

### III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Since Confederation and before, the Department of Public Works has been known as the constructing department. In 1879 the railways and canals were placed under control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of Militia and Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, *viz.*, the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

**Engineering.**—The Engineering Branch conducts the construction and repair of wharves, 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 and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of national importance in the North-west Territories, the maintenance of military roads, also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of some precise levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates, the testing of cements, etc.

**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.

**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 5 graving or dry docks built and owned by the Canadian Government. The dimensions of these docks are shown in Table 10. 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. 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 11.

10.—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.	
Lévis, Que.....	600.3	100	59.3	67.6	25.8	18	13.3
Esquimalt, B.C.....	430	90	41	65	26.5	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C. (New).....	1,150	135	125	125	40	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.....	308.6	79	47	55	14.5&16.5		
Lauzon, Que.....	1,150	144	105	120	40 H.W.	18	13.3