## PUBLIC WORKS.

**Engineering.**—The Engineering Branch comprises the construction and repair of wharfs, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works; the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging; the construction, maintenance and operation of government dredging plant; the construction and maintenance of graving docks; the construction, maintenance and working of slides and booms; the construction, maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of federal importance in the Northwest Territories and the maintenance of military roads; also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of precision levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates; the testing of cements, etc. The Branch has charge of about 1,500 harbour works, 3 graving docks, 4 slide and boom works, interprovincial bridges, 49 dredges and 65 tugs and other dredging plant.

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch builds and maintains all government buildings, post offices, custom houses, examining warehouses, and constructs quarantine, immigration and experimental farm buildings, armouries and drill halls, land offices and telegraph offices.

**Telegraphs.**—The Telegraph Branch has control over the construction, repair and maintenance of all government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, and statistics relating to them are given on page 513.

**Graving Docks.**—There are three graving or dry docks completed and owned by the Canadian Government, and a fourth is under contract. The dimensions of these three docks are shown in Table 19. The dock at Kingston, Ontario, is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The dock under contract is to be at Levis, Quebec, east of the old dock, and is to be 1,150 feet long, divided into two parts (650 and 500 feet respectively), and 120 feet wide; it is to have a depth at high water of 40 feet. It will probably cost about \$2,750,000. Under the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910 (9–10 Edw. VII, c. 17)<sup>1</sup> several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. per annum for a given number of years on the original cost, as shown by Table 20.

Location.	Length.	Width at			Depth of water	Rise of tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom.	Ent <b>rance</b> .	on sill.	Spring.	Neap.
<u> </u>	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Levis, Que Esquimalt, B.C. Kingston, Ont	-430	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\90\\70\end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 73 \\ 41 \\ 47 \end{vmatrix}$	62 65 69	$\begin{array}{c} 26rac{1}{2} \\ 26rac{1}{2} \\ 14rac{1}{2} \& 16rac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 26\frac{1}{2} \\ 7 \text{ to } 10 \\ - \end{array} $	$20\frac{1}{2}$ 3 to 8

19.—Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government.

<sup>1</sup>For description of this Act, see Canada Year Book, 1910, p. xxviii.