ANOTHER GRANITIC COMPOSITION.

A new composition is now made from finely crushed granite, and which, when formed into shapes by molding, and afterward burned and hardened, is to all appearances as hard and strong and durable as the solid stone itself, which it also closely resembles. It is claimed by those who have brought forward this process that all kinds of ornaments for architectural purposes, such as window caps or sills, cornices, friezes and all other articles of this nature, can be molded to accurate shapes and forms, and manufactured by this process at one-tenth the cost of cutting the same out of solid rock. They can also be vitrified so that they take on a permanent gloss as fine as polished granite, and at a mere fraction of its cost. The composition follows closely the color and texture of the stone from which it is made, Roxbury granite making a light-colored block, Quincy granite a darker one, and so on. The composition can be produced from waste stone, of course, as well as any, and the process is applicable to other stones as well as granite, the stone, of whatever description, being first crushed in a stone crusher, and afterward more finely powdered by passing between iron rollers.—*Manufacturers' Gazette.*

• ESTIMATES.

Of all the " royal roads " to learning in popular demand among those connected with architecture and building, none is perhaps more ardently desired than a quick method of estimating. The editor of any architectural journal will know how frequently the question is asked, " How can I estimate the cost of a building without taking the trouble to figure out all the material and labor involved in its construction ?" The answer is that there is no way if an accurate estimate be required.

But when it is only desired to obtain an approximate estimate of cost, the method known as "cubing out " is to be recommended. This method is simple, indeed very simple, but it needs not a little judgment and some amount of experience in its application.

Suppose that a building of a certain class costs to erect in a particular location such and such a sum, then a building of the same class and in the same position, but of double the size, would cost approximately double the amount. In other words, the cost of a building is (within certain limits) in arithmetical proportion to its size. This gives the key note to the principle of cubing out. Having ascertained the cubical contents of a building by measuring from one half way up the height of the roof to one half way down the depth of the foundations and multiplying by the length and breadth of the structure, the number so obtained is multiplied by the value of a single foot, and so an approximate estimate of the cost of the whole building is obtained. It is clear enough that the value placed upon a single unit foot practically determines

the whole result. To obtain these unit values in different classes of buildings and in all manner of locations will be the first aim for any one wishing to employ the method. This is best done by figuring on work actually executed. Take, for example, the drawings of several of the ordinary tenement houses of which the cost is known. Figure out the cubical contents, divide the cost and so obtain the average cost price of the unit foot of such a building. Whenever it is desired to obtain an approximate estimate of the cost of building similar flats, these figures will, by simple calculation, always give the result.

Of course when there are any special circumstances surrounding the particular case, tending either to raise or lower the price, as, for instance, local difficulties of construction on the one hand or abundance of material on the other, due allowance must be made.

The value of cubing out is greater than is ordinarily recognised. The few figures upon which it is based are so easily remembered, that it almost surprising that it is not more widely used. Ninety-nine out of a hundred buildings are designed within specific limits of cost, and to obtain at the outset the maximum capacity in cubic feet will be a material help in the subsequent proceedings.

A good plan is to form a tabulated list of prices obtained by figuring on work actually executed. Thus we might have " flats first-class." " second class," and so on. Private residences and cottages of various grades, office buildings, churches and chapels, schools, etc., where deemed advisable a number of columns might be assigned to indicate the cost of the particular description of building in different cities.—*American Builder.*

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼ and thicker clear picks, Am. ins..	$30 00	@32 00
1¼ and thicker, three uppers, Am ins.		37 00
1¼ and thicker, pickings, Am ins.....		27 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing and better......	18 00	20 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill run.................	13 00	14 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing.................	14 00	16 00
1 x 10 and 12 common....	12 00	13 00
1 x 10 and 12 spruce culls.............	10 00	11 00
1 x 10 and 12 maple culls...		9 00
1 inch clear and picks........	28 00	30 00
1 inch dressing and better....	18 00	20 00
1 inch siding, mill run.................	14 00	16 00
1 inch siding, common	11 00	12 00
1 inch siding, ship culls.........	$10 00	$11 00
1 inch siding, mill culls...............	8 00	9 00
Cull scantling........................	8 00	9 00
1¼ and thicker cutting up plank	22 00	25 00
1 inch strips, 4 in. to 8 in. mill run....	14 00	15 00
1 inch strips, common.................	11 00	12 00
1¼ inch flooring.....................	14 00	15 00
1½ inch flooring.....................	14 00	16 00
XXX shingles, sawn.	2 30	@ 2 35
XX shingles, sawn.................	1 30	1 35
Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, 24 W. G., per square.		6 00
Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, 26 W. G., per square................		50
Eastlake painted steel shingles, per sq.		4 00
Round pointed galvanized steel shingles, per sq....................		6 00
Round pointed painted steel shingles,		4 75
Round pointed, unpainted, Terne tin shingles.......................		4 00
Manitoba galvanized, steel siding, per square........................		5 00
Manitoba painted steel siding, per sq.		3 50
Painted sheet steel pressed brick......		3 50
Painted crimped steel sheeting........		3 40
Price of Copper shingles according to weight.		

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Mill cull boards and scantling........	10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths.......................	13 00
Shipping cull boards, stocks........	14 00

Hemlock cantling and joist up to 16 ft.	11 00	12 00
" " " " 18 "	12 00	13 00
" " " " 20 "	13 00	14 00
Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft.......		14 00
" " " 18 ft.......		15 00
" " " 20 ft.......		17 00
" " " 22 ft.......		19 00
" " " 24 ft.......		21 00
" " " 26 ft.......		23 00
" " " 28 ft.......		25 00
" " " 30 ft.......		27 00
" " " 32 ft.......		27 00
" " " 34 ft.......		29 50
" " " 36 ft.......		31 00
" " " 38 ft..		33 00
" " " 40 to 44 ft...		36 00
Cutting up planks, 1¼ and thicker, dry	25 00	26 00
" " board,	18 00	22 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord......		5 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M....		14 00

D. M.

1¼ inch flooring, dressed, F. M......	28 00	31 00
1¼ inch flooring rough, B. M........	18 00	22 00
1¼ " dressed, F. M...	25 00	28 00
" undressed, B. M...	18 00	19 00
" dressed.............	18 00	22 00
" undressed..........	12 00	15 00
Beaded sheeting, dressed....	12 00	35 00
Clapboarding, dressed..................		12 00
XXX sawn shingles, per M, 16 in....	2 65	2 75
Sawn lath.....	2 00	2 20
Red oak.............................	30 00	40 00
White.......	35 00	45 00
Basswood, No. 1 and 2..............	18 00	20 00
Cherry, No. 1 and 2................	70 00	70 00
White ash, No. 1 and 2... ...... :..	25 00	25 00
Black ash, No. 1 and 2..............	20 00	30 00
Dressing stocks......................	16 00	22 00
Picks, American inspection..........		40 00
Three uppers, American inspection ...		50 00

BRICK—⅌ M

Common Walling.....................		$7 50
Good Facing		9 00
Sewer......................	8 50	9 00

Pressed Brick :

Plain brick, f. o. b. at Milton, per M ..		$17 00
" " and quality, per M.......		13 00
" " 3rd " "		10 00
Hard Building.......................		8 00
Moulded and Ornamental, per 100.....	$3 to	10 00
First quality, f.o.b. at Campbellville, per M and " " " "		15 00
" " " "		13 00
3rd " " " "		10 00
Hard Building.......................		8 00
Ornamental, per 100...................	$3 to	10 00
Tiles		24 00

Stone.

Common Rubble, Per Toise, delivered		14 00
Large flat " " "		18 00
Foundation Blocks, " Cubic Foot..		35

Slate : Roofing (⅌ square).

" red.................		16 00
" purple.......		9 00
" unlading green.........		9 00
" black slate......		7 50
Terra Cotta Tile, per sq		25 00
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing..		8 00

Sand :

Per Load of 1½ Cubic Yards..........		1 25

PAINTS. (In oil, ⅌ lb.)

White lead, Can......................	6 25	6 50
" zinc, Can....................	6½	7 50
Red lead, Eng.......................	5½	6¼
" venetian....................	1 60	1 75
" vermillion..................	90	1 00
" Indian, Eng.................	10	12
Yellow ochre..	5	10
Yellow chrome......................	15	20
Green, chrome...	7	12
" Paris........	25	40
Black, lamp........................	15	21
Blue, ultramarine	15	25
Oil, linseed, raw (⅌ Imp. gallon)...	68	70
" " boiled " ...	72	75
" " refined, "	78	80
Putty...............................	2¼	2½
Whiting, dry .	75	1 00
Paris white Eng., dry...............	90	1 25
Litharge, Am....................... ..	6½	8
Sienna, burnt.......................	15	20
Umber, "	8½	12

CEMENT, LIME, etc.

Lime, Per Barrel of 2 bushels, Grey..		40
" " " " White		55
Plaster, Calcined, New Brunswick..		2 00
" " Nova Scotia. ...		2 00
Hair, Plasterers', per bag...........		1 00
Cement, Portland, per bbl...........	2 80	3 00
" Thorold, "		1 50
" Queenston, "		1 50
" Napanee, "		1 50
" Hull, "		1 50

HARDWARE.

Cut Nails :

American Pattern, 1¼ inch, per keg....		4 05
" " 1½ to 1¾ inch, per keg		3 30
Canadian Pattern, 1¼ inch, per keg...		3 55
" " 1½ to 1¾ inch, per keg		3 05
" " 2 to 2⅜ inch, "		3 05
" " 2½ to 2¾ inch, "		2 80
" " 3 inch and larger		2 55
Steel nails 10c. per keg extra.		
Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg......		5 65
" " 1¼ inch, "		4 95
" " 1½ " "		4 40
" " 1¾ " "		4 15
" " " and larger....		3 90