

### 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, grain, etc. 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 made 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, sugar industries, etc. At a number of ports there are also dry docks that are dealt with separately (see p. 825).

#### 5.—Facilities of the Six Principal Harbours, as at Dec. 31, 1952

NOTE.—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.	50	30	35	35	35	35
Harbour railway..... miles	31	63	23	5	62	75
Piers, wharves, jetties, etc. .... No.	46	20	36	3	105	28
Length of berthing..... ft.	33,420	12,915	32,500	8,690	51,060	31,440
Transit-shed floor space.....sq. ft.	1,429,500	835,700	743,600	193,000	2,225,000	1,415,500
Cold-storage warehouse capacity... cu. ft.	1,655,350	820,000	528,000	—	2,909,200	3,031,400
Grain Elevators—						
Capacity..... bu.	2,200,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	15,162,000	18,716,500
Loading rate..... bu. per hr.	75,000	150,000	90,000	32,000	445,000	312,000
Floating crane capacity..... tons	75	65	75	—	75	85
Coal-dock storage capacity..... tons	82,000	—	215,000	300,000	1,380,000	—
Oil-tank storage capacity..... gal.	119,245,000	21,026,600	54,186,560	1,410,000	68,000,000	162,250,000

**National Harbours Board.**—A description of the origin and functions of the National Harbours Board is given in the 1940 Year Book, pp. 679-681. The Board is responsible for the administration and operation of the following properties (representing a capital investment of approximately \$232,000,000): port facilities such as wharves and piers, transit sheds, grain elevators, cold-storage warehouses, terminal railways, etc., at the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Vancouver and Churchill; grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne; and the Jacques Cartier Bridge at Montreal. Operating revenue and expenditure for these properties are given in Table 29, pp. 844-845.