

construction on the project and another special article carried in the 1960 Year Book (pp. 851-860) covers the story of the Seaway, its new facilities and services and the movement of freight during the second year of its operation.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, constituted as a Corporation by Act of Parliament in 1951 (RSC 1952, c. 242), undertook the construction (and subsequent maintenance and operation) of Canadian facilities between Montreal and Lake Erie to allow 27-foot navigation, concurrently with the construction of similar facilities in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation of the United States. The Seaway was opened to commercial traffic on Apr. 1, 1959 and officially opened on June 26, 1959. With the opening of the Seaway certain ancillary canals were transferred to the jurisdiction of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority for operation and maintenance purposes. These include the Lachine, a section of the Cornwall Canal, a portion of the third Welland Canal and the Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie. Tolls are not assessed against vessel movements on these waterways and traffic data for them are not included in this Subsection. Major construction undertaken in 1967 was on the channel to bypass the City of Welland, scheduled for completion by the navigation season of 1972.

Tables 13 and 14 give combined traffic statistics of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals for the years 1966 and 1967. Duplicate transits are eliminated so that the figures show the actual total movement of goods through the St. Lawrence Seaway. On this basis, 4,758 ships carrying about 29,326,000 tons of cargo moved upbound through the Seaway in 1967 and 4,845 vessels carrying 31,597,000 tons moved downbound. Ocean-going ships carried 22.2 p.c. of the total cargoes and lakers 77.8 p.c. Of the total tonnage carried upbound in 1967, 23,212,000 tons were domestic cargo and 6,114,000 tons were foreign traffic; downbound, 24,187,000 tons were domestic freight and 7,411,000 tons were carried to and from foreign ports.

13.—Summary Statistics of St. Lawrence Seaway Traffic, 1966 and 1967

(Combined traffic of the Montreal-Lake Ontario Section and the Welland Canal, with duplications eliminated)

Item	Upbound				Downbound			
	1966		1967		1966		1967	
	No. of Transits	Cargo Tons	No. of Transits	Cargo Tons	No. of Transits	Cargo Tons	No. of Transits	Cargo Tons
Type of Vessel								
Ocean—								
Cargo.....	1,280	5,272,393	1,194	5,362,986	1,265	7,792,751	1,187	7,100,615
Tanker.....	105	755,714	81	740,519	105	574,521	84	318,790
Laker—								
Cargo.....	2,824	20,230,079	2,303	20,592,545	2,846	28,778,274	2,365	23,165,145
Tug and barge.....	124	168,866	185	179,465	165	365,972	218	356,497
Tanker.....	610	2,384,986	590	2,450,483	610	612,909	583	656,411
Other craft ¹	335	359	405	—	346	3,613	408	—
Totals.....	5,278	28,812,397	4,758	29,325,998	5,337	38,128,040	4,845	31,597,458
Type of Cargo								
Bulk.....	2,228	23,606,631	2,043	24,048,691	3,237	35,299,751	2,431	28,347,370
General.....	886	3,888,235	893	4,283,271	97	140,459	97	182,699
Mixed.....	427	1,317,531	377	994,036	695	2,687,830	726	3,067,389
Passenger ²	18	—	54	—	23	—	60	—
In Ballast—								
Ocean.....	207	—	85	—	97	—	93	—
Laker.....	1,198	—	920	—	871	—	1,033	—
Other.....	314	—	386	—	317	—	405	—

¹ Includes naval vessels. ² Upbound passengers in all types of vessel numbered 1,912 and downbound 1,740 in 1966 and 7,588 and 7,895 in 1967.