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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 from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender sent exclusively to this journal for publication, will be liberally paid for.

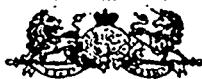
ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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 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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The publisher of the CONTRACT RECORD occasionally receives information concerning projected works of construction from correspondents who neglect to give their full names, but attach to their communications their initials only. These are not sufficient in every instance to indicate the identity of the writer. Correspondents will therefore oblige by giving their names and addresses in full.



Scaled Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for additions, &c., to Supreme Court, Ottawa," will be received at this office until Wednesday, 22nd October, 1890, for the several works required in the erection of additions, &c., to Supreme Court, Ottawa.

Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works Ottawa, on and after Friday, 3rd October, 1890, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, **A. GOBIEL,**
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, and Oct., 1890. }

SITUATION WANTED.

COMPETENT ENGLISH ARCHITECTURAL Draughtsman desires engagement; first-class references; 5 years' thorough experience. Address "J. M.," care THE CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, 14 King Street West, Toronto.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Toronto Collegiate Board have decided to extend the time for receiving tenders for the proposed new West End High School until noon of Tuesday, 14th inst.

KNOX & ELLIOT, Architects.

OFFERS OF PURCHASE AND REMOVAL

Of Mission Building, corner of College Street and Mission Ave., will be received by the undersigned.

GORDON & HELLIWELL, Architects,
26 King Street East.

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS

Whole or separate, are requested for the several trades required in the erection of

Four Additional Rooms to Dovercourt School,

AND FOR

Caretakers' Cottages in rear of Phoebe Street School;

Also for Fencing, Planking and Sheds in connection with Phoebe Street School.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Monday, October 6th, and all information obtained at the office of C. H. Bishop, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Tenders on forms supplied by the Superintendent of Buildings to be delivered at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Public School Board on or before noon of

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1890.

Each tender must be accompanied with an accepted bank cheque for five per cent. of the amount of tender, as per regulation of the Board.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. C. WILKINSON,
JAMES KERR, Sec.-Treas. T. S. B.
Chairman of Committee.

TO MARK ON A POLISHED SURFACE.

There are various recipes recommended for preparing the polished surface of marble so that it may be easily marked. The white of an egg, starch, gum arabic, and resin are all recommended for the purpose. But there is nothing better than the old-fashioned potato application. If a slice is cut off a potato and a number of slight cuts are made on the flat face, it may then be rubbed over the stone, and a surface which will take a mark readily is at once obtained. The potato should be used to rub out incorrect marking.—*The Stonemason.*

EXCAVATING IN QUICKSAND.

At a recent meeting of the New England Waterworks Association, Mr. Albert F. Noyes read the following note: "Some years ago I had occasion to make an excavation in material known as quicksand, some 15 feet deep, near buildings. If the excavation were made in the ordinary way, a settlement of the foundation would be likely to occur, so I adopted the following method, which in my case proved successful; and I see no reason why, under similar conditions, and in a great many cases it could not be used to advantage. The excavation, as I have said, was about 15 feet deep, and about 60 feet in length and 8 feet wide. Usually below these veins of quicksands there are veins of a coarse material which form ready conductors for the water, and the vertical distance through the quicksand is usually less than the horizontal distance; the ground water has the least resistance in the vertical direction, and tends to soften and take up the quicksand with it. If the water is drawn out, or the water-level lowered below the bottom of the trench, this fine material becomes compact, very much like clay, and the excavations can be made with perfect safety and the use of a light sheeting. In the case I refer to I used 14 pipes 1½ inches in diameter, and these were driven equidistant about the excavation to be made, with the ordinary perforated well point, having attached outside a fine mesh brass screen. They were driven into a stratum of coarse material from 35 to 50 feet below the surface of the ground. The pipes were ganged together and attached to a common plunger pump, and the water was drawn down. I might state that the normal level of the ground water was within some three or four feet of the surface of the ground, so we had to draw the ground water down some ten or eleven feet. We found by test tubes outside of the gang that we could readily hold the water to a level which insured the excavations being made without any difficulty whatever; in fact, the banks were dry, and the lower portion of the excavation was very firm. In case the well points, after we used them, were sold to other parties at nearly the first cost. The pipes, which were taken from the pipe yard, were returned and used over again, so that there was little loss in that way, and the whole cost of driving the pipe was about \$18, so that the expense of that method was really less than sinking a well outside of the excavation in the usual manner."