

These figures will stand about the same if the wood work of the timber docks be assumed to last for 25 years without renewing, and money be taken as worth four per cent.

The relative values here given are not mathematically correct, because the repairs account would be a running one and not payable in a lump sum every 20 or 25 years. The results, however, are sufficiently near the mark to enable a fair conclusion to be arrived at, and, practically, they may be taken as accurate, because the errors in each case would about balance.

The cost of a dry dock must necessarily depend to a great extent upon the locality selected for its construction. If the site be one where there is difficulty in obtaining a solid foundation, or where the water cannot easily be excluded during construction, the first outlay will probably be heavy, no matter what kind of dock may be adopted. The primary cause of the great cost of some of the American stone docks has been that the foundations were bad, or much difficulty was experienced in getting rid of the water and in keeping the coffer-dams tight. Troubles of a similar nature have been experienced at the entrance to the Quebec dock, and have entailed additional expenditures, already, of over \$100,000, besides causing great delay in the completion of the dock.

The cheapest site upon which a graving dock could be built, would be one where the excavations were through some watertight material, and well clear of the water's-edge, so that no expensive coffer-dams would be required. The channel leading to the entrance could then be excavated and dredged out after the whole structure had been completed on dry land. We cannot hope, however, in this port, to obtain so favorable a site, especially in a locality which would answer in other respects, and it may be taken for granted that the items "coffer-dams" and "pumping" will form no inconsiderable part of the first cost of our dock, unless, indeed, the result of surveys and careful borings should show the ground to be more favorable than the surface would indicate.

As to the relative cost of the different materials which may be employed in the construction of a dry dock, the following prices may be taken as a guide:—

Pitch-pine built in place..	\$19 00	per cubic yard.
1st class granite masonry..	17 00	" "
Brickwork in cement.....	11 00	" "
Best rubble backing .....	5 00	" "
Portland cement concrete..	4 50	" "

Pitch-pine undoubtedly possesses advantages over any of the other materials for the internal face and altars of a dry dock. Its chief merits seems to be that it may be expected to last longer and in a more perfect state than other kinds of wood in