

# 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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64 Temple Building, Montreal.  
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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 all settlements 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.

## TO PAINTERS.

Bids for Painting the Iron work of the Bridge over the Rouge River on the Kingston Road will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday, the 26th of the present month, at noon.

Particulars can be seen at my office.

JOHN T. STOKES,

County Engineer.

County Engineer's office,

Court House, Toronto, Aug. 15, 1891.

## TO EXCAVATORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 28th INST. for the necessary excavation work for basement, trenches of walls, etc., etc., in connection with the erection of the TORONTO ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING, College avenue, near Queen street avenue, on the east side of the lot known as "Sleepy Hollow."

Plans can be seen, and all other information can be had by applying at the office of the architect. Tenders to be given per cubic yard. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. J. LENNOX, Architect.

August 14, 1891.

## TENDERS

Will be received until 3 p.m. FRIDAY, 28th INST., for a Brick Dwelling House and an addition to an adjoining one.

LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects,  
Canada Life Building.

## TENDERS

Will be received up to the 31st INST. for the several trades required in the erection of

TWO HOUSES ON GUY STREET.

J. A. PROUDFOOT & BLUMAN, Architect,  
156 St. James Street, Montreal.

## PROPOSALS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Sealed proposals for lighting the streets of the city of Kingston with Electric Light will be received up till noon of the 31st OF AUGUST INST.

Specifications and particulars can be obtained by applying to the City Engineer, Kingston, Ont. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN McCAMMON,

Chairman Com. Fire, Water and Light,  
Kingston, Aug. 15, 1891.

## TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, 31st OF AUGUST, for the

Carpenter and Joiner Work, Painting and Glazing, Plastering and

Plumbing and Heating

required in the erection of a Building for the Bell Telephone Company.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DARLING, CURRY & CO.,

Mail Building.



## Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up till Eleven o'clock a.m. on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1891, for the following works

### CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENTS:

Dupont Street, from Manning avenue to Bathurst Street.

Delaware avenue, from Bloor Street to Union Street.

Plans can be seen and forms of tender obtained on and after August 28th inst. 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 Rooms, Toronto, August 21, 1891.

## FIRE TESTS OF PLASTER BOARDS.

In a recent number of the *Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung* was a description of some fire tests of plaster boards conducted last March at the Royal Testing Bureau for Structural Material at Charlottenburg. These boards, which are also manufactured in the United States, were described in *Engineering News* of April 12, 1890. According to the above paper, two models of houses, the dimensions of which are not given, were constructed with walls and ceilings of Mack's plaster boards. The plastering on the inner surface of the boards was only about 0.4 in. thick. In order to determine the temperature, different metals and alloys were placed in crucibles within these houses, the tests being made with (1) aluminum melting at 620 C., (2) an alloy of 800 parts of silver and 200 of copper melting at 850 C., (3) an alloy of 950 parts silver and 50 of copper melting at 900 C., and (4) an alloy of 950 parts of silver and 50 of platinum melting at 1,100 C.

Within each house was piled about 225 lbs. of split fir, soaked with kerosene. Both fires were started simultaneously and maintained in the same condition as nearly as possible. At first no change in the houses could be detected, but after 30 minutes a few small cracks appeared in the joints, which had become slightly warm to the hand, although no change in the temperature of the plaster boards was perceptible. These cracks were probably due to the moisture in the joints, which were fresh, having been made just before the tests.

In one of the houses a portion of the plaster finish of the ceiling fell after the fire had been burning 35 minutes, which was probably due to the smooth surface of the plaster boards and the very short time that the ceiling had to dry before being tested. At the end of 35 minutes more the fires were extinguished, and the plaster beams, which were nearly 4 feet long between supports, were found to be uninjured, although large stones had been thrown against them and they had been subjected to the weight of a heavy man walking over their surface. Moreover, sheets of writing paper and pieces of lace curtain which were hung on the outside of the houses remained unchanged in any way. After the fire had been extinguished it was found that the temperature had been over 1,000° C, since the first three alloys were melted, and the fourth only very slightly affected.