

Canadian Trust
46 Richmond St.

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,

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Information from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender sent exclusively to this journal for publication, and not elsewhere published, will be liberally paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

At its Convention held in Toronto, Nov. 30 and 31, 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. Duilop, that 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 BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A good Counter, Partitions and Doors, suitable for shop fittings, to be sold cheap. Apply at office of

R. W. GAMBIER-BOUSFIELD, A.R.I.B.A.,
Architect,
75 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

TENDERS

Will be received from the 16th to the 24th inst. for all trades required in the erection of a

HOUSE ON HURON STREET.

SPROATT & PEARSON,
Architects.

Bank of Commerce Bldg., KING ST., TORONTO.

TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until SATURDAY, 20TH INST., for the several trades required in the erection of a PAIR OF BRICK DWELLINGS on Markham St., Toronto.

R. OGILVIE, Architect,
Toronto General Trust Buildings,
59 YONGE STREET.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEWER PIPE.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up till noon on TUESDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1890, for supply of Pipe for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Approximate quantity of Pipe required.—6-in. pipe, 35,000 feet; 6-in. bends, 200; 9-in. pipe, 5,000 ft.; 9-in. bends, 100; 12-in. pipe, 12,000 feet; 12 x 6-in. junctions, 800; 12 x 9-in. junctions, 200; 15-in. pipe, 3,000 feet; 15 x 6-in. junctions, 200; 15 x 9-in. junctions, 100; 18-in. pipe, 500 feet; 18 x 6-in. junctions, 20; 18 x 9-in. junctions, 40; 1-ft. 2-in. x 1-ft. 9-in. tile invert, 2,000 feet; 2-ft. x 3-ft. tile invert, 3,000 feet; 6-in. stoppers, 800; 9-in. stoppers, 200.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained on and after the 1st of December 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 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 Room, Toronto, Nov. 26th, 1890.

LEAD DAMP-PROOF PLATES FOR BUILDINGS.

A device, patented by Mr. A. Siebel, of Dusseldorf, has been very recently introduced into the United States for the protection against dampness of walls, roofs, foundations, iron construction, etc. As described, the isolation is accomplished by the use of interior leaden plates protected externally by a patented composition made of asphalt, "stibalter" and sand. These plates are built into the walls horizontally, or into a roof, and effectually cut off the passage of dampness from below or above.

The advantages claimed are: That, while comparatively thin sheets of lead are thoroughly imperishable and impermeable, and best adapted to the purpose in view, they are also easily pierced by

sharp objects. To obviate this objection, Mr. Siebel protects the lead on both sides by a strong and cheaper material, also waterproof. The plates will not crack, can be bent without damage, will settle with the work, and can be easily joined or used over again. The plates, as prepared, weigh about 1¼ lbs. per square foot of surface, and cost about 4 cts. per square foot.

These plates have been used most satisfactorily by European builders, railways and in government works, and in the United States it is said that such architectural authorities as Prof. Ware, Mr. E. H. Kendall, Mr. W. H. Hunt and Mr. Maynecke, with Mr. George W. Post, have examined it and pronounced it a very good damp-proof material, and as promising well as a fire protection. An agency is to be opened in New York for its sale.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF CEMENT.

Cement has to such a great extent superseded lime for concrete and for structural work generally, that the peculiarities which it sometimes develops are deserving of more than passing attention. When used for foundation work under ground, provided good and sound cement is used, there is no fault to be found with it; it is strong and hard, capable of supporting great weights, and no bad results have been traceable to its expansion or contraction; but that it does expand and contract is proved by work above ground, where any small movement in the mass is noticeable. No satisfactory experiments have as yet been made to determine the extent of contraction and expansion to which concrete is liable. It would no doubt depend on a variety of causes which do not receive sufficient attention in an ordinary way; kept at a uniform temperature, there seems no doubt that all cement concrete has a tendency to contract, the extent depending primarily on the amount of water used in its formation.

Expression of thought and feeling gives its own value to artistic work and is essential to fidelity of representation. What is wanted is not that a design should be wholly new but that it should be based on evident principles and adapted to place and use. If it has character this comes from the finger ends of the draughtsman as soon as he begins to draw. The honest development of the work depends on its being done as well as possible, evidencing a delight in doing it.