

DECORATIVE TREATMENTS AND MATERIALS.

In addressing the Society of Architects, London, on the above subject, Mr. Geo. Home said: "I will give a few under-painting and glaze arrangements, with examples: (a) This tone of primrose yellow is obtained by an underpaint of pure white, and on it a glaze of Indian yellow; (b) This soft turquoise tone, by an under-paint of pure white, and a glaze of Antwerp blue with a dash of ultramarine; (c) This moss-green tone by an underpaint of primrose and a glaze of Antwerp blue, dashed over with a thin coat of terra-verte; (d) This one, a rich rose—a red yellow under-paint, glazed with permanent madder lake; (e) Old oak brown—a brown-yellow under-paint, with a glaze of Vandyke brown; (f) A rich, deep old gold tone the under-painting is of a maize yellow, glazed with yellow lake, on which is laid a coat of flating varnish, tinged with burnt sienna; (g) A peacock blue—underpainting a pale, ochre color, glazed with Antwerp; (h) Olive green—ochre color underpaint, with glaze of terra-verte; (i) Old ivory white—pure white underpaint, glazed with raw sienna; (j) Terra-cotta—red ochre under-paint, glazed of burnt sienna. I thus give a few of the combinations that will lead all students of color decoration to see what may be done. Depth or paleness of tone is secured by more or less color in admixture with the glaze medium, and brilliancy or dullness is more or less due to the judicious intermixture of the pigments I have named, and the many others that will readily occur to you, which would be tedious if catalogued. I may, however, add, that the tonings possible by the slight washes of flating varnish, are such that their beauty can only be fully realized when placed in juxtaposition with the usual method of mixing house-painting colors."

IMITATION OF MAHOGANY.

How much in economy is compassed and lightness of furniture is secured by imitation of the valuable hardwoods. French artisans especially excel in imitating mahogany, ebony and satin-wood. So nearly do they contrive to render any species of wood of close grain like mahogany in texture, density of hue and polish, that many expert judges will often mistake the imitation for the natural wood. The following is the mode: The surface having been planed and rendered perfectly smooth, the wood is rubbed with diluted nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently applied. Afterwards to a filtered mixture of one and a half ounces of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, is added one-third that quantity of carbonate of soda. The whole constituting a very thin liquid, is brushed with a soft brush over the wood. The process is repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval of time the wood assumes the external appearance of mahogany. If the composition has been properly made the surface will resemble an artificial mirror, and should this brilliancy ever decline it may be restored by rubbing the surface with a little cold-drawn linseed oil.

Three pounds of hot water per hour evaporated from each square foot of heating surface in a boiler is fair average for a good boiler.

A simple method of preserving bright metals from rust is to rub over the surface a mixture formed by melting together equal parts of ozokerit or paraffine and beeswax.

Grease can be taken out of white marble by the application of whiting or Fuller's earth saturated with benzine, and allowed to stand a little time after application. Another remedy is to rub well over the marble a mixture composed of two parts washing soda, one part ground pumice stone, one part chalk, all finely powdered and mixed into a paste with water, finally washing off with soap and water.

The use of common table salt appears to be of increasing importance in connection with building materials. Among the carpenters the article is now found to be an aid in the heating of glue, and where, as has been usual in joiners' and cabinet makers' shops, the glue is melted in a jacket kettle, surrounded by water, it is said to be an improvement to place salt in the water of the outer kettle—that is, the addition of salt raises the boiling point, and therefore enables the glue in the kettle to be kept at a higher temperature than could be maintained with water alone, and this is advantageous to the work. -Manufacturer and Builder.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

Table with columns for LUMBER, CAR OR CARGO LOTS, and prices. Includes items like 1 1/2 inch thicker clear picks, Am. ins., 1 1/2 inch thicker, three uppers, Am ins., etc.

Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada:

Table listing Metallic Roofing Co. products and prices per square. Includes Eastlake steel shingles, Eastlake steel shingles (painted), Improved Broad Rib Roofing, etc.

Canada Galvanizing & Steel Roofing Co.:

Table listing Canada Galvanizing & Steel Roofing Co. products and prices. Includes Corrugated Iron, galvanized, 26 W.G., Corrugated Iron, galvanized, 28 W.G., etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing Yard Quotations for various materials like Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Hemlock cantling, etc.

BRICK—B. M.

Table listing Brick prices for Common Walling, Good Facing, Sewer, etc.

Pressed Brick:

Table listing Pressed Brick prices for Plain brick, Hard Building, Moulded and Ornamental, etc.

Stone.

Table listing Stone prices for Common Rubble, Large flat, Foundation Blocks, etc.

Slate: Roofing (per square).

Table listing Slate prices for red, purple, untinting green, black slate, etc.

Sand:

Table listing Sand price for Per Load of 1/2 Cubic Yards.

P INTS. (In oil, per lb.)

Table listing Paint prices for White lead, Red lead, venetian, vermilion, Indian, Yellow ochre, etc.

CEMENT, LIME, etc.

Table listing Cement and Lime prices for Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, etc.

HARDWARE.

Table listing Hardware prices for Cut Nails, American Pattern, Canadian Pattern, etc.