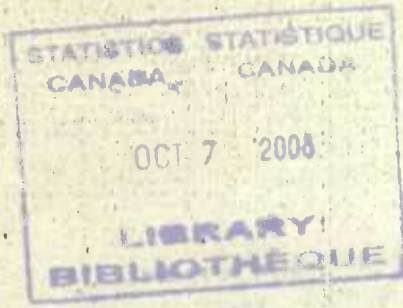


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CENSUS OF REGISTERED VESSELS

in

CANADA

1918

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Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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CENSUS OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN CANADA

1918

In 1919 a census of Canadian registered vessels was undertaken. The official list of vessels on the Canadian registry was used as a basis and schedules for each vessel were mailed to the owner as recorded. The registry, however, is primarily a registry of vessels, and while it also shows the owner's name and address it is not one of its functions to keep the latter data revised, moreover, while the law requires masters and owners to notify the registrar of the destruction of vessels, the difficulty of enforcing the law in this respect will be obvious, especially where vessels are sunk or otherwise destroyed in foreign waters. Failure to notify the registrar is also frequent in cases of vessels laid up for several years and finally abandoned.

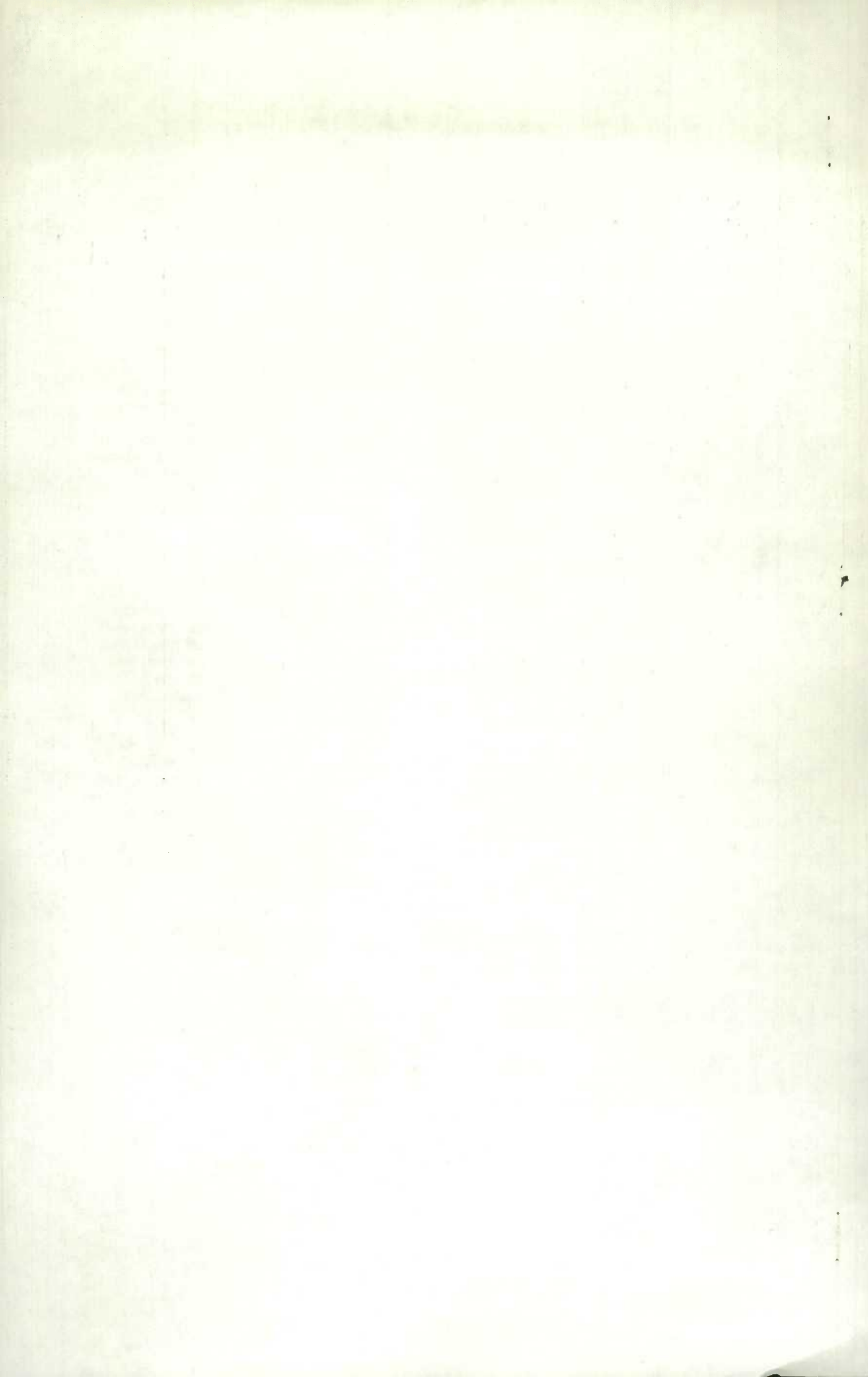
The obstacles, therefore, that had to be overcome in instituting, for the first time, a thorough check of the list of registered vessels were numerous and varied in nature. Vessels that had been destroyed thirty and forty years before, were found still on the list and in other cases the greatest difficulty was encountered in locating the present owners, on account of the vessels having changed hands many times since originally registered and no record having been made of the changes. The Department of Marine and the local registrars cooperated most willingly in the effort to secure, through every possible channel of information, definite data on every vessel on the list.

Of the total of 8,568 vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,390,615 on the registry December 31, 1918, definite data were secured for 5,849 vessels of 1,242,396 gross tons, which were operating or laid up but still in existence on that date. Information was obtained on 1,636 vessels which had been destroyed and were subsequently removed from the registry, and 1,083 vessels could not be located as in operation, though no authentic data could be obtained as to their actual destruction, sale, etc., that would warrant the registrars immediately removing them from the registry. All data collected, however, indicated that these vessels were no longer in existence.

Of the 5,849 vessels that were either in operation during 1918 or were laid up for various reasons, comprehensive tables were compiled covering the following data:

1. Construction - iron, steel, wood, composite.
2. Description - length, draught, tonnage (gross and net) when built, where built, value (book).
3. Rig - steam, sail, unrigged.
4. Class of business or service.
5. Operation - locality.
6. Crew and wages paid.

An attempt was made also to collect the details of freight and passengers carried during the year but so many vessel operators had kept no records and were unable to give complete data, that these compilations were not made.



The waters in which these vessels operated were divided into the following geographical divisions-

1. Pacific Ocean.
2. British Columbia Lakes and Rivers.
3. Prairie Lakes and Rivers.
4. Great Lakes basin.
5. Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, down to Montreal.
6. Great Lakes and Atlantic Ocean.
7. St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.
8. Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of St. Lawrence including the St. Lawrence River up to Montreal.
9. Hudson Bay.
10. Foreign trade.
11. Foreign waters, i.e., not calling at Canadian ports.

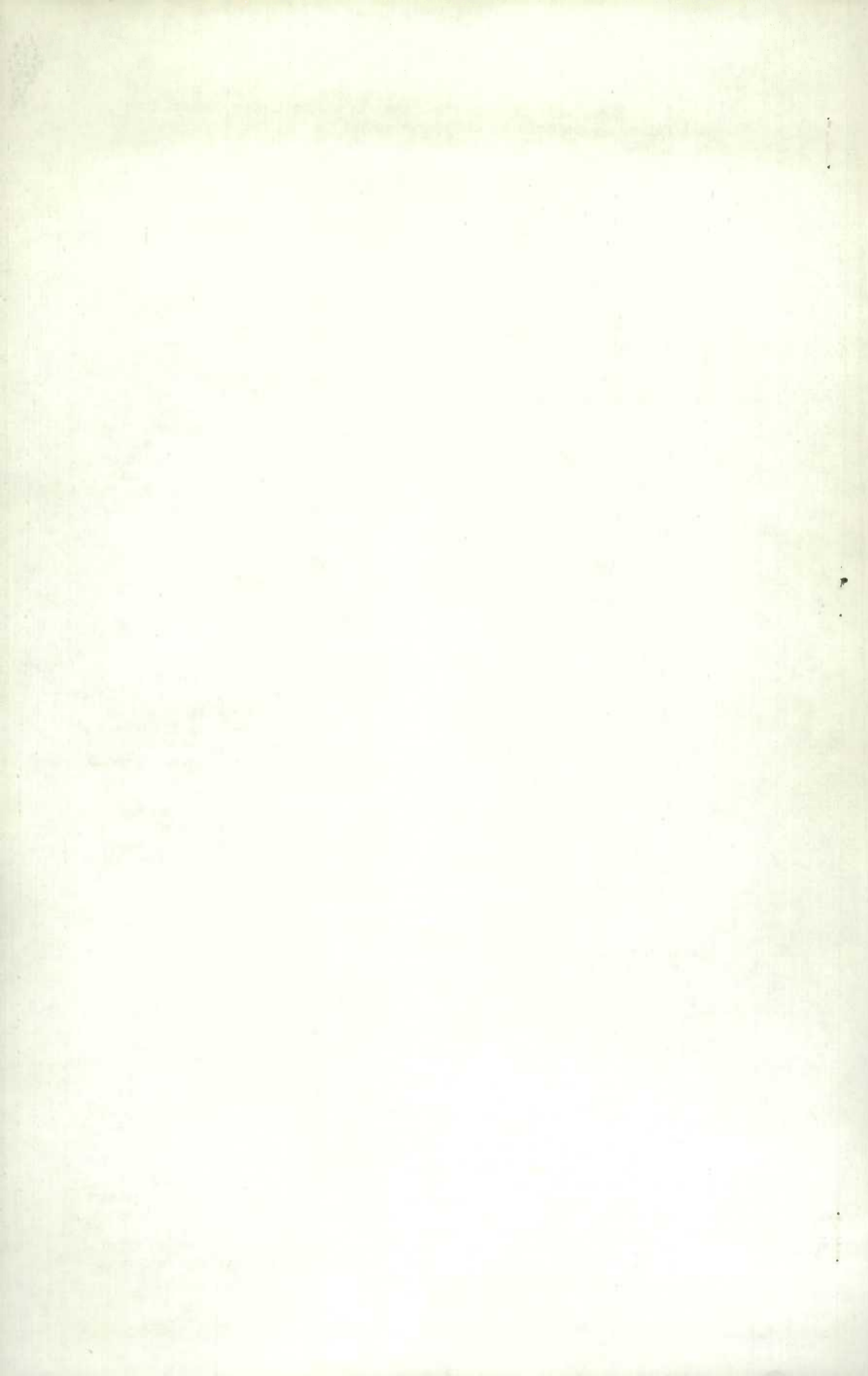
In addition to these subdivisions, certain vessels were requisitioned by the British Government for war services where no locality was given. Foreign regular and tramp service included vessels on regular routes or tramp service between Canadian sea ports and foreign countries other than the United States; vessels operating along the coast between Canada and the United States were classified as Pacific or Atlantic as appropriate. A certain amount of overlapping of waters was unavoidable on account of vessels being in regular service in two or more of the natural geographical divisions. The compilations, however, show clearly where the vessels were operating.

Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence included the St. Lawrence river up to Montreal. Great Lakes basin included all rivers flowing into the Great Lakes, also the rivers connecting the lakes. The other divisions need no explanation. The value was the value given by the owner and not the book value in all cases.

The difficulty experienced in locating the owners of vessels and in securing any data at all on some hundreds of vessels greatly delayed the compilation. There was over a thousand vessels on the registry on which no definite information could be secured, and doubtless all of these were out of existence; not only did none of these vessels call at any port in Canada during the year, but no trace at all could be obtained either of the vessels or their owners, although several thousand letters were written in the endeavour to locate them.

This report presents more complete and accurate data on the Canadian registered vessels in existence on January 1, 1919 than is available from any other source. The census has demonstrated the need of a thorough periodical investigation if a true conception of Canadian shipping facilities is to be obtained. Future censuses can be completed with only a fraction of the work entailed in this initial effort.

The attached tables give the most important details of all registered vessels in operation or laid up for various reasons during 1918. The total number of vessels was 5,849 having a gross tonnage of 1,242,396 and an aggregate value of \$131,798,468. The value was the book value in most cases but an estimated value in others; many vessel owners had kept no records or books so that they were obliged to estimate value, wages paid, and similar items. Included in the total of 5,849 were 27 vessels of 48,205 gross tons requisitioned by the British Government for war purposes, and 857 vessels of 144,220 gross tons, or an average of 168 tons that were laid up but had not been destroyed or dismantled. The latter vessels were not all old vessels; 130 were built between 1913 and 1918, 456 between 1901 and 1912, and the remaining 271 were built prior to 1900. A number of vessels were laid up on account of their owner being overseas, but as 1918 was a very active year for shipping, when almost any boat that could carry freight was put into commission, in all probability the majority of these vessels were not considered seaworthy and probably will soon be removed from the registry. These non-operating vessels were classified under "Location" according to the waters in which they were actually located, or failing this information, according to the addresses of the owners. Deducting these 857 non-operating vessels, a total of 4,992 vessels of 1,098,176 gross tons is shown as actually in commission.



By far the greatest tonnage was engaged in freight and freight and passenger service, but the fishing vessels were the most numerous of any class. Of the 1,522 registered vessels engaged in fishing, 1,036 operated on the Atlantic, 320 on the Pacific, 123 on the Great Lakes and the remaining 43 on other waters. Over 60 per cent, or 930 in number, were steam or gasoline vessels, located as follows: Pacific 292, Atlantic 480, Great Lakes 122, and all other waters 36. There were only 2 sail fishing vessels on the Pacific and ^{one} on the Great Lakes, compared with 556 on the Atlantic. The total crews reported on fishing vessels aggregated 6,925 men being 3,465 on steam vessels, 3,443 on sail vessels, and 17 on unrigged vessels. By far the greater part of these, (5,201) were fishing on the Atlantic, with only 952 on the Pacific, 598 on the Great Lakes and 174 on the other waters. The sail boats fishing on the Atlantic comprised 45 per cent of the total sailing vessels registered, although they were of small tonnage, being on an average under 40 tons, whereas the sail vessels on the Great Lakes averaged about 250 tons and the sea-going vessels in foreign trade averaged over 300 tons.

If the vessels operating on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River (down to Montreal) were added to those operating only in the Great Lakes, the total although less in number, exceeded the Atlantic fleet by 50,000 tons and the Pacific fleet by 117,000 tons, the average tonnage of both steam and sail vessels being much greater on the Great Lakes than on the other waters. There were only 3 small steam freighters operating on the Hudson Bay, which was the smallest number on any of the geographical divisions.

The vessels engaged in coasting trade, including those in service between Canadian and United States ports both on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, accounted for over 92 per cent of the total, while the vessels trading between Canada and foreign countries (other than United States) were about 5 per cent, almost half of them being sailing vessels.

Two thirds of the registered vessels were 100 gross tons and under, and over half of the total were under 50 gross tons. It was for these small vessels that the greatest difficulty was experienced in securing data.

The vessels of 10,000 tons and over were on the oceans, two on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic. The Great Lakes had a larger percentage of the vessels ranging from 1,000 tons to 10,000 tons than any other division, having 20 between 1,000 and 2,500 tons, 19 between 2,500 and 5,000 tons, 6 between 5,000 and 7,000 tons and 3 between 7,000 and 10,000 tons.

Over 42 per cent of the total vessels, or 2,468, were 5 feet or less in draught, while 43 per cent were from 6 to 10 feet, or over 85 per cent drew less than 11 feet of water when loaded. Only 29 vessels were over 22 feet draught. A notable feature was that vessels drawing 21 feet averaged a greater tonnage than those drawing 22 and 23 feet. The Great Lakes bulk freighters drawing 20 and 21 feet undoubtedly accounted for this. Of the 24 vessels of 20 feet draught, 12 were on the Great Lakes, and of 21 drawing 21 feet, 9 were on the Great Lakes. Of 638 vessels drawing 11 to 15 feet, 321 or over half were on the Atlantic, 120 being steam, 184 sail and 17 unrigged. All vessels drawing 23 feet and over were on the oceans, the canals making this size of vessel impractical on the Great Lakes. The Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie will pass vessels of 19.5 foot draught, and although the American locks have 24.5 feet of water on the sills, the approaches to the locks and the channels in the St. Claire and Detroit Rivers limit vessels to about 20 feet draught in the upper lakes, while the Welland and St. Lawrence canals will take vessels up to 14 feet draught only. The majority of vessels under 150 feet in length operated on the Atlantic but of the classes of 300 feet and up, 67 in number, 32 operated on the Great Lakes, 6 of them being 450 feet and over in length.

Under the heading construction, the vessels were classified according to their hulls, into iron, steel, wood, and composite, the last including combinations of the other three and concrete or other material. The iron and steel vessels aggregated only 491, or less than one tenth of the total, but they comprised almost half of the tonnage and were valued at more than the other nine tenths of the vessels by over \$19,000,000.

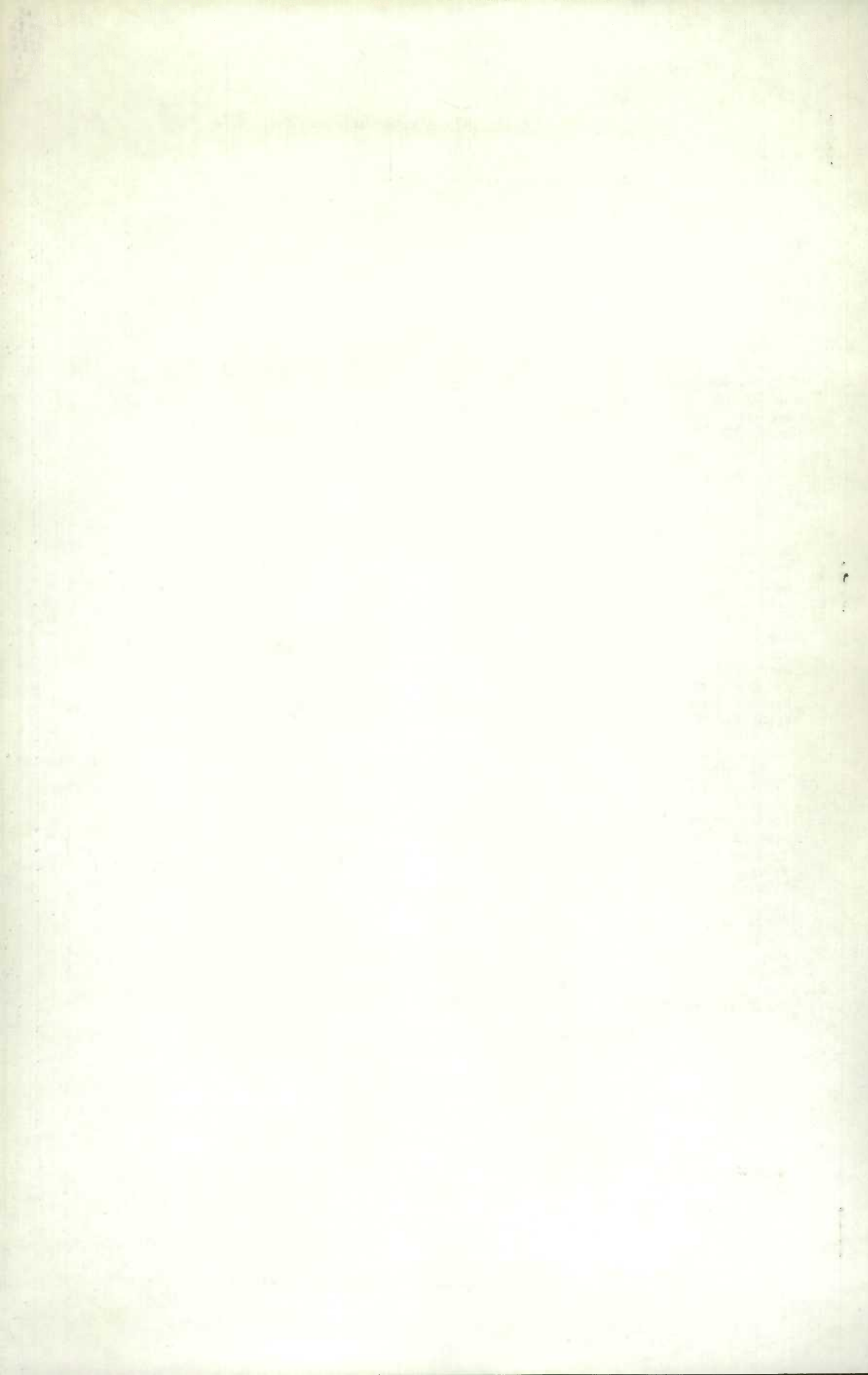
The classification of vessels by date of construction indicated that the heavy ship building years were 1906 to 1914, with a slump in 1915 and 1916 and an increase in 1917 and 1918 in both steam and sail vessels. Of the 418 vessels built prior to 1885, i.e., 33 years old or older, 103 were operating on the Great Lakes, 187 on the Atlantic, 34 on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, and 50 on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. Of the 676 vessels built in 1915-1918, 316 were operating on the Atlantic, 190 on the Pacific and only 34 on the Great Lakes. All the vessels requisitioned by the British Government were built during 1917-1918 and were in various classes of tonnage, length and draught. Over 86 per cent of the vessels were of Canadian build while 580 or 10 per cent were built in the United States and only 173 were built in Great Britain of which 161 were steam.

There were 575 vessels equipped with auxiliary power, 556 or 97 per cent. using gasoline and 19, or 3 per cent using steam. Over two thirds of these vessels, or 389 were engaged in fishing, 364 operating on the Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence and 23 on the Pacific Ocean.

VESSELS REGISTERED IN CANADA

NUMBER, TONNAGE-GROSS AND NET, AND VALUE, BY SERVICE AND RIG

Table 1.	TOTAL VESSELS			
	Service	No.	Gross Tons	Net Tons	Value
Passenger	36	6,761	4,013	\$559,633
Passenger & Freight	280	228,085	134,000	27,625,340
Freight	1,278	507,671	391,261	39,425,561
Dredging	183	55,607	49,782	6,196,922
Towing	746	55,815	36,783	12,666,745
Fishing	1,522	46,237	37,050	5,633,214
Pleasure	427	5,761	4,037	823,598
Ferries	90	29,280	19,219	3,740,962
Other	378	54,935	37,530	8,285,930
Requisitioned	27	48,205	28,317	6,334,807
Non Operating	857	114,220	114,471	12,581,756
Not Operating in Canadian Waters	25	59,619	37,352	7,919,000
Total for Canada	5,849	1,242,396	893,865	131,798,468
<u>STEAM VESSELS</u>				
Passenger	33	5,975	3,227	540,333
Passenger & Freight	257	224,609	131,003	27,498,780
Freight	399	317,814	209,777	30,453,470
Dredging	24	5,391	2,942	1,162,038
Towing	660	42,043	24,333	12,433,741
Fishing	930	22,295	16,274	3,136,295
Pleasure	387	5,215	3,588	759,323
Ferries	82	23,308	13,703	3,378,460
Other	253	35,788	19,322	7,571,433
Requisitioned	27	48,205	28,317	6,334,807
Non Operating	509	58,265	35,282	5,965,561
Not Operating in Canadian Waters	24	59,572	37,135	7,821,000
Total for Canada	3,585	848,480	524,903	107,056,241
<u>SAIL VESSELS</u>				
Passenger	2	46	46	4,000
Passenger and Freight	17	1,865	1,584	78,450
Freight	497	76,637	73,349	6,362,093
Dredging	1	322	294	5,000
Towing	9	501	475	14,400
Fishing	564	22,491	19,325	2,477,539
Pleasure	39	470	423	66,775
Ferries	...	...	...	...
Other	12	1,735	1,662	174,776
Requisitioned	...	...	...	...
Non Operating	104	7,123	6,378	588,793
Not Operating in Canadian Waters	1	247	217	98,000
Total for Canada	1,246	111,435	103,753	9,869,826
<u>UNRIGGED VESSELS</u>				
Passenger	1	740	740	15,300
Passenger & Freight	6	1,613	1,413	48,110
Freight	382	113,220	108,135	2,609,998
Dredging	158	49,894	46,546	5,029,884
Towing	77	13,271	11,975	218,604
Fishing	28	1,451	1,451	19,380
Pleasure	1	76	76	2,500
Ferries	8	5,972	5,516	361,502
Other	113	17,412	16,546	539,721
Requisitioned	...	...	...	...
Non Operating	244	78,832	72,811	6,027,402
Not Operating in Canadian Waters	...	...	...	...
Total for Canada	1,018	282,481	265,209	14,872,401



VESSELS REGISTERED IN CANADA

NUMBER, GROSS TONS AND VALUE BY LOCALITY AND RIG.

Table 2.

Locality	TOTAL VESSELS		
	No.	Gross Tons	Value
Pacific	1,360	228,125	\$30,220,374
British Columbia Lakes & Rivers	79	15,491	1,182,722
Prairie Lakes & Rivers	89	12,120	806,497
Great Lakes Basin	756	255,107	24,397,504
Great Lakes & St. Lawrence	102	90,640	4,863,491
Great Lakes & Atlantic	12	11,789	809,127
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	653	151,536	13,343,230
Atlantic & Gulf of St. Lawrence	2,423	293,753	31,459,717
Hudson Bay	3	476	21,500
Foreign-Regular	46	34,852	5,630,353
Foreign-Tramp	29	11,850	2,516,854
Other Canadian Waters	259	28,633	2,293,292
Requisitioned Boats	27	48,205	6,334,807
Not Operating in Canadian Waters	25	59,819	7,919,000
Total	5,849	1,242,396	131,798,468
<u>STEAM VESSELS</u>			
Pacific	1,007	159,130	27,972,315
British Columbia-Lakes and Rivers	68	14,727	1,177,249
Prairie-Lakes and Rivers	81	10,373	704,497
Great Lakes Basin	526	195,376	20,023,896
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence	73	67,971	4,432,914
Great Lakes and Atlantic	8	9,165	720,297
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	354	64,497	7,602,512
Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,166	167,662	21,910,936
Hudson Bay	3	476	21,500
Foreign-Regular	18	23,675	4,340,153
Foreign-Tramp	5	4,778	1,864,500
Other Canadian Waters	225	22,873	2,069,665
Requisitioned Boats	27	48,205	6,334,807
Not Operating in Canadian Waters	24	59,572	7,821,000
Total	3,585	848,480	107,056,241
<u>SAIL VESSELS</u>			
Pacific	24	2,414	144,585
British Columbia Lakes & Rivers	...	...	...
Prairie Lakes & Rivers	...	...	...
Great Lakes Basin	27	6,931	155,150
Great Lakes & St. Lawrence	1	131	4,500
Great Lakes & Atlantic	...	...	...
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	46	5,243	239,830
Atlantic & Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,096	79,812	7,330,707
Hudson Bay	...	...	...
Foreign-Regular	28	11,177	1,290,200
Foreign-Tramp	22	5,452	606,354
Other Canadian Waters	1	28	500
Requisitioned Boats	...	...	...
Not Operating in Canadian Waters	1	247	98,000
Total	1,246	111,435	9,869,826
<u>UNRIGGED VESSELS</u>			
Pacific	329	66,581	2,103,474
British Columbia Lakes and Rivers	11	764	5,475
Prairie Lakes and Rivers	8	1,747	102,000
Great Lakes Basin	183	52,800	4,218,438
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence	34	22,538	426,077
Great Lakes and Atlantic	4	2,624	88,830
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	253	81,796	5,440,888
Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence	161	46,279	2,218,074
Hudson Bay	...	...	...
Foreign-Regular	...	...	...
Foreign-Tramp	2	1,620	46,000
Other Canadian Waters	33	5,732	223,127
Total	1,018	282,481	19,872,401

NUMBER, CREW AND WAGES BY SERVICE AND TRADE

Table 3.

Service	No.	Crew	Wages
<u>IN COASTING TRADE</u> (Including Lakes & Rivers)			
Passenger	33	196	\$103,244
Passenger & Freight	252	3,937	2,127,357
Freight	1,045	4,851	2,836,938
Dredging	182	987	456,303
Towing	723	3,118	2,126,744
Fishing	1,462	6,321	1,693,866
Pleasure	425	590	40,704
Ferries	82	513	457,664
Other	372	2,046	996,703
Non-Operating	848	...	...
Total	5,424	22,559	10,639,543
<u>IN FOREIGN TRADE FROM CANADIAN PORTS</u>			
Passenger	2	13	10,241
Passenger & Freight	19	2,318	545,306
Freight	192	1,543	1,014,061
Dredging	...	...	...
Towing	23	80	63,742
Fishing	53	569	206,413
Pleasure	1	1	...
Ferries	8	113	95,457
Other	3	44	22,776
Non-Operating	2	...	...
Total	303	4,681	1,958,028
<u>IN OTHER FOREIGN TRADE</u>			
Passenger	1	10	5,832
Passenger and Freight	9	259	217,677
Freight	41	372	236,286
Dredging	1	18	12,000
Towing	...	...	...
Fishing	7	35	5,700
Pleasure	1	1	...
Ferries	...	...	...
Other	3	26	8,669
Non-Operating	7	...	...
Total	70	721	486,164
<u>IN COASTING TRADE</u> (Including Lakes & Rivers.)			
Steam	3,384	16,717	8,876,953
Sail	1,067	4,378	1,223,407
Unrigged	973	1,464	739,183
Total	5,424	22,559	10,839,543
<u>IN FOREIGN TRADE FROM CANADIAN PORTS</u>			
Steam	126	3,582	1,399,957
Sail	134	967	479,485
Unrigged	43	132	78,586
Total	303	4,681	1,958,028
<u>IN OTHER FOREIGN TRADE</u>			
Steam	24	443	326,054
Sail	44	245	146,330
Unrigged	2	33	13,800
Total	70	721	486,184

VESSELS REGISTERED IN CANADA

NUMBER AND RIG
CLASSIFIED BY GROSS TONS.

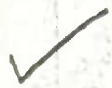


Table 4.

Gross Tons	Total No.	Steam No.	Sail No.	Unrigged No.
Under 49 tons	3,157	2,360	695	102
50 tons to 99 tons	775	416	229	130
100 " " 199 "	842	260	221	361
200 " " 299 "	293	107	18	168
300 " " 399 "	150	79	23	58
400 " " 499 "	136	38	32	66
500 " " 999 "	221	91	20	110
1000 " " 2499 "	192	162	8	22
2500 " " 4999 "	54	54	...	...
5000 " " 6999 "	12	12	...	...
7000 " " 9999 "	4	4	...	...
10000 " " and over	3	2	...	1
Total	5,849	3,585	1,246	1,018

NUMBER GROSS TONS-TOTAL AND AVERAGE
CLASSIFIED BY DRAUGHT

Table 5.

Draught	No.	Gross Tonnage	Average Tonnage
Under 5 feet	2,468	144,892	59
6 feet to 10 feet	2,534	315,743	125
11 " " 15 "	638	288,268	452
16 " " 19 "	120	195,611	1630
20 "	24	65,504	2729
21 "	21	67,616	3220
22 "	15	30,296	2020
23 "	10	29,548	2954
24 "	8	28,569	3571
25 "	4	21,034	5258
Over 25 feet	7	55,315	7902
Total	5,849	1,242,396	212

NUMBER GROSS TONS-TOTAL AND AVERAGE
CLASSIFIED BY LENGTH

Table 6.

Length	No.	Gross Tons	Average Tonnage
Under 25 feet	61	277	5
25 feet to 49 feet	2,188	31,917	15
50 " " 74 "	1,421	72,310	51
75 " " 99 "	913	117,440	129
100 " " 149 "	779	216,910	278
150 " " 199 "	280	145,391	661
200 " " 249 "	140	214,153	1,529
250 " " 299 "	60	122,621	2,043
300 " " 349 "	33	109,338	3,313
350 " " 399 "	15	62,724	4,182
400 " " 449 "	7	37,321	5,332
450 " and over	# 12	111,994	9,333

- 3 on Pacific, 6 on Great Lakes, 3 on St. Lawrence & Ottawa

VESSLS REGISTERED IN CANADA

NUMBER GROSS TONS AND VALUE-TOTAL AND AVERAGE CLASSIFIED BY CONSTRUCTION



Table 7.

Construction	No.	Gross Tons	Value \$	Average Tonnage	Average Value per ton \$
Iron-					
Steam	50	44,719	4,282,066	894	96
Sail	8	8,455	107,702	807	17
Unrigged	8	8,455	107,702	807	17
Total	58	51,174	4,389,768	882	86
Steel-					
Steam	349	494,635	64,492,903	1,417	130
Sail	4	5,056	455,500	1,204	90
Unrigged	80	60,084	6,413,504	751	107
Total	433	559,775	71,361,907	1,292	127
Wood-					
Steam	3,099	280,670	35,809,063	91	128
Sail	1,241	105,810	9,407,526	85	89
Unrigged	895	204,423	7,464,287	228	37
Total	5,235	590,903	52,680,876	113	89
Composite-					
Steam	87	28,456	2,472,209	327	87
Sail	1	569	6,800	569	12
Unrigged	35	11,519	886,908	329	77
Total	123	40,544	3,365,917	330	83
Grand Total	5,849	1,242,396	131,798,468	212	106

NUMBER AND RIG CLASSIFIED BY AGE

Table 8.

When Built	Total Number	Steam	Sail	Unrigged
Built prior to 1885	418	205	134	69
" 1886 to 1895	644	377	195	72
" 1896 " 1900	511	319	132	60
" 1901 " 1905	894	532	227	135
" 1906 " 1910	1,322	835	225	262
" 1911 " 1912	726	459	77	190
" 1913 " 1914	606	379	80	147
" 1915 " 1916	295	202	65	28
" 1917 " 1918	381	245	108	28
Unclassified	52	22	3	27
Total	5,849	3,589	1,246	1,018

Table 9.

NUMBER AND RIG CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY IN WHICH BUILT

Built in Canada	5,047	2,988	1,187	872
" " Great Britain	173	161	5	7
" " United States	580	402	49	129
" " Newfoundland	7	2	3	2
" " Norway	6	5	...	1
" " all other countries	21	17	1	3
Unclassified	15	10	1	4
Total	5,849	3,585	1,246	1,018

VESSELS REGISTERED IN CANADA

VESSELS WITH AUXILIARY POWER.
NUMBER AND GROSS TONS BY SERVICE

Table 10.

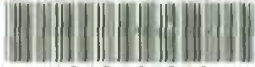
Service	Steam Power		Gasoline Power	
	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons
Passenger	...	...	1	4
Passenger & Freight	2	302	4	429
Freight	4	3,037	111	13,896
Towing	3	97	2	57
Fishing	4	73	385	7,011
Pleasure	1	10	26	347
Other	4	563	10	360
Non Operating	1	85	17	313
Total for Canada	19	4,167	556	22,417

FISHING VESSELS AND FERRIES

Table 11.

Location	Fishing Vessels			Ferries
	No.	Tonnage		No.
		Net	Gross	
Pacific	320	5,496	7,945	16
Br. Columbia Lakes & Rivers	9	172	212	2
Prairie Lakes & Rivers	10	416	624	...
Great Lakes Basin	123	3,086	4,921	23
Gr. Lakes & St. Lawrence	2	92	158	...
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	5	424	590	19
Atlantic & Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,036	27,022	31,373	26
Hudson Bay	...	...	...	...
Foreign-Tramp	5	228	251	...
Other Canadian Waters	12	114	163	4
Total	1,522	37,050	46,237	90

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