

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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64 Temple Building. Montreal.
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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. Ferrault, seconded by A. F. Dunlop, that 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 up to the 28th inst. for the several trades required in the erection of RESIDENCES ON JAMESON AND LEOPOLD AVES.

EDWARDS & WEBSTER,
18 Victoria St., Toronto.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the various works required in the erection and completion of a BUILDING FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Kingston, Ont.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my offices from Friday, August 14th, to Monday, 24th August, inclusive. Sealed and endorsed tenders must be left with me not later than 5 p.m. on the last named day.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. BRUCE REID, Architect,
Offices, Cor. Brock & Wellington Sts., Kingston,



TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders are invited for the work of erecting an

Engine and Boiler House

for the Water Works Department at the Main Pumping Station on the Esplanade, as per plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer of the department.

Tenders, which must be made upon the prescribed form issued by the department and be accompanied by a cheque or cash deposit equal to 25 per cent. on the amount of the tender, will be received by registered post only up to the hour of 2 p.m. on Monday, 31st August, 1891.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. J. HILL,

Chairman Water Works Committee.
City Hall, Toronto, 11th August, 1891.

USEFUL HINTS.

White lead and damar varnish will cause trouble and never dry hard.

Sal soda will dissolve shellac by boiling; half pound of the former to one pound of the latter.

Never mix oil with varnish; it makes it tacky. A mixture of poor japan and boiled oil will also "go tacky."

The brownish discoloration of ceilings where gas is used is caused by dust, carried against them by the heated air currents produced by the gas.

STENCIL COLORS.—The only difference in using colors for stenciling is to have very little oil in the mixture. Mix it thick and use turps and japan as a thinner. Use a regular stencil brush and pounce the color on.

Good varnish, one-half gallon; boiled linseed oil, one-half gallon; add red lead sufficient to bring to the consistency of common paint. Apply with brush. Applicable to any kind of iron work exposed to the weather.

TO PREVENT STEEL FROM RUSTING.—Boil together a mixture of turpentine and sulphur, and after it is cold apply with a camel's hair brush. When the turpentine evaporates, there remains on the metal a thin layer of sulphur, which unites closely with the steel when heated for a minute or two over a spirit or gas flame. This protects the metal perfectly, and is quite durable.

The odor from a vent connecting with a basin trap or a kitchen sink is quite as disagreeable to the sense of smell as from

the soil pipe, and perhaps quite as dangerous. The hot, soapy, slimy smell in the latter case seems less powerful than that which came from the w. c. trap, but it should be carefully kept from one's house and looked upon as dangerous because it is so.—*Journal of Building.*

PARAFFIN FOR CLEARING RUSTED FLOW-PIPES.—A correspondent has recently contributed to the *Decorators' Gazette* details of some experiments made by him, with a view to clearing hot-water pipes by the aid of a paraffin oil. His hot-water pipes had become choked until only a stream of water about the size of a pencil would run through. After going to a plumber for advice, and then to a firm of specialists, he mentioned paraffin to them, but they thought it of no use, and to convince him produced several pieces of pipe (in which the substance still remained, and which they had cut out to replace with new ones, and to show how hard this substance was, they took a hammer and chisel and chipped several pieces off. This was, however, not done without a pretty heavy blow. He tried paraffin on these pieces, and found that in an hour or so the paraffin was through and through them, and although hard, not so hard as they had been. This was enough to encourage him to try the experiment on the pipes, and so he at once poured about one-and-a-half quart bottles into the pipes between boiler and bath, etc., and allowed the same to remain for about half-an-hour. He was, however, in too great a hurry, for after turning on the water again there was no improvement. Next morning found the small pieces referred to still softer. Eight days after they were so soft that they could be crushed between the fingers. He was again encouraged, and led to believe that the substance in the pipes might have absorbed some of the paraffin during the half-hour it remained in the pipes, and that the softening process therefore might have gone on all this time also. He therefore made a pump, but instead of forcing the water back into the boiler, drew it out from the pipes at the bath. He had only given one or two "draws," when a very strong smell of paraffin convinced him that his supposition regarding the substance having retained some of the paraffin was correct. He continued drawing, and the water became first red, then thick and muddy, and all of a sudden with a rumbling noise down the pipes the water came full and free as well as ever it did.