

# 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, December 27, 1890.

No. 46

## 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.

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.

## Notice to Contractors.

### SEALED TENDERS

Will be received up to 6 o'clock p.m. on the 8th of January, 1891, for constructing and laying a

### 24-Inch Rivetted Steel Suction Pipe in Kingston (Ont.) Harbor.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Water Works, Kingston, Ont., and endorsed "Tender for Suction Pipe."

A copy of the specifications and full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. O. BOLGER,  
City Engineer.

Kingston, Ont., December 17th, 1890.

## TENDERS.

Separate tenders for all trades (except carpenters' work), will be received until SATURDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1891, for the erection of a BRICK DWELLING on Isabella Street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. R. HARPER, Architect,  
54 Church St., Toronto.

## TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to 5 o'clock on FRIDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1891, for the Steam Heating and Plumbing required in a Warehouse. Plans will be ready on Thursday, December 25th.

DARLING & CURRY,

Mail Building.



## Notice to Contractors.

### TENDERS FOR TAMARAC PLANK.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to noon of TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891, for the supply of

### 100,000 FEET B. M. 4-INCH TAMARAC PLANK,

8 to 14 inches wide and any lengths, sound and free from shakes and vane.

Forms of tender obtained on and after December 26, 1890, at the City Engineer's office.

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 2½ 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, Dec. 22, 1890.

To make a "dead black" paint or varnish for brass or similar metal work, put two grains of lamp-black into a smooth shallow dish, add a little gold size and thoroughly mix the two together. Just enough gold size should be used to hold the lamp-black together—about three drops of such size as may be had by dipping the point of a lead pencil about half an inch into the gold size will be found about right for the above quantity of lamp-black; it should be added a drop at a time, however. After lamp-black and size are thoroughly mixed and worked add 24 drops of turpentine and again mix and work.—*American Artisan.*

To make an impermeable glue, soak ordinary glue in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primitive form. After this dissolve it in linsced oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistency of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kinds of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.—*Revue Industrielle.*

A French writer observes that painting floors with any color containing white lead is injurious, as it renders the wood soft and less capable of wear. Other paints without white lead, such as ochre, raw umber or sienna, are not injurious and can be used with advantage. Varnish made of drying lead salts is also said to be destructive, and it is recommended that the borate of manganese should be used to dispose the varnish to dry.

A new departure has been taken in the plans for the new building for the Congressional Library, in that the whole immense structure will contain no fire. The building will of course be heated, but the heat will be located outside the building. Vaults will be constructed in the grounds where the fires and boilers will be placed, and the hot air will be carried into the library building by means of pipes. By this means complete protection against fire is secured.

In ancient times, especially among the Greeks and Romans, terra-cotta was employed for an immense variety of purposes, from the commonest objects of every-day use to the most elaborate and ambitious works of art, such as colossal statues and groups. Though the natural color and surface of the burnt clay are generally very pleasing in tone and texture, it seems to have been universally the custom in classical times to cover the terra-cotta completely with a thin white coating which formed an absorbent ground for the further application of color. For internal work, except in rare cases, these colors were mixed with a tempera medium, and applied after the clay had been fired. They were, therefore, not true ceramic colors, and pigments of great variety and brilliancy could be employed, as they had not to undergo the severe ordeal of the kiln. For external work, only earth pigments such as ochres and lime, were used, and the colors were fired.—*The Brick-maker.*