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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, and not elsewhere published, 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 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.*

A strip of manilla paper equal in width to the length of the pipe to be made is passed through a vessel with melted asphalt and then wrapped firmly and uniformly around an iron core, until the required thickness is attained. The pipe is then subjected to powerful pressure, after which the outside is strewn over with sand, and the whole cooled in water. The core is then removed and the inside of the pipe coated with a water-proof composition. These pipes are claimed to be perfectly gas-tight and much cheaper than iron pipes, and very resisting to shocks and concussions.

## TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until 5 p.m. on the 31st inst., for the various works required in the erection and completion of a BRICK CHURCH on the corner of Winchester and Metcalfe Streets, for St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church.

**GORDON & HELLIWELL, Architects,**  
26 King Street East, Toronto.



## TENDERS

*For the Erection of a Crematory for the Destruction of Garbage and Night Soil.*

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received through registered post at the office of the City Clerk, up to noon on FRIDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1890, for:

1. The erection of a Crematory for the destruction of garbage and night soil, on a site to be provided by the city.

2. The collection and disposition of the garbage and night soil of the city, the contractor to find his own site and erect and maintain his own Crematory.

Copies of specifications, giving full information as to requirements of the above, may be had at the office of the City Engineer and City Commissioner (City Hall).

Each and every tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque made payable to the order of the City Treasurer or a cash deposit equal to 2½ per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited to the city in the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to execute the necessary contract and bond.

The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**G. F. FRANKLAND,**  
Chairman Markets and License Committee,  
City Hall.

Committee Room, Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1890.

## STEAM PIPE LAGGING FROM WASTE MATERIAL.

According to Revue Industrielle, some of the waste products resulting from the manufacture of paper furnish excellent material for cheap and efficient lagging for steam pipes. The waste products in question are chiefly those coming from the different cleaning and sorting machines, and which are of a fibrous nature. These, when dry, are to be mixed with potter's earth in the proportion of 4 to 1, enough water being afterward added to form a plastic compound. This is spread by hand over the surfaces to be protected, in thin successive layers. When dry, the coating is said to adhere firmly and is not easily broken. Its cost is practically no more than the cost of mixing and applying it.

## A RECIPE FOR MAKING MORTAR.

Prof. Ira O. Baker, of Illinois, has contributed to the Society of Engineers, of that State, an exhaustive study of the subject of the necessity of having a superior quality of mortar. He says:

Mortar may be made practically non-absorbent by the addition of alum and potash soap. One per cent., by weight, of powdered alum is added to the dry cement sand, and thoroughly mixed, and about one per cent. of any potash soap (ordinary soft soap made from wood ashes is very good) is dissolved in the water used to mix the mortar. The alum and soap combine and form compounds of alumina and the fatty acids, which are insoluble in water. These compounds are not acted upon by the carbonic acid of the air, and add considerably to the early strength of the mortar. With lime mortar the alum and soap have a slight disadvantage, in that the compounds which render the mortar impervious to water, also prevent the air from coming in contact with the lime, and consequently prevent the setting of the mortar. On the other hand, the alum and soap compounds add considerably to both the early and ultimate strength of the mortar.

This mixture could be advantageously used in the mortar of outside walls, for masonry in wet places, for pointing mortar, for the plastering of cellar and basement walls, for lining cisterns, etc. The efficiency of the alum and soap compounds is shown by the fact that the walls of the Croton reservoir, in Central Park, New York City, were rendered impervious by simply washing them four times alternately with the alum and the soap solutions. Before being coated the walls allowed the water to pass freely. Four coatings—two pairs—made a common brick absolutely impervious under a 40-foot head of water.

The use of the alum and soap as above would in all cases greatly diminish, and in most cases entirely prevent, efflorescence or "whitewash," which so frequently disfigures brick walls.

Liquid glue possesses great resisting power. It is particularly recommended for joining wood to metals, and is prepared, according to Heesz, as follows: Clear gelatine, 100 parts, cabinet makers glue, 100 parts, alcohol, 25 parts, alum, 2 parts, the whole mixed with 100 parts of 20 per cent. acetic acid, and heated on a water bath for six hours.