

0, 40, 52.

167.

370
3005
E 5-1

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.

Vol. 2. Toronto and Montreal, -Canada, February 14, 1891. No. 1

THE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD,
A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
As an Intermediate Edition of the "Canadian Architect and Builder."
Subscription price of "Canadian Architect and Builder" (including "Canadian Contract Record"). \$2 per annum, payable in advance.
G. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,
74 KING ST. WEST, - TORONTO, CANADA. Telephone 2362.
62 Temple Building, - Montreal. Bell Telephone 2299.

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. 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.



Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Excavations for New Drill Hall, Toronto," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 17th February, 1891, for excavations required for the New Drill Hall to be erected in the rear of Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Tenders to state the price per cubic yard for excavating and carting away the material from the premises, and also excavations required for draining the site.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied by this Department, and must be signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers. Conditions and forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned. An accepted bank cheque for \$200, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 9th Feb., 1891.

TENDERS
Will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, INST., for the erection of a

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT NEWMARKET, ONT.
Plans, &c., may be seen on and after Monday, Feb. 16th, at the Post Office, Newmarket, or at the office of M. B. Aylsworth, Architect, Canada Life Building, Toronto.
No tender necessarily accepted.
DAVID LLOYD, Sec. P. S. B.,
Newmarket, Ont.

TENDERS
Will be received by the undersigned till SATURDAY, 21ST INST., at noon, for ARTIFICES' works of new front and other alterations to Warehouse of O. McGarvey & Son, Notre Dame Street.
W. E. DORAN, Architect,
85 St. James Street, Montreal.

Cut Stone for Sale Cheap
A quantity of Deschambault Stone (lime stone), cut a few years ago for a proposed new Church in the vicinity of Quebec, is now offered for sale, on account of the abandonment of the project. The Church (Early English) was to have been 65 x 26, with two small transepts, each 16 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. Original cost of stone, \$1,300. It can be shipped from the neighborhood of Quebec either by cars or steamboat. The plans of the church can be seen on application to the undersigned. Any one purchasing the stone may have the plans free of charge.
H. STAVELEY, Architect,
113 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

TENDERS WANTED
— FOR —
Electric Light Plant.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned by registered mail, will be received up to 6 o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, THE 28th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1891, to equip and fit up a complete Electric Light Plant of one thousand light capacity of 60 candle power each.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Information will be given on application to Thos. Gillies, Esq., Chairman of Committee.
All tenders to be marked "Tender for Electric Light" and addressed to
ROBT. J. LEIGH, Town Clerk,
Box 313, West Toronto Junction, Ont.
West Toronto Junction, Feb. 10th, 1891.

According to a French authority the breakage of glass in windows subject to shocks - as in the neighborhood of mines or quarries where heavy blasts are set off, or near forts where there is practice with heavy guns - may be prevented by pasting on the glass strips of paper crossing each other in different directions. These, it is said, will prevent or stop the vibrations produced by a shock, which are the cause of breakage of the glass.

THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS DEGREES OF LIGHT UPON INTERIOR DECORATION.

Concerning the effect of various degrees of light upon the colors of upholstery and interior decoration schemes generally, an authority says that if increase of light above what may be called a normal standard (one capable of showing a colour in perfection) effects a change in hue, so also does decrease of light, although in an opposite direction. These changes of hue are shown in the following table:

Decreased Light.	Standard Light.	Increased Light.
Purplish,	Red,	Scarlet,
Red,	Scarlet,	Reddish Orange,
Brown,	Orange,	Yellow,
Olive Green,	Yellow,	Paler Yellow,
Greener,	Yellow Green,	Yellower,
Greener,	Blue Green,	Bluer,
Violet Blue,	Blue,	Turquoise,
Violet,	Violet Blue,	Blue,
Violet Purple,	Violet,	Bluer,
Purplish Violet,	Purple,	Red Purple.

Consequently, if we want to be sure of the chromatic effect of a decorative scheme, we must arrange and modify its elements in such a way as to adapt it to the usual illumination of the apartments in which it is to be carried out. And here one curious result may be noted. In a very dimly lighted room, saturated and comparatively pure colors may yield delicate and refined harmonies, while the same colors in a blaze of strong daylight or direct sunshine may also lose their garishness because of the large amount of white light which then become mingled with the proper hues they reflect. But with a medium illumination, those saturated colors, if freely used, becomes intolerable, just because they are perceived in their original strength. We thus learn, says a contemporary, how it is that a scheme of coloring, which seems exquisitely choice when occurring in the dimly lighted apartments of a Cairo or Damascus house, may become to the last degree crude when transferred to the full illumination of an English or American home, where the walls are pierced with large windows of plate glass, admitting floods of light. The employment, under such altered conditions of colors saddened with black and dulled with gray, has been long recognized and practised as one of the easiest ways of modifying the crude effect of such chromatic arrangements. If saturated colors are still used we reduce their area, or employ them in such small and involved touches, that the mingling of their hues produces what Owen Jones called a neutralized bloom.

The Canadian Contractors' Hand-Book, 50 cents to RECORD subscribers.