

# 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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62 Temple Building, Montreal.  
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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. 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."

## TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 5 p. m. on Tuesday, 17th February, for the erection of a Hotel and Pair of Stores on the corner of Yonge and Alexander Streets.

LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects,  
Canada Life Building.

## TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 5 p. m. on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, for certain additions to the Girls Home, Gerrard Street.

LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects,  
Canada Life Building.

## TENDERS.

### EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Separate sealed tenders will be received until SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, at noon, for the several artificers' works required in erecting and completing an

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH

on the corner of Prefontaine and Rouville Streets, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on view in my offices, Nordheimer Building, Montreal.

JOHN JAMES BROWNE,  
Architect.

## PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. Alcide Chausse and E. Mesnard, under the title of "Chausse & Mesnard," Architects, of the city of Montreal, has this day been dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. Chausse.

J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.  
E. MESNARD.

Montreal, Jan. 9th, 1891.

## TENDERS

Will be received until FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, for the erection of a Summer Cottage on Kingston Road, 1½ miles east of Victoria Park. No tender necessarily accepted.

GORDON & HELLIWELL, Architects,  
26 King St. East, Toronto.

## TENDERS.

### Montreal Safe Deposit Company.

Separate sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 4th day of February next, for the following works, viz.:

Masons' Work.  
Bricklayers' Work.  
Carpenters' and Joiners' Work.  
Wrought and Cast Iron Work.  
Plumbing and Heating.  
Painters' and Glaziers' Work.  
Marble Work.

To be done in the basement of the Royal Insurance Building, corner of Place d'Armes Square and Notre Dame Street, for the Montreal Safe Deposit Company, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen in the office of John James Browne, Architect, 207 St. James Street, Montreal.

J. A. L. STRATHY,

For the Directors,  
P. O. Box 1099.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1891.



## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up till noon on Tuesday, February 10th, 1891, for the following works:

### SEWERS:

Essex ave., Christie street to north terminus.  
Muir ave., first lane west of Dufferin to line between Lots 29 and 30.  
Ruskin ave., Edwin ave. to Perth ave.  
Yarmouth road, Christie street to Manning ave.  
Dupont street, Christie street to Manning ave.

Plans can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the City Engineer's office on and after February 2nd, 1891.

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, January 27th, 1891.

## DRY-ROT FUNGUS.

Writing to *Nature* on dry-rot fungus, Mr. E. T. Mott says:

"The beautiful growth of fungus covering the wall and floor—in a wine cellar—to a depth of 4 inches, suggesting cotton wool in form and color," referred to by 'M. H. M.' is the destructive dry-rot—*Merulius lacrymans*—and I would advise

your correspondent to make war upon it without delay. The cotton-wool is an early stage of the fungus. If neglected, it will, in a few months, develop a leathery sheet, sending out tough, leathery cords a quarter of an inch thick, with spore-bearing folds of a rusty color. These spores will scatter themselves all over the cellar, and will be difficult to eradicate. The mycelium of the fungus buries itself in any kind of wood, especially deal, runs rapidly down the longitudinal fibres, and, as it goes, destroys the 'nature' of the wood, so that it snaps and crumbles under the slightest pressure. I have had to deal with this pest in a range of cellars with a timber roof, and have found the best remedy to be repeated applications of corrosive sublimate, dissolved in methylated spirit freely painted on the timber, walls, or floor, wherever the 'cotton-wool' makes its appearance. I had to cut away 8 feet in length of a 10-inch Memel beam which was permeated by the mycelium, and rotten to the core. Between the end of this beam and the back of the recess in the brick wall in which it rested was a vacant space filled with the mature fungus full of spores. This was two years ago. I have been fighting the fungus ever since with the corrosive sublimate, and have nearly exterminated it. The first appearance of the cotton-wool should be attacked without delay.

Mr. Lindenthal recently stated before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, his opinion that an ordinary truss bridge loses its advantages when the span exceeds 500 feet. After this comes the cantilever or the continuous girder bridge, the practical limit to both these types being about 2,000 feet. With an ordinary arch bridge of steel, Mr. Lindenthal considers that spans of 4,000 feet could be constructed, the largest actually in existence being, however, of 550 feet span only. For the very largest spans, however, the suspension bridge stands prominent, but in many instances such bridges have been built without proper stiffening, and popular opinion has therefore condemned them as not rigid enough for railroad traffic. In general, where stiffening is attempted, it is done by stiffer trusses, which, however, on a long span require to be very heavy and substantial. A better way is to split the cables and insert between them the bracing of the stiffening trusses, the weight of the chords of these trusses being then entirely saved, and the braced cables form a true inverted arched rib, capable of resisting deformation. On this system spans of 6,000 feet could be constructed for railway traffic, with steel cables having a tensile strength of 170,000 pounds per square inch, which is that of the cables used in the Brooklyn Bridge. At the present time, however, suitable wire could be obtained having a strength of 240,000 pounds per square inch, and with this even larger spans could be built.