

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,

A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works,

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Information solicited from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

At its Convention held in Toronto, Nov. 20 and 21, 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.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, for all trades required in the erection and completion of a Brick and Stone Dwelling for Mr. Lingley. Plans can be seen at the office of the Architect.

JAS. AMESS, Architect,
Montreal Junction.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, for all trades required in the erection and completion of a Dwelling for the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Plans can be seen at the office of the architect.

JAS. AMESS, Architect,
Montreal Junction.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30TH INSTANT, for the erection of a Block of Stores on Queen Street West, near the Gladstone House.

LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects,
Canada Life Building, Toronto.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to 11 (eleven) o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1891, for the following works

CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENT

On Clinton Street, from a point 473 feet south of Bloor Street to a point 418 feet southerly.

Plans can be seen and forms of tender obtained on and after Tuesday, 25th inst., 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 5 per cent. on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2½ per cent. over that amount, 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, Sept. 25th, 1891.

PRESSURE ON ROOFS.

In estimating the pressure upon any certain roof, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper sizes for the timbers, calculation must be made for the pressure exerted by the wind, and, if in a cold climate, for the weight of snow, in addition to the weight of the materials of which the roof is composed. The weight of the snow will of course be according to the depth it acquires. Snow weighs eight pounds per cubic foot, and more when saturated with water. In a severe climate roofs ought to be constructed steeper than in a milder one in order that the snow may have a tendency to fall off before it becomes of sufficient weight to endanger the safety of the roof. The inclination should be regulated in accordance with the qualities of the material with which the roof is to be covered. The following table may be useful in determining the smallest inclination and in estimating the weight of various kinds of covering. It is quoted from the columns of the *American Builder*:-

Material.	Inclination.	Weight upon a square foot.
Copper..	Rise 1 inch to a foot...	16 1/2 pounds.
Lead....	" 2 " "	4 10 7 " "
Zinc.....	" 5 " "	14 10 2 " "
Slate.....	" 6 " "	5 10 0 " "

The weight of the covering, as above estimated, is that of the material only, with the weight of whatever is used to fix it to the roof, such as nails, &c. What the material is laid on, such as plank, boards, or lath, is not included. The weight of plank is about three pounds per foot superficial; of boards, two pounds; and lath, about a half pound.

USEFUL HINTS.

To make pencils for writing on glass, take spermaceti, four grammes; talc, three grammes; wax, two grammes; melt and add while agitating minimum, six grains; caustic potash, two grains. Continue heating for half an hour and run into glass moulds. After cooling inclose in wooden sheaths. To use, sharpen like ordinary slate pencil.—*Ex.*

Some experiments were recently made at the Riverside Iron Works, Wheeling, West Virginia, on the comparative liability to rust of iron and soft Bessemer steel. A piece of iron plate and a similar piece of steel, both clean and bright, were placed in a mixture of yellow loam and sand, with which had been thoroughly incorporated some carbonate of soda, nitrate of soda, ammonium chloride, and chloride of magnesium. The earth as prepared was kept moist. At the end of 32 days the pieces of metal were taken out, cleaned and weighed, when the iron was found to have 0.84 per cent. of its weight and the steel 0.72 per cent. The pieces were replaced, and after 28 days weighed again, when the iron was found to have lost 2.06 per cent. of its original weight, and the steel 1.79 per cent.

In finishing some office floors recently, the owners, mindful of the hard usage to which such floors are generally put, preferred not to have them finished in such a way that they could not easily be kept in good condition by the janitor. The floors were good hard yellow pine, secret nailed and planed, making a smooth and even surface. On this a coat of elastic varnish was given, followed by two coats of one of the prepared wax compositions. When the floor becomes scratched or dull, the janitor takes a little of the paste upon a rag and rubs it well upon the floor, renewing the polish and making things as good as new again. Of course this is some trouble, but no good results of any kind can be obtained without labor. Care must always be taken, however, to throw the oily rags away after using, as they are liable to catch fire by spontaneous combustion, especially if left in a close place. Quite a serious fire occurred at the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia two or three years ago from this cause.—*Painting and Decorating.*

Our readers will please note the removal of Mr. John Hargreaves, agent for Gardner's sash balance, from the Yonge Street Arcade to 168 Simcoe Street. Telephone 1550.