The names of the various canals along these routes, their locations and lengths, together with the number and dimensions of the locks thereon and other information will be found at pp. 626-629 of the 1926 edition of the Year Book, and in the pamphlet of the Department of Transport "Canals of Canada". A table showing the length and lock dimensions of canals as at the end of 1941 will be found at p. 583 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book.

Under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Department of Public Works are the St. Andrews Lock (length, width and draft, respectively, 215, 45 and 17 feet) at Selkirk on the Red River, Man., and another at Poupore, Que. There are also a few small isolated locks, each controlled under the authority of the province in which it is situated.

Subsection 4.—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, grain, etc. Facilities may include coldstorage 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 Dominion Government appointees. In addition there are some 300 public harbours coming under the direct supervision of the Department of Transport of which 131 are in charge of harbour masters.

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, sugar industries, etc. At a number of ports there are also graving docks which are dealt with separately.

3.-Facilities of Six of the Principal Harbours of Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1945

Nore.--The facilities include those under the control of other agencies as well as those of the National Harbours Board at these ports.

Item	Halifax	Saint John	Quebec	Three Rivers	Montreal	Vancouver
Minimum depth of approach channel ft. Harbour railwaymiles Piers, wharves, jetties, etcNo. Length of berthingft. Transit-shed floor spacesq. ft. Cold-storage warehouse capacity.cu. ft. Grain Elevators- Capacitybu. Loading ratebu. per hr. Floating crane capacityft. Cold-storage capacitygal.	314633,4161,236,8041,050,0002,200,000	812,000 900,000 3,000,000 150,000 65 61,000	$\begin{array}{r} 32\\ 36\\ 32,505\\ 743,642\\ 500,000\\ 4,000,000\\ 90,000\\ 75\end{array}$	2,000,000 32,000 Nil 300,000	$\begin{array}{r} 60\\ 105\\ 51,060\\ 2,063,033\\ 2,909,210\\ 15,162,000\\ 400,000\\ 75\end{array}$	1,415,514 1,312,104 18,716,500 312,000 50 Nil