

corresponding position vertically above. Cutting and fitting for special work was, of course, necessary, but as little loose timber as possible was used around the job.

In freezing weather the stone and gravel were heated by live steam at low pressure from the central power plant. There was a flexible steam connection, with outlet, which was buried in the material, and the steam allowed to percolate through until it was hot enough to use. The water for mixing the concrete was heated by passing through pipes coiled in a salamander.

Lehigh cement was used throughout, and the aggregate was largely dredged gravel, which proved exceptionally good concrete material. When the proportion of sand was excessive, it was mixed with some crushed stone.

The remarkable speed attained in the erection was only made possible by the perfect planning of the construction plant. This was arranged in such relation to the work and the position of delivered material as to avoid all confusion and interference among the labor gangs and waste of time by unnecessary handling.

The delivery of materials and the carrying of stock piles were arranged so that steel, cement, sand, stone and timber for forms were always on hand when needed.

The building, containing 107,500 square feet of floor space, was turned over to the owner ready for occupancy in three months from the time active work was started. There was no Sunday work and practically no night work.

The contractors were the Aberthaw Construction Company, and the architects, Lockwood, Greene & Co., both of Boston.

Tenders Called For



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for addition to the Eastern Departmental Building, Ottawa," will be received at this office until 5 p.m., on Tuesday, June 14th, 1910, for the construction of an addition to the Eastern Departmental Building, Ottawa.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

NAPOLÉON TESSIER, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 18th, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Following the quotations of the various articles listed in the markets will be found in brackets numbers, thus (10). These numbers refer to the list number of advertisers on page 3 of this issue and will assist the reader to quickly find the name and address of a firm handling any particular article. Buyers not able to secure articles from these firms at the prices mentioned will confer a favor by letting us know.

Montreal, May 26th, 1910.

Reports from the pig-iron markets of the United States are generally more encouraging. The market shows considerable improvement, and it is claimed that a very fair tonnage is about to be closed in the Eastern district, while additional buying is reported from all over the country. Prices are easy, however, Valley furnaces having accepted \$15 and slightly less, at the furnace, for a large quantity of iron to be delivered during the first half of the year and, in one instance, during the next two months. A large sale of Bessemer steel is also reported to have taken place at \$16 per ton, at the furnace. Transactions during the past week have been larger than for any similar period since the beginning of the year, but it should not be forgotten that this increased business has been done at the expense of prices. It is pointed out, however, that a basis at which business can be done seems now to have been reached, and from the way buyers are acting, there are indications that around present prices heavy trading is apt to develop within a short time. Hence it looks as though the point had been reached which makers have been looking forward to for some time past, and it is now predicted that the market is at the bottom, and the situation will begin to mend. Accumulations, however, continue larger than before, and these will have to be worked off before there will be any marked recovery in price levels. It is said that contracts for nearly 10,000 tons are pending the granting of concessions of a matter of 25c. per ton, but it remains to be seen whether buyers or sellers will give way. It is thought that the argument is still in favor of the buyers.

Cables from China report the placing of some large orders for railway supplies, with American manufacturers, the total value of such orders since the first of the year amounting to about \$1,000,000. Export orders have been taken for Cuba and Mexico, while additional large orders for domestic use have also been placed.

The volume of the output of coke has changed very little, but sellers appear more willing to meet buyers' views, the result being that a larger volume of business has been booked than previously. It is said that there are over 30,441 ovens in active operation in the Connelville district, so that the number would appear to have increased during the week.

The ceremonies attending the funeral of the late Sovereign have occasioned much interruption to the plants and industries of Great Britain, and the result is that the market fails to furnish evidences either of weakness or strength. There is no news of importance.

The local market is a little uninteresting from its very steadiness. There is no change in any of the various finished or semi-finished products. Consumption continues good, though not specially active. The more encouraging news from the United States is appreciated, and should it result in advanced prices there, the local market would show more firmness than it does at this moment.

Quotations are repeated as follows:—

Antimony.—The market is steady at 8c. to 8½c. (111).

Bar Iron and Steel.—The market promises to advance shortly. Bar iron, \$1.90 per 100 pounds; best refined horseshoe, \$2.15; forged iron, \$2.05; mild steel, \$1.90; sleigh shoe steel, \$1.90 for 1 x ¾-base; tire steel, \$2.00 for 1 x ¾-base; toe calk steel, \$2.40; machine steel, iron finish, \$1.95; imported, \$2.20 (111, 119).

Building Paper.—Tar paper, 7, 10, or 16 ounces, \$1.80 per 100 pounds; felt paper, \$2.75 per 100 pounds; tar sheathing, 40c. per roll of 400 square feet; dry sheathing, No. 1, 30 to 40c. per roll of 400 square feet; tarred year will be the largest in the history of the country. Prices on foreign fibre, 55c. per roll; dry fibre, 45c. (See Roofing; also Tar and Pitch). (164).

Cement.—Canadian cement is quotable, as follows, in car lots, f.o.b., Montreal:—\$1.30 to \$1.40 per 350-lb. bbl., in 4 cotton bags, adding 10c. for each bag. Good bags re-purchased at 10c. each. Paper bags cost 2½ cents extra, or 10c. per bbl. weight. (26, 164).

Chain.—The market has advanced again, being now per 100 lbs., as follows:—¾-in., \$5.30; 5-16-in., \$4.70; ¾-in., \$3.90; 7-16-in., \$3.65; ¾-in., \$3.55; 9-16-in., \$3.45; ¾-in., \$3.40; ¾-in., \$3.35; ¾-in., \$3.35; 1-in., \$3.35.

Coal and Coke.—Anthracite, egg, stove or chestnut coal, \$6.75 per ton, net; furnace coal, \$6.50, net. Bituminous or soft coal: Run of mine, Nova Scotia coal, carload lots, basis, Montreal, \$3.85 to \$4 per ton; cannel coal, \$9 per ton; coke, single ton, \$5; large lots, special rates, approximately \$4 f.o.b., cars, Montreal.

Copper.—Prices are strong at 13¼ to 14c.

Explosives and Accessories.—Dynamite, 50-lb. cases, 40 per cent. proof, 15c. in single case lots, Montreal. Blasting powder, 25-lb. kegs, \$2.25 per keg. Special quotations on large lots of dynamite and powder. Detonator caps, case lots, containing 10,000, 75c. per 100; broken lots, \$1; electric blasting apparatus:—Batteries, 1 to 10 holes, \$15; 1 to 20 holes, \$25; 1 to 30 holes, \$35; 1 to 40 holes, \$50. Wire, leading, 1c. per foot; connecting, 50c. per lb. Fuses, platinum, single strength, per 100 fuses:—4-ft. wires, \$3; 6-ft. wires, \$3.54; 8-ft. wires, \$4.08; 10-ft. wires, \$5.

Galvanized Iron.—The market is steady. Prices, basis, 28-gauge, are:—Queen's Head, \$4.10; Colborne Crown, \$3.85; Apollo, 10½ oz., \$4.05. Add 25c. to above figures for less than case lots; 26-gauge is 25c. less than 28-gauge, American 28-gauge and English 26 are equivalents, as are American 10½ oz., and English 28-gauge. (111).

Galvanized Pipe.—(See Pipe, Wrought and Galvanized).