹ Combined with Halifax and south Cape Breton.

Section 3.—Water Traffic and Services.

Complete statistics, comparable to those given for the railways, showing all the freight carried by water, are not available. Indeed it would be very difficult to obtain a record of the traffic handled by small independent coasting vessels. However, there is a record of the number and tonnage of ships calling at all ports at which there are customs collectors and of all the cargoes that pass through the canals.

Subsection 1.—Shipping.

Canadian shipping may be divided into three classes: (1) ocean or sea-going shipping; (2) inland or river and lake international shipping (exclusive of ferriage); and (3) coasting trade or coastwise shipping. Ocean shipping covers the sea-going vessels arriving or departing from Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports, including St. Lawrence River ports up to Montreal. Inland international shipping is the term used to cover shipping between Canadian and United States ports on the Great Lakes and international rivers, and on lakes and rivers accessible to shipping from United States ports such as the Ottawa, Rideau, Trent, etc. (Ferriage is, however, excluded from this and other classes of shipping.) Coastwise shipping or the coasting trade covers shipping between one Canadian port and another on the Atlantic Coast, on the Pacific Coast, and on the inland international lakes and rivers or lakes and rivers accessible to them. It does not, however, include shipping on isolated Canadian waterways, such as the Mackenzie River, Lake Winnipeg, Lake St. John, etc.

² Combined with Halifax and Sherbrooke.