56.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, 1918-1922.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Vessels Arrived—					
British—			· •	l	
SteamNo.	63,586	59.076	61,859	61.187	62,646
Tons register	28,208,601	24,666,439	27,711,784	25, 294, 751	27,513,247
Number of crew	1,210,763	1,129,514	1,209,243	1,207,878	1,249,902
SailNo.	14,945	13,552	13,143	12,505	12, 492
Tons register	3,082,450	2,868,481	2.785,198	2,790,484	3.165,990
Number of crew	54,663	49,230	48,798	51.958	49,517
Foreign—	02,000	48,400	20,180	01,800	49,011
SteamNo.	479	701	594	680	485
Tons register	681.724	756, 161		428,017	382,632
	11,515		521,771		
Number of crew		16,310	12,381 204	11,092	9,184
SailNo.	296	343		160	147
Tons register	43,914	116,790	50,099	54,293	38,287
Number of crew	1,871	2,027	1,227	1,054	1,025
Description of vessels—			i		
Steam, screwNo.	58,745	54,465		56,095	57,753
Steam, paddle	4,088	3,841	3,737	4,043	3,809
Steam, sternwheel	1,232	1,471	1,794	1,729	1,569
Sail, ships	~	1	[3	j 7	-
Sail barks "]	2] 3	2	3
Sail harkentines "	1	1	2	4	1
Sail brigantines	~	2	-	3	3
Sail, schoonere"	11,733	10,031	9,625	8,810	8,329
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats,] -,,,,,	,	1	-,	
etc	3,506	3,858	3,714	3,839	4,303
VESSELS DEPARTED—	, ,,,,,,,	,,,,,,	,,,,,	1 0,000	-,000
British—		1			
SteamNo.	60,750	56,407	59.004	59,794	59,002
Tons register	26.033.657	22,652,010	1		
Number of crew	1.160,981	1,083,012		1,191,554	1,227,953
Number of crew	15,217	15,221	12,859		12.152
SailNo.		0 701 170	0 440 705		3,029,708
Tons register	2,910,028	2,781,176			
Number of crew	56,502	47,844	46,155	49,892	49,683
Foreign—	254	650	454	Eco	449
SteamNo.	354				443
Tons register	457,605				240,034
Number of crew	7,846				7,158
	311				128
Tons register	44,621				
Number of crew	1,613	2,442	1,400	731	728
Description of Vessels—	i	1			
Steam, screwNo.	55,928			54,481	54,096
Steam, padgle "	3,948	3,486			3,778
Steam sternwheel "	1,228		1,801	1,628	1,571
Sail ships"	i -	1	. 1	2	-
Sail, harks	1	2	6	5	2
Sail harkentines	! -	l î	. 2	1	3
Sail, briganrines"	1 2	1] -	l š	3
Sail, schooners	12,050	11,787	9.465	. 8. 638	
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc. "	3,475		3.647		
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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 too soon gave place to larger vessels. Original plans of the Lachine Canal, by which it was to be 12 feet in width and 18 inches deep, 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.