

and operation of government dredging plant, the construction and maintenance of graving docks, the construction, maintenance and working of slides and booms, the construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of national importance in the Northwest Territories, 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 1,845 harbour works, 5 graving docks, 4 slide and boom works, interprovincial bridges, 30 dredges and 211 tugs, scows and other dredging plant.

**Architecture.**—The Architect's Branch builds and maintains government buildings, post offices, customs houses, examining warehouses, and constructs quarantine, immigration and experimental farm buildings, armouries, military hospitals and drill halls, land offices and telegraph offices. The most important public building now under construction is that of the new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa.

**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.

**Graving Docks.**—There are five graving or dry docks completed and owned by the Canadian Government. The dimensions of these docks are shown in Table 9. The dock at Kingston, Ontario, is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The dock at Lauzon, Quebec, east of the old dock, is 1,150 feet long, divided into two parts (650 and 500 feet respectively), and 120 feet wide; it has a depth at high water of 40 feet. It cost about \$3,850,000. A new dock is under construction at Esquimalt, B.C.; the dimensions are given in Table 9. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910, (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17), several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 or 3½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown by Table 10.

### 9.—Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government.

Locations.	Length.	Width at			Depth of water on sill.	Rise of tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom.	Entrance.		Spring.	Neap.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Levis, Que.....	600.3	100	59.3	67.4	25.8	18	13.3
Esquimalt, B.C.....	430	90	41	65	26½	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt (New).....	1,150	135	125	125	40	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.....	308.6	79	47	55	14½ & 16½	—	—
Lauzon, Que.....	1,150	144	105	120	40 H.W.	18	13.3

### 10.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Locations.	Length.	Width.	Depth over sill.	Total cost.	Subsidy.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	\$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont.....	515.10	59.8	16	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Collingwood No. 2, Ont.....	413.2	95	16	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.....	708.3	77.6	16.2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que.....	600	100	27.5	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C.....	600	100	25	2,199,163	3½ p.c. for 25 years.
St. John, N.B.....	1,150	133.0	42.0	—	Building.
Vancouver (Floating Dock).....	556.5	98.0	28.0	—	—