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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. 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. Dutilleul, 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

For the erection of THREE STORES fronting on St. James and Inspector Streets, received until SATURDAY, 31ST INST. Plans, specifications and quantities at architect's office.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
45½ St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk, Petrolia, for the construction of a Trunk Sewer, will be received up to

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1891.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office on and after this date.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted,

J. E. BOOSEY,
Chairman Board of Works.

Petrolia, Dec. 22, 1890.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, for the erection of a pair of Stores on Yonge Street, near Hayter.

LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects,
Canada Life Building.

TENDERS

Will be received until noon of SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, for alterations and additions to Store on Queen St. West. No tender necessarily accepted.

HENRY SIMPSON, Architect,
93 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH INST., for the erection of SIX TENEMENT HOUSES, also FOUR SEPARATE HOUSES, to be erected on Lagauchetière Street. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CHS. CHAUSSE & E. MESNARD,
Architects,
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.

BRICKS BOILED IN TAR.

Referring to a recent paragraph on the advantages of boiling ordinary bricks in tar until quite saturated with it, Mr. Norton H. Humphreys writes as follows to the *American Gas Light Journal*:

"When the advantages secured by this simple plan are more generally known the process will be widely used. Bricks so treated will be found, after drying, to have increased 30 per cent. in weight, and to be much harder, unaffected by frost and acids, and perfectly water-proof. They are, therefore, well suited for retort house or coal shed floors, for paving the coke yards, and, indeed, for any purpose about a gas works. Neatly laid in black cement, they form an excellent flooring for workshops or store rooms, and, on account of their impermeability to chemical action, they are especially suited for purifying sheds, oxide floors, or sulphate houses. I have some in use just round the saturating tank, in connection with the sulphate plant, where oil or vitrol is occasionally split. Formerly the ordinary bricks were continually rotting and crumbling, but the tar bricks have been there for years, and are as good as when first laid. Some tar bricks put down in a place subject to continual cart traffic have also proved most durable. A purpose for which I think of trying them on the first opportunity is for lining a tank—either a tar, liquor, or gas-holder tank. If the paving course consisted of tar bricks, carefully laid in good cement, no render-

ing would be necessary. The report above mentioned states that the bricks should be boiled for 24 hours, but in my experiments the bricks were soaked through to the middle in eight hours or so. The actual time required would depend on the nature of the bricks."

CHIMNEYS.

For those parts of a chimney which are supported throughout, stone may, under some circumstances, be admissible, but brick is always preferable for the purpose. The abutments of a chimney should be tied in the walls by wrought iron bars of sufficient number and strength, turned up and down the ends, and built into the jambs for several inches on each side. No parts of a flue should be of less thickness than half a brick, or four and a half inches. Where slabs of stone or slate are placed level with the floor before the opening of a chimney, they should invariably be made in sound mortar, cement or other incombustible or non-conducting substance, and it should be at a distance of not less than four and a half inches from the joints, flooring or any other wood-work. A chimney built only up to the roof, and stopping at that point, is always dangerous. Every chimney in a house should be perfectly distinct and separate from every other chimney, from the hearth to the external opening. Chimneys may be safely built in stacks, but they should on no account have any connection within the stacks. Brick work around flues should not be less than four and a half inches thick in every part. By the Code Napoleon it was not permissible to build a chimney against the wall of another house without isolating it by an intermediate wall of sufficient thickness to prevent heat passing to the neighboring premises.—*Invention.*

A rough estimate of the size of boiler required to heat by steam a building of a certain size, may be obtained by allowing one square foot of heating surface to each 750 cubic feet of space in the building. This is approximate only, as a great deal depends on the system used, the exposure of the walls, the pressure of the steam, and other things, but with this approximation it will be found that the boiler will do the work with fair economy.

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