

1116. During 1893 the expenditure and repairs for the Esquimalt Dock amounted to \$13,197, and the receipts to \$23,204 ; for the Kingston Dock the net revenue was \$6,196 ; for the Levis Dock, expenditure, \$8,470, receipts, \$13,306.

1117. In the United States, the largest docks have 26 feet of water on the sill. In England, the Naval Dock-yards at Chatham contain 7 docks, with from $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 feet of water on the sills. At Portsmouth there are nine dry-docks having from $33\frac{1}{3}$ to $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water ; at Devonport there are 3 docks, with $27\frac{3}{4}$ to $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water ; at Queenston there are two docks, with $32\frac{2}{3}$ feet. The two private docks at Tilbury have respectively 30 and 35 feet of water. Russia has three large docks at Cronstadt capable of holding the largest vessels. France has on the north coast, at Havre, two dry-docks, each with $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water on the sills ; at Cherbourg there are three docks with 30 feet and one with 37 feet of water. On the south coast, at Toulon, there are two docks with 30 feet of water each, and two with $32\frac{3}{4}$ feet of water each. Spain has a Government dock at Ferrol with $32\frac{3}{4}$ feet of water on the sill. Italy has two docks at Genoa with 28 and 31 feet respectively, and 2 at Spezzia with 33 each and two with 30 feet ; one at Taranto with $32\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and one at Venice with 28 feet of water. Austria has two docks at Pola with $27\frac{3}{4}$ feet and 32 feet. Turkey has a dock at Constantinople with 30 feet, and England has in Malta two docks with $33\frac{1}{2}$ and $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water.