

from the fact that as the tower continues to lean outward the centre of gravity also moves outward, increasing the pressure on the extreme toe of the foundation and thus tending to increase the rate of movement.

The cause of the trouble which has arisen in connection with this building is due entirely to the fact that the soil upon which the building was erected has had loads placed upon it entirely out of proportion to its supporting values. This soil is a type of blue clay which, under ordinary conditions, should be able to support from two to three tons per square foot. The bearing value of clay as a foundation, however, is uncertain and great difficulty is very often experienced in foundations on this class of material.

On the interior columns, which support a load of about one ton per square foot, there has probably been little or no settlement, although I cannot verify this fact. On the outside walls of the main building there is an average of three tons per square foot. This has proved too heavy a load for this material as the walls have gone down from 5 to 9 inches in the last seven years. The loads under the tower have averaged 4 tons per square foot, the settlement at this point being considerably greater than under the walls of the main building. It is quite evident, therefore, that the first point to be determined is the bearing value of the soil upon which the building rests. I have taken steps to this end, and a series of loading tests on the soil in the basement of the building is now going on.

Recommendation.

I would recommend that nothing be done with regard to the walls of the main building until a series of observations have been taken over a sufficient length of time to enable me to determine whether further settlement is actually taking place.

With regard to the main tower, I consider steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to prevent further settlement. This can only be done by increasing the bearing area under this portion of the building. This is entirely an engineering problem, and in a later report I will advise what, in my opinion, is the best means by which this work can be successfully carried out.

I would say that I do not consider there is any immediate danger to the building, or that it will be necessary to close it to the Government employees or the general public so long as the present rate of settlement is not increased. I have made arrangements with the chief architect to have a series of readings taken at the point where danger might be expected, so that any increase in this movement would be immediately noted.

I think, however, in view of the foregoing that the necessary steps should be taken by your department to have repairs instituted in connection with the main tower and effected during the coming summer.

Respectfully submitted,

(sgd.) C. N. Monsarrat,

Hon. Robert Rogers,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa, Ont.

WAR SUPPLIES—FIELD GLASSES.

Mr. TURRIFF:

1. How many binoculars or field glasses has

the Government purchased since August 1, 1914?

2. From whom were they bought?

3. What price was paid for them?

4. Was there competition by asking different dealers to quote prices?

5. If so, who were asked for prices?

Major General HUGHES:

1. 4,624.

2. From P. W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Consolidated Optical Co., Toronto, and the Topley Co., Ottawa.

3. About 100 different prices were paid, ranging from \$9.45 to \$75, according to the type and quality of binoculars bought in each case. Those procured for the first contingent were of many different patterns.

4. It was never a question of competition, but of getting the requisite number of binoculars of a satisfactory character in the time available. Generally speaking, the conditions did not admit of competition. Binoculars of a certain type and power were required; a sufficient quantity of these was not available. It was necessary to make the best arrangements for the provision of a more or less satisfactory substitute at reasonable prices.

5. Answered by No. 4.

UNOPPOSED MOTIONS FOR PAPERS.

Mr. Sinclair: For a copy of all tenders for army stores that have been received and dealt with by the Department of Militia and Defence since August 1, 1914.

Mr. Macdonald: For a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents relating to the dismissal of Isaac Arbuckle, foreman carpenter, Intercolonial railway, at Pictou, and of appointment of Alex Talbot to the vacancy.

Mr. Macdonald: For a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents relating to the dismissal of James Brennan, fireman Intercolonial railway at Stelarton.

Mr. Buchanan: For a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the removal from the customs service at Lethbridge, Alberta, of Brown Pipes and A. R. Gibbons.

Mr. Buchanan: For a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the appointment of A. H. McKeown to the immigration service at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Mr. Buchanan: For a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the removal from office of A. E. Humphries, inspector of immigration at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Mr. Buchanan: For a copy of all tenders in connection with the supply of lumber to the Department of Militia for the training camps at Medicine Hat and Calgary, and of the invoices for the material supplied.

Mr. Law: For a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Yarmouth county to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid