

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works.

ITS PURPOSE: TO SUPPLY TO CONTRACTORS ADVANCE INFORMATION RESPECTING CONTRACTS OPEN TO TENDER, AND TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CORPORATIONS, A DIRECT MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION WITH CONTRACTORS.

ITS MERIT: ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE.

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THE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD,

A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works,

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Information solicited from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

At its Convention held in Toronto, Nov. 20 and 21, 1889, the Ontario Association of Architects signified its approval of the CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD, and pledged its members to use this journal as their medium of communication with contractors with respect to advertisements for Tenders.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the First Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, held in Montreal, Oct. 10th and 11th, 1890: "Moved by M. Perrault, seconded by A. F. Dunlop, that we the Architects of the Province of Quebec now assembled in Convention being satisfied that the CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD affords us a direct communication with the Contractors, Resolved, that we pledge our support to it by using its columns when calling for Tenders."

The publisher of the "Canadian Contract Record" desires to ensure the regular and prompt delivery of this Journal to every subscriber, and requests that any cause of complaint in this particular be reported at once to the office of publication. Subscribers who may change their address should also give prompt notice of same, and in doing so, should give both old and new address.

TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 11th inst. for all trades (except carpentering and tin-smithing) required in the erection of a Stone and Brick Residence (Parkdale).

R. & A. L. OGILVIE, Architects,
59 Yonge Street, Toronto.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Tenders for Erection of its New Building.

Tenders for the erection of the new building for the Montreal Board of Trade will be received by the Building Committee up to MONDAY, 20TH JULY, inclusive. Tenders to be upon forms to be supplied by the Secretary, to whom they should be addressed. The specifications, conditions and drawings can be seen at the Board's office. Each tender must be for the whole building complete. The Building Committee reserves to itself the right to reject any or all tenders.

By order, GEO. HADRILL, Secretary.

Office Board of Trade, 10 St. John Street,
Montreal, 26th June, 1891.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the Rev. R. Mills, Cowansville, for the various artisans' works required in the erection of a Church at Sweetsbury, P. Q. Tenders to be delivered on, by or before the 10th of July.

J. A. PROUDFOOT BULMAN, Architect.

TO WATER PIPE MANUFACTURERS.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to and including SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, for about

9 Miles of Cast Iron Water Pipe, with necessary Special Castings.

Specifications may be obtained from Wm. M. Davis, Town Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. C. EDEN,

Secretary Water Commissioners.
Woodstock, 1st July, 1891.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to Eleven o'clock a.m. of July 14, 1891, for the construction of the following works:

CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENTS:

Christie Street, from Bloor Street to Melville Street.

Kensington Crescent, from Park Road to Huntley Street.

Plans can be seen and forms of tender obtained on and after July 7th inst. at the City Engineer's office.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of 5 per cent. on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. over that amount, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained. All tenders must bear the bona fide signatures of the contractor and his sureties (see specifications), or they will be ruled out as informal.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN SHAW,

Chairman Committee on Works.
Committee Room, Toronto, July 2nd, 1891.

A NEW MASTIC.

A French engineer recently discovered a new kind of mastic, which is already largely employed throughout France, and which has even begun to be exported in considerable quantities, especially to eastern countries. The product, which, it is asserted, is indestructible, is composed of linseed oil mixed ninety-three parts of powdered brick and seven parts of litharge, the brick and the litharge being pulverized separately, then well mixed and reduced to a paste by means of the oil. The object to which the mastic has to be applied should first be

dampened with a sponge. After application, in say about three or four days, the coating becomes perfectly hard, and will effectually prevent the filtration of water in terraces, basins and masonry in general.

TESTS OF STONE.

If we consider the various conditions of the mechanical, chemical and mineralogical arrangement of the particles which compose the numerous kinds of building stone, there is quite sufficient reason to doubt whether any general principles can be established. Probably no cause of failure in stones resisting the decomposing influences of weather is so common as that arising from their containing a quantity of uncrystallized dusty matter in the interstices between the more solid particles, which may be detected by examining a new fracture with a powerful magnifying glass and disturbing the powder with the point of a needle. Or a more effectual method is to break off a few chippings, about the size of a shilling, with a chisel and a smart blow from a hammer; put these into a glass about one-third full of clean water; let them remain undisturbed for at least half an hour; the water and the specimens together should then be agitated by giving the glass a circular motion in the hand. If the stone be highly crystalline, and the particles well cemented together, the water will remain unaltered, clear and transparent; but if the specimen contains uncrystallized earth powder, the water will present a turbid or milky appearance in proportion to the quantity of loose matter contained in the stone. The stone should be very damp, almost wet, when the fragments are chipped off, otherwise the blow of the hammer will shake out much of the dust before the pieces are put into the water. I have applied this mode of treatment to numerous stones, including many whose qualities have been proved to be good, bad or indifferent by long exposure in old buildings, and have generally found it to be pretty correct. There are many instances among the oolites, though of rare occurrence, of stones containing superabundance of crystalline calcareous cement, irregularly dispersed, so as to give the stone a variegated appearance. Taynton is of this description; the ova, being extremely soft and distributed in patches, will in certain parts wash out from the surface by the process just described, and thereby produce the milky appearance in the water, notwithstanding that such stone is extremely durable because it contains so large a quantity of excellent cement. C. H. Smith, in *The Architect* (London).