

Canadian Gurn
H. C. Ritchie

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. 1. Toronto and Montreal, Canada, January 3, 1891. No. 47

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.

C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,
14 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.
Telephone 2362.
62 Temple Building, Montreal.
Bell Telephone 2299.

Information from any part of the Do-
minion regarding contracts open to tender
sent exclusively to this journal for publica-
tion, and not elsewhere published, will be
liberally paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

At its Convention held in Toronto, Nov.
30 and 31, 1890, 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 con-
tractors with respect to advertisements for
Tenders.

The following resolution was unanimo-
usly adopted at the First Annual Meeting of
the Province of Quebec Association of Archi-
tects, 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 Con-
vention being satisfied that the CANADIAN
CONTRACT RECORD affords us a direct
communication with the Contractors, Re-
solved, that we pledge our support to it by
using its columns when calling for Ten-
ders."

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 par-
ticular be reported at once to the office of publica-
tion. 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 WANTED.

Tenders will be received at the office of the
undersigned until Thursday, January 8th, 1891,
for the erection of a brick residence on Hyman
Street, London, Ont. Plans and specifications
can be seen at my office, Hunt's Block, Richmond
Street. The lowest or any tender will not neces-
sarily be accepted.
M. L. BUFFY, Architect,
London, Ont.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk, Petro-
lea, 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 ac-
cepted.
J. E. BOOSEY,
Chairman Board of Works.
Petrolea, Dec. 22, 1890.

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS

Whole or separate, are requested for the several trades
required in the erection of a

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

in rear of the Orphans' Home,
Dovercourt Road, Toronto.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after
Friday, January 2, 1891, and all information obtained
at the office of C. H. Bishop, Superintendent of School
Buildings.

Tenders on forms supplied by the Superintendent of
Buildings to be delivered at the office of the Secretary-
Treasurer of the Public School Board on or before
MONDAY NOON, JANUARY 12, 1891.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted
bank cheque for 5 per cent. of the amount of tender, as
per regulations of the Board. The lowest or any ten-
der will not necessarily be accepted.

JAMES KERR, Chairman Committee.
W. C. WILKINSON, Sec.-Treas. T. P. S. B.



Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS FOR TAMARAC PLANK.

Tenders will be received by registered post,
addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to
noon of TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891, for
the supply of

**100,000 FEET B. M. 4-INCH
TAMARAC PLANK,**

8 to 14 inches wide and any lengths, sound and
free from shakes and vane.
Forms of tender obtained on and after Decem-
ber 25, 1890, 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 2 1/2 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 ac-
cept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN SHAW,
Chairman Committee on Works.
Committee Room, Toronto, Dec. 22, 1890.

TO PREVENT DAMP SCHOOL HOUSES.

While giving the opinions of so many
scientific writers on the subject of schools
and their construction, the matter of the
prevention of dampness must not be over-
looked. From a hygienic point of view
nothing is more important than to have

dry cellars or basements in a school
building, more especially in cities, where
they are often used as recreation rooms in
wet weather. In the construction of
school houses a damp course should never
be omitted when there is the slightest
chance of dampness arising from below
the foundation. Cases have been known
where, by capillary attraction, dampness
has risen through the walls twenty feet
from the foundation. Damp courses can
be of asphalt, slate or coal tar. In the
latter case, it is advisable to lay a course
of single brick through the wall, laying
the coal tar over it, so allowing a bond to
prevent the possibility of the superstruc-
ture from sliding. The damp course
should project beyond the wall on the
inside to join with the material used to
prevent dampness in the cellar. For the
cellar floor, three-quarters to one inch of
rock asphalt, laid on three to four inches
of hydraulic cement concrete, is prefer-
able, as it affords a positive protection
against the permeation of any noxious
gases through the floor, prevents the
entrance of vermin, and never disintegrat-
ing, causes no dust. It is easily cleaned
and should be hosed off every day. As
the schools are so generally heated by
furnaces in the cellar, it can be readily
understood that any damp or gas-laden
air in the basement would be liable to be
carried up into the various school-rooms.
In some cities and towns rock asphalt
may be considered too expensive a mater-
ial to be used. In such cases two inches
of hydraulic cement concrete can be laid;
then a coat of hot coal tar, connected with
the damp course in the wall, and the
cellar can then be finished with two or
three inches of Portland cement concrete,
smoothed off and carefully graded to traps.
Walls coming into contact with earth on
the outside should always be coated with
asphalt or coal tar. The use of asphalt
in building is becoming more general. In
a late issue of *Le Genie Civil* it is stated
that the walls of Nineveh, the ancient
capital of Assyria, were built with a mor-
tar of asphalt, and Diodorus Siculus, a
contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus, de-
scribes the construction in the following
language: "In order to bind the bricks
they were covered with a layer of asphalt
instead of simple tempered clay, and were
arranged in courses, and between each
thirtieth course a bed of reed canes was
introduced." The custom of coating the
external and internal wall of the ground
floor of houses existed in ancient Egypt.
—Architecture and Building.