CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PUBLIC WORKS · TENDERS · ADVANCE INFORMATION · AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

EVERY SATURDAY

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THE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD,

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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."

Subscribers who may change their address should give prompt notice of same. In doing so, give both old and new address. Notify the publisher of any irregularity in delivery of paper.

TENDERS WANTED.

I will receive tenders up to THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 4th, for the erection of an Hotel on Simcoe street, Toronto. No tender necessarily accepted.

HERBERT G. PAULL, Architect
Plans at 519 Queen street West.
Correspondence, 106 Wellington Pl.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received by the Corporations of the Counties of Perth and Middlesex, at the County Clerk's Office, London, until noon on WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF AUGUST, 1892, for the erection of an

Iron Superstructure of a Bridge

over the River Thames, on the boundry line between the Townships of Blanshard and West Nissouri, known as "The Perth Bridge." Said superstructure to consist of two spans, viz: one of 86 feet and one of 101 feet, each in the clear. The roadway is to be fourteen feet in the clear, and the superstructure is to be proportioned to a rolling load of 100 pounds on each square foot of roadway surface with a factor of safety of four. The floor planks and joists are to be of white pine. Tenders are to be accompanied by detailed plans and specifications and straining sheets showing the strains on each part and section in square inches. Tenderers to give the names of two solvent sureties for fulfillment of contract. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The work to be completed on or before the 15th day of October next.

JOHN CORRIE, Commissioner for Perth. T. E. ROBSON, County Clerk.
F. B. TALBOT, Commissioner for Middlesex. Middlesex.

London, July 21st, 1892

TENDERS

will be received until AUGUST 8TH for erection of Church of St. John the Evangelist, Toronto. Plans at my office.

EDEN SMITH, Architect,
14 King St. W., Toronto.

School Desks

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until

6th August Next,

FOR

168 AUTOMATIC DESKS

for High School, with 28 rears, seats 17 in high, for delivery about 15th December next.

382 AUTOMATIC DESKS

with separate seats, sizes 12 to 16 in., with necessary rears, 96 of same deliverable immediately, balance about 15th December next.

Must be of latest and most approved style. Tender to state price per desk according to size and guarantee delivery in good condition at Vancouver. It is desirable that a sample desk should accompany tender.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Secretary to Board of School Trustees
Vancouver, B. C., July 21, 1892

Notice to Contractors

Tenders will be received by registered post addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to Eleven o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1892, for the following work and supply of Cement:

CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENT

On McMurrich Street, from Davenport Road to Belmont Street.

Supply of Coment for the current year.

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained on and after August 2nd, 1892, at the office of the City Engineer.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of Five per cent. on the value of the work tendered for under $1,000, and 2½ per cent. for the value of the work tendered for 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 of Committee on Works.

Committee Room, Toronto, July 28, 1892.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS *and Contractors.*

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 p.m. on AUGUST 15TH, 1892, for the construction of a

Wrought Iron or Steel Bridge

in the Town of Woodstock. Specifications may be seen at the office of the Town Engineer.

G. C. EDEN,
Town Clerk.

USEFUL HINTS.

Candle power, which is used as the standard of illuminating efficiency, means the light of a sperm candle, ⅞ in. diameter, burning at the rate of 128 per hour.

A modern process of making mosaics is now commonly employed at Rome. A plate, generally of metal, of the required size is first surrounded by a margin rising about three-quarters of an inch from the surface. A mastic cement, composed of powdered stone, lime and linseed oil, is then spread over as a coating, perhaps a quarter of an inch in thickness. When set, this is again covered with plaster of paris rising to a level with the margin upon which is traced a very careful outline of the picture to be copied, and just so much as will admit of the insertion of the small pieces of smalto glass is removed from time to time with a fine chisel. The workman then selects from the trays, in which are kept thousands of varieties of color, a piece of the tint which he wants, and carefully brings it to the necessary shape. This piece is then moistened with a little cement and bedded in the proper situation, the process being repeated until the picture is finished, when the whole being ground to an even face and polished, become an imperishable work of art.

"Mortality in Relation to Occupation," a paper read at the late congress on hygiene and demography, by Dr. Wm Ogle does not seem to waste much time on the dust of the occupation of carpenters and joiners. The dust from the ordinary woods used by such men does not seem to have any very baneful effect upon the air passages, for the mortality of these workmen, both from phthisis and other deseases of the lungs average lower for males generally. "The harder kinds of wood, however, such as are used by cabinet-makers, are said to give off a much more injurious dust than do the softer woods used by the carpenters; and that this is so is not only probably *a priori*, but is supported by such scanty statistical evidence as I can adduce. For though I am unable to give the mortality of cabinet-makers from phthisis and respiratory diseases by themselves, their mortality from all causes, together is considerably higher than that of carpenters, the mortality figure in Table A for those latter is 148, while that of cabinet-makers and men generally in the upholstering business is 173."

THE MASONRY OF BOILER SETTINGS.

The brickwork about boiler settings is often very imperfectly laid. It is mostly done by contract, with no one to supervise it who understands the severe use to which it is to be put. The brick-layer, who may never have worked on a job of this kind before, builds good looking inside and outside walls, but the space between is apt to be filled up with odds and ends in the most promiscuous manner. Furthermore, he puts the same joints in that he would use if he were building a house, and this is just what we do not want in a boiler-setting, particularly in the fire-brick lining of the furnace. The joints throughout the setting should be thin, and the work should be done as faithfully inside as outside. Kaolin or prepared fire-clay is used in laying the fire-brick, and it should be mixed up so thin that it can not well be used with a trowel. Some mill owners who have had experience in this direction will not allow a trowel to be employed at all, but require the men to use iron spoons. The fire brick should be dipped in water as they are used, so that when they are laid they will not immediately "drink up" the water from the cement. They should then receive a thin coating of the prepared fire-clay or kaolin paste, and be carefully placed in position with as little of the kaolin or fire-clay as possible. Every sixth course, beginning with the grates, should be a row of headers, *well bonded into the masonry behind.* The headers are of little use unless they are well secured into the walls of the setting, for when the lower courses of fire-brick have burned away more or less, we have to rely on these headers to a considerable extent to hold the upper part of the wall in position. In repairing fire-brick linings the lower courses, which burn out fastest, can be removed and replaced without disturbing the upper part of the wall, provided the headers are secure, while if they are not, the entire wall may have to be rebuilt, and this can not be done without either removing the boiler or tearing down a considerable part of the setting.—*Woodworker.*