

Monolithic Concrete Aided by Resto-Crete Finish

Waterproof surface and permanent colour made
by filling the pores with a cement mixture.

THOSE who know most about concrete are insistent on the fact that, when made perfectly, it is perfectly waterproof, and thereby weatherproof. The difficulty in practice is to get the concrete made well enough to be waterproof. There has been a great improvement in the quality of most concrete work during recent years, particularly since the importance of the water-cement ratio became generally known. But really good cement is still so much the exception that a great many concrete surfaces still require to be waterproofed.

When concrete is not waterproof the reason generally is that there are voids throughout that make it porous. The obvious way of curing this condition is to fill these voids with cement. It is found, however, that cement alone does not fill the voids perfectly, so many other substances have been tried out. Substances such as oil paints and tar have been proved unsatisfactory.

One of the most satisfactory waterproofing materials so far established in use is iron oxide, which has been employed for about 30 years in foundations and other structures beneath

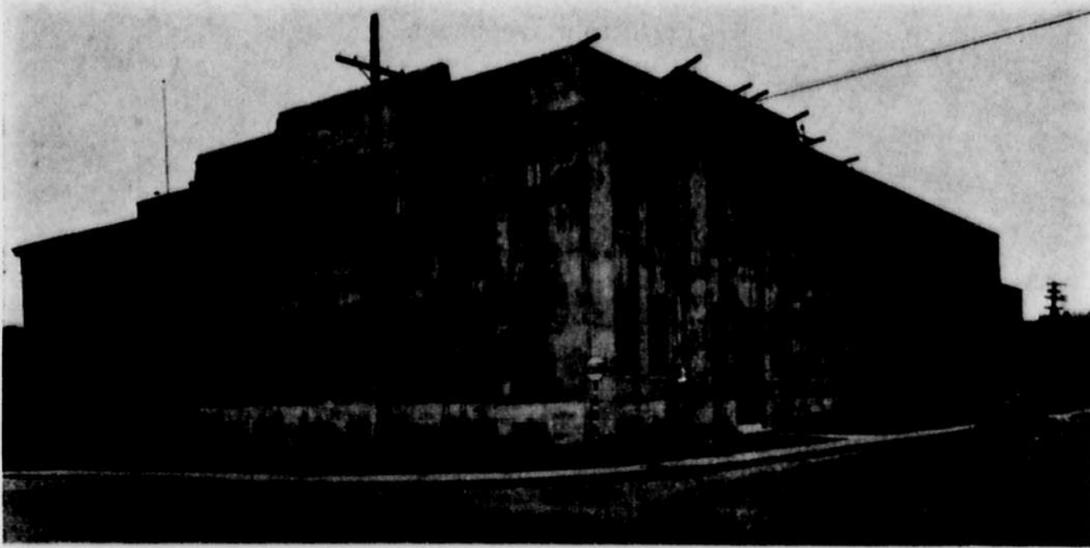
the ground level. It is brushed on the concrete as finely ground cast-iron powder. This oxidizes rapidly and thereby swells, filling the pores of the concrete completely. In some instances a thin protective coating of cement is put over the iron. This is called the "Ironite" process of waterproofing concrete.

The dark colour of the "Ironite" waterproofing obviously makes it of little use above the ground level where appearance is an important factor. A prolonged search for a more suitable material that would give a similarly satisfactory result in filling the pores of the concrete was rewarded about five years ago with the discovery of the material now known as "Resto-Crete." Portland cement comprises the larger part of the mixture, since cement itself is obviously the best material to use, provided all the requirements are met. To the cement is added a small amount of material to make the concrete water-resistant, sufficient finely ground iron to ensure an expansion on oxidizing that will fill all the voids, and a small proportion of inert material that makes the surface appreciably more resistant to abrasion than cement alone. To this mixture is added

sufficient mineral oxide pigment to give the colour tone required. It is important to notice that the same operation that water-proofs the surface gives it a lasting colour of any intensity desired.

This combination of utility and beauty for the Resto-Crete treatment of concrete has had a rather unexpected result that is of special interest to architects. One of the disabilities of monolithic concrete design has been the difficulty of obtaining clear and lasting arrisses. This is particularly important in the modern style of architecture, in which straight lines and shadows play such an important part. The Resto-Crete treatment brings the arrisses into relief in a way that is rather startling in contrast to the untreated concrete, and compares well with those building stones most notable for a sharp arris.

A good example of monolithic concrete thus made weatherproof as well as attractive in appearance is the new building of Associated Screen News in Montreal. The former building, put up 18 years ago, is also of monolithic concrete but the dull grey of its surface has been distinctly unattractive, though eminently serviceable. In the



MONOLITHIC SURFACE BEFORE FINISHING

However well made, the concrete surface cannot present an attractive appearance without some treatment that will bring out its essential features.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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new wing the same economy and enduring quality have been attained by the monolithic design, and to this has been added, at little expense, an exterior that will be permanently attractive. It is intended, by the way, to treat the old building with Resto-Crete shortly, when the present contrast in appearance of the two parts will disappear.

The new part of the Associated Screen News building on Western Avenue, Montreal, is in two sections, a monolithic concrete office and in the rear a structural steel and brick studio. The concrete structure is of conventional design with reinforced beams, columns and floors. The floors and roof (which will constitute a floor when and if the building is made higher) were cast by the removable pan system. The floor of the studio is laid directly on the ground surface.

The walls of the studio have some interesting features. The brick is faced inside with 3" hollow haydite blocks. Inside this is vertical 2" furring at 3-ft. centres, then chicken wire, and on top of the wire horizontal 2" furring at 16" centres. Over the chicken wire between the strips are laid pads of mineral wool, and over this is nailed Johns-Manville perforated Transite board, 3/16" thick. This gives the studio a perfect acoustical quality, as the sound waves, striking the transite board, are broken up by the perforations, behind which they

are absorbed by the mineral wool. Mineral wool has the rare quality of "straight line" absorption, so that the sounds within the studio are neither echoed unduly from the walls nor distorted in tone. The Transite board and mineral wool constitute, of course a fireproof wall.

The concrete for the new building was supplied by Ready-Mix Concrete Ltd. to meet the architect's specifications, which were as follows, the figure in brackets being the average of the tests in each case:

Footings & walls—2000 lbs., (2250)
Beams and slabs—2500 lbs. (3000)
Columns—3000 lbs. (3560)

This firm has an inspector of the Milton Hersey Company constantly at its plant to control the mix and guarantees the performance of the concrete it supplies.

The Resto-Crete treatment was done by the Western Waterproofing Company of Montreal, which has associates in the principal cities of Canada and the United States. As it is desirable to preserve the impress of the forms, when these are made carefully with a view to the architectural effect, the surface of the concrete is cleaned by grinding very lightly with carborundum stones. This light grinding of the surface gives it a uniform rate of absorption but does not alter its natural quality of refraction. The Resto-Crete mixture, properly diluted with water, is then rubbed on, completely filling the pores of the con-

crete. When the mixture has hardened to the right degree, the surplus is rubbed off the surface with rags. This leaves the finished surface of the concrete composed largely of the particles as originally cast, with the minute interstices filled with the Resto-Crete material. The wall has thus been waterproofed simply by filling the pores with a material essentially the same as the original concrete.

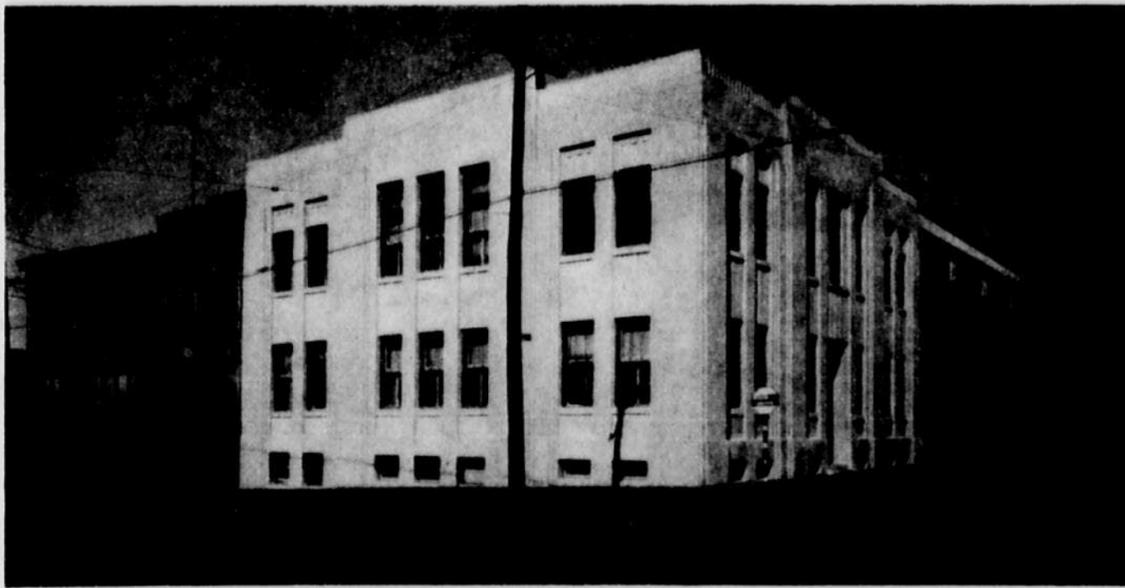
In the case of the Associated Screen News building, white cement was used and sufficient pigment added to give a colour somewhat like fresh Indiana stone.

The Resto-Crete treatment is similarly applicable to mortar joints, which leak more frequently than is commonly realized. Many old buildings and some new ones in this country have been thus treated during recent years. Resto-Crete is also used often inside a building to prevent "sweating."

Some of the prominent buildings finished with Resto-Crete recently are as follows:

C.N.R. hotels at Halifax and Charlottetown.
Neurological Building, McGill University, Montreal.
International Paper Mill, Dalhousie, N. B.
Chequers Court Apts., Montreal.

The architects for the Associated Screen News building were Messrs. J. W. Orrock and N. B. Reardon, of the C.P.R., and the contractors were the A. Janin Construction Co.



MONOLITHIC SURFACE AFTER RESTO-CRETE TREATMENT

By filling the pores of the concrete with white cement, an enduring surface is secured which brings out clearly the architectural features.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF WEATHERPROOFING

BY

WESTERN WATERPROOFING COMPANY

WESTERN WATERPROOFING COMPANY
1440 St. Catherine St. West
MONTREAL

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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NECESSITY FOR WEATHERPROOFING

There is probably no more acute problem facing the building owner than that of weatherproofing. The reasons for this might be listed as follows:

1. The actual disintegration of the building. Offhand this may seem negligible when we think of the massive structures that are built nowadays, but the proof of the statement is witnessed by the great number of buildings showing efflorescence and spalling, and by the vast number of treatments which are offered on the market as panaceas.
2. The loss of capital investment, due to deterioration shortening the life of the building.
3. Loss of rental income, due to unattractive appearance.
4. Increase in operating cost, due to greater heat loss through increasingly porous exterior surfaces.
5. Increase in interior maintenance cost, due to damage caused by penetration of water.

Therefore from the standpoint of both the investment and the return, a good weatherproofing job is a saving rather than an expense.

THE CAUSES OF WATER PENETRATION: DISRUPTION

If it were not for the excessive penetration of water we would not be faced with this problem. The presence of any or all of three conditions cause excessive penetration of water into masonry walls.

1. Structural cracks, and disintegration cracks and holes.
2. Most mortar joints, such as brick, stone, etc.
3. Porous surfaces such as limestone, sandstone, common brick, concrete, etc.

It is at once obvious that the penetration through all except structural cracks could have been prevented and can be treated. Structural cracks, however, are usually subject to further movement, and hence the treatment cannot be absolute, though the condition may be vastly improved by the use of suitable methods.

It appears, then, that practically all masonry surfaces will absorb moisture. This is due to the fact that they are composed of many differently shaped crystals, somewhat loosely packed together, whereas metals and glass are extremely dense. Under a microscope, concrete resembles more a mass of snow-flakes in density, than the familiar structural mass to which we are accustomed. The voids seem to predominate over the solid matter. Therefore from the standpoint of weatherproofness, the only conceivable type of masonry unit which would be entirely weatherproof would be one with surfaces of the density of glass, and a structure composed of such a material would have to be entirely one unit with no joints, and no structural or other cracks.

Bearing this in mind for a moment, let us now look at the disrupting influences due to water penetration which cause deterioration of the building and which any treatment must withstand. Water causes disruption in four manners:

1. By carrying in corrosive chemicals which dissolve out important salts and deposit them on the surface, in the form of efflorescence. It is not generally considered, but air saturated with rain water carries the bases of the three most powerful acids known to chemistry, Hydrochloric, Sulphuric, and Nitric, and all will disintegrate masonry. Sulphuric acid is the most common, particularly where there is considerable coal smoke in the air. Salts of Hydrochloric acid such as common table salt are also present to some degree, particularly near salt water, and are able to generate this acid. Nitric acid is formed from the action of water upon millions of bodies of the so-called "nitrifying bacteria" which live in the air and are deposited upon masonry surfaces.

There are hundreds of other things which will also dissolve out the important salts in masonry, such as some of the mineral oils, blood, weak acids, alkalis or other chemicals in certain manufacturing processes, in the air, or perhaps in the masonry itself.

Water is the universal solvent, and consequently it is itself capable of dissolving out certain of these salts.

2. By expanding upon freezing. It is obvious that the minute water particles which are locked in a masonry mass will upon freezing exert a tremendous total pressure upon the internal structure of the mass itself; and the results are everywhere apparent as will be noted if one examines more closely the buildings around him.

3. By causing the extraneous growth of certain crystals. This is a physical process involving the addition of water to certain crystals with the resulting expansion of them. Calcium hydroxide is notable in this respect. Its crystals upon taking up water grow in one plane only, and the force released causes serious damage to concrete and other types of masonry.

4. By causing oxidation of steel reinforcing in concrete, etc.

It is interesting to note that the pressure released by crystal growth, including the formation of ice from water, may approach 14,000 Sq. In.

In addition to these types of disintegration, the use of soft aggregates in concrete in certain localities renders the building much more liable to the disrupting action of water.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WEATHERPROOFING TREATMENTS

It is obvious, therefore, that the main objective of any weatherproofing treatment must be to permanently stop the ingress of water. It is believed that a material which will effectively accomplish this aim must fulfill the following specifications laid down more than 75 years ago by a group of scientists:

1. The material must penetrate easily into the masonry surface and remain there on drying.

2. The material must not concentrate on the surface so as to form a hard crust, but at the same time it must harden the surface sufficiently to resist erosion. (Obviously, therefore, the material must densify the existing surface by filling the holes, and must subsequently become hard).

3. The material must prevent the penetration of moisture, and at the same time allow moisture to escape.

(This may appear paradoxical, but if condensation water from the inside of the building which is drawn to the exterior of the building by the action of the sun is not allowed to escape, rotting of the masonry immediately behind the exterior surface will take place. This may take the form, among other things, of a crystalline growth as explained under Method 3, p.2. Or the rotting may be due to freezing of the condensation water so collected with the results described in Method 2, p.2. In the same manner that the human body must breathe to live, so, also, masonry buildings must "breathe" to endure. It has been proven in research laboratories that air must be allowed to circulate throughout the masonry mass to prevent rotting; and what is more important, certain components of masonry must continually be exposed to the small amount of water vapor which is in the air to continue chemical processes necessary to the stability of the masonry as a whole. It was stated a while back that a material of the density of glass was the only material which would be entirely waterproof. Since it is impossible, however, to build a structure of such a material in one unit, structural cracks, cracks and holes between mortar and brick or tile, etc., and porous surfaces, are all of them bound to permit the entrance of water, and water from such sources must not be allowed to collect in the pockets, but must be allowed to evaporate freely from surfaces. Disruption due to the above conditions is usually noticed first where a water pocket has been formed by gravitation, i.e., where a great amount of water collects in the wall, such as below window sills or coping stones, at the ground level, and where other masonry masses butt into an adjoining wall).

4. The material must not discolor or in any way alter the original appearance of the surface.

5. The material must expand and contract uniformly with the surrounding surface so as not to cause flaking.

6. The material must be non-corrosive and harmless in use.

7. The material should retain its preservative effect indefinitely.

OLD WEATHERPROOFING METHODS

With the above objectives in mind let us now consider the various types of treatment on the market:

1. Oil paints, drying and non-drying oils. Oil paints commonly used have either standard fillers, or a cement filler. Common drying oils used are China Wood Oil, and Linseed Oil, or combinations of these. Non-drying oils are usually mineral oils, or a combination of a mineral paraffin oil and any number of other oils.

The most important objection to these types of treatment is that they form a skin over the surface which does not permit water to escape from the wall, and therefore renders the structure liable to disruption of the type noted in spec. 3, p.3.

It is also true that no paint will form a perfect skin, but will leave numerous small holes and cracks visible under a microscope, which because of their physical form will allow moisture to penetrate more easily than to escape.

Most of the paints and drying oils in use are also subject to saponification due to the alkaline nature of masonry construction. Saponification causes them to "chalk", due to a chemical change in the basic oil which leaves it inelastic and rather soft (particularly in cement base paints, where free lime is present).

Paints and drying oils do not fulfill the objective from another standpoint -- they do not densify the surface but merely bridge over the voids between the pinacles of solid material. Non-drying oils will often penetrate the surface for a distance but are apt to discolor it in so doing.

Of all these types of treatment, China Wood Oil is the least harmful, since it does not collect dirt, and will not cause disintegration of the masonry, but it does not fulfill the main objective.

2. Cement, Magnesite, and other paints and plaster coatings. These are non-elastic, and since they have a difference in coefficient of expansion from that of the surface upon which they are placed, are subject to the formation of a crack between themselves and that surface, and consequently soon peel off. Cement paints are usually apt to dust and shrink, due to the use of clayey admixtures to give flowability, to the use of too much water, and to improper curing. Magnesite, gypsum, sodium silicate, and glue base paints do not have in themselves inherent structural stability for exterior use.

It is obvious that these treatments do not fulfill the objective as regards densifying the original surface.

3. Waxes and Paraffin. There are two methods of applying these treatments, first, by reheating the surface and painting on the melted paraffin, reheating, and then wiping off the excess; and second, by dissolving them in solvents such as kerosene, turpentine, etc., and applying them directly, the solvent soon evaporating and leaving only the paraffin.

The effect of sealing the surface as is required by the first method has already been discussed; and with the second it is necessary to get a perfect skin if the treatment is to endure. Otherwise dust will collect in the pores and an opening for water be established. Now when it is realized that only about 10% or less of these solutions is paraffin, it is not surprising that microscopic examination reveals many minute holes through the skin, even after a number of successive treatments.

There are hundreds of possible combinations of this latter type, and the paraffin, or beeswax treatment is the oldest remedy known. However, no paraffin treatment fulfills the main objective.

It is obvious from the above that if any one of the various types of treatment herein enumerated completely fulfill the weatherproofing requirements, it would have dominated the market in the many years that it has been available for such use.

THE RESTO-CRETE SYSTEM

From the above discussion we may conclude that voids constitute a large part of the surface area of masonry structure. In developing a new material, therefore, the problem was to find a material which would simply fill these voids in compliance with the specifications enumerated above. After considerable research, pure Portland cement was chosen as the base, because in its hardened state its physical characteristics more nearly conformed to those of most masonry surfaces. To this was added a small amount of suitable chemicals to give waterproofness, sufficient expansion to lock the material in the voids, workability, and finally an inert material, which laboratory tests proved to be approximately 8% stronger than Portland cement alone, to resist abrasion.

The method of application on a suitably prepared surface consists of scrubbing on a regulated mixture of the material and water, and at the proper time rubbing it with clean rags to absolutely pack the material into the pores and to remove the excess. The colour of any porous masonry surface may be changed due to the fact that the largest portion of the surface area itself is voids, and to the use of high grade mineral oxide colour in the material with which these holes are to be filled. This method will not destroy physical and colour characteristics of limestone and sandstone surfaces.

The method has been developed to fit the individual requirements of all masonry surfaces which present a solid base. The list includes the surfaces of Cinder and Haydite block, concrete block, artificial stone, limestone, sandstone, porous granite, common brick, concrete, cement stucco, and gunite; and mortar joints between all types of water-absorption, brick, stone, tile and terracotta. In addition a method of treating Cinder and Haydite block to produce a beautifully textured imitation Briar Hill Sandstone has been developed.

The material is made in eight standard colours and white, and black, and special matching colours may be formed where necessary.

The Western Waterproofing Company is one of the oldest waterproofing companies in the country, and in their many years of service have successfully completed millions of square feet of waterproofing and weatherproofing. It is the privilege of the organization to extend the help of the Research Laboratory in the solving of all problems connected with waterproofing and allied fields.

Signed - W. G. Brown, Director of Research.
W. D. Brown, Assistant Director of Research.

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TELEPHONE
HARBOUR 9584

WESTERN WATERPROOFING COMPANY

WATERPROOFING CONTRACTORS

410 KEEFER BLDG.

MONTREAL

QUEBEC

R.T.Orr,
Architect,
Dept. of India Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

The writer regrets very much having missed you in Montreal. Regarding your building at Shubenacadie, if the brick is waterproof we could cure the water trouble by waterproofing the joints only. Otherwise, it would be necessary to waterproof both brick and joints. In this case the brick would be matched as closely as possible and the joints struck with grey material. Generally it is only necessary to waterproof the joints.

Our procedure is to repoint the building where necessary, replace disintegrated brick, thoroughly clean the surfaces and waterproof by scrubbing into the surface a mixture of cement ground cast iron and certain expanding chemicals.

Exclusive of replacing the disintegrated brick and local taxes, if any, the job would run about 20¢ per square foot solid area. This would include the caulking of the window openings, cleaning, repointing where necessary, and waterproofing.

We would guarantee our work for 5 years.

We can offer as references the chief architects of the Dept of Public Works, Bell Telephone Co., Canadian National Railways and many others.

Yours very truly

T.C. Creaghan

TCC/SM

P.S. This method is patented in Canada and we are the sole licensee.

*approx. 10 m²
at 20¢ - 2000 m²*

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51-0-5

Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N.S.
December 7, 1936.

Mr. E. Gurney Orr,
Architect,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

No. 51 - 0 - 5

Dear Mr. Orr:-

In reply to your letter of November 30th, I have the accounts for the repair work on boys' quarters, except that of the N.S. Clay Works. They sent me an account the other day but as it was not correct, I sent it back to them.

As for the fire damage, we are just in the middle of repairs. The repairs call for five hundred feet of hard wood flooring, small amount of 2 x 6 and boards, finnish in D & ~~fin~~ asbestos paper and sheet metal, also one day of plastering for two men. As for the labor, it is being done by the staff, except for plastering and some painting. I don't know, but I should think that less than five hundred dollars will put things in good condition.

Yours very truly,

Ruf. P. Mackay

*P.S. We have had water come in at two windows in front of building. Am making note of day and place.
ppm.*

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STATEMENT

51-0-5-

WESTERN WATERPROOFING COMPANY
MONTREAL

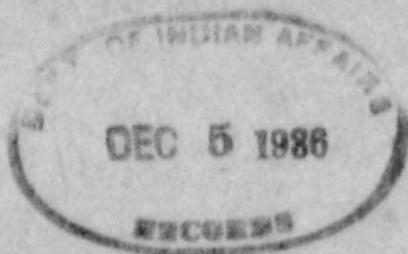
[Handwritten signature]

December 5th, 1936.

EXD. 0.17

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Nov. 18 To Invoice 3259 re
M.666 Residential
School - Shubenacadie
..... \$2456.00



TRS/S

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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CANADA

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51-0-5

FXD.

WESTERN WATERPROOFING COMPANY

WATERPROOFING CONTRACTORS

519 KEEFER BLDG.

MONTREAL

QUEBEC

TELEPHONE
HARBOUR 9584

M. 666-36

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 12 1936

December 11th, 1936.

R

Mr. R. Gurney Orr,
Architect,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa.

Re: Shubenacadie Indian Residential School

Dear Sir:

We wish to thank you for cheque received in settlement of invoice covering waterproofing of walls at the above school. We appreciate your promptness in all matters pertaining to this work, and trust that you will find our work satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

WESTERN WATERPROOFING COMPANY

Per *Thelma Stock*

TRS/S

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Voucher No.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

To Rev. J. P. Mackey,
Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

DATE	SERVICE	AMOUNT
1936 Dec. 16	To paid labour repairing walls of boys' recreation room at the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School, as per attached receipted accounts:-	
	Paid Addison Miller - \$102.00	
	" Rudolph Piecken - 20.35	
	" Paul Podhouski - <u>15.95</u>	\$138 30
	TOTAL,	\$138 30

TRIPPLICATE FOR FILE
18-12-36
Voucher in duplicate attached
for Account to pay.

AUDITED
FOR PAYMENT
DEC 30 1936
AGENTS BRANCH

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.

Agent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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Nov. 25th 1936

SHUBENACADIE, N. S.
Indian Residential School

Shubenacadie, N. S.

A. J. REID & SONS

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Oct. 27th	20 bags Cement	15 00
	4 bags Lime	3 00
Nov. 7th	20 bags Cement	15 00
	3 bags Lime	6 00
13th	4 bags Cement	3 00
	4 bags Lime	5 00
14th	12 bags Cement	9 00
	3 bags Lime	6 00
19th	1 bag Cement	75

60 75

CERTIFIED CORRECT
Supplies furnished; Charges
fair and just.

Pro. J. P. Mackey
No 51-0-5 Sept. 21/36

TRIPPLICATE FOR FILE
18.12.36
Voucher in duplicate detached
for Accountant to pay.

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POOL
COPY

COPY

Our Order No. _____

L. E. SHAW, LIMITED

Invoice No. 1059

Your Order _____

MANUFACTURERS

Shipped By our trucks

FACE BRICK, STOCK BRICK

PARTITION, BACKING AND DRAIN TILE

At Buyers Risk

Sold to Indian College

Halifax, N. S. November 27, 1936

Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia

Terms Net 30 days

CERTIFIED CORRECT
Supplies furnished; charges
fair and just.

*W. J. P. M. Kirby
No. 511-0-5. Sept 21/36*

8,000
~~3,500~~
11,500

Vertical Scored Face Brick, Red
Smooth Face Brick #1, perforated

\$25.00	\$287.50	
	23.00	
2.00	<u>23.00</u>	\$333.50

Sales Tax 6%
Truckage

From Kingsdale
To Shubenacadie

(this covers full account, other invoices were canceled)

TRIPPLICATE FOR FILE
18:12:36
Voucher in duplicate detached
for Accountant to pay.

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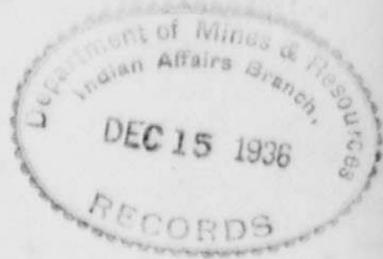
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51-0-5

Shubenacadie Indian Residential School.

Shubenacadie, N.S.
December 12th. 1936.



No. 51-0-5

Alfred
Schubert

EX'D.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find accounts for the repair work done on boys recreation room etc.

138.30
333.50
60.75
532.55

Authority to do such work is the letter of Mr. Gurney Orr, Architect, under date of September 21st. 1936. A letter of October 6th. instructed me to pay wages out of School funds. Total for wages \$ 138.30.

166
265
243

Besides the enclosed there were small amounts for sand, pipe, and radiator connections. These amounts have been or will be paid from school funds and charged to repairs.

Yours very truly,

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

W. J. P. Markey

*Later material relating to
boys recreation room Shubenacadie Res. Sch.*

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51-0-5 Wapycocomagh U.S.

Dec 26/36

Secretary Ind affairs;
Ottawa, Can

Dear Sirs-

In the year 1934, applied to the
Indian Department for a job at the Indian
residential school, Shubenacadie U.S.

Your reply letter dated Sept 28/1934 No 51-0-5
referred me to Principal Rev J.P. Mackay.
Immediately, I applied to him for a job
a copy of his reply is attached to this
letter.

I herewith again make an application
for the same job for this winter, to the
Indian Department rather than to Rev
J.P. Mackay for I feel that he wont
give me a job as I understand that
he generally employs white men.

While this is an Indian Institution I feel
that Indians should be preferred in
manual labor at least for employment.

As it is operated & controlled by the
Indian Department I think that one word
from you should land me a job.

Yours Truly.

Wm B Young.

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Indian Residential School

Shubenacadie N.S.

OCT 22nd 1934

Dear Mr Young,

I have received your application for position of night fireman, I might say that we have received quite a number from men in this locality. We are sorry to disappoint you but a man who did the work part of the time last winter has been appointed for this ~~winter~~ year.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Rev J. P. Mackey

Coskey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

POOR
COPY

Interest charged on overdue accounts

No Claims Allowed after 10 Days from Receipt of Goods

Office No.

SPENCER BROS. & TURNER, LIMITED 108

Manufacturers of

Your Order No.

DOORS, SASHES, FRAMES, MOULDINGS, DRESSED LUMBER

Our Order No.

2753, 2754, 2757, 2758

All Sorts of BUILDING MATERIAL

Truro, N.S.,

Dec. 17 1936

Terms

SOLD TO Dept. of Indian Affairs

SHIPPED TO

Shubenacadie, N. S.

3	D. Fir Panels to detail	27	50		
1	sash 4'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2'2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " - glazed to detail	3	75		
55	lin. ft. D. Fir base as sample	4	40		
50	lin. ft. sanitary base moulding	1	00		
55	lin. ft. D.F. wainscot cap as sample	1	35		
75	lin. ft. 3/4 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " D. Fir	3	75		
14	lin. ft. 3/4 x 6" D. Fir		70		
14	lin. ft. birch nosing for 13/16 flooring	1	00		
14	lin. ft. birch 1 1/8 x 11" nosed	2	80		
135	lin. ft. 3/4 D.F. Cove	1	35		
6	lin. ft. birch 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4		20		
650	ft. 1st grade hardwood flooring	52	00		
110	lin. ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Cove D. Fir	5	50		
		105	30		
		5	44	110	74

CERTIFIED CORRECT
Supplies furnished; charges
fair and just.

8% Tax on 68.00

W. P. Mashey

TRIPPLICATE FOR FILE
8-1-37
Voucher in duplicate detached
for Accountant to pay.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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POOR
COPY

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LIMITED

174 TO 190 LOWER WATER ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

CABLE ADDRESS
STAIRS HALIFAX

WHOLESALE HARDWARE, METALS, SHIP CHANDLERY
PLUMBING, STEAMFITTING, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES
MACHINERY, BOILERS AND BRICKS

ESTABLISHED 1810

SOLD TO The Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N.S.

DATE Dec. 3/36.

GOODS IN TRANSIT AT PURCHASER'S RISK.
CLAIMS FOR ERRORS MUST BE MADE IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF GOODS. NO GOODS TO BE RETURNED WITHOUT OUR PERMISSION.

HOW SHIPPED Moores Truck.

TERMS:

SALESMAN

CUSTOMER'S
ORDER NO.

CHARGE NO.

QTY. SHIPPED		QTY. CHARGED	PRICE	PER	EXTENSION	DISC.	TOTAL
1	Roll 1/16" Asbestos Paper	103#	8.70-100#				8.96
1	Bag Asbestos	1	2.00				2.00
3	Ft. 1" Lead Waste Pipe	6#	15.95-100#		.96	16 2/3%	
5	Lbs. Galv. Shingle Nails 1 1/2"	5#	.09 Lb.				.45
5	Lbs. 4" Finish Nails	5#	.08 Lb.				.40
1	Qrt. B.&H. Interior Flat White Paint	1	.91 Qrt.				.91
1	Touch Up Brush	1	.10 Ea.				.10
1	#2 Onyx Sash Tool	1	.25 Ea.				.25
5	Lbs. 2 1/2" Finishing Nails	5#	.09 Lb.				.45
20	Lbs. 2 1/2" Clapboard Nails	20#	.07 Lb.				1.40
5	Lbs. 1 1/2" Finish Nails	5#	.09 Lb.				.45
5	Lbs. 2 1/2" " "	5#	.09 Lb.				.45
6	Sheets 6x2x26 Galv. Iron	72#	5.90-100 Lbs.				4.25
							19.51

CERTIFIED CORRECT
Supplies furnished; charges
fair and just.

Wm. J. P. Mackey

TRIPPLICATE FOR FILE

Voucher in duplicate detached
for Accountant to pay.

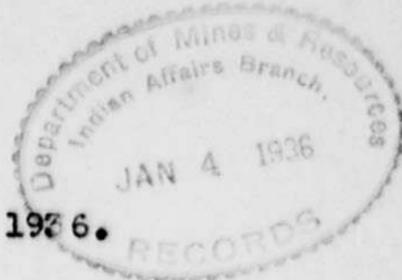
Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

POOR
COPY

51-0-5

Indian Residential School
Shubenacadie,
Nova Scotia



Salpalo

December 28th, 1936.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

Dear Sir:-

No. 51 - 0 - 5

Enclosed please find two accounts for repairs made on account of the fire on November 19th.

Spencer Bros. & Turner	110.74	
Wm. Stairs Sons & Morrow	20.81	<u>131.55</u>

The following are the amounts we have paid or expect to pay from school funds:-

Wm. Nelson, electric wiring	\$13.89
W.H. Burgess, plasterer	12.00
James Cosgrove, painting	7.00
Halifax Hardware & Paint Co.....	23.00
Extra Labor	20.00

166
243
265

Narnick, Shellac, & Lumber

Yours very truly,

Wm. J. P. Mackey
material repairs fire damage
Shubenacadie P.S. tel - 131.55

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

POOR
COPY

51-0-5

M. A.

Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N.S.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

No. 51-0-5



Dear Sir:-

In a letter of November 17th, 1936, you gave us permission to purchase a hot water Sterilizer, at a cost of \$133.00. The Sterilizer No 2411 is not made, and No. 9114 was substituted, costing \$137.00

Enclosed are three copies of the accounts, one for \$89.00 and the other for \$48.00, Total \$137.00. In a letter from Ingram and Bell, of December 3, 1936, they say that they will supply the outfit at \$133.00 provided there was no duty.

Well, as far as duty is concerned, this is what happened. They shipped the apparatus in two pieces, one part costing \$89.00 went to the Customs in Truro, and the other part costing \$48.00 went to the Customs in Halifax. I received notice from the Customs Authorities in both places. Not wishing to make the trip into Halifax, I sent invoices, etc., to a friend of mine and asked him to look after it, and the Customs people put everything on that they could, costing him \$21.26. I went to Truro to see about the other part, and paid \$2.67 Excise tax, and \$2.47 freight. They did not charge me any duty or sales tax. The extra cost of duty, sales tax, excise tax, and freight comes to \$26.40.

Duty on \$48.00 - 30%\$14.40
Sales tax	4.99
Excise on \$48.00	1.87
Excise on \$89.00	2.67
Freight on \$89.00 article	2.47
	<hr/>
	26.40

Yours very truly,

W. P. Mackay

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

**PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA**

*POOR
COPY*

F. D.
H.

Ottawa, January 6, 1937.

Reverend Sir:

I have your letter of recent date, enclosing accounts covering the cost of the supplying of a hot water sterilizer, duty, sales and excise tax, and freight, for use at the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School, together with a communication which you received from Messrs. Ingram and Bell, Toronto. It is understood that you placed the order for supplying the sterilizer through this firm.

The account, covering the cost, from the Pelton & Crane Company, Detroit, is billed to Ingram and Bell. The Department considers, as the order was placed through this last named firm, they should be responsible for payment to the Pelton-Crane Company and render you their account on their own bill heads for the equipment, to the amount of \$137.00. I may say that the Department would be in difficulty in forwarding a cheque in payment to an American concern.

Regarding the duty, sales and excise tax and freight, it is necessary that you be responsible for payment of these charges, from per capita grant or other receipts of the school.

I would request that you return the account of the Pelton & Crane Company to Ingram & Bell, for this firm to settle with the Pelton & Crane Company and bill you with the cost of the sterilizer, to the amount of \$137. When you receive Ingram & Bell's account, you should certify it in the usual manner and forward to the Department, when a cheque will be forwarded to the company, in settlement of the account.

Yours truly,


Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.


Encl.

Rev. J. P. Mackey,
Principal, Indian Res. School,
Shubenacadie, N. S.



TELEPHONE
MIDWAY 7311
NIGHT & SUNDAY CALLS
HARGRAVE 5747

Ingram & Bell LIMITED

TORONTO
MONTREAL - WINNIPEG - CALGARY

*Importers & Manufacturers of
Pharmaceuticals Surgical Instruments
Physicians, Hospital & Laboratory Supplies*

256 MC CAUL ST.
CORNER COLLEGE ST.

Toronto 2, June 7, 1937.

Sold to Indian Residential School,

Shubensadie, N.S. Rev. J.P. Mackey.

Terms Net 30 Days.

*Not responsible for Goods sent by mail
Goods sent to select from must be returned within
10 days with name and address plainly marked*

Shipped per Direct from
DETROIT.

1 x No. 9114 Duplex Special Outfit complete with
Water Sterilizer

133.00

\$133.00

CERTIFIED CORRECT
Supplies furnished; charges
fair and just.

*Pro. J.P. Mackey
No 51-0-5. Letter Nov. 17/36*

TRIPPLICATE FOR FILE
26-1-37
Voucher in duplicate detached
for Accountant to pay.

WE REGRET BEING UNABLE TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES. BUT THEY WILL BE SENT FORWARD AT EARLIEST DATE POSSIBLE.
WE HOPE YOU WILL NOT BE INCONVENIENCED BY THE DELAY.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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CANADA

POOR
COPY

51-0-5

R

Shubenacadie Indian Residential School.

Le...als

Shubenacadie, N.S.

Jan. 18th. 1937

No. 51-0-5



H.D.

Dear Sir:

166
265
209

In reply to your letter of Jan. 6th. Beg to say that we have followed your instructions and invoices for the Sterilizer outfit, direct from Ingram and Bell are enclosed.

ER 1675

Yours very truly.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

R. P. Mackay

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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POOR
COPY

51-0-5



[Handwritten signature]

Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N.S.

R

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

No. 51-0-12

Dear Sir:-

Will you please send five recharges
for fire extinguishers? The tags on the ex-
tinguishers say that only special "Fyr Fyter"
re-charge can be used. The firm is

Pyrene Manufacturing Co.,
1197 King Street West
Toronto

1930-31

We have been tardy in this affair so
would be glad to have this equipment as soon as
possible.

Yours very truly,

[Handwritten signature: W. F. P. Mackey]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POOR
COPY

F X'D.
H.

Ottawa, February 1, 1937.

Reverend Sir:

I have your letter, requesting that recharges be supplied for five fire extinguishers for use at the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School.

In this connection I have to say our records show that, in May, 1929, the Department supplied six $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart Pyrene extinguishers and nine Thermene extinguishers.

The chemical in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart extinguishers need only be renewed should the extinguishers be used and if kept in proper condition. It would, however, be advisable to have the chemical in the Thermene extinguishers renewed approximately every year and a half. We are not aware, from the information forwarded by you, of the size and type of the extinguishers for which you request refills. Please advise the number and type of extinguishers at the school and state definitely the size of the extinguishers for which you request that refills be supplied. When we have this information the order for the refills will be placed here.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. J. P. Mackey,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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Yours truly,

Philip Phelan
Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

J.P.M.
14
Rev. J. P. Mackey,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

51-0-5

Shubenacadie Indian Residential School.

February 8th. 1937.

No. 51-0-5

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of Feb. 1st. We have used only one of the 1 1/2 quart Pyrene, the others we have kept in a good place and I think that they are alright.

refills

As for the nine Thermene you mention which were sent in 1929. Since then we have had one refill.

So if you please send us 9 refills for Thermene and one for the Pyrene. The No. for the Pyreen is 47939. The size of the Thermene is 23 inches long and circumference of 20 inches. There is no Number for the Thermene.

Yours very truly,

R. J. P. Mackey

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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CANADA**

*POOR
COPY*

COPY OF PURCHASE ORDER ISSUED FOR HEAD OFFICE DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, FOR YOUR FILES.

ORDER No.

REQ'N No.

F 2548-5

February 12th 37.

The Pyrene Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,
1197 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Rev. J.P. Mackey,
Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N.S.

Rev. J.P. MacKey, Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N.S.

2	1 quart	Pyrene refills	@	\$1.20
9	1 1/2 gal.	Thermene Conversion Units, complete with recharge	@	\$8.50

Kindly prepay transportation charges
and attach receipt to invoice.

Toronto, Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6055, file 265-5, part 4)

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