

37 cents; Hughson, King to Jackson, 39 cents; Hughson, Gore to Rebecca, 39 cents; Jackson street, 75 cents; Ferrie street, 39 cents; Main street, 42 cents.

PAINTING STEAM PIPES AND RADIATORS.

J. S. Lyn, Ontario, writes to the Painters' Magazine that he was employed by a certain party of his town to paint some steam coils a light buff. He painted them while cold with a mixture of white lead, chrome yellow, oil and turpentine. The steam was turned on at once after the application of the paint, and he has been informed by his patron that the paint was no good, because it peeled off. He asks if his treatment was right.

ANSWER.—Your treatment of the pipes was not the proper one to follow. In the first place, your pigments were not of the right selection, because white lead and chrome yellow will invariably turn brown on heated steam pipes, and in the second place, an oily paint will blister under these conditions and at the same time darken the color still more. It requires zinc white as a base for such paint, with a coloring matter, that is not easily effected by great heat. For a light buff, we should use raw Italian sienna for coloring matter, and if this should make too dark a buff, add some zinc yellow (permanent yellow). The zinc white should be of best quality, preferably ground in dammar varnish, or if ground in linseed oil, it should be washed with turpentine to extract the surplus oil. The colors should be ground fine in oil or japan, it does not matter, which, because it requires but little for a light buff tint. The white and colors should then be thinned to a creamy consistency and to this mixture a good pale baking varnish added in sufficient quantity to make a glossy paint. If such paint is applied when the pipes are fairly cool and the steam turned on when the paint is about to set, no apprehension need be felt as to the result, because the paint will bake onto the pipes, neither blistering, peeling, cracking nor chipping. But even here the steam should not be turned on in full force until the paint is dry or hard to the touch. For other tints than light buff, we would suggest such colors as ultramarine blue, drop black, burnt sienna, red oxide or tuscan red, indian red, yellow ochre, chrome red, madder lake, as they may come into use, but beware of chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, etc.

THE NAIL ITEM IN MAKING ESTIMATES.

In estimating the cost of work it is necessary that the approximate amount of nails required to complete the work should be known. Since the introduction of the wire nail the number of nails required to do a given piece of work is not the same as when the barbarous "cut-nail" was in vogue, therefore the rules given for the latter will not apply to the former, says the Carpenter and Builder. The table given herewith is nearly correct, and is based on experience. For 1,000 laths it takes 5½ pounds wire lath nails; 1,000 shingles, 5 inches to weather, 5 pounds shingle nails; 1,000 feet 6-inch sidings, 18 pounds 2½-inch wire nails. 1,000 feet common boarding, 20 pounds

2¼-inch wire nails; 1,000 feet rough boarding, 22 pounds 3-inch wire nails; 1,000 feet square-edge 1-inch flooring, 36 pounds 3-inch wire nails; 1,000 feet square-edge 2-inch flooring, 40 pounds 4-inch wire-nails; 1,000 feet matched flooring, blind-nailed, 31 pounds 3-inch wire-nails; 1,000 feet furring, 1" x 3", 42 pounds 3-inch wire nails; 1,000 feet furring 1" x 2", 60 pounds 3-inch wire-nails; 1,000 feet pine finish, 26 pounds 2½-inch wire-nails; 1,000 feet hardwood finish, 20 pounds 2¼-inch wire-nails; 1,000 feet studding in walls, 10 pounds 3-inch wire-nails; 1,000 feet rafters, clear-beams, 8 pounds 3-inch wire-nails; 1,000 feet common fencing, 12 pounds 3-inch wire-nails; 1,000 feet pantry fittings, shelves, hooks, strips, and similar work, about 5 pounds 2-inch wire-nails. These figures are very nearly correct, sufficiently to so answer the purpose of the estimator. Of course, if the sizes of the nails are changed—larger or smaller—the figure must be changed to suit.

DATE OF PUBLICATION.

Architects, Engineers, Municipal Authorities and others are reminded that the CONTRACT RECORD is printed every Tuesday afternoon, and that advertisements should reach the office of publication not later than 2 o'clock p.m. on that day to ensure insertion in the issue of the current week. Advertisements are frequently received too late for insertion, to avoid which special attention is directed to this announcement.

The public has a great deal to remember, and its memory is mighty short. It needs to be constantly reminded of your business. And the man who knew and bought of you yesterday may be dead tomorrow. Meanwhile a youngster who never heard of you is making his first purchase to-day. Don't depend on past prosperity.—Ad Sense.

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From what Mr. George Hill told the American Society of Civil Engineers, it appears that the steel used in a modern fireproof building for offices or residence is from 8 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the total expense. The building, however, he

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