

a Gothic motif with a balustrade and newels. From the first floor to the roof the staircase is of the simple character, and is enclosed with kalamine and wired glass partitions, thus forming an interior smoke-proof fire-escape.

The interior partitions dividing the offices are a patented sectional type containing double panels and double glass, so as to procure satisfactory sound proof results. The wood used is a high grade birch, stained a light grey in order to make the offices as light as possible.

All the equipment is modern throughout. The lighting fixtures are designed in the Gothic style in keeping with the architectural treatment. The elevators consist of two passenger and one freight elevator all of the traction type. The former is of a double screw model with a speed of from 400 to 500 feet a minute, while the latter consists of a single screw with a speed of 250 feet a minute. The shafts are constructed of terra cotta with kalamine doors at each floor, equipped with modern door controllers.

The heating system is of the simple steam vapor type with modulating valves on each radiator. The boiler consists of 125 horse power units, 72 inches in diameter and 14 feet long. A special setting has been used for these boilers whereby the gases, after passing the bridge wall, are carried under the shell towards the rear, and are divided and returned on each side of the boiler towards the front. Here they pass through the lower half of the tubes to the rear of the boiler and back again to the front through the upper half to the smoke breaching. A re-

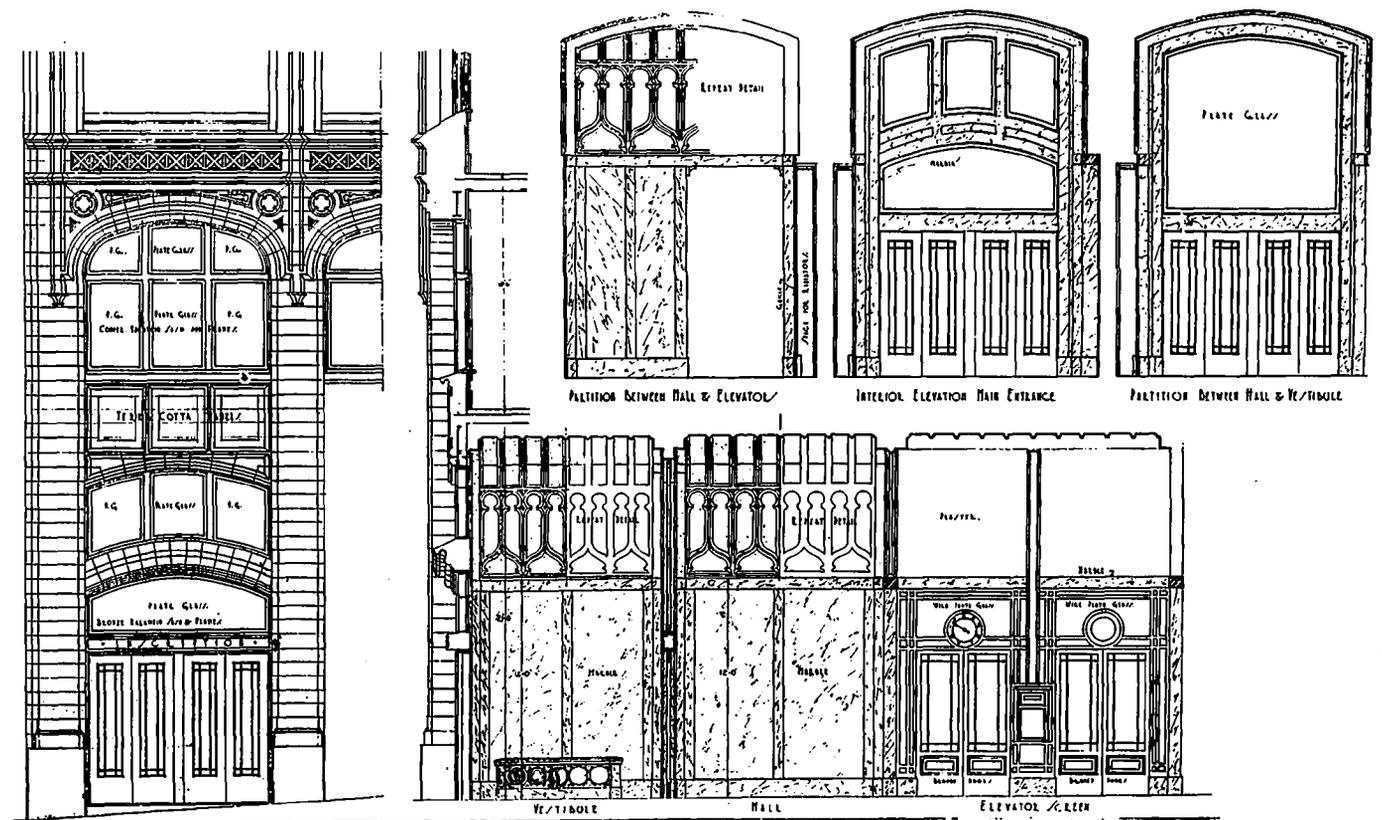
inforced plate is placed horizontally across the boiler between the head and the clean-out door. With this type of setting the temperature of the gases entering the stack is much lower than with the ordinary setting and a greater heat efficiency is obtained.

In excavating for the foundation of the building, rock was encountered over the entire site, and some three thousand yards had to be removed to obtain the required depth for the basement and boiler room.

The steel work for the superstructure was started in the middle of March, 1916, and was completely up four weeks later. As the steel work progressed, the concrete floor slabs were laid and the other trades were organized to follow in order; the entire structure being enclosed and roofed by the first of June and ready for occupancy two months later, following the completion of a portion of the interior for the Imperial Munitions Board, who desired possession earlier than the completion date.

POWER DAM

A concern known as the Power Development Company, Limited, has given notice of application to the Minister of Public Works for authority to construct a dam in the St. Lawrence, near Cornwall, and to provide certain compensating works in connection with it. The proposition, it is thought, might be the reincarnation of the old Long Sault scheme, which was defeated after a bitter fight in Parliament. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$500,000.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE AND GROUND FLOOR CORRIDOR, TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, OTTAWA.