

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. Ferrault, 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.



Toronto Water Works.

TENDERS.

Notice is hereby given that tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders" upon the outside of the package, will be received by registered post only up to the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1891, for the various works set forth below, specifications and plans for which may be seen and all information obtained at the office of the Engineer of the Water Works Department at the City Hall.

The works for which tenders are asked are as follows:

Foundations for Pumping House and work in connection therewith; also New Steel Tank Well, with special pipes, flanges, etc.

Each tender must be made upon the proper form attached to the specifications, and must be accompanied by a marked cheque or cash deposit of the amount stated in the specification, also the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. J. HILL,

Chairman Committee on Water Works.

City Hall, 30th March, 1891.

CLERK OF WORKS.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified and experienced Clerk of Works in Montreal. Apply, stating particulars and sending copies of testimonials, to TAYLOR & GORDON, Architects, 43 St. Francois-Xavier Street, Montreal.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by Malcolm C. Munro, Esq., Kilmartin P. O., until April 18th, for Brick and Stone Church. Plans may be seen at above address after April 1st.

FRED. HENRY, Architect,
Masonic Temple, London.

TO IRON WORKERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1891, for the erection of the Iron Shelving in the County of York Registry Office, on the corner of Richmond and Bertie streets in Toronto. For particulars apply to the undersigned. No tender necessarily accepted.

By order. JOHN T. STOKES,

County Engineer.

County Engineer's Office,
Court House, Toronto.

TENDERS

Will be received until noon of WEDNESDAY 15TH INST., for tearing down

COOKE'S CHURCH

at north-west corner of Queen and Mutual streets, and also for the several trades required in erecting a New Church on the same site. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office

No tender necessarily accepted.

HENRY SIMPSON, Architect,
9½ Adelaide st. east, Toronto.

Bishop's College School, Lennoxville,

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the erection of new School Buildings. Plans and specifications can be seen at the offices of the British American Land Co., Sherbrooke, and at the offices of the Architects, Messrs. Taylor & Gordon, 43 St. Francois-Xavier Street, Montreal, from the 13th April, and sealed tenders must be sent in not later than the 21st April at noon to the undersigned at Lennoxville. Only tenders for the complete building, to include all the trades, will be considered. It is not guaranteed that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

ROBERT H. TYLER, Secretary.

TO REMOVE OLD PUTTY FROM SASHES.—In place of the muriatic acid or vitriol, either of which are occasionally used to decompose putty in sashes when the ordinary procedure of "hacking out" with a knife is likely to injure the woodwork, petroleum oil will probably be used in future. Three coats of this over the old putty will penetrate effectually into the pores of the material, and by dissolving the hardened linseed oil, the putty soon regains its original plasticity. In about three hours from the application of the first coating of petroleum, it is practicable to cut out the putty with the point of a knife with as much ease as though the sash had only been glazed a day or two previously.

USEFUL HINTS.

In a paper in the *Chem. Zeitung*, "Magnesia in Portland Cement," by R. Dyckerhoff, the author, who has already pointed out the dangerous character of cements rich in magnesia, their tendency being to expand slowly after setting, careful measurements of their expansion giving also only doubtful indications unless at least half a year has elapsed since gauging, says he is disposed to fix the maximum permissible amount of magnesia in Portland cement at 4 per cent., and the Association of German Cement Manufacturers has formed a committee to report on the subject; such makers as are using dolomitic material, being specially interested.

TO CLEAN BRASSES AND BRONZES.—

The brass articles that are fashionable just now require careful attention to keep them clean and bright. If not lacquered, rub sweet oil on the flannel, then rub them over with rotten-stone, using a second piece of flannel; finally polish with a chamois. If lacquered, wash with a soft brush in warm water and soap, wipe well, and set before the fire until perfectly dry. Bronzes are cleaned with sweet oil rubbed on with a brush; then rub off with a second brush and polish with a chamois. Another plan is to plunge them into boiling water until very hot, then wash with flannel and yellow soap, drying carefully with soft rags. If soap and water prove ineffectual, try beeswax, dissolve in turpentine, rubbed on and off with clean soft rags.

Bassett's composition for plaster is as follows. Two hundred parts of a viscous mixture of glue and water are mixed with 40 parts of oil, such as rape or raw linseed, and 12 of sodium carbonate, the whole being heated and agitated. In making such things as artificial stone 6½ parts of this mixture are taken and 16 parts of water and 9 of borax added thereto. One part of the resulting mixture is added to 6 parts of water, one part of white china clay, and enough plaster of Paris to give a stiff paste which can be moulded and polished. For the preparation of plaster for walls, etc., 6½ parts are added to 16 of water, 96 of plaster of Paris, and one part of air-slaked lime, the mass dried and mixed with 9 parts of powdered borax; one part of the dried mass is mixed with 14½ parts of plaster of Paris, 40 parts of building sand, 1½ parts of wood dust and enough water to form a paste, which is applied as a first coat. The material for the second coat is made by using 10 of the dried composition, 112 of plaster of Paris, 140 of fine sharp sand, 10 of white china clay or powdered Bath stone, and enough water to form a fairly stiff paste. Similar compositions for other purposes may be used.—*Scientific American*.