

Eight of the principal harbours of Canada are administered by the National Harbours Board. Eleven 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 132 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 operating authorities, there are dock and handling facilities owned by private companies such as railway, pulp and paper, oil and sugar industries. At several of the ports there are also dry dock facilities.

National Harbours Board.—The National Harbours Board, a Crown corporation established in 1936, is charged with the administration and operation of the following properties: 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, Trois Rivières, Montreal, Vancouver, and Churchill; grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne; and the Jacques Cartier Bridge at Montreal. These facilities represent a capital investment of approximately \$340,000,000. Current operating revenues and expenditures are given in Table 26, p. 833.

6.—Facilities of the Larger Harbours Administered by the National Harbours Board, as at Dec. 31, 1960

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

Item	Halifax	Saint John	Quebec	Trois Rivières	Montreal	Vancouver
Minimum depth of approach channel..... ft.	51	30	35	35	35	39
Harbour railway..... miles	31	64	23	5	63	75
Piers, wharves, jetties, etc.... No.	88	34	42	21	129	107
Length of berthing..... ft.	35,445	24,550	33,600	9,188	64,895	35,580
Transit-shed floor space.....sq. ft.	1,464,774	1,000,000	658,000	290,800	3,048,000	1,552,600
Cold storage warehouse capacity.....cu. ft.	1,719,000	900,000	500,000	—	2,900,000	3,633,297
Grain Elevators—						
Capacity..... bu.	4,152,500	3,000,000	6,000,000 ¹	6,800,000	16,762,000	21,775,500
Loading rate..... bu. per hr.	90,000	150,000	90,000	40,000	736,000	320,000
Floating crane capacity..... tons	100	65	75	—	90	85
Coal dock storage capacity.... “	32,000	—	215,000	300,000	1,215,000	—
Oil tank storage capacity..... gal.	200,813,000	35,873,000	150,949,000	9,327,000	1,018,440,000	234,589,277
Locomotive crane capacity (two)..... tons	—	25	—	—	—	—
Electric luffing crane capacity (two)..... tons per hr.	—	180 ²	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes a 3,000,000-bu. grain storage shed connected with the elevator.

² Sugar.

Subsection 3.—Canals

The canals and canalized waters of Canada under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transport together with those under the jurisdiction of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority comprise a series of waterways providing navigation for 1,875 miles inland from salt water.

The canals included under the two classifications—Seaway Canals and Department of Transport Canals—are listed in Table 7 with their locations, lengths and lock complement. In addition to these, the federal Department of Public Works administers the St. Andrew's