

USEFUL HINTS.

One of the useful practical suggestions of the Wiener Bauindustrie Zeitung is that an excellent paint for walls may be made by dissolving, with the aid of a moderate heat, one part of paraffine in two or three parts of heavy oil of creosote. The solution should be thick when cold, but not solid. In use, the can containing it should be set in warm water, so that the paint may be liquid, and flow freely from the brush, and the wall should not be too cold. For brick walls exposed to dampness, or liable to become soaked by driving rains, this forms a useful application, either on the inside or the outside.

Varnish of all kinds should be uniformly applied in very thin coats, and sparingly on the edge and angles of a surface where it is likely to accumulate. The brush at commencing should be placed a little distance from the edge of the panel and steadily and rapidly strokes be directed towards each end alternately. A brush may be passed, however, over a small surface in one operation and this a second or third time, to distribute the varnish uniformly and to work out the air bubbles. The second series of strokes on such surfaces may be made at right angles to the first, and the third in a similar direction to the first so as to secure an even surface. The work must be done quickly.—Decorator and Builder.

What a great surprise usually awaits the carpenter who cuts electric conductors with his chisel, says an exchange. A floor was being repaired through which two conductors passed, and it became necessary to either remove the wires or fit the pieces of flooring around them, and the carpenters chose the former method as being of less trouble to them. A two-inch chisel was employed for the purpose, and at the second blow of the mallet, one of the wires separated. There was a flash of fire and a shower of sparks, an overturned carpenter and a chisel with a broad gap where the edge had previously been, but where now was a ragged, burned surface. Such occurrences are more common than would be supposed. Sometimes it is a cold chisel that suffers and a plumber that receives the surprises, but in all cases the tool suffers. A few days since, a plumber cut a piece of electric light wire to use for tying up a pipe. He got the wire, but he spoiled a 40 cent knife.

A new method of cleaning has been provided in the construction of the reservoirs which supply Denver and Omaha

with water. The bottom of the reservoir is made to form several large pockets at the lowest points, in which will be located blow-off valves through which water and any sediment which may have collected may be discharged to any convenient point. The blow-off valves are of the disk pattern, and are operated from small hydraulic cylinders over them, the valve stems in each place being continuations of the piston rods worked from the cylinders. Water under pressure is supplied underneath the pistons by the pipes shown running along the reservoir bed, and the cylinders and pistons are so proportioned for the available pressure that when the water is admitted the total pressure under the pistons is sufficient to raise the blow-off valves from their seats and allow the escape of water and mud from the reservoir. From each blow-off valve opening, a 24-inch pipe runs down vertically fifteen feet, connecting with the main discharge pipe.

*M. P. Notre Dame Street
Montreal, October 14, 1890*

C. H. Mortimer Esq.

*Sub Canadian Architect & Builder
and Contract Record.*

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you, that, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, at the First Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects held in Montreal on 10th & 11th inst.:-

*Moved by
M. Perrault.
Seconded by:
A. P. Dumlop.*

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.

*Yours truly
C. Bluff
Secretary.*

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.	
1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, Am. ins.	\$30 00 @ 32 00
1 1/2 and thicker, three uppers, Am. ins.	37 00
1 1/2 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 \$12 00
1 inch siding, mill culls.	8 00 9 00
Cull scantling.	8 00 9 00
1 1/2 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.	12 00 13 00
1 1/2 inch flooring.	14 00 15 00
1 1/2 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.	5 00
Eastlake painted steel shingles, per sq.	4 00
Round pointed galvanized steel shingles, per sq.	6 00
Round pointed painted steel shingles.	4 25
Round pointed, unpainted, Terme 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 width.	13 00
Shipping cull boards, stocks.	14 00
Hemlock cantling and joist up to 16 ft.	11 00 18 00
" " " " 18 "	13 00 14 00
" " " " 20 "	14 00
" " " " 22 "	15 00
" " " " 24 "	17 00
" " " " 26 "	19 00
" " " " 28 "	21 00
" " " " 30 "	23 00
" " " " 32 "	25 00
" " " " 34 "	27 00
" " " " 36 "	29 50
" " " " 38 "	31 00
" " " " 40 to 44 ft.	33 00
Cutting up planks, 1 1/2 and thicker, dry board.	25 00 26 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord.	18 00 22 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M.	5 00 14 00
1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, F. M.	28 00 31 00
1 1/2 inch flooring rough, B. M.	18 00 22 00
1 1/2 " " " " dressed, F. M.	25 00 28 00
1 1/2 " " " " undressed, B. M.	18 00 19 00
" " " " dressed.	18 00 22 00
" " " " undressed.	18 00 15 00
Headed sheeting, dressed.	22 00 35 00
Clapboarding, dressed.	2 00 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
Hasswood, No. 1 and 2.	18 00 20 00
Cherry, No. 1 and 2.	70 00 70 00
White ash, No. 1 and 2.	23 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—F. 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.	\$18 00
" " " " 2nd quality, per M.	14 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.	18 00
and " " " " 2nd " " " "	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.	2 00
Slate: Roofing (per square).	
" red.	16 00
" purple.	9 00
" unslating green.	9 00
" black slate.	7 50
Terra Cotta Tile, per sq.	2 00
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing.	3 00

Sand:

Per Load of 1 1/2 Cubic Yards.	1 5
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PAINTS. (In oil, per lb.)

White lead, Can.	6 25 6 50
" zinc, Can.	6 25 7 50
Red lead, Eng.	5 25 6 25
" venetian.	1 00 1 75
" vermilion.	90 1 00
" Indian, Eng.	70 1 12
Yellow ochre.	5 10
Yellow chrome.	15 20
Green, chrome.	7 12
" Paris.	15 40
Black, lamp.	15 25
Blue, ultramarine.	15 25
Oil, linseed, raw (per Imp. gallon).	68 70
" " " " boiled.	72 75
" " " " refined.	28 50
Putty.	2 1/2 2 1/2
Whiting, dry.	75 1 00
Paris white Eng., dry.	90 1 25
Litharge, Am.	6 1/2 8
Sienna, burnt.	15 20
Umber, "	8 1/2 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.	2 00
Cement, Portland, per bol.	2 50 3 00
" Thorold.	2 50
" Queenston.	1 50
" Napance.	1 50
" Hull.	1 50

HARDWARE.

Cut Nails:	
American Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	4 15
" " " " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg.	3 40
Canadian Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	3 65
" " " " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg.	3 12
" " " " 2 to 2 1/2 inch, "	3 12
" " " " 2 1/2 to 3 inch, "	3 00
" " " " 3 inch and larger.	2 65
Steel nails 10c. per keg extra.	
Finishing nails; 1 inch, per keg.	5 75
" " " " 1 1/2 inch, "	5 05
" " " " 1 3/4 " " "	4 50
" " " " 1 1/2 " " and larger.	4 20
" " " " " " " "	3 15