

stipulated fee as shall be proportionate to the amount of the work theretofore completed) and the Contractor shall be entitled to be reimbursed the actual cost to the contractor of work not completed under or pursuant to the provisions of this contract and/or any notice given pursuant thereto plus a fair and reasonable profit in respect of work done thereon, provided that no reimbursement shall be made for materials which have been or may be rejected after inspection as not complying with the terms and conditions of this contract and the specifications.

(c) In the event that the Contractor and the Minister are unable to agree upon the amount in respect of which the Contractor is entitled to be reimbursed as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Exchequer Court.

(d) Whenever practicable the Contractor shall procure materials required for the performance of the contract on terms that will enable it to terminate any contracts entered into by the Contractor upon conditions and terms similar in effect to those herein provided for in respect to termination by the Minister and the giving of a notice or notices as aforesaid; and generally the Contractor shall co-operate with His Majesty and the Minister and do everything reasonably within its power at all times to minimize and reduce the amount of His Majesty's obligations under the provisions of this section.

(e) Upon reimbursement being made to the Contractor as herein provided, title to the materials and/or work in progress in respect of which such reimbursement is made shall pass to and vest in His Majesty (the Contractor hereby agreeing to execute and deliver all requisite instruments by way of further assurance) and such materials and/or work in progress shall be delivered to the order of the Minister, but the materials thus taken over will in no case be in excess of what would have been required for performing the contract in full if no notice had been given under the provisions hereof.

(f) If it is established to the satisfaction of the Minister by the Contractor that by reason of any action taken by the Minister under the provisions of this section exceptional hardship has resulted to the Contractor then the Minister may, notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, in his absolute discretion grant such allowance (not to include in any case, however, any allowance or compensation for loss of profit) to the Contractor as, in the opinion of the Minister is warranted by the circumstances.

(g) Any action, decision or determination by the Minister under the provisions of this section shall be final and binding upon the Contractor.

(h) The Contractor shall have no claim for damages, compensation loss of profit, allowance or otherwise by reason of or directly or indirectly arising out of any action taken or notice given by the Minister under or pursuant to the provisions of this section except as and to the extent in this section expressly provided.

(i) The right of termination and of giving notice hereinbefore provided shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right possessed by His Majesty and/or the Minister.

30. LABOUR CONDITIONS

The Contractor shall comply with and be subject to all the terms and conditions of the Labour Conditions (if any) referred to in the agreement and to all variations and modifications thereof that may at any time be enacted or brought into force during the continuance of the contract.

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SCHEDULE "A"

Definition of Work

The 'cost of the work' shall mean and include the reasonable and proper costs and expenses incurred or paid by the Contractor (except with respect to the provisions of Section (j) for the following items only:

Section (a) The total amount actually and properly payable to sub-contractors in connection with the work;

Section (b) Wages of workmen and salaries of engineers, superintendents, draftsmen, foremen, clerical staff, time-keepers and watchmen actually and properly engaged on the work;

Section (c) Cost of materials actually used in the work or required in connection therewith (with the exception of the Government issue) and not included under Section (a) of this Schedule "A";

Section (d) Costs actually and properly incurred for inspection, delivery, installation and removal of materials, plant, tools, and supplies used in connection with the work, it being understood that minimum transportation rates are to be taken advantage of wherever possible.

Section (e) Costs of renting, erecting, maintaining and removing temporary offices, sheds and similar structures actually and necessarily required in connection with the work;

Section (f) Travelling expenses actually and, in the opinion of the Minister, necessarily incurred, in connection with the work;

Section (g) Cost of maintaining and operating the Contractor's plant and equipment actually and properly used in connection with the work and of effecting such repairs thereto as in the opinion of the Indian Agent are necessary for the proper execution of the work exclusive of any repairs which may be necessary because of defects in the plant and equipment when brought to the work;

Section (h) Assessments under any Workmen's Compensation Act, employer's contribution to Unemployment Insurance (if any), premiums actually and properly payable in respect of all insurance policies and bonds, if any, called for by the contract or ordered by the Minister, all royalties actually and properly payable for the use of any patented invention, all fees actually and properly paid for building permits;

Section (i) The cost of all consumable materials, supplies and tools (other than tools customarily provided by tradesmen) actually and properly used in connection with the work;

Section (j) Rental for such power-driven or other plant owned by the Contractor or an allied firm as are actually and properly used in connection with the work or kept in readiness on the work upon the recommendation of the Indian Agent and with the approval of the Minister during the month in respect of which claim for such rental is made, provided that if any of the said items shall be used or kept in readiness as aforesaid for less than a full month then the Contractor shall be paid the pro rata amount thereof; and when it is decided what items of plant are necessary for completion of the work. Any item of plant which has been brought to the work shall be deemed to be kept in readiness on the work, notwithstanding that such item of plant may be undergoing repairs, provided that the Indian Agent is of opinion that such repairs are required for the proper execution of the work and have not been rendered necessary because of any defect which existed in such item of plant when brought to the work, and provided also that if the time required to effect such repairs

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exceeds one month, no rental shall be paid for the time in excess of one month.

Section (k) Amounts actually and properly payable by the Contractor for the rental of power-driven or other plant (not owned by the Contractor or by an allied firm) rented by the Contractor for the purposes of the work, including ordinary maintenance and operating repairs thereof; provided that the Contractor shall previously have advised the Indian Agent that the renting of such plant is necessary to expedite the performance and completion of the work, and provided further that the renting of such plant and the amount of the rental thereof shall have been recommended by the Indian Agent and approved by the Minister for the month or months in respect of which payment of such rental is sought by the Contractor;

Section (l) Bank charges necessarily and properly incurred by the Contractor for the transfer of funds, required for the purposes of the work, from the head office or regularly established branch office bank account (whichever is nearer to the work) of the Contractor to a bank account which the Contractor has opened in the vicinity of the work (hereinafter called the "Work account") including the re-transfer of any funds remaining upon the completion of the work in the work account to the head office or regularly established branch office bank account, provided that in order to keep such charges to a minimum the Contractor will, insofar as possible, deposit in the work account, to be used for the purposes of the work to be performed hereunder, the cheques issued by His Majesty to the Contractor as payment under the provisions hereof which cheques are payable at par at any branch of a chartered bank in the Dominion of Canada;

Section (m) Such other items of cost which have been properly and reasonably incurred by the Contractor solely for the purpose of the work and which have been recommended by the Indian Agent and approved by the Minister provided that in addition to any other item which may not be allowed there shall not be allowed as an item of cost any of the following:-

- (1) Allowances for interest on invested capital, bonds debentures, bank or other loans.
- (2) Entertainment expenses.
- (3) Dues and other memberships other than regular trade associations.
- (4) Donations.
- (5) Losses on other contracts.
- (6) Losses from sale or exchange of capital assets.
- (7) Depreciation on buildings, machinery or equipment paid for by the Crown.
- (8) Fines and penalties.
- (9) Amortization of unrealized appreciation of values of assets.
- (10) Expenses, maintenance and/or depreciation of excess facilities.
- (11) Increase in reserves for contingencies, repairs, compensation insurance and guaranteed work.
- (12) Federal and Provincial income, excess profits or surtaxes.
- (13) Unreasonable compensation for officers and employees.
- (14) Bond discount or finance charges.
- (15) Premiums for life insurance on the lives of officers.
- (16) Legal and accounting fees in connection with reorganizations, security issued, or capital stock issues.
- (17) Losses on investments, bad debts and expenses of collection.
- (18) Advertising and selling expenses.

No. 372

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LABOUR CONDITIONS

The following labour conditions are applicable to the work of **erection of a new residence for the Principal of the Brandon Residential School**
 at **Griswold Indian Agency**
 to be undertaken for the Department of **MINES AND RESOURCES**

(1) No workman employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rates of wages, or shall work more than the number of hours, set forth in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING DAY HOURS

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR	RATE OF WAGES NOT LESS THAN	HOURS OF LABOUR NOT MORE THAN	
		Per Day	Per Week
	<u>PER HOUR</u>	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	\$ 1.30	"	"
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	.75	"	"
Carpenters and joiners	1.10	"	"
Cement finishers	.80	"	"
Cement and concrete mixer operators:			
Steam -	.75	"	"
Gas. or elec. -	.65	"	"
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	.65	"	"
Drivers	.65	"	"
Driver, team and wagon	1.05	"	"
Drill runners	.65	"	"
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1.10	"	"
Engineers, operating, steam:			
Single or double drums -	1.00	"	"
Three or more drums -	1.05	"	"
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. elec.)	1.05	"	"
Enginemen, stationary	.75	"	"
Hoist operators - tower (gas. or elec.)	.65	"	"
Labourers	.65	"	"
Lathers:			
Metal -	1.15	"	"
Wood -	1.10	"	"
Motor truck drivers	.70	"	"
Motor truck driver and truck	1.70	"	"
Ornamental iron workers	1.15	"	"
Painters (spray)	1.05	"	"
Painters and glaziers	1.05	"	"
Plasterers	1.30	"	"
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	.75	"	"
Plumbers and steamfitters	1.25	"	"
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.75	"	"
Riggers (general)	.80	"	"
Redmen (reinforced steel)	.75	"	"
Roofers:			
Felt and gravel: patent: composition -	.75	"	"
Sheet metal -	.90	"	"
Sheet metal workers	.90	"	"
Shinglers (wood, asbestos)	.90	"	"
Steam shovel engineers	1.05	"	"
Steam shovel firemen	.75	"	"
Steam shovel oilers	.70	"	"
Shovel operators (gas.)	1.05	"	"
Watchmen	.60	"	"
Welders and burners (acetylene or else.)	.95	"	"

NOTE.—The wage rates specified above are those deemed to be current at the time this schedule was prepared. They are minimum rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and sub-contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work, such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour.

A. I.
VM

(See next page)

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(2) Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or fail at any time to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour wages according to the rates set forth in the schedule or fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

Minister
of Labour
to determine
disputes.

(3) For the protection of the workmen employed, the Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Schedule inserted in this contract, also the preceding paragraph (2) and any decision of the Minister of Labour made thereunder.

Schedule to
be posted.

(4) The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Books, etc., of
contractor
open for
inspection.

(5) The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing: (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; and (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Payment by
contractor for
labour etc.

(6) In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Power to pay
wages in
default of
payment by
contractor.

(7) These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

(8) With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the subletting of contracts it shall be understood that subletting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; subcontractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of subcontractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

Subletting,
etc.

(9) All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Workmen to
be residents
of Canada.

A. I.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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P.A.

Ottawa, December 12, 1947.

Memorandum:

CHIEF TREASURY OFFICER

Re: Erection of Principal's Residence,
Brandon Indian Residential School.

Attached is copy of the agreement between the Department and E.C. Higgins, with reference to the above.

The erection of this building was authorized by P.C. 4047 dated October 7th, 1947.

BN *SP*

Bernard F. Neary
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

PP/MGD

*Records
to file
WA*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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Ottawa, December 26, 1947.

Mr. A. G. Hamilton,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
538 Dominion Public Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Brandon School Barn

Reference your 209-11 A.U. -

Could we please be advised as to the approximate number of cattle which will be housed in this barn. It is presumed that cow stalls only will be required and that all horses will be housed in the horse barn. Could we also please be advised as to the hay capacity desired.

Would the general purpose barn C-2-3, the plan of which you have attached, be satisfactory to all concerned if it were built 78 ft. in length? It is noted that this barn has a capacity of 18 cow stalls, 4 horse stalls and holds 93 tons of hay.

With regard to the location of the barn, we will take the necessary steps to have the Department of Agriculture advise us as to the best location under the circumstances.


Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

BFP/ME

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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WELFARE AND TRAINING
SERVICE



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

133-0-5 (W T)

INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRANCH

Ottawa, December 29, 1947.

Memorandum:

MR. DOUCET

Please note correspondence hereunder. Would you please visit the official concerned at the Department of Agriculture and ascertain the best location of the barn from the map attached hereto. If this is not possible, please find out the name of the official to whom I should write for the purpose of having one of their field representatives (probably the Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm) visit our residential school and advise as to the best site for locating the new barn.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

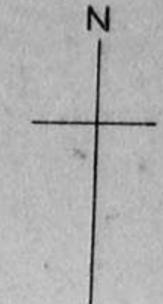
Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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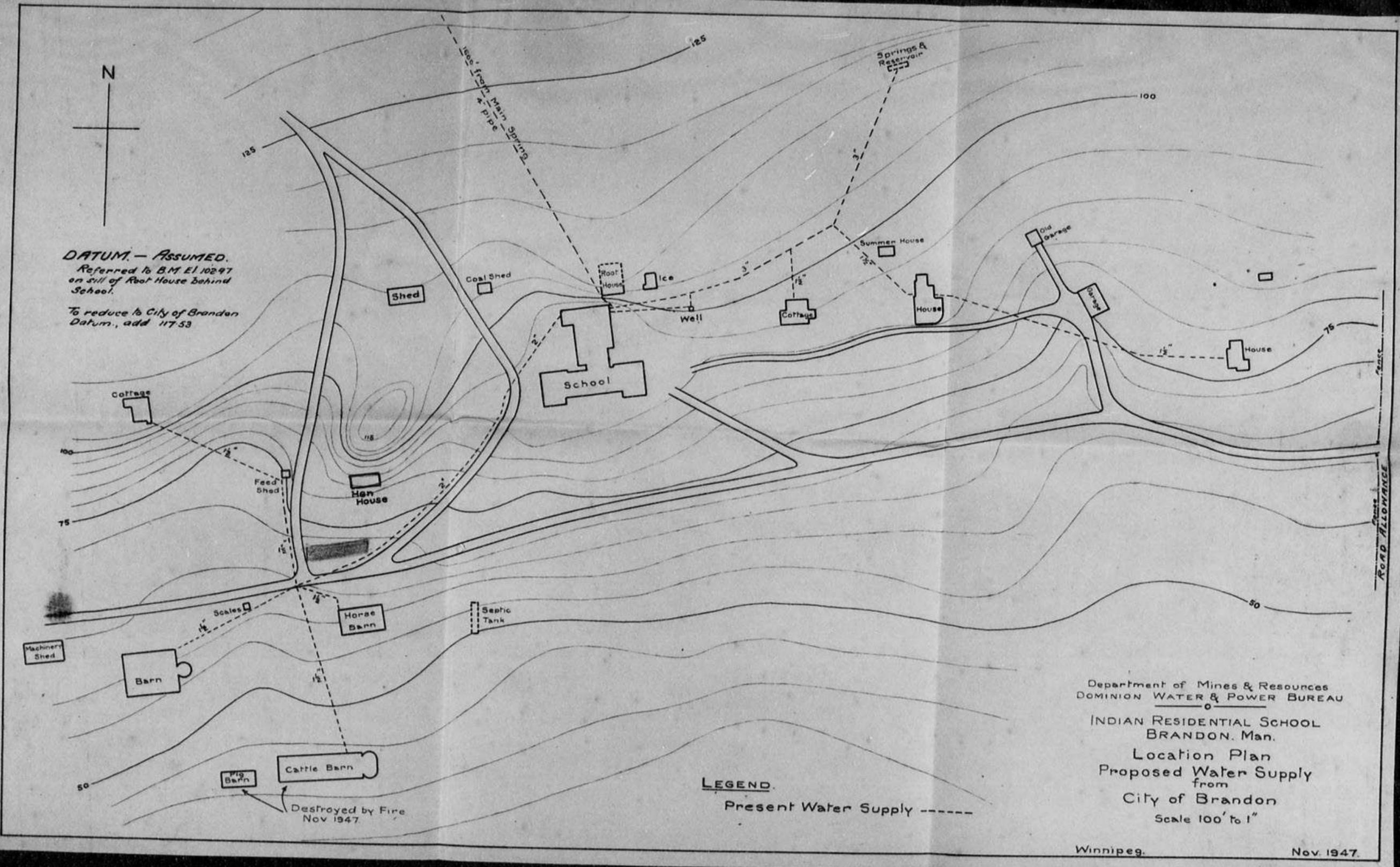
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DATUM. — ASSUMED.
 Referred to B.M. E1 10297
 on sill of Root House behind
 School.
 To reduce to City of Brandon
 Datum, add 117.53



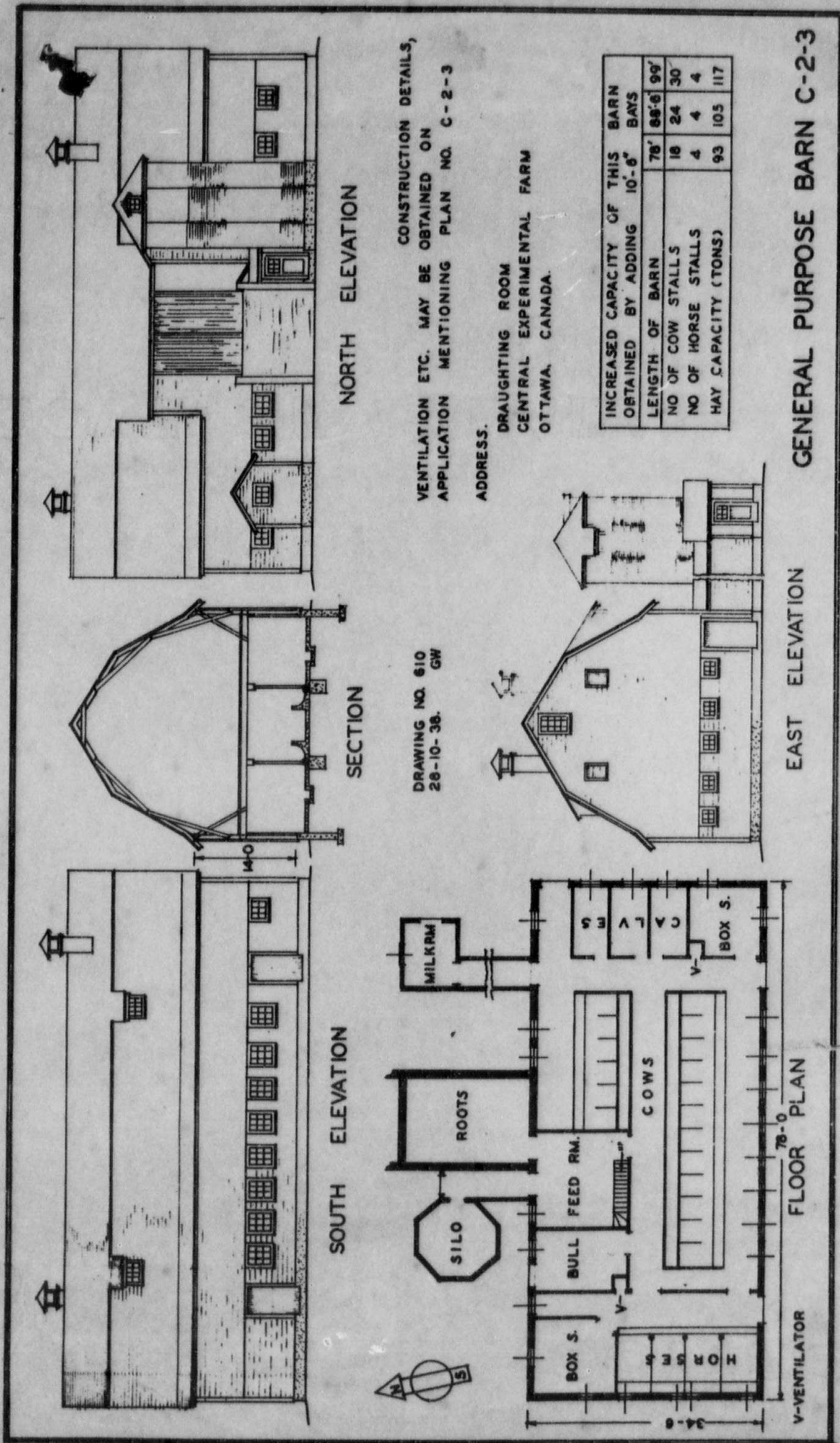
LEGEND.
 Present Water Supply - - - - -

Department of Mines & Resources
 DOMINION WATER & POWER BUREAU
 INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
 BRANDON, Man.
 Location Plan
 Proposed Water Supply
 from
 City of Brandon
 Scale 100' to 1"

Winnipeg. Nov. 1947.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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PLANNING THE BARN

Experimental Farms Service,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Canada.
F.W. Graves, Architect.

Before building a new barn or remodeling an old one, a careful study of barn plans should be undertaken. Visit and study existing barns in the neighborhood. Faults and mistakes may be seen in the old and avoided in the new. Good ideas may be noted and used to advantage. The farm barn is a heavy investment and troubles resulting from bad planning are very serious and lasting. In a well built and well planned barn there should be a reduction of time and labour in caring for the stock, a decrease in the loss of young animals and an increase in milk production. The animals sheltered in the barn should return a fair income on the cost of the building. High producing cows will justify a reasonably greater expenditure for shelter.

Some of the more important factors to be considered in planning the barn are location, convenience of planning, type of construction, window area, cubic air space, ventilation and equipment.

LOCATION - The site should be dry and well drained. Such a site will avoid much excessive dampness in the barn and feed rooms and mud in the barnyard. The barn should be located where prevailing winds will not blow from the barn towards the house, carrying odours from the stable and yard. It is preferable, if otherwise convenient, to run the building north and south so that the sides will get the morning and afternoon sun, which is an advantage in regulating stable temperatures. In planning the layout of the farm buildings, much can be done to reduce the fire risk. Where buildings are closely grouped, considerable time and labour is saved in doing chores and carrying out the routine of farm work. This gain, however, will hardly offset the risk of heavy loss from fire. In this respect it is better economy to have the buildings well separated. It is recommended that there should be a clear space of at least 150 feet between the principal farm buildings. Fire risk can be reduced also by so locating these buildings that the prevailing winds will blow across the line of the buildings.

TYPE - In general purpose barns, cattle and horses are frequently kept together, but good practice calls for dairy herds to be separated at least by tight partitions from horses. There are many types of construction and shapes and styles of barn. The earlier barns in this country were built with heavy timber frames, mortised and tenoned, braced and pinned. These barns were usually roofed with a single pitch from ridge to eaves. Later the gambrel roof with two and sometimes even three slopes became popular. So-called "Gothic" or "round" roofed barns have also been built in many parts of the country. Great variations in plan and arrangement occur, with level cross drive barn floors, bank barns with the variant of cross drive and longitudinal drive floors, rectangular, L, U, or T-shaped plans, octagonal plans, and circular plans. In recent years mowless one storey cow barns with separate hay or ensilage storage have been looked upon with favour by some farmers. The latter type must have roof as well as walls insulated.

In construction, plank frame, braced rafter or laminated rafter construction have superseded almost entirely the old timber frame on account of their greater economy in the use of material and labour. The gambrel roof seems to be the simplest and most practical shape. The "Gothic" type has the advantage of somewhat greater clear space in the loft, but there have been a number of failures in this type and great care must be taken in the construction of the rafters or ribs.

STALL ARRANGEMENT - The question of facing in or facing out is one for the individual farmer to decide as both have their advantages. With stock facing out, cleaning may be done from one alley, which is often arranged as a wide central drive; most of the work is done behind the stock; the mangers receive sunlight; the stock displays better and it is easier to bring the animals in one door. Advantages for stock facing in are more convenient in feeding which is done from one alley (this is a more frequent operation than milking or cleaning), the gutters get more sunlight which helps sanitation, better light for milking, two doors avoid crowding at the entrance and the ventilation system is more easily installed.

COW STALLS - These vary from 3' -0" to 4' -0" in width with an average of 3' -4" or 3' -6" and from 4' -3" to 5' -6" in length. It is possible to accommodate both large and small animals by varying the length of the platform from one end of the row to the other end, with adjustable steel stanchions, almost any desired length may be

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secured. Gutters vary from 16" to 18" in width, with a depth of 4" to 6" on the alley side and 7" to 9" on the stall side. High and low manger fronts each have certain advantages.

CONSTRUCTION - Concrete is about the only really satisfactory dairy stable floor, being durable and easily kept clean; in horse stalls, plank overlays, brick or creosoted wood paving blocks may be used. Plank floors should be removable for cleaning. Always use plenty of good bedding. Mangers and gutters should have a fall of 1" in 25' -0" up to a length of 50' -0". In longer barns, they should pitch from the ends towards the centre. They should have drains with plugs so that they may be properly flushed.

Walls may be of stone, tile, concrete or frame. An air space should be provided in masonry walls. The concrete wall may be carried up one foot only, up to the window sills or up to the loft floor, with frame above. Where the wood frame starts one foot above the floor, a warm, well insulated wall can be provided without great expense. For framing the gambrel roof either the braced rafter or the plank frame may be used. In the braced rafter, which is suitable for widths up to 36' -0" where the loft side walls are not more than 10' -0", each upper rafter is braced to each lower rafter and each lower rafter to the wall studding. The plank frame consists of trusses spaced at 10' -0" to 14' -0" on centres, with purlins running the length of the barn. The quantity of lumber in the two types is approximately the same. The braced rafter does not require any pieces over 14' -0" in length, in the 34' width or over 16' -0" in the 36' width. It is therefore sometimes more economical and is almost equally as strong.

LIGHT - Ample window space should be provided. Regulations vary a great deal in this respect, but the average requirement is 4 square feet of glass per cow. Windows should be higher than their width as more floor area receives sunlight in this way. A suitable window consists of two sashes (each 6 light 10" x 12") the lower being fixed and the upper hinged to the lower to drop inwards on checks or a chain; a twelve light window of the type provides 10 square feet of glass. For box stalls, a six light sash is usually satisfactory and light may be provided for these on a basis of 1 sq. ft. of glass to 20 or 25 sq. ft. of floor area. Storm sash will add considerably to the comfort of the barn in winter.

VENTILATION - Animals in a poorly ventilated barn require more feed to maintain bodily weight and condition and to keep up production than those in proper surroundings. Without proper circulation, the air, warmed by the animals rises and condenses on windows, walls and ceilings causing a damp barn. From 500 to 700 cu. ft. of air should be allowed per cow, which means that the ceiling shall be about 8' -0", and not over 8' -6" in height; in box stalls and calf pens, where the number of animals per sq. ft. of floor area is less, the ceilings may be reduced in height. In the average Canadian climate, insulation of the walls as well as the ceiling of the stable is advisable. The hay in the loft of the ordinary farm barn provides perfect insulation of the ceiling. In a one storey barn, some other form of insulation must be installed to take its place.

Inlets should be well distributed over the building. Each one should not be more than 50 to 100 square inches in area. They should always be provided with control dampers. The outlet must be tightly built, say of two ply matched lumber with paper between, and must also be equipped with a damper. These may vary in size; 20" to 26" square is usual in the Rutherford system, and often much larger in the single out-take modified King system. A table is given on the drawing indicating approximate flue sizes required.

EQUIPMENT - High costs of farm labour may sometimes warrant the installation of equipment that will save additional help and thus reduce expense. All equipment such as litter and feed carriers, milking machines, etc. should be carefully planned before the barn is built in order to avoid unnecessary cutting and fitting to install this equipment later.

RULES AND REGULATIONS - In most provinces of Canada there are Health By-laws governing certain requirements for Stable buildings. Inquiries should be made direct to the Board of Health or other local authority as to the regulations in force in the particular province, or in the milk district to which milk may be shipped. These regulations cover such matters as distances from barn to piggery, to manure shed, to milk house; window area for light, cubic content of stable or air space per cow, ventilation, etc.

500 -- January 1944 (Revised).

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

209-11A.U.

538 Dominion Public Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
December 16, 1947.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re: Brandon School Barn

I have your letter of December 2nd, file No. 133-0-5 (WT), and have discussed its contents with Mr. Strapp.

I consider there is little to add to the suggestions in sections A, B, C, D, and E of your letter. However, the question of location has been overlooked. Mr. Strapp claims he wants a bank barn and the suggested location, in my opinion, is too near the present horse barn. I think we should insist that it be erected at least 150 feet from all other buildings.

I enclose for your information a plan of the grounds. The location suggested to me by Mr. Strapp is marked in red. If Mr. Strapp insists on a bank barn I would suggest an Engineer visit the school and decide on a suitable location for such a building. I might add, regardless of what type of barn is used, I think the location should be carefully considered by someone familiar with the planning and arranging of Government institutions.

I enclose copies of a plan together with a circular - (on planning the barn). A similar set was given to Mr. Strapp, not with the idea that it be used but only to serve as a guide. Mr. Higgens will consider the work when the plans and specifications are ready.



Yours truly,

A. G. Hamilton

A. G. Hamilton,
Inspector of Indian Agencies
for Manitoba.

Enc.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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R. M. Hopper.
Sup. Dominion
Experimental
Farm
Brandon
Eastern Steel Products
Preston
out.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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V
F
C

EFB

Ottawa, December 30, 1947.

Mr. A. G. Hamilton,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
538 Dominion Public Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Brandon School Barn

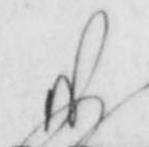
Reference - your 209--11 A.U.
of December 16 -

Please find attached the detail specifications of the barn suggested in your above letter. We obtained these from the Department of Agriculture and have also obtained copies of another outline plan which does not have the silo or feed-room attached.

It is suggested that with regard to the placement of the barn, you approach Mr. R. M. Hopper, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, and obtain his advice.

If difficulty is experienced with regard to obtaining materials for this barn, it has also been suggested that we consider a steel barn. If Mr. Strapp wishes further information concerning this, he can write to "Eastern Steel Products, Preston, Ont.", who have several standard plans for barns.

Encl.


Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

EFB/EM

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Copy - Mr. Hogg



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

GEBS/BAB

133-0-5
Lands and Development
Services Branch

LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT
SERVICES BRANCH

C.A.D.
M

Ottawa, December 23, 1947.

Mr. Mills

I am attaching copy of Order in Council P.C. 5138, dated December 16, 1947, which provides for the awarding of the contract to Neale Stothard and Chapman of Brandon, Manitoba, in the matter of a contract for revisions to the Domestic Hot Water Services, and Boiler Equipment at the Brandon Indian Residential School, at the tender price of \$12,793.96 and with provision for contingencies and supervision to a total expenditure of \$14,000.00, the same to be met from appropriate funds of the Indian Affairs Branch.

(Signed) *Wm. Dineen*
Director.



Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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133-0-5

P.A.

Ottawa January 8, 1948

EXTRACT
ORIGINAL ON
106-0-5

X X X X

- 2. (a) Revisions to domestic water services and boiler equipment in connection with Brandon Indian Residential School, Brandon, Manitoba.
- (b) Neale, Stothard and Chapman of Brandon, Manitoba
- (c) \$12,793.96
- (d) Probable date of commencement - immediately.
Approximate date of completion - 31st March, 1948
- (e) Date of contract - 16th December 1947.

X SX X X

T.S. Mills,
Chief Engineer

Copied:
CS

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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133-0-5

INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES
[Handwritten signature]



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

209-11A.U.

538 Dominion Public Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
December 30, 1947.

EX'D.
M

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re: File No. 133-0-5 (WT) - December 26/47
Brandon School Barn

The proposed new barn will be for the use of cattle only. Mr. Strapp states he wants stall accommodation for 52 head. In addition box stalls will be required for calves and for cows about to freshen and a bull pen will also be required.

A barn large enough to stable the above stock would have storage loft for at least 120 tons of hay, which amount, along with other feed, would last through the cold winter months.

I would suggest that no definite plan be accepted until Mr. Strapp presents his plan, which he believes represents the requirements for a school the size of Brandon. On receipt of his plan it will then be possible to determine the cost. If then, the cost is considered too great perhaps the size of the barn could be reduced in a manner which later will lend itself to a suitable addition.

Yours truly,

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JAN 2 1948
REGISTERED

A. G. Hamilton

A. G. Hamilton,
Inspector of Indian Agencies
for Manitoba.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

209-11A.U.

Wastew
[Handwritten initials]

538 Dominion Public Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
January 8, 1948.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Brandon School Barn
Re: File #133-0-5 (W T) - December 30, 1947

The barn plans enclosed with your letter of
December 30th have been handed over to Mr. Strapp.

As stated in a previous letter Mr. Strapp is
preparing plans of a barn he considers suitable. He
is writing Eastern Steel Products, Preston, Ontario,
concerning a steel barn. As soon as he receives a
reply he will complete his plans and forward them for
the Department's approval. Mr. Hopper is being con-
tacted as requested.

Yours truly,

*See memo of
1/13/48
from
[unclear]*



A. G. Hamilton

A. G. Hamilton,
Inspector of Indian Agencies
for Manitoba.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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File

133-0-5 (WT)

January 21, 1948.

Repairs to Water System -
Brandon Indian Residential School.

Reverend Sir:

Could we please be advised if Neale, Stothart and Chapman have begun work on the necessary repairs and replacements to the water system at your school.

We would appreciate a short report from you from time to time as this work progresses.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Reverend O. B. Strapp,
Principal.
Indian Residential School,
Brandon, Manitoba.

BFN/EM

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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--- Indian Residential School
MR.

Brandon

In Account With **Yates & Company**
231 TENTH STREET
PLUMBING - HEATING

PHONE 3399

SUN PRINT, BRANDON, MAN.

Date	PARTICULARS	Folio	Time and Material	Cr.	Total
Nov 28	wd		43 40		
	1 Set Bath Taps		7 00		
	1 - Bath Waste & Overflow		5 75		
29	1 - 1/2" Gate Valve		4 25		
	1 - 1/2" x 6 Nipp		20		
	2 - 2" Ells G	85	1 70		
	1 - 1/2" Ell 45		30		
	1 - 1/2" Union		75		
	1 - 1" "		95		
	3 - 1/2" Ells	20	60		
	1 - 1/2" Nipp		15		
					65 05

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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CANADA

VERY POOR COPY

MR. Indian Residential School

Brandon

In Account With

Yates & Company

231 TENTH STREET

PLUMBING - HEATING

PHONE 3399

Date	PARTICULARS	Folio	Time and Material	Cr.	Total
Nov 7	3'-3/8 Pipe	15	45		
	3 - 3/8 Coup	"	45		
18	30 - 1/2" C. Nipples G	10	3 00		
	15 - 1/2" Elbs "	25	3 75		
	10 - 1x1/2 T G	50	5 00		
	10 - 1x1/2 T "	75	7 50		
	2 - 1x1/2 Dash G	25	50		
	6 - 1x1/2 " B	15	90		
	1 - Trimo Cutter Wheel #2		90		
	12 - 1" Elbs G	30	3 60		
	3 - 1" Caps	15	45		
	3 - 1" Plugs	"	45		
	1 - 1" Globe Valve 37		6 90		
19	20 - 1/2x2 1/2 Nipples G	15	3 00		
27	10 - 1/2" Nipples asstd	"	1 50		
	1 - 1/2" Union		70		
	1 - 1/2x1/2 Ell		25		
	2 - 1/2" T	25	50		
28	6 - 1 1/2 Elbs	60	3 60		
			<u>43 40</u>		

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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MR. Indian Residential School

Brandon

In Account With

Yates & Company

231 TENTH STREET

PLUMBING - HEATING

PHONE 3399

Date	PARTICULARS	Folio	Time and Material	Cr.	Total
Nov 28	Pwd		43 40		
	1 Set Bath Taps		7 00		
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29	1 - 1/2" Gate Valve		4 25		
	1 - 1/2x6 Nipp		20		
	2 - 2" Ells G	85	1 70		
	1 - 1/2" Ell 45		30		
	1 - 1/2" Union		75		
	1 - 1" "		95		
	3 - 1/2" Ells	20	60		
	1 - 1/2" Nipp		15		
					65 05

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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BRANDON, MAN., Dec 19 47

MR. Indian Residential School

Brandon.

In Account With

Yates & Company

231 TENTH STREET

PLUMBING - HEATING

PHONE 3399

SUN PRINT, BRANDON, MAN.

Date	PARTICULARS	Folio	Time and Material	Cr.	Total
Nov 7	3'-3/8 Pipe	15	45		
	3 - 3/8 Coup	"	45		
18	30 - 3/4" C. Nipples G	10	3 00		
	15 - 3/4" Ells "	25	3 75		
	10 - 1x3/4 T G	50	5 00		
	10 - 1x3/4 T "	75	7 50		
	2 - 1x3/4 Bush G	25	50		
	6 - 1x3/4 " B	15	90		
	1 - Trimo Cutter Wheel #2		90		
	12 - 1" Ells G	30	3 60		
	3 - 1" Caps	15	45		
	3 - 1" Plugs	"	45		
	1 - 1" Globe Valve 37		6 90		
19	20 - 3/4x2 1/4 Nipples G	15	3 00		
27	10 - 1/2" Nipples asstd	"	1 50		
	1 - 1/2" Union		70		
	1 - 3/4x1/2 Ell		25		
	2 - 1/2" T	25	50		
28	6 - 1 1/2" Ells	60	3 60		
	Fwd		43 40		

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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133-0-5

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

TREASURY ONLY

CHEQUE No.

DATE

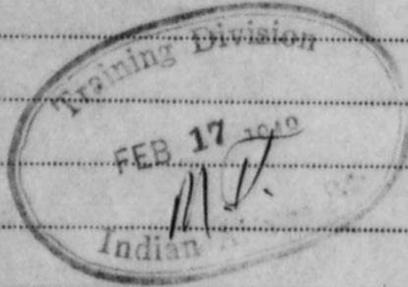
Pay to Yates & Coy. Ltd.

Address 231 Tenth Street.

Brandon.

Manitoba.

DATE	SERVICE	AMOUNT
Jany. 19. 1948.	To supplies as per invoice attached;	\$65--05--
<p>Items November 28th. were for staff bathroom. Threads in tap worn beyond repair and waste connections in poor condition. Parts were installed by school staff.</p>		
\$65--05		



I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Voucher is correct, that the material has been supplied, the work performed and that the charges are fair and just, also that the expenditure has been incurred legitimately and that each item of the same is a fair and just charge against the Government of Canada. This expenditure was authorized by Departmental Letter, File No. 133-0-5 (NSd.1) December 3rd. 1947 BRANDON INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

FORM No. I.A. 506

Req. 2146

[Signature]

Principal Agent

VOUCHER No. 28

DATE January 19. 1948.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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133-0-5

Mr. Gow - We have discussed this with Col. Neary and it is understood you will arrange for the issue of a purchase order. Please let us know as soon as possible in order that Mr. Gow may be advised.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION
Division

RT
CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Director,
10/2/48.

QUOTE FILE I.A.1480-4

Lands & Development Services Branch

MEMORANDUM

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
FEB 11 1948
P.M.
REGISTERED

OTTAWA February 7, 1948.

Re: Brandon Indian Residential School.
Brandon, Manitoba.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. D.B. Gow, dated February 2, 1948, in connection with the vertical high pressure boiler which was rented last July for temporary use at the above.

Reviewing the circumstances which made this action necessary, you are advised that Principal O.B. Strapp of Brandon, Manitoba, wired the Indian Affairs Branch on June 14th to the effect that the existing vertical high pressure boiler used for laundry services had collapsed and was beyond repair. This was not unexpected as our Mr. Hargreaves, following an inspection of the boiler room equipment in June 1946, reported in a memorandum to Mr. Wardle dated June 20, 1946, that this Division would take no responsibility for the continued operation of the unit under the existing circumstances.

A memorandum dated June 14th was received from the Indian Affairs Branch, requesting this Division to take immediate action with regard to renting a high pressure boiler for use in the school until the plant revisions were carried out.

On the same date a telegram was despatched to Mr. D.B. Gow, requesting him to rent a vertical high pressure boiler for an estimated several months duration. It should be brought to your attention that this unit will not be needed when the plant revisions are completed as the new work includes for a different type of high pressure boiler, one having capacity to serve not only the laundry but also the large domestic hot water demand.

After some difficulty, Mr. Gow located and rented a 10 horsepower vertical high pressure boiler, at a rental charge of \$25.00 per month plus cartage from Winnipeg to Brandon in the amount of \$19.00. These accounts he was asked to certify and pass on to the Indian Affairs Branch for payment.

Due to circumstances beyond our control, the revisions to the boiler room equipment have been delayed beyond our expectation, extending the continued use of the rented boiler; and to date no rental invoices have been received by this Division.

Mr. Gow suggests in his letter referred to above, that the Department give consideration to purchasing this boiler outright for possible future use elsewhere. With this in mind, he contacted the owners J. Hayes and Sons, of Winnipeg, and they have agreed to abandon the rental account and to sell the boiler to the Department for a price of \$225.00 plus interest at the rate of 6% calculated from July 1st to the date of payment. This total charge will amount to approximately \$235.00.

R.A. Gibson, Esq.,
Director,
Lands and Development Services Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

.....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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It can be assumed that this boiler will be needed at Brandon, Manitoba, for another three months, which added to the seven months already passed since this installation will make a total rental charge of \$250.00. Should the boiler be returned to its owners an additional dismantling and cartage charge will be incurred which would amount to approximately \$50.00. Added to the rental charges for approximately ten months, the total would be \$300.00.

It is felt advisable under the circumstances to recommend to Indian Affairs Branch the purchase of this unit, which is reported to be in good condition, for possible use elsewhere at a later date. It is felt likely that storage space could be found either at the Brandon or Portage la Prairie Indian Residential Schools.

Since Mr. Gow has asked for an early decision in connection with this purchase, we would appreciate receiving your instructions so that he may be advised as to what action he should take.

J. A. Mills
Chief Engineer.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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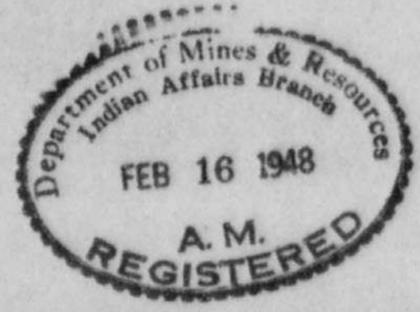
CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

209 - 11 A.U.

E.A.A.

538 Dominion Public Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
February 12, 1948.



Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re: New barn, Indian Residential School, Brandon.

Mr. Strapp called the other day, and stated he had consulted Mr. Hopper, in connection with the location for the new barn. He stated he was still working on the plans, which he hoped to have ready shortly. As soon as they are completed, he will forward them for the Department's approval.

Attached is a copy of the letter just received from Mr. Hopper, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Brandon. You will note his remarks in connection with the location of the new barn.

Yours truly,

A. G. Hamilton

A. G. Hamilton,
Inspector of Indian Agencies
for Manitoba.

Encl.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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Re: Department File #133-0-5 (W T) - December 30/47

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines & Resources, Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Experimental Farm,
Brandon, Manitoba,
February 7, 1948.

Mr. A. G. Hamilton,
Inspector of Indian Agencies for Manitoba,
538 Dominion Public Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo in which you advise regarding the plans at the Indian Residential School for the erection of a barn to replace the one destroyed by fire.

I have been in conversation on different occasions with Mr. Strapp regarding his plans and during the past week had an opportunity of examining the sketches he has developed. Mr. Strapp has developed a plan for a practical type of structure and one that should not be excessively costly to erect. Mr. Strapp's plan is to erect this barn north of the old site and this, I believe, is advisable. The hillside will provide a much better building site than the low land where the old barn was situated. I shall be glad to give Mr. Strapp any help I can with his building programme.

Yours very truly,

(signed) R. M. Hopper
Superintendent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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Ottawa, February 17, 1948.

Memorandum:

DIRECTOR, LANDS & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH

Re: Brandon Indian Residential School.

We are in receipt of your memorandum of February 10th in connection with the vertical high pressure boiler which was secured last July for temporary use at the above mentioned school.

Please have Mr. Gow forward a certified account in duplicate covering the cost of the boiler and we will arrange to secure a purchase order.

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature
Director.

PP/MGD

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6257, file 576-5, part 10)

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