| Grand total | \$ 107,796 | 25 |
|---|---------------|----|
| 28 masons toise cost | 168 | 00 |
| 33.815 sup. ft, of flagging stone cost. | 5.226 | 55 |
| 539,435 cub ft. of dimension stone cost | \$ 102,401 | 70 |
| The above statement snows : | | |

The above statement of dimension stone and of flagging purporting to having been actually supplied as above also appears in the progress estimates signed by the said Elz. Daignault and by the acting chief architect of the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and upon those certificates the amounts have been actually paid.

I call attention to the report of the late John Bowes, architect of penitentiaries, made on 4th April, 1886, in which he says the boundary wall 2,650 feet long, and 22 feet high, and two lodges, with gates, will cost as follows :---

| 8,080 yds. dressed coursed masonry at 6 | 48,480 | •00 |
|--|--------|-----|
| 17,136 cub. ft. cut stone in buttresses and coping at 66c | 11,309 | 86 |
| Two lodges with gates at \$4,000 | 8,000 | 00 |
| Superintendence | 2,210 | 24 |
| Total\$ | 70,000 | 00 |
| On October 2nd, 1890, Mr. Bowes again reports, as the wall is to be raised to 27 feet it will entail an | | |
| extra cost of | 10,000 | 00 |
| Grand total | 80,000 | 00 |

The above report of Mr. Bowes shows, and it is also clearly indicated by the plans he prepared, that the wall was to have been built of solid masonry, requiring 235,296 cubic feet of dimension stone to complete it.

That was for a boundary wall 2,650 feet long, and was to have taken in the whole of the grounds lying between the present boundary wall and the buildings down to the public road. But the plans have been altered and the position of the boundary wall and gate have been materially changed in that it has been reduced by 413 lineal feet (as now located it measures only 2,237 feet long) making a saving of $37,290\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of dimension stone. By this reduction of its length and a still greater reduction of 66,784¹/₄ cubic feet of dimension stone, caused by the change from solid masonry, as originally indicated, to that of the thin ashlar set on its edge, as has been actually built, there should be a net reduction of the quantity of dimension stone used in said work of $104,074\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet.

A still further reduction of 8,860 cubic feet of dimension stone has been made in the construction of the four towers and the gate, by the use of this thin ashler, set in the wall as above described.

Notwithstanding all these reductions made from the 235,296 cubic feet required to construct the work of solid masonry as given by Mr. Bowes in his report to the department; by referring to Elz. Daignault's statement, and the regular monthly and final estimates passed by the acting chief architect of the Department of Public Works at Ottawa in favour of the contractors between 1st January, 1886, and the 26th July, 1896, when the supply of stone appears to have been cancelled by order of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, it will be seen that 539,485 cubic feet of dimension stone and 33,815 superficial feet of flagging stone have been passed and paid for

| at a cost of | | \$107.795 2 | 5 |
|---|------------|-----------------|---|
| Portland cement costing | \$2,190 00 |) | |
| Hull cement costing | 1,080 00 | | |
| And 5,068 loads of sand of 1,500 pounds | | | |
| each, costing | 2,027 20 |) – Naria Marka | |
| , | | 5,297 20 |) |
| Grand total | | \$113,093 45 | 7 |
| | | | |

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