

in Canada: the Toronto subway was officially opened on March 30, 1954 and the Montreal subway began public operation on October 17, 1966.

## 15.4 Water transport

The Canada Shipping Act (RSC 1970, c.S-9) is the most significant statute dealing with shipping. Other important legislative measures include the Pilotage Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act and the Navigable Waters Protection Act. Under the Canada Shipping Act and its amendments, the Parliament of Canada has complete jurisdiction over the regulation of shipping in Canadian-controlled waters.

### 15.4.1 Shipping

Except in the case of the coastal trade, all Canadian waterways, including canals, lakes and rivers, are open on equal terms to the shipping of all countries of the world so that Canadian shipping must compete with foreign flag shipping.

The carriage of goods and persons from one Canadian port to another Canadian port, commonly referred to as the coastal trade, is restricted to ships registered in Canada within the region from Havre St. Pierre on the St. Lawrence River upstream to the head of the Great Lakes. Elsewhere in Canada, the coastal trade is restricted to ships registered in a Commonwealth country.

**Canadian registry.** Under Part I of the Canada Shipping Act, ships in excess of 15 registered net tons and pleasure yachts in excess of 20 tons net must be registered; ships of lower tonnage may be registered or otherwise licensed if powered by a motor of 10 hp or more. Section 6 of the Act restricts ownership to British subjects or corporate bodies incorporated under the law of a Commonwealth country or the Republic of Ireland which have their principal place of business in those countries. Under the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement, all Commonwealth ships are designated "British Ship", and non-registered ships that should be registered do not acquire the privileges accorded British ships. Ships in the construction or planning stages may be recorded before registry by a Registrar of Shipping at one of the 75 Ports of Registry in Canada.

**Vessels on the Canadian shipping registry.** As at December 31, 1972, there were 28,584 ships constituting 3.9 million gross tons registered in Canada. This represents an increase over the previous calendar year of 541 ships and 118,019 gross tons.

**Shipping traffic.** Table 15.19 shows the number and tonnage of all vessels (except those of less than 15 registered net tons, naval vessels and, for 1962-70, fishing vessels) entering Canadian customs and non-customs ports.

Freight movements through large ports take different forms, including cargoes for or from foreign countries and cargoes loaded and unloaded in coastwise shipping, i.e., domestic freight moving between Canadian points. Table 15.20 presents data by province on cargoes loaded and unloaded from vessels in international or coastwise shipping. In 1970 a total of 290.7 million tons were loaded or unloaded at the principal Canadian ports, compared with 249.0 million tons in 1969. In-transit movement in vessels that pass through harbours without loading or unloading and movements from one point to another within harbours are also numerous in many ports.

Shipping statistics, which cover traffic in and out of both customs and non-customs ports, do not include freight in transit or freight moved from one point to another within the harbour. Table 15.21 shows the principal commodities loaded and unloaded in international and coastwise shipping at the 17 ports handling the largest cargo volumes in 1970. These ports handled 77.9% of all Canada's international shipping and 58.4% of the coastwise trade. The specific commodities shown are those transported in volume and often in bulk form.

### 15.4.2 Ports and harbours

The ports and harbours of Canada comprise 25 large multi-purpose ports, some 300 smaller ports, and several hundred wharves on the east coast, the Great Lakes, the west coast, in the Arctic, and on interior lakes and rivers.

The administration of Canadian ports is generally under the Ministry of Transport's Canadian Marine Transportation Administration formed in 1970. Canada's harbours are subdivided into National Harbours Board ports, harbour commissions, public harbours, and government wharves.