

the county in the municipal building has been divided between R. Dennis & Son and Chas. Rogers & Co.

SANDON, B. C.—The following tenders were received for the G. W. Grimmer building:—Swift & Pfeiffer, \$2,775; Duffy & Soper, \$2,500; Folliott & McMillan, 2,484½; D. J. McLachlan, \$2,448; Chas. Lambert, \$2,280; Karr & Wilson, \$1,900 (accepted). The building will be 28x50 ft. and will consist of two stores below and two four-roomed dwelling houses above; flat roof.

BUILDING SUPPLIES IN MONTREAL.

The imports of cement to Montreal last week were 780 barrels English and 5,600 Belgian and German, as against 1,660 English and no Belgian or German for the previous week, making a total to date of 43,367 English and 117,933 Belgian and German. The market is without any new feature to note, except that the demand for small lots has improved some and a fair amount of business in a jobbing way is reported. The tone is steady and prices show no change.

The arrivals of firebricks for the past week were 26,000, as against 127,000 for the previous one, making a total to date of 1,829,599. A fair trade is reported in a small way and prices are unchanged at \$17 to \$24 per 1,000 as to brand, ex wharf.

A very satisfactory volume of business is reported in paints and oils. Orders from all points are coming forward freely so as to enable importers and dealers to make shipments before the advance in railway freights goes into effect, consequently the market, generally speaking, is active and prices fully maintained. A feature of the week has been the stronger feeling in steam refined seal oil; prices have been marked up 2½c. per gallon owing to the limited supply on spot and the improved demand for the same.

Glass is firm, and since the cool weather has set in the demand has improved considerably.

BRICKWORK.

In estimating for brickwork several things are to be taken into consideration before the price per M is determined, says the St. Louis Builder. It is usual among bricklayers in country towns to set a price on brick work in the wall at so much a thousand, without taking into consideration the style of openings or the quality of work required; and this price is generally the lowest given for work of the cheapest sort, a fact that often places the contractor in a false position, for it frequently happens that the better kind of brickwork costs double that of the common sort—the kind the contractor figured on—and this should be provided for when the estimate is first prepared. Openings having semi-circular or curved heads cost twice as much to construct as those having square heads and lintels over them, and gauged arches with rubbed joints cost nearly twice as much as an arch made up of chipped bricks. Again, an elliptical or a four centered gothic arch costs much more to build and prepare the bricks than either of the foregoing. Circular work of any kind, bay windows or oriels, octagonal

work, panels, belt courses, cornicing, gables, chimneys and offsets, take much more time to construct than ordinary running work, and should be provided for in the estimate. Hollow walls should be measured as per actual thickness of the brickwork, with ample allowance for bonding and for extra labor. Half of all openings should be counted as solid wall under 110 feet face measure, to cover waste and extra labor. Bricks laid up in cement should be charged for extra labor and extra cost of cement. All wrought iron bonding when used must be charged extra, as well as extra time employed in setting same. Building in fire-places, setting in grates, placing in jamb tiles, and laying hearths should all be charged extra apart from the cost of materials. Piers for steps or for verandahs having two or more faces are extras and should be priced accordingly. When colored mortar is used there should be added to price of labor from 5 to 8 per cent., besides extra cost of material; black mortar being the most costly to handle.

Cleaning down the walls, while generally considered by contractors as run in with the price per thousand, is really an extra, and should be charged as such when closing the estimate, so also should be the cleaning up of the grounds and removal of waste and rubbish. In topping off walls or finishing copings where cement is employed, the extra cost should be included in the estimate. In figuring up for the number of bricks required to complete any given quantity of work, the following rules may be of service: As before stated all openings having 100 or more square feet are not counted, but all having less than 100 feet are measured as one-half solid wall, therefore an opening having 90 square feet surface should be measured to contain 45 square feet of solid wall. This is allowed to cover waste and extra cuttings. Openings should all be measured at their greatest height and width. In measuring for a nine inch wall it is usual to allow 12 bricks for every square foot on the face of the wall, and for a 13 inch wall 22 bricks for each square foot, and 29 bricks for an 18 inch wall. In an experience of many years the writer has found these figures to be a trifle under the mark, and found that about 5 per cent. added to the result was nearer the correct thing. Chimneys having 9x9 or 9x13 flues are generally measured solid throughout, but for chimneys having larger flues some reduction may be allowed. No reduction should be allowed for stone trimmings, such as caps, quoins, sills or stone belt courses, if the bricklayer sets the stones, but if the stones are set by a mason or other contractor. One barrel of lime contains three bushels, which with one yard of sand, will make one yard of 1 to 3 mortar, which will lay about 80 feet cubic of rough brickwork or common

rubble. One yard of colored mortar should lay about 90 cubic feet of fine brickwork. There should always be a damp course in brickwork, and the estimator should provide for this in his estimate. It may be of slate, asphalt or cement.

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