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 solicited from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender.

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 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, up to 11 o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, for an

ENGINE, BOILER AND SAWING MACHINERY.

Forms of tender, specifications and all information can be obtained at the City Engineer's Office on and after the 27th inst.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of 2½ per cent. on the value of the work tendered for 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 Rooms, Toronto, Oct. 24th, 1891.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the Council of the Municipality of Hay, on or before the 21st day of November, 1891, at the hour of 10 a.m., for the construction of the

"Hay Swamp Drains."

Full particulars may be had from, and plans, specifications, etc., may be seen at the office of

SAM. J. LATTA, Clerk,
or FRED. HESS, Reeve,
of the Township of Hay, Zurich P. O., Ont.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received either separately or en bloc for the Mason and Cut-Stone, Carpenter, Roofing, Plastering, and Painting and Glazing works required for new St. Joseph's Church, to be erected corner of Wilbrod and Cumberland Streets, Ottawa, Ont. Plans and specifications are on view at the offices of Wm. E. Doran, Architect, 85 St. James Street, Montreal, and at the office of the Bursar of the University of Ottawa, Ottawa. Tenders must be delivered or mailed to reach Ottawa not later than noon on the 10th of November next, and are to be addressed to the Bursar, University of Ottawa. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

USEFUL HINTS.

Candle power, which is used as the standard of illuminating efficiency, means the light of a sperm candle, 7-8ths of an inch in diameter, burning at the rate of 128 grains per hour.

Boiled or raw linseed oil should never be put into a vessel which has previously contained olive oil or any non-drying oil, without the receptacle having been thoroughly cleaned out.

A quick-drying putty is often an advantage. One made of burnt umber and whiting, mixed in japan, may be sometimes found useful. Whiting will not stain so readily as white lead.

Black putty is useful to the decorator in hurried work, as it is more easily covered by the colour coats. It is made by mixing a sufficient quantity of dry lampblack with ordinary putty as will darken it.

Test for lead: Take sulphurated gas water and equal quantity to be tested. If it contain lead it will turn a blackish brown. Again: The same result will take place if sulphate of ammonia be used.

In flats and gutters, the entire length with the girths round the rolls, also the turnings up, by the width to include all the turnings under slates or tiles and against the walls should be measured; state the weight of lead to a superficial foot. Should the lead be wider at one end than the other, take only the average width. The flashings to be measured in the same manner.

Tar and its derivatives, such as pitch, asphalt, black varnish and mineral waxes are recommended as the best preservatives for iron, but in order that they may be entirely efficacious, the small quantities of ammonia salts rancid, which are almost always found in tar and tar products, must be removed. If any of these substance be applied to hot iron, an enamel impervious to water will be found on the surface of the object treated.

For glue to resist heat or moisture. Mix a handful of quicklime in four ounces of linseed oil, boil to a thickness, then spread it on thin plates in the shade, and it will become very hard, but may be easily dissolved over the fire as glue. A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one compound of glue in two parts of skimmed milk.

To fasten glass letters, figures, etc., on glass show windows, so that, even when submerged in water for several days, they will not become detached, use an India rubber cement. The best for this purpose consists of one part India rubber, three parts of mastic and fifty parts of chloroform. Let stand for several days at a low temperature to dissolve the cement. It must be applied very rapidly, as it becomes thick very soon. *Scientific American.*

About twenty years ago, writes a correspondent of the *Plumber and Decorator*, I had two wood finials with sinkages and hillocks all over them sent to my shop to be covered with lead, for a small country church, which I took as a proof of how little the architect knew of the difficult task. However, I put the lesser one (2 in. high) in the hands of an experienced workman to cover it as he best could, leaving sufficient aprons for heads of tiles. After he had spent several hours on it I took note of his mode of working, *i.e.*, fitting the sinkages and hillocks with separate pieces, neatly soldered, which, not meeting with my approval, and feeling that I could by a different method cover the other, though larger (30 in. high), better and in less time, I accodingly commenced operation on it by cutting the necessary piece from a 4 lb. sheet and bossed it in cylindrical form and size to envelope the finial. This done, I commenced to work the lead from the top downwards into the sinkages and hillocks, thence to the lower part, with sufficient apron left for covering heading of tile work. The job was done without breaking the lead in any part and in much less time than the workman took at the smaller one.