

4.—Cargoes at Canadian Ports Loaded or Unloaded from Vessels in Foreign Service by Province 1953-55

Province and Year	Loaded	Unloaded	Province, Territory and Year	Loaded	Unloaded
	tons	tons		tons	tons
Newfoundland—			Ontario—		
1953.....	2,742,764	671,606	1953.....	6,320,032	23,808,278
1954.....	2,702,943	790,442	1954.....	4,959,342	17,670,912
1955.....	3,194,273	826,047	1955.....	6,359,084	20,944,184
Prince Edward Island—			Manitoba—		
1953.....	55,173	27,741	1953.....	322,551	2,784
1954.....	51,581	29,021	1954.....	367,511	4,685
1955.....	109,272	47,629	1955.....	388,930	4,161
Nova Scotia—			British Columbia—		
1953.....	4,138,305	2,115,749	1953.....	8,871,878	3,140,263
1954.....	4,107,616	1,980,140	1954.....	8,810,720	2,115,586
1955.....	5,208,677	2,362,610	1955.....	8,423,651	1,885,991
New Brunswick—			Yukon and N.W.T.—		
1953.....	1,643,060	636,729	1953.....	—	3
1954.....	1,334,504	741,042	1954.....	—	—
1955.....	2,010,348	850,620	1955.....	—	—
Quebec—			Totals—		
1953.....	8,108,442	8,288,724	1953.....	32,202,205	35,691,877
1954.....	8,396,138	8,942,338	1954.....	30,730,355	32,274,166
1955.....	13,808,479	8,959,540	1955.....	39,503,714	35,890,782

Subsection 2.—Harbours

Water transportation cannot be studied with any degree of completeness without taking into consideration the co-ordination of land and water transportation at many of the ports. Facilities provided to enable interchange movements include the necessary docks and wharves, some for passenger traffic but most of them for freight, warehouses for the handling of general cargo, and special equipment for such bulk freight as lumber, coal, oil and grain. Facilities may include cold storage warehouses, harbour railway and switching connections, grain elevators, coal bunkers, oil storage tanks and, in the chief harbours, dry dock accommodation.

Eight of the principal harbours of Canada are administered by the National Harbours Board. Seven other harbours come under the supervision of the Department of Transport and are administered by commissions that include municipal as well as Federal Government appointees. In addition, there are about 300 public harbours that are under the direct supervision of the Department of Transport. These harbours are administered under rules and regulations approved by the Governor General in Council. Harbour masters have been appointed by the Minister of Transport for 131 of these harbours, their remuneration being paid from fees levied on vessels under the terms of the Canada Shipping Act.

At most ports, in addition to the harbour facilities operated by the National Harbours Board or other operating commission, there are dock and handling facilities owned by private companies such as railway, pulp and paper, oil and sugar industries. At a number of ports there are also dry docks; these are dealt with separately at p. 851.