

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

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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,
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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, 1890, 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 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.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, until noon on Tuesday, February 10th, 1891, for the following works:

- SEWERS:**
Essex ave., Christie street to north terminus.
Muir ave., first lane west of Dufferin to line between lots 29 and 30.
Ruskin ave., Edwin ave. to Perth ave.
Warmouth road, Christie street to Manning ave.
Dundas street, Christie street to Manning ave.

Plans can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the City Engineer's office on and after February 2nd, 1891. 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, January 27th, 1891.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 5 o'clock FRIDAY FEBRUARY 13TH for the erection of ADDITIONS TO THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Toronto.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted
DARLING, CURRY, SPROATT & PEARSON
Mail Building

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 5 o'clock MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, for the ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND FIRE PROOFING required in the erection of the Bell Telephone Co's Building in this city.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted
DARLING, CURRY, SPROATT & PEARSON
Mail Building

TENDERS WANTED.

Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned after Tuesday next and up to the 28th inst., for the Mason and Bricklayer, Cut Stone Carpenter and Joiner, Cast and Wrought Iron, Plumbing, Steam Heating, Plastering, Copper work, Roofing and Painting required in the erection of the new

ATHENÆUM CLUB ON CHURCH ST.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
DENISON & KING, Architects,
18 & 20 King St West Toronto

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 5 o'clock on TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, for the erection of INTERIOR FITTINGS in a building in Bay Street Toronto.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
DARLING, CURRY, SPROATT & PEARSON
Mail Building

Cut Stone for Sale Cheap

A quantity of Deschambault Stone (lime stone), cut a few years ago for a proposed new Church in the vicinity of Quebec, is now offered for sale, on account of the abandonment of the project. The Church (Early English) was to have been 65 x 26, with two small transepts, each 16 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. Original cost of stone, \$1,300. It can be shipped from the neighborhood of Quebec either by cars or steamboat. The plans of the church can be seen on application to the undersigned. Any one purchasing the stone may have the plans free of charge.
H. STAVESLEY, Architect,
113 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

A simple and economical way of tarring sheet-iron pipes to keep them from rusting is as follows: The sections as made should be coated with tar and then filled with light wood shavings, and the latter set on fire. It is declared that the effect of this treatment will be to render the iron practically proof against rust for an indefinite period, rendering future painting unnecessary. It is important that the iron should not be made too hot, or kept hot for too long a time, lest the tar should be burned off. Hence the direction for the use of light shavings instead of any other means of heating.

USEFUL HINTS.

For varnishing fretwork, use white, hard spirit varnish; it requires no size. The application is to be made in a warm room. Or fill in the grain of the wood with glue size, and varnish with brown, hard varnish.

A good paint for shingle roofs, that can be applied cold and dries quickly, can be made as follows: One barrel of coal tar, ten pounds of asphaltum, ten pounds of ground slate; mix by the aid of heat, and add two gallons of dead oil.

To prepare a beautiful gold beetle-colored bronze, use the following method: Mix equal parts of chromate of potash and table salt. After the powder is finely mixed, let it pass through a sieve; then put this powder into a crucible and cover it with a layer of salt. Cover the crucible, and allow the contents to boil half an hour. After cooling, wash out the contents carefully with water, and the mass, on being rubbed, will show a beautiful bronze.

For painting walls or other objects exposed to damp, a composition of very fine iron filings and linseed oil varnish is said to be much used in Germany, and, when the object to be painted is to undergo frequent changes of temperature, linseed oil and amber varnish are added to the first two coats. This paint may be applied to wood, stone, or iron; in the case of the latter, it is not necessary to free it from rust or oily matters.

A Vienna journal suggests a method of testing slates that may be profitably followed by clerks of works. All slates contain fine lines running parallel with what may be planes of secondary stratification and crystallization. By holding a roofing slate a little below the eye, and inclined from it, these lines may be seen. If they run parallel with the long side of the slate, this is properly cut, and if of good quality will keep its place on the roof. If the lines run across the slate, or at angles with its sides, it is likely, whatever the quality, to break across the corner. No doubt this is a point worth remembering in selecting slates, but an equally important point is the impermeability of the slate, which should be tested by seeing how far the water rises in a slate by capillary attraction when partly immersed in water held in an upright or slanting position. If the water rises only a little above the surface of water it may be passed, but if to a considerable height it should be rejected. The acid test is also a useful one.