taking hold of the work. In the initial layout, the office faced on the midway, but the resent arrangement of shop buildings was considered to be preferable to the former, even at the cost of moving the office back from the midway.

It is a brick structure with steel interior frame, 60 by 68 ft., consisting of two stories and basement. The basement contains the storage and lavatory accommodation. The ground floor has offices for the department's officials and clerks, and on the first floor is the draughting room, file room and blue-

tion of the necessary equipment and the Intercolonial to undertake, without charge, such deadhead movements as may be necessary to properly care for the traffic; it being agreed that the C.P.R. will not be asked to hold its cars in Halifax more than seven days at any one time. The I.R.C. will assume the cost to transfer of baggage between cars and shed floor. The I.R.C. will pay the same rental and other charges on cars in this service as at present paid on C.P.R. equipment handled over the line between St. John and Halifax. The C.P.R.

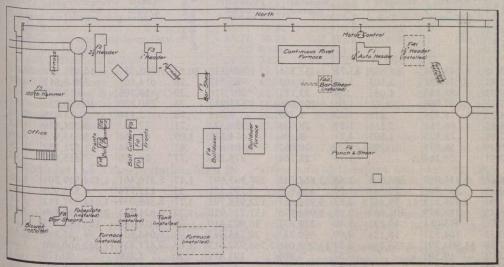


Fig. 12.—Machinery Location of Car Department Section of Blacksmith Shop.

printing room. Vaults are carried up from the basement, with one on each floor.

The floors are of maple on spruce joists, carried on the walls and steel work. The interior is plastered throughout, and the halls and stairs have a wood wainscoting. The building is heated by direct radiation coils and has incandescent electric lighting fixtures.

The Gr. T. Pacific Ry. has been using the locomotive department buildings for a year, and some of the car department buildings have also been taken over. J. L. Hodgson is Master Car Builder, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

The Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Traffic Agreement.

The agreement in reference to the transportation of C.P.R. passengers and freight over the I.R.C. between Halifax and St. John, in connection with the four C.P.R. and Allan Line steamships carrying British mails and making Halifax the winter port, about which there has been some discussion in Parliament, was entered into Sept. 30. 1913, between F. P. Gutelius, General Manger, Canadian Government Railways, and are officially advised that it is for the present winter season of navigation only and lit does not supersede the traffic agreement and the C.P.R. for some years in regard to traffic between Halifax and St. John. Following is the text of the agreement:—

The following rates will govern the transportation of passengers:—Passengers and their baggage between Halifax and St. John trains, \$2 first class and \$1.50 second class for each adult passenger, with a maximum \$300. When special trains are run they making same time as regular through trains. The C.P.R. to supply a reasonable propor-

shall pay the same charges for cleaning, supplies, etc., as now paid by the I.R.C.

The following rates will govern the transportation of freight:—All classes, in either direction, 75c. a ton of 2,000 lbs., with the exception of flour and grain, which will be carried at 60c. a ton of 2,000 lbs.; the maximum earnings for this traffic on any train to be \$300. The C.P.R. will assume the cost of transferring freight between ships and cars at Halifax. All grain handled

Fuel Consumption on Steam Railways in 1912-1913.

The statistics of fuel consumed on the steam railways for the year ended June 30, 1913, are given in a little more detail than in former years, and show some interesting developments.

The total weight of fuel consumed was 9,263,984 tons, the cost of the same being \$28,426,355, against 7,783,736 tons, costing \$24,180,823 in the previous year. Distributed among the different classes of locomotives the consumption was:

Freight 5,36	Tons. Tons. 4,480,042
Passenger 2,24	19,320 1,983,238
Mixed trains 50	2,631 407,970
Switching 1,13	8,531 890,650
Construction	1,663 21,150
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

9,263,984

The cost of fuel for road locomotives was \$25,089,445, and for yard locomotives, \$3,336,910. The average cost of fuel was \$3.07 a ton, against \$3.15 a ton in 1911-12. This calculation, however, is subject to qualification. In 1912-13 there were 31,078,252 gallons of oil used, against 1,729,577 gallons in 1911-12. The coal equivalent for oil has not been definitely determined, and there is a slight confusion in the returns for that reason. The bringing of oil into use as a fuel on a relatively large scale within recent years will inevitably lead to an early recasting of the fuel accounts. The following table gives the quantities of each class of fuel used by the different classes of locomotives, and the mileage run:

anour co,	course	CITC	minone	T CETT.	
				Per 100	Miles.
					Cost.
					\$ c.
Freight .				8.31	25 51
Passenger				4.89	15 01
Mixed tra					17 16
Switching				4.47	13 72
Constructi	on .			5.46	16 76

The average weight of fuel used by each class of locomotive, and the cost of the same per 100 miles run are given in the following table:

ROUND B	COAL.		Wood.		OTHER FUEL.			Miles
Class of Locomotives	Anthra- cite.	Bitu- minous	Hard.	Soft.	Oil.	Charcoal.	Total.	Run.
	Tons.	Tons	Cords.	Cords.	Gallons.	Bushels.	Tons.	
Freight	1,208 754 1,465 1,235	5,223,973 2,186,069 494,547 1,124,857 11,517	463 470 68	21,057 10,758 3,2 8 5,591 33	20,153,877 9,103,495 489,720 1,320,382 19,778	70,562 55,120 4,597 27,070 179	5,861,839 2,249,320 502,631 1,138,531 11,633	64,541,731 40,926,357 8,981,330 25,456,533 213,770
Total	4,662	9,040,963	1,001	40,647	31,087,252	157,528	9,263,984	145,119,721

Note: One and one half cords hard wood equal one ton. Two cords soft wood equal one ton.

through the Halifax elevator shall pay the usual elevator charge current at other points. The C.P.R. will assume the clerical work, the checking, waybilling and accounting. The I.R.C. will pay the usual per diem, or other charge on freight car equipment engaged in this business and also all loss or damage which may occur to the freight while in transit between Halifax and St. John.

The I.R.C. will provide the necessary berthing accommodation for the C.P.R. and Allan Line ships and will make no greater charge for wharfage and dockage dues than is charged other steamship lines. This arrangement will remain in effect from Nov. 15, 1913, to May 15, 1914.

To drill chilled cast iron, a contemporary states that the piece should be laid on a forge, the spot to be drilled covered with sulphur and the blast applied slowly until the sulphur is burned off. The chill will then be drawn and the piece can be drilled.

The American Railway Engineering Association's annual convention was held at Chicago, Ill., Mar. 17-20. The committee reports dealt with included those on rules and organization, signals and interlocking, yards and terminals, roadway, wooden bridges and trestles, iron and steel structures, masonry, track, electricity, wood preservation, grading of lumber, water service, buildings, rail, ties, signs, fences and crossings, conservation of natural resources, economics of railway location, uniform general contract forms, records and accounts, and ballast.

Viaducts Over Great Northern Ry. at Vancouver.—The Vancouver, B.C., City Council has let the contract to the Union Contracting Co. for the erection of what is known as the east end viaducts over the G. N. Ry., at a cost of \$304,936. Four viaducts are to be built, viz., at Hastings, Pender, Keefer and Harris Streets, and the company is to lower its tracks so as to permit of the elimination of the level crossings at these points.