CANADIAN

CONTRACT RECORD

A Weekly Journal of Engineering, Public Works, Tenders, Advance Information and Municipal Progress

This Paper Reaches Every Week the Town and City Clerks, Town and City Engineers, County Clerks and County Engineers, Leading Civil Engineers and Contractors throughout Canada, and Purchasers of Municipal Debentures.

VOL. 18.

TORONTO, MONTREAL - AUGUST 21, 1907 - WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

HE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAT As an intermediate Edition of the Canadian Architect and Builder.

THE C. H. MORTIMER PUBLISHING COMPANY

of Torento, Limited, subscription Price, \$s per annum, payable in advance.

United States, \$3.00 per year

COMPEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO Telephone Main 2362. Branch Offices

Boom B34. Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Telephone Main 2009. 780-781 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 1374.

Davis Chambers, 615 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. Telephone 2048

Subscribers who may change their address sheald give prompt notice of same. In doing so give both eld and new address. Notify the pub-imbers of any irregularity in delivery of papers.





Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission

TENDERS FOR OFFICE, MINING ENGINEER

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. J. McGEE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary-Treasurer. Papers inserting this advertisement without authority will not be paid for same.

CITY OF FREDERICTON DEBENTURES

Scaled tenders, marked "Tender for Fredericton Debentures," will be received by the undersigned until AUGUST agrn, 1007, for City of Fredericton Water Debentures, running for forty years from August ast, 1007, issued in sums of \$300.00 cach, bearing interest at a per cent payable half yearly. Tenders to state the price and amount each applicant "The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to accept any bid." For further particulars apply to 1. R. GOLDING. City Teesaurer.

1. R. GOLDING, City Treasurer, Fredericton, N. B.

Tender for Pipe Drain

No. 25

To be received by the undersigned up to SATUR-DAY, artH AUGUST, 1907, to 6 P.M., for laying about 1.62, feet of 1.sinch pipe drain in Davisville Avenue, Town North Toronto, County York, Specifications, plan, etc., can be examined at office of the undersigned and at office of Peter S. Gibson, C.E. and O.L. Ser Town, Engineer, at Willowdle. Any tender not W.J. DOUGLAS, Town Clerk, Eglinton P.O.

Eglinton P.O.

Notice to Contractors WATER WORKS PUN

Sealed tenders, addressed to Charles Pepp hairman of the Water Works Committee. Ottaw anada, will be received by Consumman of the Wafer Works Committee, Orthous, Canada, will be received by registered past only at the office of the City Engineer, up to g p.a., TUES: DAY, AUGUST arrit, noor, endorsded 'Tender for Water Works Pumps,' for the supply and installa-tion of two Duplex Water Power Pumps, having a cipacity of 4,000,000 Imperial gallons each per day. Specifications, forms of tender and full particulars "And the City Engineer's office, City Hall, Ottawa. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NEWTON J. KER, City Engineer. Ottawa, August 3, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, CANADA

TRENT CANAL

ONTAGIO-RICE LAKE DIVISION

SECTION NO. 1



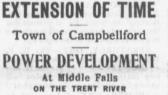
Sealed Tenders addressed to Alex. J. Grant, Superintending Engineer. Trent Canal, Peterboro, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal, will be received the sealer of the sealer of the sealer control of the sealer of the sealer of the sealer of the canal. The sealer this date at the office of the Chief En-ganese of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the office of the Superintending En-gineer. Trent Canal, Peterboro, Ont, and at the office of Mr. J. B. Brophy, Division Engineer, tenton, Ont, at which places forms of tender may be obtained. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted By order.

By order, L. K. JONES,

cretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 10th August, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for

[FOR ADDITIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS FOR TENDERS SEE NEXT PAGE]



Sealed tenders are required for Rock Cutting, Con-crete Work, Turbine Wheels, Generators and about 24 miles of Transmission Line. Plans and speci-cations may be seen after August 19th, at the office of the Engineer, JOHN 5. FIELDING, C.E. CONSULTING INGINEER, 15 Toronto Street, Room 15 Toronto. Tenders to be in by 12 o'clock noom, SEPTEMBER 97th, addressed to W. J. Possese, Esq., Mayor of Campbellford. The lawest or any tender not necessarily accepted. E. C. WEST.

E. C. WEST, Clerk of the Corporation of the Town of Campbellford.

CITY OF WINNIPEC

Point du Bois Hydro-Electric Development

Tenders for Bridge CROSSING WINNIPEG RIVER

Sealed tenders on prescribed forms, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Control, Winnipeg, Canada, ang marked on the envelope. "Point du Bois Hydro-Electric Development-Tender for Bridge Crossing Winnipeg River, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon of WEDNES-DAY, FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, noor, for the construction of a Woodon Howe Truss Bridge, consisting of the spans of 80 feet each, and one draw span, of 166 feet, including piers and cribs crossing the Winnipeg River at Lac du Honnet Narrows. Conses of Instructions to bidders, plans, specifica-

arrows. Copies of Instructions to bidders, plans, specifica-ons and form of tender, may be obtained at the ower Engineer's Office, Carnegie Library Building, Viewleare

Power Engineer's context Street Plate Girder Bridge, Alternative tenders on Steel Plate Girder Bridge, designed to meet the same conditions and accom-panied by Tenderer's own drawings, will also be received by the Board. M. PETERSON, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Control, Winnipeg, Aug. 14, 1907.

Architects' Assistant, six months Canadian, twelve cars English experience, desires immediate situaion. BOND, 50 Pembroke Street, Toronto.

To Contractors

Whole and separate tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1907, for the erection of buildings for the

MGDonald Horse Exchange, Western Gattle Market, Toronto

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. P. HYNES, Architect, Bank of Commerce Building, 199 Yonge Street, Toronto,

CONTRACTS OPEN.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.-A breakwater is to be built here at a cost of \$600,000.

SHARBOT LAKE, ONT.-It is reported that a new Catholic church will be built here.

BANFF, ALTA.—The Alpine Club of Canada are discussing plans for the erection of a club house next season.

KENORA, ONT.—The C. P. R. have donated the sum of \$30,000 for the construction of a railroad Y.M.C.A. here.

ESSEX, ONT.—The Essex Canning Co.'s plant sustained damage in the recent explosion to the extent of \$10,000.

DOVER, ONT.--Commissioner Carron is taking tenders this week for the construction of a steel bridge in this town.

REGINA, SASK.—The C. P. R. surveyors are now mapping out the railway connection with Saskatchewan and other points north.

ST. THUMAS, ONT.-T. S. Pool, grocer, contemplates the erection of two brick stores on the corner of Ross and Locust streets. KUROKI, SASK.-G. H. Walter,

KUROKI, SASK.-G. H. Walter, Secretary-Treasurer, wants tenders up to August 31st for the erection of a brick school building.

BATTLEFORD, SASK.—On August 31st the ratepayers will vote on a bylaw for granting a bonus of \$10,000 to a mill company.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.-Douglas Bros., contractors, are about to erect a \$25,000 brick and stone block for A. E. McCulloch & Co.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—The authorities recently investigated the Thornton Springs with a view to augmenting the city's water supply.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Church of England Cathedral Committee have just taken tenders for the erection of a new cathedral building.

CLINTON, ONT.-Votes of the ratepayers will be taken on September 30th on a by-law to raise \$53,000 for a waterworks system.

BERLIN, ONT.—Negotiations are under way for locating a firm who will engage in the manufacture of machinery and railroad supplies.

DAUPHIN, MAN.--Votes of the electors will be taken on August 24th on a bylaw providing \$14,000 for the erection of a school house.

DELHI, ONT.—The new cement dam of the Delhi Light & Power Co., which collapsed last week will cost nearly \$3,000 to repair.

NEWCASTLE, N. S.—It is reported that the Miramichi Lumber Company are making arrangements for the establishment of a shingle mill here.

BELLEVILLE, ONT .- A company

with a capital stock of \$100,000 is coming to this town to engage in the manufacture of brass fixtures.

STONY PLAIN, ALTA.—Negotiations have recently been effected by Rudolph R. Hoffman, of Chicago, for the location of a brick plant here.

MONTREAL, QUE.—It is reported that Thomas Morgan, late of Longue Pointe, has secured property upon which he intends to erect a new cement plant.

PARIS, ONT.—A by-law has been submitted for the approval of the Ontario Railway Board authorizing the expenditure of \$4,000 on waterworks extension.

NANAIMO, B. C.—A saw mill with a capacity of 35,000 ft. per day will be erected by the Ladysmith Lumber Company. Railway connection will be provided.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. -- A \$30,000 wood working factory is to be built here by William Oliver, who also intends to erect a \$14,000 plant for the manufacture of cement.

HAMILTON, ONT.—A by-law is to be submitted to the ratepayers to provide \$50,000 for the purchase of electric pumps with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons per day.

GODERICH, ONT.-Votes of the ratepayers will be taken on August 24th on a by-law to raise \$27,836 by debentures for waterworks extension and improvements to electric light system.

BRANDON, MAN. -- The Fire, Water & Light Committee were recently considering the possibility of remodelling the entire city hall and installing the fire brigade in a portion of the building.

STRATHROY, ONT.—The W. P. Demond Upholstering Co. have petitioned Council for a loan of \$12,000 for factory enlargements, and a by-law will shortly be submitted to the ratepayers.

AYLMER, ONT.-Bylaws will be submitted to the ratepayers in the near future for raising an estimated sum of \$123,000 to meet the cost of sewerage, waterworks, sidewalks and other improvements.

WATFORD, ONT.—The Clerk of the Works from Toronto, Thomas F. Hastings, was recently in town arranging for a site for the new \$10,000 armoury which the Government have decided to build here.

WIARTON, ONT.—If the newly incorporated British Canadian Distillery Co. can secure an option on the buildings of the beet sugar factory they will locate their distillery here, otherwise they will go to Owen Sound.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Fred. Gelinas, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, wants tenders for certain alterations at Tete du Pont Barracks. Specifications may be obtained of H. G. Smith, this city, or at the Department.

GUELPH, ONT.—The authorities have instructed McPhie & Mahoney to prepare plans for a four roomed school in St. Patrick's ward. Specifications will also be framed for additions to schools in St. James' and St. John's wards.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—At a recent meeting of the Board of School Trustees, arrangements were made for the erection of a boiler house in the public school, from which centre all buildings will be heated by pipes and radiators.

BARRIE, ONT.—A proposition has been made submitted to the Industrial Committee by a firm of gas and gasoline engine manufacturers to build a threestorey factory and locate here on consideration of a loan of \$20,000. The matter is in abeyance.

EDMONTON, ALTA. - It is reported that the Grand Trunk Pacific will soon have the line of 1,000 miles to the coastunder construction. Foley Bros., Larson & Co. have already secured the contract for the 180 mile branch from Kitamaat to Hazleton.

WEYBURN, SASK.—A deputation of the Weyburn School Board recently had an interview with Premier Scott at Regina, with regard to the organization of a High School in Weyburn.—The Municipal Council will likely purchase two chemical engines for the purpose of fire protection.

TABER, ALTA.—The Canada West Coal & Coke Co., Limited, will receive tenders up to August 31st for one steam pump capable of delivering 500 gallons per minute against a head of 400 feet; also for one 65 horse power horizontal tubular boiler.

QUEBEC, QUE.—The B. Y. Moyes building will shortly be converted into a theatorum, and something like \$3,000 will be spent in fitting it up for that purpose.—A by-law will shortly be submitted to the ratepayers for the issue of \$112,000 worth of debentures for sewerage and aqueduct construction.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.—The C. N. R. have accepted the proposals of the Saskatchewan Government with regard to the proposed railway and traffic bridge, and work will start immediately. The contract calls for a steel bridge on cement piers with roadways on either side for the accommodation of traffic.

VICTORIA, B. C.—J. Michand contractor and architect, has prepared plans for the erection of a \$4,000 bungalow on Scoresby street.—The Provincial Government have granted \$15,000 to the Jubilee Hospital authorities towards the carrying out of necessary improvements to their building. The total expenditure will be \$30,000.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—The committee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church have selected a plan for a new building. Romanesque in style, the church will be constructed of red brick with red stone foundations, will be steam heated and have a seating capacity of 934.—A permit has been issued for a new two-storey block to cost \$60,000, and to be erected on the corner of May and Victoria streets.

LONDON, ONT.—It is reported that plans will shortly be taken for a new building to replace the Crystal Hall. The work of clearing away the ruins of the latter building has already commenced.—G. Craddock, architect, 461 Talbot street, is taking tenders this week for the erection of stores, corner of Talbot and Fullarton streets for L. Meredith.—A number of buildings in this city are regarded as unsafe and the provincial building inspector has been summoned.

WELLAND, ONT--At a recent session of the Board of Church Extension, of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, a grant of \$15,000 was made for the erection of a new Disciples' church on Division street. The building will probably be constructed of concrete blocks, and will be commenced shortly.--The Hospital Trust have appointed a committee to consult with an architect with regard to plans for their proposed building.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—It is reported that the proposed additions to the Hotel Vancouver, costing \$150,000 to \$200,000, will be undertaken this fall.—W. A. Bauer has purchased two lots on the corner of Hastings and Howe streets at \$60,000, upon which he proposes to erect a large business block.—The ratepayers will give their decision on September 14th on a by-law to raise \$100,000 for the provision of macadam roadways and also upon a by-law to raise \$40,000 for Augu

st 21, 1907

August 21, 1907

miles to the Foley Bros., secured the ranch from

and recently ner Scott at organization yburn.— The ly purchase e purpose of

anada West will receive or one steam 500 gallons of 400 feet ; r horizontal

3. Y. Moyes erted into a like \$3,000 or that purbe submitted of \$112,000 werage and

ASK.—The proposals of nent with y and traffic mmediately. el bridge on s on either of traffic.

ichand conpared plans ungalow on cial Governo the Jubilee the carrying ints to their iture will be

NT.—The Presbyterian of for a new style, the of red brick till be steam capacity of ssued for a ost \$60,000, mer of May

eported that for a new ystal Hall. the ruins of eady comchitect, 46r rs this week mer of Tals for L. dings in this nd the prohas been

a recent arch Exten-Disciples of as made for bles' church uilding will of concrete d shortly. ppointed a n architect ir proposed

is reported to the Hotel to \$200,000, 11.-W. A. lots on the e streets at bases to erect ratepayers September 100,000 for adways and \$40,000 for CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD



WIRE ROPE

AND FITTINGS IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE

SHIPMENT



We Can Also Supply

Winches, Derricks, Derrick Irons, Hoisting Engines, Manila Rope, Blocks, Etc., Etc.

MUSSENS LIMITED

Railway, Mining, Municipal and Contractors' Supplies Head Office: MONTREAL Branch Offices: QUEBEC, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

school purposes.—W. Bailey, of Bailey Bros., stationers, has purchased property corner of Chesafield and Keilh road unon which he intends to erect an English bungalow residence. — The old Gold House will shortly be razed and on its site will be erected a six storey brick and stone building. At the same time another storey will be added to the Dominion Hotel adjeining. The new building togr ther with the addition, will cost about \$75,000. —The specifications for the new college building to be erected on the University site at Point Gray call for a two-storey structure 150 x 62, and \$100,000 on the initial stages of construction. Prizes to the value of \$850 are being offered to architects by the Institution in connection with the plans. Tenders will shortly be taken for clearing eight or nine acres and building will commence in the spring.—The recently formed Terminal Construction & Investment Co. Ltd. have arquired the machinery and plant of the Vancouver Furniture Manufacturing Co. on Clark drive, near Hasting street east, and will convert the property into a sash, door and moulding factory.—Buildings permits have been graated as follows: Bushnell & Varty, fram e apartment building, Alberni street, \$20,000; M. Waycroft, frame dwelling, First avenue, \$1,800; T. A. Milde, firsme dwelling, Thrd avenue, \$1,800; T. Matsumoto, Fowell street, \$20,000; C. Vernon, Thirteenth avenue, \$5,500; E. J. Judd, Cambie street, \$2,000; S. Lawrence, Fourteenth avenue, \$2,400; W. J. Dulse, Fifth avenue, \$2,000; M. S. Boyd, Cornwall street, \$2,500; T. J. Whiteside, Fifth avenue, \$2,000; A. Mitchell, Fifth avenue, \$2,000; A. E. Grubb, frame dwelling, Eighth avenue, \$2,500. — The Provincial Secretary h as informed the North Vancouver Board of Trade that the Government will not undertake their propositions with regard to the erection of a combined traffic and railroad bridge.—The Otis Fensom Elevator Company of Toronto have paid \$27,000 for the site of a branch factory on Alexander street. The offices and buildings will cost \$35,000, and work will be commenced next spring.— Aemilius Jarvis recently purchased \$100,000

OTTAWA, ONT. --Plans of the proposed new central depot to cost \$1,000,-000, as submitted by the G. T. R., have been approved by the Government and contracts will likely be awarded in the near future. --The Church of the Sacred Heart, which was destroyed by fire, will be re-built this fall. \$20,000 has been collected to date for this purpose.—Fred Gelinas, Department of Public Works, invites tenders up to August 27th for the construction of a public building. Specifications with James Chisholm, architect, Winnipeg, or at the Department.— Charles Pepper, Chairman of Waterworks Committee, wants tenders up to August 27th for supplying and installing two duplex water power pumps, having a daily capacity of 4,000,000 Imperial gallons. Specifications at the City Engineer's office.—The Department of Public Works will shortly take tenders for the construction of a brick wall around the Canadian branch of the Goyal Mint.—It is rumored that the Canadian Pacific Railway have selected a site for the erections of a large hotel which they will connect with the central station.—Nevotiations have also been in progress for the purchase of a site for a large modern hotel between Sparks and Queen street. The structure will be six storeys high and will be completed next spring.—Charles MacNab, C oun ty Clerk, wants tenders up to August 26th for building concrete bridge at Constance Creek. Plans at office of McDougall & McRae, County Engineers, Citizen Building, Soarks street.—Tenders are invited by Alex. J. Grant, Superintending Engineer, Trent Canal Peterboro, up to October 10th for construction of a section of the canal. Specifications at office of Chief Engineer, Department of Railways

August 21, 1907

Make



August 21, 1907

se. - Fred

c Works, th for the g. Specn, architment. f Water-

ers up to installing having a Imperial the City tment of te tenders rick wall of the that the

rge hotel

o been in site for a arks and vill be six eted next

County sust 26th

ougall & Citizen ders are intending

ro, up to a section office of Railways

es

Э.

AITED

IS

anything

uring

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' SUPPLIES

Iron Pipe 1-8 in. to 12 in. carried in stock Malleable Fittings Cast Iron Fittings Lead Traps and Bends Valves Tools Lead Pipe Pig Lead

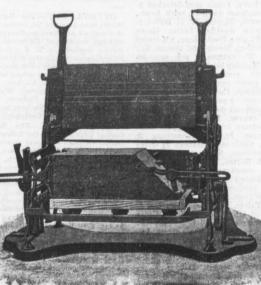
PROMPT SHIPMENT

Somerville Limited TORONTO 59 Richmond St. East

... Speaks For Itself ... THE MILES CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCK MACHINE

Makes 40 Different Sizes of Stone in Any Design, as well as the Specials, viz.: Water Table, Gable, Circle, Angle, Chimney, Cornice, Pier Blocks, etc.

Catalogues and Information Cheerfully Furnished.



This Machine makes all blocks face down—"the only practical way"—allowing of a richer and finer facing, producing blocks that are perfect in appearance and impervious to moisture.

Let us tell you how the "Miles" will pay for itself over any other machine in three months' operation.

Manufactured and Sold by VINING BROS. M'f'g. Co. Niagara Falls, - Can. Sales Agent for Quebec: T. A. CHADBURN, 242 St. James Street, MONTREAL and Canals, at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Trent Canal, and with J. B. Brophy. Division Engineer, Trenton, Ont.—New mills costing \$300,000, will abortly be erected by the W. E. Edwards Co, to replace those recently destroyed by fire. Reinforced concrete will be used in the construction, and the motive power will be electricity instead of steam.—The City Clerk gives notice that by-laws have been passed to provide \$21,620 for asphalting on Nicholas street.—It is reported that the city will construct a three million gallon reservoir in the Bayswater Annex at a cost of \$150,000.—The City Engineer has completed a plan for building arelief sewer on Kent, Queen and Laurier avenue. The cost will be \$20,000.— The Library Bureau of Canada have purchased the property on Isabella street recently eccupied by the Canadian General Electric Co. and will install machinery therein for the manufacture of library and office fixtures.—The following Municipal debentures will be sold on September 11th: Collegiate Institute extension, \$270,000; public School Board, \$207, 000; both 30 year 4½ per cent; waterworks, \$160,000; electric light, \$50,000; asphalt plant, \$16,000; parks, \$5,500; terms varying from ten to forty years.

WINNIPEG, MAN .- The sanitarium which will shortly be erected at Ninnette is only for patients in the early stages of consumption. Advanced cases will be treated in another institution which it is intended to establish near Winnipeg.-The Chairman of the Board of Control will receive tenders up to August 23rd for supply of the following lead pipe: 20 tons ½-inch; 16 tons ½ inch, and 5 tons ¾-inch, also up to same date for electrical supplies, copper wire, cedar poles, carbons, &c. Specifications at office of City Electrician.—The City authorities have come to an agreement with the town of St. Boniface concerning the pro-posed McDermott street bridge, St. Boniface contributing \$50,000. The bridge will be constructed of steel, with stone or concrete piers. Work will be commenced after the due confirmation of the scheme by the Legislature and after the government grant \$125,000 is paid.— Several provinces of the line to be the scheme by Several portions of the line from this city to Moncton, N.B., in the G.T.P. trans ontinental scheme are yet to be let. following are details: From 58 miles Following are details: From 58 miles west of Mincton to 21/2 miles west of Grand Falls, N.B., 136 m les; from the New Brunswick and Quebec boundary to the end of 150 miles east of the Que-bec bridge, under contract, 54 miles; from the end of 195 miles westerly from from the end of 195 miles westerly from the Quebec bridge, under contract, to the easterly end of 150 miles, under con-tract, let to G.T.P. Company, 237 miles of contract let to G.T.P. Company to Superior Junction, 529 miles—total, 956 miles.—The Chairman of the Board of Control invites tenders up to August Control invites tenders up to August 26th for erecting a storage shed 30 feet wide by 322 feet long. Specifications at office of Eade Bros., architects, 428 Union Bank building. — Tenders will shortly be taken by the Board of Control for a \$20,000 building to house the new turbine at the waterworks .- The Finance Committee have recommended the borrowing of \$117,000 for the erection and farnishing of school buildings. The following improvements will be effected : Aberdeen school, new smoke pipes \$180; electric lights \$295; corridor furnace \$250; Victoria school, painting class rooms, \$80; Gladstone school, electric light and exhaust fan \$100; metal ceiling, Spor, plumbing \$500; painting in the Isbister school, \$250.—The Chairman of the Board of Control will take ten-ders up to August 28th for erection of a boiler and engine house, and chimney

for the waterworks. Specifications at the City Engineer's office.—Bids will be received by the Chairman of the Board of Control for the construction of a wooden Howe truss bridge over the Winnineg river. Plans at Power Engineer's office, Carnegie Library building.—Carter, Halls, Aldinger Co. have the contract for the erection of a \$21,000 warehouse on Euclid street for the Massey Harris Co.—Recent building permits include W. Tebo, residence, Simcoe street, \$2,500; Controller Garson, alterations to residence, River avenue, \$2,000; J. Stockdale, residence, Chestnut street, \$3,500; H. H. Hunter, residence, College avenue, \$2,500.

TORONTO, ONT. - Tenders will be received up to August 27th by the Chairman of the Board of Control for the construction of several walks, curbs and sewers, and the following pavements: Asphalt pavements: Portland street, from King to Queen streets; Gould street, from Victoria to Mutual streets; Admiral road, from Bernard avenue to St. George street; Delaware avenue, from Shanly avenue to Hallam street; Castle Frank avenue and crescent; Mackenzie to east limit of lot No. 16. Brick pavement; Davies, from Queen to Matilda street; Burnfield avenue, from Shaw street to Ossington avenue. Asphalt brick pavement: Millstone lane ment: Millstone lane 317 feet east of York street to 123 feet further east. Specifications at office of City Engineer. E. R. Clarkson, 33 Scott street, wants tenders en bloc or separately up to August 30th for the purchase of the following assets of the Blanchite Process Paint Company, Limited :- Property on King street with brick erections and storehouses, also Engine, Boiler, Force Pump and Steam Piping. Total valuation \$19,000; subject to mortgage to Landed Banking and Loan Company, Hamilton, Ont., \$7,422; Equity, \$11,578; Machinery, Tools, Shafing, Couplings, Belting, Pulleys, Office Furniture, Etc. \$12,717.07; Paints, Enamels and Dyes, Supplies, Etc. \$12,664.17. Halnest Bars match matching Dyes, Supplies, Etc. \$12,664.17. —Helpert Bros., metal merchants, will erect a new three-storey warehouse at the rear of 169 York street, costing \$9.000. The fear of 169 York street, costing \$9,000. —The following building permits have been issued : W. F. Slack, 3 attached 2-storey brick dwellings, Deleware avenue, \$6,000; J. W. Harris, 2-storey brick veneer dwelling, Bartlett avenue, \$2,000; Deb Deleving, Bartlett avenue, \$1,000; veneer dwelling, Bartlett avenue, \$2,000; John Polesky, I pair semi-detached 2-storey roughcast dwelling, brick fronts, Pape avenue, \$3,500; W. G. Burns, 2-storey brick dwelling, Indian Grove avenue, \$4,000; Fred. Hogg, 2½-storey brick dwelling, Springhurst avenue, \$4,-000; J. W. Stratton, I pair semi-de-tached 1½-storey brick veneer dwellings, Kenilwarth avenue, \$5,000; Pohet Kenilworth avenue, \$2,500; Robert Locke, 3-pair semi-detached 2-storey brick dwellings, Carling avenue, \$12,000; H. Donnatt, 2-pair semi-detached 2-storey roughcast dwellings, brick fronts, Carlaw avenue, \$5,000; Mrs. John storey roughcast dwellings, brick fronts, Carlaw avenue, \$2,500; Mrs. John Poole, 2-storey brick dwelling, St. Clar-ens avenue, \$2,600; Armstrong & Latimer, 1-pair semi-detached 2¹/₃ storey brick dwellings, Shaw street, \$5,000; James & Britton, 1-pair semi-detached 2-storey roughcast dwellings, brick fronts, Russett avenue, \$3,000; R. H. King, 1-nair semi-detached 24 storey fronts, Russeit avenue, \$3,000; R. H. King, 1-pair semi-detached 2¼ storey brick dwellings, Mitchell avenue, \$4,000; J. W. Walker, 1-pair semi-detached 2-storey and attic brick dwellings, Grace street, \$5,000; J. T. Hall, 2-storey and attick brick dwelling, Shaw street, \$3,-6000; S. Prest, 2-storey brick store, Dun-das street, \$4,000; Mrs. B. M. Price, 2-storey and attic roughcast dwelling, brick front, Chesley avenue, \$2,500; T. P. Whitlam & Son, 4 attached 2½-storey brick stores and dwellings, corner Queen August 21, 1907

and Caroline streets, \$14,000; Home for Incurables, alterations to dwellings, Bloor street, \$4,500; Joe. Craig, 1-pair semi-detached 2/& storey brick dwellings, Churchill avenue, \$5,000; A. Miller, 2storey and attic brick dwelling, Sheridan avenue, \$5,000; C. R. Wreyford, 2-storey and attic brick dwelling, Leuty avenue, \$2,000; Alexander & Son, 1-pair semidetached 2/& storey brick dwellings, Woodlawn avenue, \$7,000; J. S. Marshall, 3 attached 2-storey roughcast dwellings, Hallam street, \$5,500; J. J. Boland, 2-storey and attic brick dwelling, Bloor street, \$5,000; Dr. T. B. Mac-Donald, 2-storey brick dwelling, Parliament street, \$5,000; A. V. Clancy & Wm. Shollor, 1-pair semi-detached 2storey brick dwellings, Manning avenue, \$4,500; Wm. Lightle, 1-pair semidetached 2/_storey brick dwellings, Victor avenue, \$5,000; R. H. Smith, 2-storey brick dwellings, Clinton street, \$6,000; William Wallace, 2-storey brick dwellings on Queen street, \$3,000; J. B. Maret, 1-pair 2-storey semi-detached brick weneered front and roughcast dwelling, Ossington avenue, \$5,000; J. Bons, 1-pair 2storey semi-detached brick dwellings on Queen street, \$5,000; J. J. Bonse, Findlay, 1-pair 2-storey semi-detached brick dwellings, Hazleron avenue, \$5,000; James Findlay, 1-pair 2-storey semi-detached brick dwellings, Hazleron avenue, \$5,000; James Findlay, 1-pair 2-storey semi-detached brick dwellings, Hazleron avenue, \$5,000; James Findlay, 1-pair 2-storey semi-detached brick dwellings, Millicent street, \$5,600; C. A. Grant, 2-pair 2-storey brick dwellings, Hazleron avenue, \$5,000; James Findlay, 1-pair 2-storey semi-detached brick dwellings, Silling, Ell avenue, \$8,000; General Electric Co., 5-storey brick and steel office building, King and Simcoe streets, \$180,000; Fisher Bros, 2-storey glvanized iron warehouse, Westmoreland avenue, \$3,-000; Gordon Mackay Co., addition to factory, Queen and Crawford streets, \$2,-000.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. — The authorities have awarded the following contracts: —Water works pumps: John McDougall, \$3,405; engines, Canada Foundry Co., \$7,521.

VANCOUVER, B C.—The p.ice at which McDonald, Snyder & Wilson secured the contract for the new Court House building was \$400,000. Haddington Island stone will be used in the construction.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Board of Works have awarded the contract for the new asphalt pavement on Murray street, between Sussex and Dalhousie, to the Barber Asphalt Co. at \$10,100. John Foley ConstructionCo.tendered at \$11,192. WINNIPEG, MAN.—For providing fire

WINNIPEG, MAN.—For providing fire escape to the following school buildings: Gladstone, Alexander, Carlton, Mulvey, Isbister, King, Somerset, Wellington, Collegiate, Pinkham, Dufferin, Argyle, Norquay, Aberdeen, Machray and Strathcona: Manitoba Iron Company, \$12, 209.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Board of Control have awarded the following contracts:—Asphalt—Toronto street, 67 feet north of King to Adelaide street, 57 feet Shanley street, Deleware avenue to Salem avenue, \$3,678 : G od s on Contracting Company. Richmond street, Bay to York, \$5,544, City Engineer.—Wood blocks— Court street, Church to Toronto, \$2,657, City Engineer.—Virified block—Anderson street, McCaul to University avenue, \$2,545, City Engineer.—Bitulithic—Oaklands avenue, King to Qneen, \$7,176, Warren Bituminous Paving Company. Warren road, Schiller avenue to St Clair avenue, \$6,660, City Engineer. 44 T

Dist

August 21, 1907

21, 1907 Home for

dwellings, raig, I-pair dwellings, Miller, 2g, Sheridan

d. 2-storey ty avenue, pair semi-dwellings, J. S. Mar roughcast 500; J. J. k dwelling, B. Macng, Parlia-Clancy & etached 2ng avenue, r semi-degs, Victor th, 2-storey ie, \$4,000; id 2-storey et, \$6,000; k veneered Ossington I-pair 2-vellings on lne, 1-pair veneered ard street, are, 1-pair dwellings, mes Find ched brick 3,600; i-detached ne, \$4,000; ick veneerick veneer-to; E. H. lling, Elm ectric Co., e building, \$180,000; nized iron enue, \$3,-ddition to rd streets, DED. The authorcontracts: AcDougall, ndry Co., p.ice at Wilson senew Court Iaddington

e construcloard of ract for the ray street, ie, to the oo. John

at \$11,192. oviding fire buildings : n, Mulvey,

Wellington, b, Argyle, and Strath-

y, \$12,209. Board of

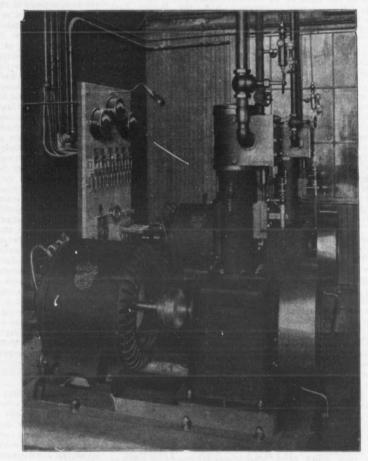
owing coneet, 67 feet et, \$2,079; h, \$1,284; ue to Salem Contracting

ay to York, d blocks nto, \$2,967, ck—Anderity avenue, thic—Oako 415 feet road, Ed-

ue, \$9,303; en, \$7,176,

Company. to St Clair CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

Electric Light Plants



Two of our 11 K.W. Generators and Auxilliary Apparatus, forming the lighting plant of Dow's Brewery, Montreal. The base of each set is only 571/2 in. x_32 in.

"Allis" Mining, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Machinery, Engines, Pumps, Steam Turbines, Turbine Water Wheels. "Bullock" Electric Apparatus.

"Ingersoll" Air Compressors, Coal Cutters and Rock Drills. "Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines.

ALLIS-CHALMERS-BULLOCK

Head Office and Works: MONTREAL

District Offices : MONTREAL: Sovereign Bank Bldg. NEW GLASGOW: N.S. Telephone Bldg. WINNIPEG: 251 Notre Dame ave.

TORONTO: Traders Bank Bldg. NELSON: Josephine St. VANCOUVER: 416 Seymour St.

LIGHTHOUSE IN FRANCE.

A concrete lighthouse was recently completed on the Point De La Coubre at the mouth of the Gironde river in France. It is 225 feet high over all and is in the form of a tapered cylinder. It is 35 feet in diameter at the base and from the base to the focal plane it measures 192 feet.

It has no interior openings except a service room and the circular stair wall eleven and one-half feet in diameter.

The method of construction was quite interesting. The concrete, which was mixed by machine mixers, was broughr to the foot of the tower by an endless rope incline and then hoisted in steel buckets. Six radial horizontal lattice girders, thirty-five and a half feet long, supported on the inner forms of the shaft, carried the platform. This was provided with a light conical roof with a frame work of angle iron. It supported an annular outside scaffold suspended from it and also a circular interior scaffold below the bottom of the inside form. The form was composed of four courses of steel shutters provided with interior flanges, while the external form was made of six courses of wooden shutters. As the concrete walls were built up the platform was litted by means of a jackscrew set upon the walls.

After the concrete had set for three days the outside shutters were removed. The total settlement of the tower was less than one-half inch and the oscillation under a heavy gale was quite insignificant.

The circular main walls are 27 inches thick at the top and uniformly increased to the thickness of 5 feet 10 inches at a point 47 feet above the base, from which point they increased to 35 feet at the base. The maximum pressure is thus reduced to three tons per square foot on the sand which is 71/2 feet above high water. Steel beams support the lantern room Near the outer face, the floor. walls of the shaft are reinforced by vertical and horizontal bars fourtenths of an inch in diameter. These are placed eight inches apart on centres embedded in six inches of rich concrete, which is surrounded by concrete made of one part cement and six parts of mixed sand and gravel.

The old light house, which has stood for a number of years, was recently threatened by erosion and the new one was built to replace it, a little further in from the shore. The cost of construction was \$90,000 and it took nine months to build it. It is supplied with two lanterns, one at the top and the other 18 feet above the base. Below the lantern is an external annular gallery, supported on radial concrete brackets.

DUST PREVENTION.

Dust prevention and road destruction in and about Boston have been receiving the attention of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, the Metropolitan Park Commission and the Boston Park Commission, and so many experiments are being made on a large scale that before long it is reasonable to expect some valuable information will be obtained. The work is particularly interesting on account of the extensive use of automobiles in the Boston district, and the consequent destructive travel on most of the good roads in that victnity. One of the most thorough tests is being made by the Metropoliton Park Commission on the Revere Beach Parkway. portion of this well-known roadway was treated with tarvia last year and another portion has been similarly treated this year. The procession of motor cars along this parkway is a close one at certain times of every pleasant day, and the effect of the treatment in preventing dust and the destruction of the road is consequently being determined with unusual thoroughness. In places the roadway which was treated last year has gone to pieces, ravelling out somewhat like an ordinary broken-stone road in very dry and windy weather; the surface shows a considerable quantity of loosened stone, but even there the road is practically dustless. The later condition has been obtained without any watering, which shows the value of such applications in preventing dust, and indicates that while the first cost of an application may be large, the saving due to the ommission of watering may largely counterbalance the expense of applying tarvia.

It is believed that these badly worn places are due to the effect of the heavy motor car travel, but there are other places where holes occur which are believed to be due to the presence of too much clay or loam in the binding material used in making the road or to the application of the tarvia when the roadbed contained considerable moisture. In this connection it might be stated that there is a marked difference between the methods of applying tar preparations in the vicinity of Boston and the methods which are considered most satisfactory in France. In France never more than a thin coat of grit, amounting to little more than a mere sprinkling, is applied to the treated roadway, while about Boston a heavy coat of screenings seems to be considered necessary. This and some other differences in methods result in an average cost of about 12 cents per square yard for tarring some of the Massachusetts roads as compared with about 3 cents in France.

While tarvia has been used extensively, other preparations are

August 21, 1907

being employed and some of them have already had considerable use. An experience with one of these, a preparation of Kentucky oil, in which some asphalt is dissolved at Revere Beach indicates that where the surroundings of the road have to be kept as clean as practicable, it is necessary to take special precautions to prevent their staining from the spreading of the preparation beyond the surfaces to which it is applied. In this particular case concrete gutters had been constructed and great care was taken to prevent the liquid from reaching This liquid leaves the roadthem. way almost black, and an attempt was consequently made to keep any of it from the light grey gutters. This was successfully done while the material was being applied, but during the night following its application a rain occurred which washed some of it into the gutters, which were badly stained in consequence, thereby injuring one of the particularly attractive features of the roadway. An attempt will be made to restore the appearance of these gutters by cleaning. Another interesting experiment with this preparation of Kentucky oil and asphalt is being made by the Metropolitan Park Commission, in Watertown, where a long stretch of gravel road is being treated with If a gravel road can be made it. more durable and its dust reduced by such an application, the result will be decidedly important, particularly in those districts where good road gravel is abundant and broken stone is costly.

The State Highway Commission is proceeding in a conservative way to test the various methods of reducing the wear on roads, and expects to spend about \$20,000 this year in the work. For the present its experiments are confined to the use of tarvia, as it seems to give a more durable surface than other preparations which the Commission has observed in service; while the latter may be successful in laying dust, the Commission desires to obtain some material which will actually improve the surface of the road or at least reduce the rate of its deterioration. An interesting fact which has been brought out by the experience to date is that the application of preventatives of dust and wear to a new road is of little value. The surface of the new road is open and until it has been subjected to enough traffic to become consolidated and to permit the cementing action of the materials to form a compact mass, the application of tarvia and other preparations seems to be of little use.

JOHN S. FIELDING

CONSULTING ENGINEER

WATER DAMS, etc.

TORONTO

15 TORONTO ST.

Augu

As

the Q Lawre span I length 3,220 note t tion is from Chalm treal. volts Electr of mot Chalm sub-st and th

Thi electri struct any m experi intere or br perien power for th

currer

travel

work.

confu a vis chiefly stal'a All is dor

The

ust 21, 1907

me of them lerable use. of these, a cky oil, in dissolved at that where road have practicable, special preeir staining he preparas to which it ticular case been conwas taken m reaching es the roadan attempt to keep any rey gutters. done while applied, but llowing its arred which the gutters, ed in consez one of the features of mpt will be pearance of ng. Another with this cky oil and by the Metnission, in ong stretch treated with an be made lust reduced the result tant, particwhere good t and broken

Commission ervative way methods of roads, and out \$20,000 For the are confined it seems to surface than ch the Comin service ; e successful Commission me material mprove the or at least leterioration. ch has been xperience to ation of prel wear to a value. The l is open and ubjected to me consolie cementing s to form a oplication of ations seems

ELDING GINEER 3. etc. TORONTO

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE BUILT BY ELECTRIC POWER.

August 21, 1907

As many of your readers know, the Quebec bridge across the St. Lawrence river is the longest single span bridge in the world, the total length between abutments being 3,220 feet. It is interesting to note that the entire work of erection is being done by electric power from apparatus supplied by Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, Montreal. Alternating current at 2,400 volts is delivered by the Canadian Electric Light Company to two sets of motor generators made by Allis-Chalmers-Bullock and located in a sub-station on the approach span, and then goes out at 550 volt direct current to the engines on the traveler and all other motors on the work.

This being one of the first times electric power has been used on structural steel erection work of any magnitude, the outcome of the experiment has been watched with interest, and the fact that no delays or breakdowns have yet been experienced speaks well for this power for such use in general, and for this installation in particular.

The absence of smoke, noise and confusion is especially noticeable to visitor at the bridge site, due chiefly to the admirable electric installation for handling all lifts.

All riveting drilling and reaming is done by compressed air, furnished

by two Herron and bury compressors, made by the Bury Com-pressor Company, of Erie, Pa., and driven by General Electric motors.

An attractive booklet describing the Quebec bridge has recently been issued by two of the engineers, Messrs. E. R. Kinlock and N. R. McLure, of New Liverpool, N.S.

The decomposition of cement in sea water is the subject of a valuable monograph by Henry Le Chat-elier, in the "Annales des Ponts et Chaussees." His investigations led him to the conclusion that all hydraulic cements are decomposed by sea water, but at very unequal rates. This decomposition is slower as the content of alumnia is lower and as the hydraulic index is higher. Quick-secting cements with high sulphate of lime and a high hydraulic index give very satis-factory results. The addition of pozzolana produces a considerable increase in the resistance. A dense mortar seems to be most essential to ensure the preservation of concrete in sea water. On this account, independently of all chemical action, the addition of pozzolana is important as increasing the density of the mortar.





CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

REPAIRING A LIMESTONE-CONCRETE ACQUEDUCT LINING DESTROYED BY SOFT WATER

The peculiar destroying action of soft water on a limestone-concrete is the subject of a paper by Mr. M. R. Barnett in a recent number of the "Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers." The Thirlmere Aqueduct, which carries an additional water supply for the City of Manchester, England, runs for about 51 miles of its 95 miles length through a concrete lined tunnel. A portion of this tunnel is formed of a concrete with the aggregate made of the local carboniferous limestone.

10

The Aqueduct was first opened for use in 1894 and for a short time delivered the water as designed. In a few years the flow at the reservoir end became considerably lessened and a cursory investigation showed a leakage taking place in the limestone-concrete culvert portion at a place called Huiton culvert Roof in a length of about three miles. For three years patching was resorted to along this section, but as no especial pains were taken to find the position of the leaks the work did not prove successful. This repairing was done with a Roman cement, on account of its quick setting properties, and the cement was placed neat without any sand. Wherever any suspicious place appeared the old concrete was picked out and a patch supplied. The ineffectiveness of this work was well shown in the latter repairing, for each one of these patches was comparatively soft and could be easily scooped out, while in many cases the water had worked itself back of the patch and into the old concrete.

Finally, in 1902, the leakage became so marked that radical action was necessary and the work of repair, noted in this article, was started. After a careful investigation of the situation Mr. Barnett, who was in charge of this new work, came to the conclusion that the leaks were caused by a deterioration in the limestone in the con-He based his opinion on crete. the following circumstances:

1. The local limestone is a surface rock and entirely bare of cover, indicating that it is a very pure limestone and therefore readily sol-2. The water coming off uble. this limestone is very hard, indicating the presence of a considerable amount of carbonate of lime held in solution by an excess of carbonic action. 3. A large number of stalactites, such as are usually found in limestone caverns, were present in the aqueduct, and large quantities of a similar deposit were found on the side walls of the culvert.

After the work of repairing was finished a large amount of floury sediment was found to have been deposited on the bottom of the aqueduct. This sediment was soft and impalpable, with no feeling of grittiness and, moreover, it was again deposited in the clear water after the cleaning out had been accomplished. This proved that the water was having a chemical action upon the concrete.

When the aqueduct was first completed it was separated into small divisions by temporary bulkheads and each division was then filled with water to its high water level and allowed to stand for a few days. The entire aqueduct was at that time found to be perfectly water tight. The first step in this investigation of the leakage was to repeat this test. For this purpose the entire concrete section of the aqueduct was subdivided into lengths of about 3/8-miles each, by wooden bulkheads reaching nearly to the top of the conduit. The bulkheads were each provided with a door near the bottom through which the water passed during the intervals when the aqueduct was in service.

The water was then let into the whole length until it had reached the top of the bulkhead in each subdivision, when it was shut off at the intake. Readings were taken on the bulkheads throughout the next 24 hoors with the result that the leakages in the eight subdivisions were found to vary from 847,000 gals. to zero; the total leakage for the whole limestoneconcrete portion totaling 1,235,000 gals. in the 24 hours. The next largest leakage to the 847,000 gals. was only 169,000 gals. So it will be seen that most of the trouble occured at the former place.

As soon as the water was let out of the conduit an examination of the interior was made. It was tound that in all places where the limestone aggregate in the concrete was exposed to the action of the water it was worn away into a concave shape, all the stones being quite hollow, while the mortar surrounding the stones remained good and stood up round each stone. The small stones which formed part of the sand and were not limestone were not affected by the water, but stood level with the original surface of the floor. Also, whereas the surface of the concrete above water level remained in the same fairly smooth state as when originally put in, all portions below the water line were pitted and honeycombed. In many places holes 1 1/2 to 2ins. in diameter were found through the concrete lining, and as the limestone backing was very loose and open, these holes formed exits through which the water ran as through the vent hole of a wash bowl.

August 21, 1907

To turther substantiate the theory that the limestone was being de-stroyed by chemical action of the water and not by the physical action ot the running water a series of experiments was made upon specimen blocks of the various stones and concretes making up the acqueduct, in which each of these blocks was left in the water for a certain length of time and the effect upon it noted. Eight test blocks of limestone showed a loss in weight varying between 6.8% and 18.1% per annum in a 3-months' immersion and between 6.75% and 17.09% per annum in a 6-months' immersion. The cement and mortar blocks showed an increase, however, in-stead of a decrease in weight. When taken out of the acqueduct after 3 months' immersion the neat cement block had gained 5.47% and the block of mortar (1 coment : 1 sand) had gained 3.57%. The water, therefore, has no adverse action upon cement or mortar.

The water analyzed as follows :

Total Solid Matter-Grains per Imp.

Degree of hardness..... 2.18 " " after boiling 1/4 2.18

Organic Nitrogen (parte per 70,000).0.010

METHOD OF EXECUTING PEPAIRS.

When it had been fully established that the leakage was due to the action of the water on the limestone in the concrete, it was decided that the entire water surface of the concrete lining in which limestone had been used should be protected by an impervious lining. It was first thought advisable to use blue bricks, but this involved too great an expenditure of time and money, so it was finally decided to reface the whole of the limestone concrete with a cement mortar lining not less than I in. in thickness.

Those lengths were first relined where the leakage was greatest, the water tight places being left to the last. It would have been simpler to commence the work at one end and carry it through to the other, but the way in which it was done prevented, to a great extent, an increase in the amount of the leakage and insured the stoppage of the loss of water in the shortest possible time. It was arranged at first that the water should be shut off for 36 hours, in which time three

August 11-hour

3 hours duct. ed to 4 II-hour ing peri pleted i was left the form next sec

The f

the entir to such minimu work; 1 relining walls. removed well wa forms e tering n not be in. coat in one la to apply water b conduit of each needed The planed placed the mor To pre planks preservo until the pieces wedged side wal ture, w sliding and pla

and sma

While

side wa

shovels.

made ve

invert f finished mortar surface inches c The v at pres complet The lea every s

been bu

are bei

along th

The o Foley, the great of railw 1, 1907

JCT

ich the ent hole e theory

ing deof the action eries of 1 specistones e acqueblocks certain t upon of limeht vary-1% per mersion 09% per nersion. blocks ver, in-When after 3 cement and the

I sand) water, action

llows :

mp. ...3.200 8... 0.504 ...4.000 per .0.000 anic n...0.060 2.18 2.18 0). . 0. 091

PAIRS.

tablishto the mestone led that the conone had cted by ras first e blue o great money, o reface concrete not less

relined reatest. left to en simat one to the it was extent, of the toppage shortest nged at be shut ne three

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

NOTES ON TAR MACADAM.* 11-hour shifts were worked, having 3 hours in which to refill the aqueduct. This was afterward increased to 48 hours, consisting of four roads. 11-hour shifts, with a 4-hour refilling period. One section was completed in this 48-hour period and was left for two weeks to set before

next section started. The first operation was to remove the entire surface from the side walls to such a depth as would allow of a minimum thickness of 1-in. of new work; the invert was left until the relining had been applied to the side When the surface had been walls. removed the roughened walls were well washed with water and the forms erected. The ordinary plastering metnods without forms could not be used because the I to I1/2in. coat could not be made to stick in one layer and there was not time to apply two or three layers; also water had to be run through the conduit immediately after the finish of each section and the forms were needed for protection.

the forms were taken down and the

August 21, 1907

The forms consisted of 11/4-inplaned planks about 15 ft. long. placed one on top of the other as the mortar facing rose in height. To prevent the bending of the planks between the ends, and to preserve the proper mortar space until the mortar was put in, small pieces of wood were temporarily wedged between the planks and the side walls. The mortar, a 1:1 mixture, was hand mixed on boards, sliding on rails within the aqueduct, and placed with trowels or small shovels. The bottom layer was made very stiff so as to prevent any leakage at the joint. The remainder was made quite wet and well worked down back of the torms, the planks being tapped with the handle of the trowel to expel the air.

The work was then left for two weeks. When it was then resumed the forms were taken down and work commenced as before on a new section. Simultaneously the finished section was smoothed up and small cracks and pits plastered. While work was going on on the side walls of the new portion, the invert floor was resurfaced in the This is a cement finished section. mortar floor laid on the cleaned surface of the invert, two or three inches of which were first removed.

The work is not entirely finished at present, but enough has been completed to be sure of its success. The leakage has been stopped in every section where the lining has been built, and the overflow pipes are being called into service all along the line.

The death is announced of John Foley, of Foley Bros. & Larson, the great Canadian-American firm of railway contractors.

These notes are not intended as an argument in favor of better Discussion of roadmaking

problems has recently been so thorough, and the demand for an improvement is so general, that road engineers need now only consider how the desired improvement is to be effected and how paid for. The necessity has chiefly come about through the rapid development of motor traffic. Those interested in motors disclaim responsibility for the present dust nusiance and blame the roads, upon which, they say, motor vehicles have no more destructive effect than horse traffic. This, however, will scarcely be admitted by those engineers who have charge of the roads. In the opinion of the writer, the additional wear caused by self-propelled vehicles, and particularly by those fitted with non-slip devices, is considerable. Whether such vehicles ought to pay a larger contribution towards the upkeep of the highways is a question which undoubtedly will have to be fought out and settled.

One effect of the new traffic will be an extension of the paved roads leading out of the towns, and possibly a development in the direction of cheap paving. Another result will be that, where the amount of traffic and rateable value does not warrant the expense of paving, some other construction of road involving the least amount of dust will have to be adopted.

Where paving is too expensive, perhaps the best material for minimising dust is tar macadam, which is by no means a recent introduction, it having been adopted in some of the Northern and Midland towns for at least thirty or forty years. In Sheffield it has certainly been laid nearly forty years, and it is with regard to what has been done in this direction that the following detailed observations are offered. At present there are 392 miles of roads, of which 241 miles are macadam roads; about 151 miles of the latter are repairable by the Highway Authorities, and of these nearly 10 per cent. are laid with tar macadam. The proportion may seem small, but the reason for this at once brings us face to face withone of the difficulties in the general adoption of tar macadam roads.

Many of the roads in the writer's charge have steep gradients, and no one who has had experience of tar macadam will suggest that it is a desirable material for hills. Up to the present a gradient of 1 in 20 has been considered sufficiently steep, and perhaps other engineers will be good enough to give their experience as to laying tar macadam on steeper gradients.

At one time most of this work was let by contract, and this is still

*A paper read at the annual meeting of the Association of Municipal and County Engineers by C. F. Wike, City Surveyor, Sheffield.

the case to a limited extent, but about five years ago a plant was constructed by the corporation at an approximate cost of £1,000, consisting of sheds, iron - plated floors, with flues beneath for drying the broken stone, and heating apparatus for the tar compound. During the last three years the quantity of tar macadam prepared has averaged 2,300 tons per annum, in addition to 900 tons of tarred chippings for footpaths.

The specifications to which the tar macadam is made is as follows :

First Coat.—About 2 in. in thick-ness of limestone, "dark" in color and of approved quality, sound, hard and free from spar, and equal to sample. The stone to be broken uniformly to a 21/4-in. guage.

Second Coat.-About 11/4 in. in thickness, of best slag, of sound, uniform material, free from honeycomb and dirt, from approved works, all equal to sample. The slag to be broken uniformly to a 13/4-in. gauge.

Third Coat .- About 3/4 in. in thickness of slag shingle to a 3/4 in. and 1/2 in. guage in equal proportions, free of dust, of the quality specified for the second coat, and equal to sample. The total thickness of the tarred material, after being rolled with the steam roller, to be 4 in., and the top of its surface to be 3/4 in. above the level of the channels.

After rolling the roadway is to be covered with a dressing coat of granite chips (1/2 in. dust out) of approved quality and thickness, as may be ordered, and again rolled.

The whole of the limestone and slag must be thoroughly well dried on hot plates; a mixture of pitch and tar must then be boiled in the following proportion : For the first and second coats 90 imp. gall tar and 125 lb. of pitch ; and after boiling for two hours, 17 imp. gal. of the mixture must be mixed with 30 cwt. of the broken limestone and 13/4 in. slag.

For the third coat 14 imp. gal. of the above mixture, after boiling, to be added to each cubic yard of shingle.

The limestone and slag to be perfectly dry and warm at the time of mixing, and the whole thoronghly turned over, so that every part of the surface of the stones will receive a coating of the mixture. The above-mentioned proportions may vary according to the quality of the pitch and the strength of the tar. The prepared limestone and slag is then to be put in separate heaps, and left a sufficient time to toughen before being laid. After it has been properly toughened and freshened with a further quantity of pitch and tar (if considered requisite), it is then to be spread on the foundation in layers as specified.

The cost of slag and limestone tar macadam is about the same. If of the best quality, probably slag is

IΤ

the better material, and in certain instances, it has been used for all The difficulty, howthree coats. ever, is to get it sufficiently uniform and free from lime and other constituents which render it liable to early disintegration. This is one of its disadvantages as compared with limestone, which can be obtained of uniform hardness, and, as the use of tar macadam increases, so will the difficulty of getting sufficient slag of suitable quality increase.

Granite has not hitherto been looked upon as a suitable material for tar macadam, on account of its want of absorption. It was laid by the writer nearly twenty years ago in several streets, but for the reason given, was not a success. It has recently been laid in some districts with tarred chips for binding, and similar work is in preparation in Sheffield. If the necessary adherence could be obtained, granite would, on account of its better wearing qualities, be more economical than either limestone or slag, and perhaps, with modern methods of retarring roads at frequent intervals, the old difficulty may be got over.

With regard to the cost of tar macadam roads compared with dry granite macadam, the initial cost is about the same, about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per super. yard, exclusive of foundation, the extra expense of tarring being balanced by the fact that a cheaper material is used than the granite macadam usually employed for important main roads, when these are not paved. Statistics have been prepared with regard to a typical suburban road, taking a considerable amount of traffic, and the annual charge (including initial cost) for a period of fourteen years has averaged about 4d. per square yard; this is for a fairly flat In another case—a road road. with light traffic-the average has



NOTTINGHAM, ENG.

Annual Output

100,000 Tons

been a little less than 21/2 d. per square yard.

If the best results are to be obtained, it is very advisable that, after the first laying, tar macadam should be kept in thorough repair, and for many years it has been the practice to tar paint the surface at intervals of three or four years, or as soon as roughness begins to show. This has been done not so much with the idea of laying the dust as to prolong the life of the tar macadam.

At present a considerable mileage of dry macadam road is being tar sprayed, and, so far as can be seen at present, it will be practicable to apply this system to gradients steeper than those upon which tar macadam has been laid. Nevertheless, there must be a limit to the gradients upon which tar can, in any form, safely be employed, as it

is a material very susceptible to heat, and slippery in hot weather.

To sum up the writer's experience, tar macadam is a very suitable and economical material for many situations, and its use is bound to increase, but it has its restrictions, the principal one being that it cannot safely be used for roads with a considerable gradient. So far, the materials used have been inferior in durability to granite or whinstone, and therefore it has not been suitable for macadam raods with the heaviest traffic. The great advantages are the comparative absence of dust, and the quietness. Tar macadam roads are also economical in the matter of cleansing. The introduction of tar-spraying apparatus has materially helped to minimize the dust nuisance, and it is through the application of tar, in

(Conti ied on page 14.)

MONTREAL



W. BEVERLEY ROBINSON

AGENT FOR CANADA Board of Trade Building

12

Augu

August 21, 1907

1907

le to ner. xper-itable many nd to tions, canith a r, the ior in tone, suit-h the vantsence Tar mical The pparmini-it is ar, in

Т

AL

AR

ETE

TED

xer

Vork,

vork

team, nd

ELL

D.

72 nd

AL

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

13

TRENCHING MACHINES

Excavated this week as much as seven hundred and eighty (780) c. y. in a day.

The average of our machines for last week between Edmonton, Regina and Montreal has been four hundred and ninety (490) c. y. per day. They are working in very hard ground but it can't keep them from going ahead.

Contractors should not be without it if they want to avoid trouble.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

J. W. HARRIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY MONTREAL

A. LEOFRED

Consulting Engineer

WATERWORKS A SPECIALTY.

so St. John Street QUEBEC Metropelitan Ins. Bldg. Phone 545.

EHIC

LLENTOWN

MACHINERY CO.

CEMENT

one form or another, that the near-est approach to a dustless road must be looked for, where paving (which, after all, creates the least dust) cannot be used.

14

CANADIAN CEMENT PRO-DUCTION.

The manufacture of cement in Canada dates from the year 1891, when operations were begun in a very small way at Marlbank and Shallow Lake, both in the province of Ontario. The first year's output was 2033 barrels, which is only a little more than the daily production of one of the modern plants. In 1892 the output was 20,247 barrels and 31,924 barrels in 1893.

The next ten years in the cement industry of Canada witnessed an increase of 50 per cent. each year over the production of the preceeding year. Four plants were in operation in 1901, and now there are nineteen.

In 1906 there were fifteen plants in operation, with a total daily capacity of about 10,500 barrels, and according to the published figures of the Canadian Geological Survey, during the year 2,152,562 barrels of Canadian cement were made, which represents an increase of 610,994 barrels, or 39.6 per cent. over the production of 1905. Very little cement is exported

from Canada. The consumption is due to the use each year of better and more improved machinery and equipment. An excellent example of a cement plant, whose equipment will, when completely installed, be among the best in Canada, is that of the Western Canada Cement & Coal Company, which some time ago purchased through Allis-Chal-

(Continued on page 16.)





Portland Cement

Monarch Brand

Highest quality-guaranteed to fulfill the requirements of specifications for Portland Cement approved of by the Canadian and American Societies of Civil Engineers.

Prompt shipments from mill or stock at Fort William and Port Arthur.

LAKEFIELD PORTLAND CEMENT CO. THE LIMITED LAKEFIELD, ONT.

August 21, 1907

WRITE FOR PRICES

54

Hanover Portland Cement Co. Limited

Manufacturers of

"SAUGEEN" BRAND

Office and Works : Manover, Ontario

PROMPT SHIPMENT

Portland Cement

Capacity 20,000 Barrels Per Day.

"Lehigh"

The "Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Limited," are also now

Aus

Onta

R.M.

McD

Toro

Cana

Cana Dom Ienk

Phoe

Laur Roge

Alse

Baxt

Bren

Cana

DeS

Gray

Hyde

Lake McN Morr

Owe Onta

Rave

Stins Thor

Unit

CO

Baxt

Cana

Dart

Gool

Hopi

Lond

More Toro

Vini

Allis

Beat Cana Harr

Hop Ienc Mus: Rog

Tor

Wall

Amb Baxt

CON Nor

Relia

Meta

Orm

Allis

Beat Can

Dari Hop Mus Mor

Co

1, 1907

ent Co.

RAND OR PRICES itario

nt · Y.

VORK

INIPEC





the re-Cement In Socie-

at Fort



August 21, 1907

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

CLASSIFIED INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

ACCIDENT INSURANCE Page

BLOWERS Buffalo Ferge Co..... 8

BOILERS McDougall Caledonian Iron Works

Co., John...... 19 British Columbia General Contract Co. 20

BRICK

Toronto Fire Brick Co. 11

BRIDGES (STEEL)

Canadian Bridge Co	I
Canada Foundry Co	2
Dominion Bridge Co	2
Jenks & Dresser	
Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works	

CASTINGS (IRON) Laurie Engine & Machine Co...... 16 Rogers Manufacturing Co..... 24

CEMENT

Alsen Portland Cement Co	24
Baxter, Paterson & Co	9
Bremner, Alex	20
Canadian Portland Cement Co	4
DeSola, C. I	12
Gray & Bruce Portland Cement Co	26
Hyde & Co., F	21
Hanover Portland Cement Co	14
Lakefield Portland Cement Co	14
McNally & Co., W	16
Morrison & Co., T. A	20
Owen Sound Portland Cement Co	26
Ontario Portland Cement Co	16
Raven Lake Portland Cement Co	21
Stinson-Reeb Builders' Supply Co	21
Thorn Cement Co	14

CONTRACTORS' SURETY BONDS

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. 22

CONCRETE MIXERS AND MACHINERY

Baxter, Paterson & Co	
Canadian Fairbanks Co	1
Dartnell, E. F	I
Goold, Shapley, & Muir	2
Hopkins & Co., F. H	
Ideal Concrete Machinery Co	I
London Concrete Machinery Co	
Mussens Limited	
Morrison & Co., T. A	
Toronto Pressed Steel Co	
Vining Bros. Mfg. Co	

CONTRACTORS' DI ANT

VUITIAVIVIO								
Allis-Chalmers-Bullock								
Beatty & Sons, M								
Canada Foundry Co								
Harris Mfg. Co., J. W							13	
Hopkins & Co., F. H							28	
Jenckes Machine Co								
Mussens Limited							3	
Rogers Manufacturing Co	0.		 	 	 	 	 24	
Toronto Pressed Steel Co	5.						18	
Wallington, G. P	• •	•••		•			9	

CONTRACTORS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

North Western	Employment Agency	16
Reliance Labor	Exchange	18

CRUSHERS (STONE AND ROCK)

DRILLING CONTRACTORS P +1 4

ENGINEERS (CIVIL)

Aitken, K. L	23
Canadian Engineers, Limited	22
Chipman, Willis	23
Connor, Clarke & Monds	23
Davis & Johnston	22
Fenson, C. J	22
Fielding, John S	12
Galt & Smith	18
Jackson, John H	23
Lea & Coffin	23
Leofred, A	8
Macallum, A. F	22
McDougall & McRae	22
Pitt & Robinson	23
Smith, Kerry & Chase	23
Scott, Wm. Fry	22

ENGINEERS (MECHANICAL)

ENGINES

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock	 7
Cameron & Co., Hugh	 20
Laurie Engine & Machine Co	 16
Rogers Manufacturing Co	 24
Sawyer & Massey Co	 16

Drummond, McCall & Co 20 Northern Electric & Mfg. Co..... 4

FIRE BRICKS Baxter, Paterson & Co.....

FIRE APPARATUS

Cameron & Co., Hu	igh .	 		 20
McGregor & McInt	yre	 		 18
Morrison & Co., T.	A.,	 		 20
Seagrave, W. E.,		 • • •	• • •	 16

HOISTING MACHINERY

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock				 7
Beatty & Sons, M				 21
Canada Foundry Co				 27
Georgian Bay Engineering	W	orl	ks	 ò
Hood & Sons, Wm · · · · ·				 19
Hopkins & Co., F. H				 28
Mussens Limited				 3
Rogers Mfg. Co				 24

HYDRANTS

. . .

Canada Foundry Co	27
Canadian Fairbanks Co	23
Canadian Iron & Foundry Co	25
Gartshore-Thompson Pipe & Foundry	-3
Co	27
Kerr Engine Co	24
McDougall Co., R.	21

LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILS

Canada Fou	indry	(20	١.							7	7				27
Gartshore,	John	J.														10
Hopkins &	Co			4												28
Mussens Li	mited	1.			 								Ĵ		1	2
Sessenwein	Bros					2	í.	i	Į	2				1	1	18

			PLASTER BOARDS	
P.	W.	St.	George	26

PAVING AND PAVING MATERIALS

Bar	ster,	Pa	itersc	on & Co										9
On	tario	As	phalt	Block	Co.									23
Pet	typie	ece	Siles	t Stone	Co					į.	Ç,		1	23
Sili	ca B	ary	tic S	tone Co	. of	C	n	ta	M		0			20

PIPE (CAST IRON)	Page
Baxter, Paterson & Co	9
Canada Foundry Co	27
Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Fo Co	undry
Gaudry & Co., L. H	18
Canadian Iron & Foundry Co	25
Stanton Iron Works Co	

15

5

PIPE (WOODEN)

Canadian	Pipe	Co.	• •	•	• •				•		•			•				25
Dominion	Pipe	Co.			• •						•	•						25
Pacific C	JBBE	Pipe	C	0	• •	•	,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	25

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

PUMPS AND PUMPING MACHINERY

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock	7
Canadian Buffalo Forge Co	
Canadian Faishasta C	4
Canadian Fairbanks Co	17
Canada Foundry Co.	27
mussens Limited	3
McDougall Caledonian Iron Works	
Co., John	19

ROAD MACHINERY

Cameron & Co Hugh	
Cameron & Co., Hugh 20	5
Chinax Road Machine Co.	5
neaman, George	
MUTHSON & CO., I. A.	
mussens Limited	
Sawyer & Massey Co)
Allis-Chalmers-Bullock	7
ROPE	

Dominion Wire Rope Co..... 28 Greening Wire Co., B..... 22

STEEL BARS (CORRUCATED) Corrugated Steel Bar Co. of Canada.. 12

STRUCTURAL IRON AND STEEL

Darler, r	aterson	& Co												0
Canada F	ounder ("o."			1		• •		•		۰	•	۰.	9
Canada F	Dity		• •	۰.	٠	٠	• •	• •		٠	×	*		27
Dominion	Dridge (0												00
Jenks of 1	Dresser.													16
mcGrego	r & Mch	ntvre												. 0
Phoenix E	Bridge &	Iron	TI	1	i.			•••	*	•	•	•	۰.	10
Taunton,	Dishard	A	vv	01	. 16	s	٠	• •	• •	•		•	٠	20
r autoton,	Richard	A												1.4

STONE

Drushed	SL	one,	Lim	ite	d						• •								16
Doolittle	ði.	Wild	COX.		•	•	•	• •		• •			•	•	•	,			22
Morrison	82	Co.	, т.	Α.	,	•	•	•	•		• •	• •	•	•	•		•	•	20

SHOVELS (STEAM)

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock					 					7
Beatty & Sons, M	•	•	• •	• •	 		e,			21
Canada Foundry Co.										
HODKINS & CO., F. H.										~ 8
mussens Limited										2
Rogers Manufacturing	(2	0					 	 í.	24

SEWER PIPE

Dominion	Sewer	Pipe	Co.	 ;	•••	 •	•	•	•	4 20	

		HUYELS	
lopkins	& Co.,]	. н	28

TEI EDHONE	OIIDDI IEO	

Northern Electric & Mfg. Co..... 4

TANKS AND STAND PIPES

Canada Foundry Co Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co	27 18
VALVES	
Canada Foundry Co	27
Canadian Fairbanks Co	17
Canadian Iron & Foundry Co	25
Gartshore-Thomson Pipe & Foundry	
Co	27
Kerr Engine Co	24
McDougall Co., R	22

WOOD FIBRE PLASTER Imperial Plaster Co.....

..... 26

	WHEEL SCRAPERS	
Bechtels	Limited	. :

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

Sewer Pipes,

mers-Bullock, Limited, of Montreal, three Allis-Chalmers 1,000 k.w. steam turbine generator units for use on the company's properties, located fifty-seven miles west of Calgary, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

16

The new units, which are now being erected, will generate current of 60 cycles, 3-phase, at 600 volts, and the coal to be used in their operation will be taken from the bankhead mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and delivered at the mills.

The adoption of electrical drive for the operation of these cement mills, whose current will be derived from a steam turbine power plant which will rank among the foremost installed for industrial purposes, is a frank acknowledgement of the well recognized superiority of electrical drive over mechanical forms in the cement making industry.

The current generated from the turbo-unit will be devoted entirely to power purposes; the lighting load, consisting of some forty arc and four hundred incandescent lamps, will be carried by the exciters, also of Allis-Chalmers build, in addition to their work of exciting the turbo-alternators.

SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED MAKERS OF FIREPROOF BUILDING GOODS

PRESTON & MONTREAL

HICHWAY

LATH MANUFACTURED BY

THE METAL

STEEL

Culvert Pipes, &c. W. MCNALLY & CO., Montreal **Crushed Stone, Limited** STONE of any Size and in any Quantity on hand for Sidewalks, Roadwork or Concrete Work Head Office 1 47 Yonge St. Arcade, TORONTO Phone Main 4516 KIRKFIELD, ONT. G. W. Essery, Manager. Lake Cement Blue THE ONTARIO PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LIMITED HEAD OFFICE : BRANTFORD, ONT. LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE 194

ortland Cement

HIGH GRADE GERMAN BRANDS FOR GRANOLITHIC AND ARTIFICIAL STONE SIDEWALKS.

Best English Cements. Best Belgian Cements

THE NORTH WESTERN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

We supply men of all nationalities on short notice. Laborers, Railway Men, Mechanics, Bushmen, Teamsters, etc., furnished on demand.

378 Craig Street West, MONTREAL MAIN 468 We undertake all kinds of Contracts by letter or telegram

LIGHTNESS, STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

Long Distance of and et. W. E. SEAGRAVE, WALKERVILLE

ing Tools.

JENKS & DRESSER SARNIA, ONT.

BRIDGES

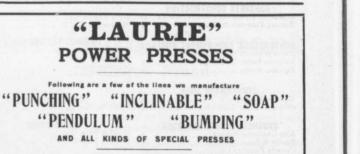
BUILDERS OF STEEL HICHWAY BRIDGES STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK CONCRETE ABUTMENTS



"PENDULUM"

Prompt attention given all inquiries. All goods built to order.

August 21, 1907



LAURIE ENGINE MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL Parmelee & Nicholson, Traders Bank Building, Toronto Agents. Guilford & Son, Upper Water Street, Hollfax Agents.

August

THE REAL

Lever on Steel wi

Gh



1907

ente

ntreal

ed

ITO

MITED

NCY

EL. 468

Y

Village hemical Trucks Com-

ns and Hose Hook

vishers, lagons, y Wag-

unners, Fight-

RVILLE

T.

99

'ED

is and ical En-

E 194

THE FOLLOWING CAPACITIES:

One Yard Three Fourths Yard One Half Yard One Third Yard One Sixth Yard One Ninth Yard

----- WITH ----

Steam, Gasoline or Electric Power can be Promptly Furnished

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

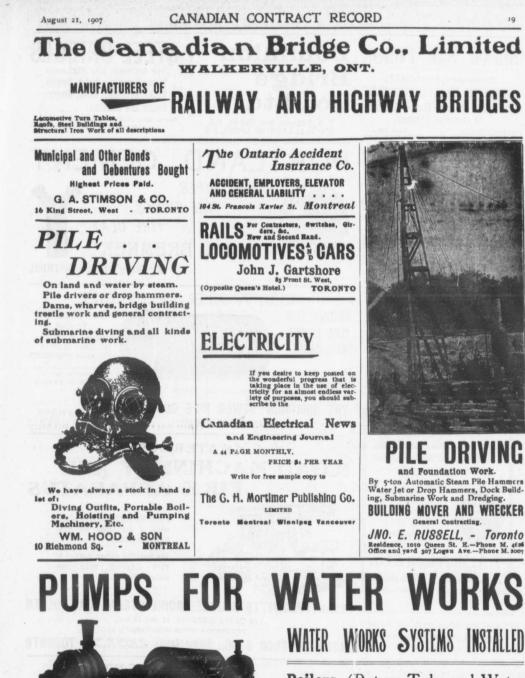
Lever on side of drum operates discharge. Drum bearing-wheels are Cast

Charging Hoppers always furnished.

All Mixers mounted on Steel Trucks.

Steel with Roller Bearings.





Boilers, (Return Tube and Water Tube,) Tanks, Penstocks, Mill Machinery.

Builders in Canada of

"WORTHINGTON" TURBINE PUMPS

Two Worthington 3-Stage Turbine and McCormack Water Wheels, built for Port Arthur, Ont., Water Works, 1440 gal. per minute against 350 ft. head.

The John McDougall Caledonian Iron Works Co., HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS : Montreal. Limited.

Estimates Cheerfully Funkbed

1907

L

d

6d

ED

ock.

Vall

ORDER

hine

Steel

ed

iD6

GHTS

LBS.

AL

DISTRICT OFFICES :

MONTREAL, 82 Sovereign Bank Building. TORONTO, 810 Traders Bank Building. WINCOLIVER. 416 Seymour Street. NELSON, Josephine Street. NEW GLASGOW, N.S., Telephone Building. TORONTO, 810 Traders Bank Building. WINNIPEG, 251 Notre Dame Avenue



A

Pri

Buff

Moun Terrs \$9.

Nos Nos No. Pom

Ora

Ena Port

Vitr Sem Com Sew

Red

Buff Hot Ron

Vite

Sew

Sabor

w

Se

PRISES OF BUILDING Material PRESENT BRICK, Por M. TORONTO PERSON BAILE AND TERBA COTTA WORK	PORTLAND CEMENT FIRE BRICKS
F.O.B. Milton, Ont. Red No. 1 \$13.00	DRAIN PIPES FIRE CLAY
11 50 3	CULVERT PIPES SEWER BRICK
1 2 13 00 Brown	SEWER BOTTOMS
** Buff 35 00 ** Brown	F. HYDE & CO.,
Hard Building	King, Queen and Wellington Sts MONTREA
Backing	15970 1921 177990
DON VALLEY BRICK WORKS.	M. BEATTY & SONS, LIMITED
as, I. and a. Red Pressed Bricks	WELLAND, ONTARIO, CAN.
os. 1, and s. Red Pressed Bricks	Dredges, Ditchers,
mental Bricks of all kinds for Man. 40.2	
bus Terra Cotta Fireproofing of all your Descriptions	Derricks
mmon Stock Red and Grey Bricks grig	Steam Shovels,
ne or Macadamized Roadways 요 ~ ?	Submarine Rock Drilling Machinery, Mine Hoists, Holsting Engines, Centri fugal Pumps for Water and Sand, Stone Derricks, Clam Shell Buckets, Steel Skips, Coal and Concrete Tubs, and other Contractors' Machinery.
BEAMSVILLE BRICK AND TERRA COTTA CO. F.O.B. Beamsville.	
ed Peerless Facing \$x6 eo '' No.1 14 eo	Lance the second states in Alexandre Internation
No. 3	Portland Cement
Peeriess	- or manu ocment
No. 2	SUAND CEME
Brown " 35 00 d Pavine Brick No. 1 18 00	STRICTLY RAVEN HIGH GRADE
er	THE MAR B INON UNADE
ckett Plaster Board, $3a'' \ge 36''$ in size, sold at t zc. per square foot	TIANT TIAN
LUMBER	Ask Us CEMENT for Prices
CAR OR CARGO LOTS, F.O.B. TORONTO. Per M. Ft. ich No. I Pine cuts and better \$49.00 to \$51.00	ALEN LAKE
nch No. 1 Pine cuts and better \$4,00 to \$51.00 \$ to sinch No. 1 cuts and better \$4,00 to \$5.00 mch No. 3, Pine cuts and better \$6.00 \$ to sinch No. 3 cuts and better \$4.00 \$6.00 \$6.	RAVEN LAKE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Limited
inch Pine Dressing and better shorts	VICTORIA ROAD P.O ONT.
x 4, 6 and 8 common	
the dead will adding to 00 16 00	Interesting
# to 8 inch, 18 feet 22.00 23.00	
inch No. I & ft. Hemlock	and Importan
Cedar Shingles 2.50 2.75	
C. Shingdon : XXX 6 Dutts to 2 inch	"HUMPHRIE'S" Pate
XXXXX 5 to 2 inch 4.50 HARDWOODS-PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.	ACREW, with Restlict Site. Allows Brockets to poin seally,
sh, white, 1sts and ands, 1 to	terers, painters, plumbers, a
a inch	"HUMPHRIE'S" Pate Scaffold Brackets of brick or wood buildings, plu terers, painters, plumbers, an carpenters. They are eas fixed to brick or wood, a are perfectly safe and reliab They almost save their cost
remond Common and better	are perfectly safe and reliab
10 112 (12 ch	I the first lob, and last a
k red plain, 1sts and 2nds,	Verified Safety of Bride
ak, white, ists and inds, I to 156 inch	Write for pair of sam brackets, with screw eyes
, quartered, 1sts and 2nds 70.00 80.00	wood and two Grapplers i
We are the largest buyers of Western School Debentures in the British Empire School Trustees will do well to communicate	brick work.
with us when having debentures to offer for present or future delivery :	Agents Wanted for the Provinc of Quebec.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID, - PROMPT SETTLEMENT	

itreal

•

ED

and

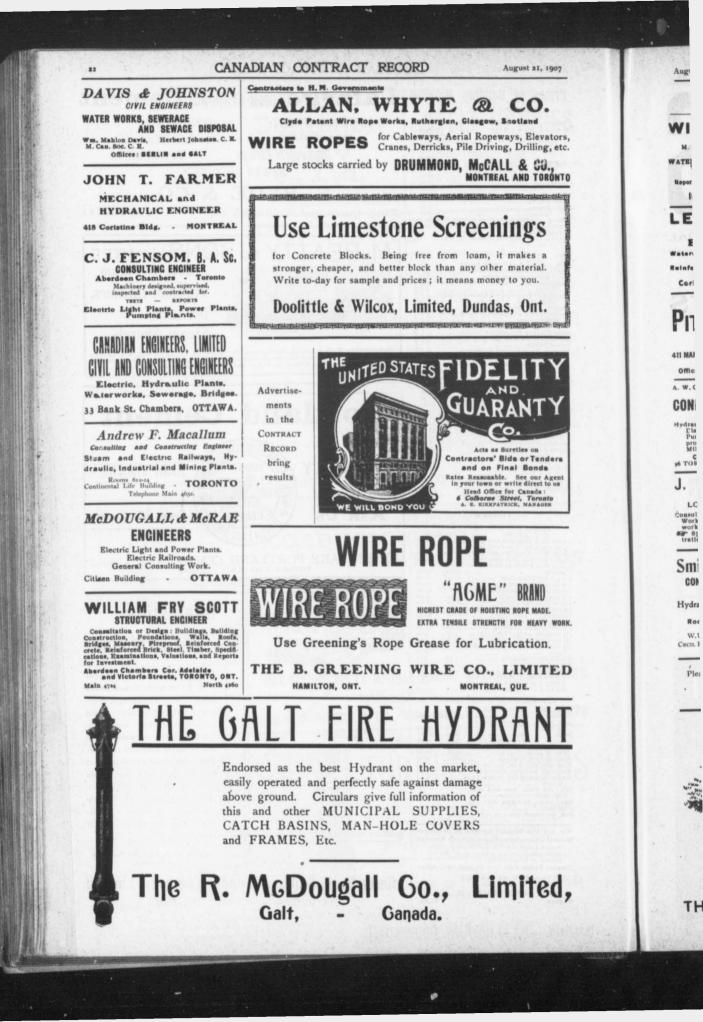
CER ECRATE d and t: inoh.

EA

JS

LLER

DINTO S,





907

tors.

, etc.

ÓNTO

CLT.

rs

ent 18

ORK.

D

9



TI



1907

ATKKS :

lario

NAL in

and has

require-

ections.



August 21, 1907

1907

HTED

E

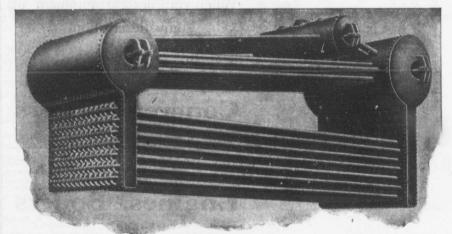
vet or lease withthree r Ce-iravel

Nork, Tile

outh

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

CANADA WATER TUBE BOILERS



SAVE COAL 30 Purify Feed Water Clean Easil > Give Perfect Combustion Superheat Steam Send for Bulletin No. 32.

Canada Foundry Company, Limited HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS : TORONTO, ONT. ROSSLAND

District Offices : MONTREAL, HALIFAX, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG. VANGOUVER.

JAMES THOMSON, President. J. G. ALLAN, Vice-President. JAMES. A. THOMSON, Secretary. ALEX. L. GARTSHORE, Treasurer. THE CARTSHORE-THOMSON PIPE & FOUNDRY CO.

LIMITED

Manufacturers of

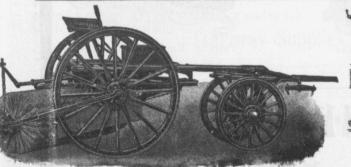
Stackpole

Flexible and Flange Pipe, Special Castings and all kinds of Waterworks Supplies.

~~~~~~

3 inches to 60 inches diameter. for Water, Gas, Culvert and Sewer HAMILTON. ONT. www.

**GAST IRON PIPE** 





27

Studebaker Sprinkler Does not c

Patest Improved Street Sweeping Machine Is the Standard of Patest Improved

IMPROVED VERTICAL SPRAY Geo. Heaman, Mnfr., London, Ont

