

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

RENFREW, ONT.—\$72,000 of bonds have been sold to the Bank of Ottawa.

COBOURG, ONT.—Martin Jex & Son have been awarded the contract for a large summer hotel for Alfred Harris.

LINDSAY, ONT.—Bruce McBurney has been given the contract for an electric fire alarm system, at the price of \$525.

MONCTON, N. B.—The contract for erecting a new parsonage for Rev. W. B. Hinson has been awarded to W. S. Steadman.

CALTON, ONT.—The Central Bridge & Engineering Company, of Peterboro, have secured the contract for a bridge across the Ottawa River, at \$1,483.

FREDERICTON, N.B.—A satisfactory test of the road plant recently purchased from the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, was made in this city a few days ago.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The contract for the extension of the Archbishop's palace has been let to Andre Charlebois, of the city, his tender being \$10,577. S. Z. Gauthier, of Montreal, architect.

LONDON, ONT.—The contract for section "K" of the sewerage system has been awarded to Oakley & Holmes, of Toronto, at \$14,750. W. F. Grant & Company, Toronto, tendered at \$17,645.

STRATFORD, ONT.—Contracts have been let by T. J. Hepburn, architect, for a cordage factory, as follows: Masonry, W. Filey; carpentry, B. F. Youngs; galvanized iron work, A. Brandenburger.

MONTREAL, QUE.—A. Dubreuil, architect, has awarded contracts for tenements to be erected at the corner of Cadieux and St. Agathe street, for M. Adolphe Mathien, to Henri Pepin & Co., for all trades.—The bricklaying work of Hon. L. Tourville's four residences, to be erected on Cherrier street, has been awarded to E. Paquette. Chas. Chausse, architect.

LEVIS, QUE.—Paquet & Fortun, of this town, have recently been awarded the following contracts: Branch railway, 1½ miles in length, for the Laurentide Pulp Company; branch of the Great Northern Railway, 10 miles; bridge over the Shawenegan River; 3 miles of railway to Coulee Lavargue; steel bridge over a branch of the Shawenegan River.

TORONTO, ONT.—Darling & Pearson, architects, have accepted the following tenders in connection with the new building at the corner of King and Yonge streets: Masonry, Cannon & Son; carpentry, Alex. Clark & Son; terra cotta, Raibun Co.; plastering, J. M. Gander; iron work, St. Lawrence Foundry Co.—The contract for the new school in East Toronto has been awarded to McMillan & Costain, local contractors, at the price of \$6,214, exclusive of heating. J. A. Ellis, architect.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Sampson Bros., brick manufacturers, Brandon, Man., have dissolved partnership, John Sampson continuing.

Tenders are asked by W. G. E. Boyd, trustee, for the purchase of the assets of the Beamsville Pressed Brick Company, of Beamsville, Ont.

The Brantford Machine & Tool Company has been organized, with a capital of \$150,000. They will manufacture machinery, tools castings, etc.

The Ontario Sewer Pipe Company, of Mimico, purpose erecting two new brick kilns, and will increase their staff of employees largely to meet the demands of their trade.

The Windsor Specialty Manufacturing Company has been formed at Windsor, Ont., with a capital of \$10,000. Directors: Wm. McGregor, George Bartlett, James A. Smith, and others.

PLANS FOR A GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Mexican Government has, through its Consul General, Mr. D. A. Ansell, invited competitive plans for new legislative buildings, estimated to cost about \$2,000,000. The competition is open to all Canadian architects, and general specifications, printed in French, have been received by Mr. Ansell and can be consulted at his office in Montreal.

ROOFING TILES.

Most of the names applied to tiles are derived from or suggested by the various shapes which are made. Plain or crown tiles are such as have a rectangular form and plane surface. In England a statute provides that they shall be 10½ in. long, 6¼ in. broad, and ½ in. thick, and are manufactured with two holes in them, through which, by means of oak pins, they hang upon the laths. In use one tile laps over another, or is placed over the upper part of the one immediately below. That part of the tile which then appears uncovered is called the gauge of the tiling. The so-called Italian tiles differ somewhat from these, as, instead of being flat, they are slightly curved, fit easily one into the other, with a horizontal indentation across the upper part to prevent the wind drifting the rain over the tile head. They have either wide or narrow vertical rolls.

White glazed tiles are used for lining the walls where reflected light is needed.

Three courses of plain tiles laid in cement and well bonded have been for many years employed for slightly curved roofs,

to form terraces, roofs for cellars under paving, as roofs over small back buildings, and for similar purposes. It has been asserted that the tiles should not be covered with cement. Portland or other cement laid on brick arches, or on tile, or on a flat concrete roof, supported by iron joists, also asphalted roofs, all generally crack and let in wet, especially when there is any traffic on them, or their foundations are not perfectly stable. In England tarred roofing is formed of plain tiles in three courses, rendered on the top to the thickness in all of about 4 in., carried over by arches slightly cambered, springing from small brick piers, and tied by light iron rods, which form their chord line. These flats have an immense weight upon them, and are cast in one piece, as it were, there being no perceptible joint; they are completely water tight and can be easily cleaned.

Plain tiles are laid on different gauges; 210 plain tiles, laid flat, covering a square of tiling. Pan tiles are generally pointed in mortar, which, if it be not very strong, will not stick; in consequence of this the roofs require fresh pointing every few years, especially in exposed situations. Many tilers have a practice, when plain tiles are set in mortar, not to peg more than one hole in ten. This is a bad practice, as with the decay of the mortar the tile will slip down. In some parts of the country the ancient custom prevails to bed the tile in hay or moss, and when the roof is of the full pitch this suffices without mortar. They may even then be laid dry. But with any less pitch some

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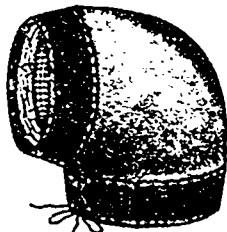
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- THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE**, Montreal.
- THE PROTESTANT INSANE ASYLUM**, Verdun, near Montreal.
- THE GRAND HOTEL**, St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- THE NEW CUSTOMS-APPRAISERS STORES, NEW YORK**, now building, which will consume 5,000 tons.
- THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA**, portion of which was recently destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

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