

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.

Vol. 1.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, January 17, 1891.

No. 49

THE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD,

A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

As an Intermediate Edition of the "Canadian Architect and Builder."

Subscription price of "Canadian Architect and Builder" (including "Canadian Contract Record"), \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,

14 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.
Telephone 2362.

62 Temple Building, Montreal.
Bell Telephone 2299.

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.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 1 p. m. on SATURDAY, 24TH INST., for Alterations to McKeown & Co.'s dry goods store, Yonge Street.

CHAS. F. WAGNER, Architect,
4 King Street East, Toronto.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk, Petrolia, for the construction of a Trunk Sewer, will be received up to

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1891.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office on and after this date.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. BOOSEY,
Chairman Board of Works.

Petrolia, Dec. 22, 1890.

USEFUL HINTS.

TO CURE DAMP CELLAR WALLS.—Boil two ounces of grease with two quarts of tar for nearly twenty minutes in an iron vessel, having ready pounded glass one pound, slaked lime two pounds, well dried in an iron pot and sifted through a flour sieve. Add some of the lime to the tar and glass, to form a thin paste only sufficient to cover a square foot at a time about an eighth of an inch thick.

Wax painting, the admixture of wax with the color is growing in favor for the higher grades of interior decoration, on account of the soft lustre and the harmonious character of the work. In painting the wax is dissolved in alcohol and is then ready to be mixed with any coloring material. The mixture is not as plastic as ordinary paint and requires greater expedition in application to secure the best results.—*Builder and Woodworker.*

To clean off old varnish take acqae ammonia of high proof, diluting with a little water, and coat the varnish over till it begins to soften, then scrape off clean. When the doors, or whatever else it may be, is clean from varnish, it may be washed down with clean water, and when dry sandpapered with a No. 1 sandpaper, carefully rubbing the moldings, etc., till it is all smooth, when a coat or two of thin D.C. shellac can be used as a body before the final coats of varnish go on.

A distinct novelty in builders' material is a yellow brick with a rough, chipped front surface. A building in course of erection in New York city on lower Broadway is mainly made of this composition, and attracts such public attention that men come from afar to see it. The peculiar consequence of this breaking up the faces of the little cubes of clay is that the effect of brickwork is lost and the building presents the appearance of a stone structure.—*Brickmaker.*

The dust and mortar on old tear-out jobs, collects in the plumbers' hair, making it matty, thick and harsh. If the white of an egg is rubbed in the hair occasionally, and then washed out with clean water, all the dirt will be removed. Borax and water are also good for the purpose, or take equal parts of borax, bay rum and ammonia, which make a nice preparation for cleansing the head. Apply freely to the scalp with a brush, and then wash in clean water.—*American Plumber.*

It is found that in painting wood one coat takes 20 lbs. of lead and 4 gals. of oil per 100 sq. yds.; the second coat, 40 lbs. lead and 4 gals. of oil, and the third the same as the second, say 100 lbs. of lead and 16 gals. of oil per 100 sq. yds. for the three coats. The number of square yds. covered by one gallon of priming color is found to be 50; of white zinc, 50; of white lead paint, 44; of lead color, 50; of black paint, 50; of stone color, 44; of yellow paint, 44; of blue color, 45; of green paint, 45.—*Railroad and Engineering Journal.*

BORDERS.

Borders, whether on ceiling or wall, inclosing the whole design, or in the case of the wall, besides imparting a certain finish that would otherwise be wanting, simplify the work of the painter in reducing the space of a main design, rendering his work easier, particularly if the chief ornamentation be floral. It affords also the opportunity of introducing additional colors of tones of color, complementary or otherwise, that may be made to enhance the general effect. On the wall double thin lines of color, placed at given distances, their interspaces filled in with flowers and creeping tendrils ascending horizontally from panels that admit of various forms of artistic treatment that would be unsuited to the whole extended wall space, are, as a rule, preferable to pilasters, which in the apartments of dwelling houses are apt to present a too aggressive and pretentious character. Within the more restricted space the house painter and decorator can manage better his disposition of forms, and with sundry details give them a completeness and an individuality that would be otherwise wanting. An Arabesque design may very properly cover any given space, for the prominent element it possesses is continuity, forms mainly curves, branching out of one another, with several discernible centres of design, by which the eye easily travels along the numerous branches of the curves. Horizontal bands containing separate designs are now extensively introduced above dados and other friezes, some of the latter being relief mouldings in stucco. In ceiling stiles the moulded or painted lines of borders may with good effect diverge at corners and centres of sides forming segments of circles or squares, to be filled in with appropriate designs.—*Painters' Magazine.*