

#### 4.—Principal Commodities in Water-Borne Cargo Loaded and Unloaded at Ports Handling the Largest Tonnages in 1962—concluded

Port and Commodity	International Seaborne Shipping		Coastwise Shipping		Total Seaborne and Coastwise
	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
<b>Sault Ste. Marie</b> .....	<b>485,513</b>	<b>3,508,200</b>	<b>306,173</b>	<b>931,487</b>	<b>5,231,273</b>
Coal, bituminous.....	—	1,956,461	—	—	1,956,461
Iron ore and concentrates.....	—	1,124,836	—	357,704	1,482,540
Limestone.....	—	425,467	—	—	425,467
Pulpwood.....	—	—	134,100	175,250	309,350
Pig iron.....	229,470	—	—	57	234,038
Fuel oil.....	—	—	—	185,784	185,784
Iron and steel-castings, bar, sheet, structural, etc.....	65,837	699	108,846	337	175,719
Iron and steel ingot, billet, etc.....	162,853	—	7,043	—	169,896
Gasoline.....	—	—	—	79,499	79,499
Sand and gravel.....	5,475	—	—	70,471	75,946
Other commodities not listed.....	21,878	737	56,127	57,931	136,673
<b>Saint John</b> .....	<b>1,112,511</b>	<b>2,223,769</b>	<b>835,312</b>	<b>435,906</b>	<b>4,607,498</b>
Crude petroleum.....	—	1,701,504	—	—	1,701,504
Fuel oil.....	9,831	12,745	535,488	266,866	824,930
Gasoline.....	40,350	—	248,159	133,107	421,616
Wheat.....	298,994	—	—	—	298,994
Sugar.....	3,017	241,880	—	—	244,897
Potatoes.....	146,183	—	—	—	146,183
Other commodities not listed.....	614,136	267,640	51,665	35,933	969,374
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>942,794</b>	<b>765,563</b>	<b>202,237</b>	<b>2,669,177</b>	<b>4,579,771</b>
Fuel oil.....	—	495,357	102,408	642,254	1,240,019
Pulpwood.....	11,636	—	—	768,854	780,490
Wheat.....	260,845	—	—	302,617	563,462
Gasoline.....	—	3,660	37,388	473,212	514,260
Newsprint.....	294,122	25	—	—	294,147
Asbestos, unmilld.....	250,104	—	—	—	250,104
Coal, bituminous.....	—	15,841	—	188,740	204,581
Barley.....	—	—	—	121,824	121,824
Oats.....	1,600	3,035	2,380	94,172	101,187
Corn.....	2,800	68,064	—	20,570	91,434
Other commodities not listed.....	121,657	179,581	60,061	56,934	418,263

#### 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, vessel repair docks.

Eight of the principal harbours of Canada are administered by the National Harbours Board. Eleven other major harbours come under the supervision of the Department of Transport and are administered by harbour commissioners that include municipal as well as Federal Government appointees. In addition, there are about 300 public harbours under the direct supervision of the Department of Transport, administered under rules and regulations approved by the Governor General in Council. Harbour masters have been appointed by the Minister of Transport for 110 of these harbours, their remuneration being paid from fees levied on vessels under the terms of the Canada Shipping Act.