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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.

Vol. 2.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, September 26, 1891.

No. 33

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."

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14 KING ST. WEST, - TORONTO, CANADA.
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Information solicited from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender.

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 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

Will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, for all trades required in the erection and completion of a Brick and Stone Dwelling for Mr. Lingley. Plans can be seen at the office of the Architect.

JAS. AMESS, Architect,
Montreal Junction.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, for all trades required in the erection and completion of a Dwelling for the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Plans can be seen at the office of the architect.

JAS. AMESS, Architect,
Montreal Junction.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30TH INSTANT, for the erection of a Block of Stores on Queen Street West, near the Gladstone House.

LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects,
Canada Life Building, Toronto.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to 11 (eleven) o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1891, for the following works

CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENT

On Clinton Street, from a point 473 feet south of Bloor Street to a point 418 feet southerly.

Plans can be seen and forms of tender obtained on and after Tuesday, 25th inst., 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 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, Sept. 25th, 1891.

PRESSURE ON ROOFS.

In estimating the pressure upon any certain roof, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper sizes for the timbers, calculation must be made for the pressure exerted by the wind, and, if in a cold climate, for the weight of snow, in addition to the weight of the materials of which the roof is composed. The weight of the snow will of course be according to the depth it acquires. Snow weighs eight pounds per cubic foot, and more when saturated with water. In a severe climate roofs ought to be constructed steeper than in a milder one in order that the snow may have a tendency to fall off before it becomes of sufficient weight to endanger the safety of the roof. The inclination should be regulated in accordance with the qualities of the material with which the roof is to be covered. The following table may be useful in determining the smallest inclination and in estimating the weight of various kinds of covering. It is quoted from the columns of the *American Builder*:-

Material.	Inclination.	Weight upon a square foot.
Copper..	Rise 1 inch to a foot...	16 1/2 pounds.
Lead....	" 2 " "	4 10 7 " "
Zinc.....	" 5 " "	14 10 2 " "
Slate.....	" 6 " "	5 10 0 " "

The weight of the covering, as above estimated, is that of the material only, with the weight of whatever is used to fix it to the roof, such as nails, &c. What the material is laid on, such as plank, boards, or lath, is not included. The weight of plank is about three pounds per foot superficial; of boards, two pounds; and lath, about a half pound.

USEFUL HINTS.

To make pencils for writing on glass, take spermaceti, four grammes; talc, three grammes; wax, two grammes; melt and add while agitating minimum, six grains; caustic potash, two grains. Continue heating for half an hour and run into glass moulds. After cooling inclose in wooden sheaths. To use, sharpen like ordinary slate pencil.—*Ex.*

Some experiments were recently made at the Riverside Iron Works, Wheeling, West Virginia, on the comparative liability to rust of iron and soft Bessemer steel. A piece of iron plate and a similar piece of steel, both clean and bright, were placed in a mixture of yellow loam and sand, with which had been thoroughly incorporated some carbonate of soda, nitrate of soda, ammonium chloride, and chloride of magnesium. The earth as prepared was kept moist. At the end of 32 days the pieces of metal were taken out, cleaned and weighed, when the iron was found to have 0.84 per cent. of its weight and the steel 0.72 per cent. The pieces were replaced, and after 28 days weighed again, when the iron was found to have lost 2.06 per cent. of its original weight, and the steel 1.79 per cent.

In finishing some office floors recently, the owners, mindful of the hard usage to which such floors are generally put, preferred not to have them finished in such a way that they could not easily be kept in good condition by the janitor. The floors were good hard yellow pine, secret nailed and planed, making a smooth and even surface. On this a coat of elastic varnish was given, followed by two coats of one of the prepared wax compositions. When the floor becomes scratched or dull, the janitor takes a little of the paste upon a rag and rubs it well upon the floor, renewing the polish and making things as good as new again. Of course this is some trouble, but no good results of any kind can be obtained without labor. Care must always be taken, however, to throw the oily rags away after using, as they are liable to catch fire by spontaneous combustion, especially if left in a close place. Quite a serious fire occurred at the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia two or three years ago from this cause.—*Painting and Decorating.*

Our readers will please note the removal of Mr. John Hargreaves, agent for Gardner's sash balance, from the Yonge Street Arcade to 168 Simcoe Street. Telephone 1550.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

LANGLEY, B.C.—Mr. Mackie will shortly erect a fine residence.

WAVERLEY, N.S.—A new Presbyterian church is to be erected.

KOUCHIBOUGUAC, N.B.—A starch factory is to be erected here.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—A sewer is to be constructed on Main street, at a cost of \$1,000.

PETERBORO', ONT.—A new opera house is to be erected here, at a cost of \$25,000.

NAPANEE MILLS, ONT.—The Rathbun Company intend erecting a canning factory here.

NAPANEE, ONT.—A new post office and custom house is to be erected here, at a cost of \$5,000.

TREHERNE, MAN.—Arrangements have just been completed for the erection of a Farmers' elevator here.

MOORETOWN, ONT.—The erection of a large hotel, to be used chiefly as a summer resort, is under consideration.

VICTORIA, B.C.—The sum of \$25,000 is asked from the Dominion Government for improvements to the harbor.

QUEBEC, QUE.—The sum of \$12,000 has been subscribed towards the erection of the proposed Champlain monument.

PORT SIMPSON, B.C.—A project is on foot to construct a railway from this place to Fort Churchill, on the Hudson Bay.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT.—A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers on the 6th October to purchase an electric light plant.

REGINA, N.W.T.—The erection of a new church is to be begun in the spring. Rev. Leonard Dawson can give particulars.

NANAIMO, B.C.—A number of leading citizens are about to commence the erection of a large hotel, to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

MORDEN, MAN.—Subscriptions are being solicited towards the erection of a Freemason's hospital, to cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

RENFREW, ONT.—A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers to raise the sum of \$6,000 to erect a fire hall and purchase an engine and hose.

FREDERICTON, N.B.—The Main Company intend erecting a large wood pulp mill near Zealand Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

BRONTE, ONT.—The Minister of Public Works has promised to make an inspection of the harbor here to discover what improvements are required.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—The erection of a commodious hotel will be commenced early in the spring. The estimated cost of the building is \$150,000.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—The town clerk invites tenders for the purchase of debentures issued for the construction of an electric railway between this town and Fort William.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—The ratepayers will vote on a by-law on the 12th of October to grant a bonus of \$25,000 to the Stewart Company, of Hamilton, to erect and equip a stove foundry here.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—The Hudson Bay Company intend erecting a new store building.—The members of the Catholic church contemplate the erection of a new church, to cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

AMHERST, N.S.—Tenders are invited by the Water Commissioners for the erection of an engine house, excavation and construction of reservoir, and trenching, laying pipes and filling in connection with the water works.

KINGSTON, ONT.—A mammoth hotel is to be erected at Carleton Island Park next summer.—Mr. J. A. Pratt, of Lennox, has offered the county twenty acres of land and \$1,000 towards the erection of a county poor house.

ROXTON FALLS, QUE.—A by-law has been carried by the ratepayers granting the sum of

\$25,000 as a bonus for the erection of a hosiery and underwear factory. The building is to be completed before the 1st of October, 1892.

BEAMSVILLE, ONT.—Electric street lighting is felt to be a want that should soon be supplied. Messrs. Tallman & Co., brick manufacturers, are in a position to supply the necessary power and would be willing to take some lights for use in their manufactory.

LONDON, ONT.—McBride & Jones, architects, will receive tenders until the 30th inst. for the erection of a Home for Aged People.—The City Engineer has received instructions to pave Richmond street at once, and also to have a drain constructed in Gerry's Flats.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—President Van Horne states that the C.P.R. will be extended from Nesbitt to the town of Souris, and thence westward to the Pipestone district, and that new stations will be erected at Portage, Brandon, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A by-law has been carried authorizing the expenditure of \$150,000 on the extension of the waterworks.—Mr. C. O. Wickenden, architect, has received instructions from the Dominion Government that new tenders will be asked for the erection of the post office, as some alterations have been made in the plans.

HALIFAX, N.S.—The street railway company will commence the construction of a number of new lines early in the spring.—J. C. Dumaresq, architect, will receive tenders until Oct. 1st for erecting a church edifice on Brunswick street for the Tabernacle Baptist church.—The council are advertising for a suitable site for the erection of an oil warehouse.

HAMILTON, ONT.—James Balfour, architect, will receive tenders until the 1st of October for the erection of a brewery for Mr. John Gomph.—Mr. Appleton is about to commence the erection of three houses on Markland street.—Peter Brass, architect, invites tenders for the erection of an addition to a factory on McNab street.—Wm. Stewart, architect, will receive tenders until the 28th inst. for the erection of a two-story store on King street east.—Building permits have been granted as follows: H. P. Cockburn, two-story brick dwelling on James street, between Herkimer and Markland, cost \$5,000; F. F. Appleton, three two-story brick dwellings, corner of Markland and Bruce streets, cost \$3,000; James Foster, two-story brick dwelling on Nightingale street, between Ashley and Wentworth streets, cost \$800.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The City Surveyor will receive tenders until the 30th instant for the construction of sewers on the following streets. Amherst street, from Rachel street to Mary Ann street; Dorchester street, from St. Phillips street to St. Urbain street; Dorchester street, from Essex street to western city limits; Duke street, from William street to Wellington street; St. Hubert street, from St. Catherine street to Mignonne street; St. Hippolyte lane, from Ontario street southward; Mary Ann street, from Panet street to Maisonneuve street; Montcalm street, from Dorchester street, to St. Catherine street; Mignonne street, from St. Denis street to St. Hubert street; St. Phillips street, from Dorchester street to St. Catherine street; Ropery street, from Centre street to Chateauguay street; University street, from end of existing sewer near Pine avenue, northward.—The corner stone of the building for the Little Sisters of the Poor, corner of Dorchester and Seigneurs street, will be laid early in October.—Mr. Cnas. Hosmer, general manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co., is one of the directors of the Halifax & Bermuda Cable Co. which intends shortly to extend the cable of the company to Jamaica and other West Indian Islands.—The contract has been signed between the proprietors of Montreal Annex and Mr. Mainwaring for the construction of the electric railway, and the new by-law to be submitted to the City Council for conferring the franchise has been drawn up.

TORONTO, ONT.—Mr. G. R. Harper has just

completed alterations in the plans of the proposed new warehouse to be erected on Bay street for Major John A. Carlaw. The building is to have a stone and iron front, to be heated by steam, supplied with electric light and elevator, and to cost about \$25,000. The contract for stonework only has been let.—The Board of Works have approved of the construction of the following works:—Sewers on Royce avenue, from Edwin avenue to the railway, cost \$876; Springhurst avenue, from Cowan avenue to Jamieson avenue, cost \$1,894; Summerhill avenue, 1,300 feet east of Yonge street, cost \$2,428; cedar block pavement on Lowther avenue, from Brunswick avenue to Howland avenue, cost \$750.—R. & A. L. Ogilvie, architects, have just completed plans for a semi-detached 2-storey and attic brick and stone residence to be erected on Spadina road for Mr. Andrew Nelson. The building is to have stained plate glass windows, and heated by hot water. Probable cost, \$9,000.—The Medical Health officer recommends that St. Lawrence market be paved with asphalt.—Messrs. T. Eaton & Co. contemplate the extension of their premises on James street.—The City Engineer asks that the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare a new by-law for the construction of the north-west branch of the Garrison creek sewer in accordance with the altered conditions created by the decision of Judge Falconbridge.—C. L. Belsdon, 104 Gorevale avenue, wants tenders for excavating and masonry.—Richard Ough, 60½ Adelaide street east, wants tenders for all trades except carpentering for nine houses on Elm street.—Building permits have been issued as follows: John Downey, 2-storey bk. additions to Nos. 15 to 19 Breadalbane St., cost \$1,200; A. Mathinson, add. cor. Spadina Ave. and Balsam St., cost \$1,000; H. B. Styles, four att. 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, n. side Elm St., next to Methodist Church, cost \$14,000, and five att. 2-storey bk. dwellings, rear of above houses, cost \$7,500; Jos. Columba, det. 2-storey bk. dwelling, n. side Garden Place, off Gerrard St., cost \$2,000; F. H. Ince, 3-storey bk. add. to 84 York St., cost \$1,000; Dr. Barrick, three 3-storey bk. stores, College St., near Bathurst St., cost \$8,500; Geo. Rennie, pr. 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, n. side First Ave., and pr. b. f. 2-storey dwellings, s. w. cor. Legan and First Ave., cost \$7,500.—Plans are being prepared in the City Engineer's Department for a trunk sewer. These plans will shortly be submitted to the Board of Works, and if approved, the ratepayers will be asked to vote \$300,000 for carrying out the work.—Messrs. Buntin, Reid & Co. are considering the question of purchasing electric motors to operate their envelope machines.—Mr. Geo. Clatworthy, 60 Adelaide street west, is about to erect business premises on north side Richmond st., near Bay st.

FIRES.

The repair shops of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, at St. Raymond, Que., were destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$15,000.—Davis' woolen mill at Harrison, Ont., was burned on the 21st inst.—The Drayton planing mills were burned a few days ago; loss, \$5,000.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

REGINA, N.W.T.—The Western Milling Co. has awarded the contract for the erection of a flour mill to Mr. D. McDougall.

RAT PORTAGE, MAN.—Messrs. Rourke & Cass, Winnipeg, have the contract for the new hotel to be erected here for Mr. Geo. Dreroy.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Mr. Ryan has the contract for the erection of a large building on the corner of St. James and Charlotte Sts. for Mr. Hugh Doherty.—The contract for building the new factory for Messrs. James Pender & Co. has been awarded to Messrs. Mooney & Sons.

To glue ebony to mahogany or other hardwoods, use the finest white glue or gelatine dissolved in acetic acid or strong vinegar. The surface of the wood should be roughened.

NOTES ON QUARRYING.

BY WM. L. SAUNDERS.

It is frequently quite as difficult to drill a straight hole as a round one. The shape of the bit has something to do with the alignment of the hole. It is an invariable rule that the edge of the bit should never be tapered in rock of uneven or irregular construction. The marble bit, which has been previously described, is of no use except in a material like marble which is uniform. It is obvious that with a tapered bit passing through a flint seam or other irregularity in rock the tendency would be to glance, and this would result in "running" of the hole.

Where drill holes tend to run out of line the bit should invariably have a straight edge that is at right angles to the axis of the drill steel. It makes no difference whether the bit is a + or a x bit, so far as the alignment of the hole is concerned. In some difficult places where the hole passes through soft spots or seams running diagonally across the hole, it is advisable to upset the steel for a distance of about 6 inches at the bottom. The purpose of this is, that the steel may be caught by the wall of the hole, thus preventing "running" until the pocket or seam has been passed. This is readily understood when it is known that the steel used with percussive drills is usually about one inch diameter octagon with a bit of about two inches and a half diameter, thus there is a space of about three-quarters of an inch between the steel and the drill hole, and should the condition of the bottom of the hole be such as to tend to thrust the bit to one side, it will gradually work the steel up against the side of the hole, and will result in a crooked hole, which will give trouble through binding and sticking. If the bar of steel were nearly equal in diameter to that of the bit, it would, as it were, force the hole to run straight. It will not do, of course, to carry so much weight of steel, hence where trouble is met it is best to upset the steel at the bottom.

In the ordinary course of drilling the runner sometimes finds that his hole is going crooked, and without waiting to get a special piece of steel he attempts to pass through the obstruction. The first thing to do is to reduce the speed of cutting. This is done by either throttling the steam or shortening the stroke of the drill by dulling the bit, but whatever is done it is necessary to "go slow" with the drilling. An effective means by which to prevent "running" is to pull out the steel and throw some iron filings, or small pieces of iron in any shape, into the hole; then put in the steel and go ahead. This not only reduces the speed of cutting, but the pieces of iron are thrust into the softer places, and thus the bit cuts through the obstruction and keeps the hole in line.

Let us assume that a cobble-stone of the size of an egg or larger is discovered by the bit in the line of the hole, but a little to one side of the center. Obviously as the flange of the bit strikes this obstruction it will be thrown off at a tangent and will gradually eat away the side of the hole farthest from the cobble. It is now simply necessary to drill a few inches more of hole without losing the line, and a few pieces of iron, or even a nut, thrown in the hole, will retard the "running" until the bit cuts through the obstruction.

Perhaps the most difficult place to put in a line of straight holes is through a

mass of old masonry or concrete. It is sometimes necessary to drill holes in masonry for the purpose of inserting foundation bolts. The largest drill at hand should be used, no matter what the depth of hole is, because a large drill gives less trouble by sticking, and its force of blow may be regulated by the throttle. It is also advisable to use steel of large diameter—nearly as large as the diameter of the bit. The legs of the drill should be firmly set, and the runner should watch the hole, carefully following the instructions hereinbefore given each time that there is a tendency to get out of order.

Should the hole get the best of him in this respect, and the steel bind so as to stick badly, he had, perhaps, better abandon the hole and start a new one, for a great deal of time is lost in expensive efforts to straighten a hole.

A drill hole will sometimes "run" in a most unexpected manner, and in rock of uniform texture. In a case of this kind the runner should at once stop his machine and see if his bit is in good shape. Sometimes one of the flanges breaks off and serves the same purpose in throwing the steel out of line as though a "hard-head" were encountered. If the broken piece is large it will sometimes get in one corner of the hole and give considerable trouble, even after the bit has been repaired.

It is of much importance that the hole be well started, that is, should be started straight. In dimension stone quarries, the mouth of the hole should be preserved at about the diameter of the hole, and not cratered or broken. This can be done by starting with a light blow and a short stroke, lengthening the stroke and the force of blow after the hole has been made a little deeper than the length of the stroke.—Stone.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1 1/2 inch and thicker clear picks, Am. ins.	\$30 00	32 00
1 1/2 inch and thicker, three upper, Am ins.		37 00
1 1/2 inch and thicker, pickings, Am ins.		27 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing and better.	18 00	20 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill run.	13 00	14 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing.	14 00	16 00
1 x 10 and 12 common.	12 00	13 00
1 x 10 and 12 spruce culls.	10 00	11 00
1 x 10 and 12 maple culls.		9 00
1 inch clear and picks.	28 00	30 00
1 inch dressing and better.	18 00	20 00
1 inch siding, mill run.	14 00	16 00
1 inch siding, common.	11 00	12 00
1 inch siding, ship culls.	\$10 00	\$12 00
1 inch siding, mill culls.	8 00	9 00
Cull scantling.	8 00	9 00
1 1/2 inch and thicker cutting up plank.	22 00	25 00
1 inch strips, 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	14 00	15 00
1 inch strips, common.	11 00	12 00
1 1/2 inch flooring.	14 00	15 00
1 1/2 inch flooring.	14 00	16 00
XXX shingles, sawn.	2 30	2 35
XX shingles, sawn.	1 50	1 35

Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada :

Eastlake steel shingles (galvanized).	Per Square.	\$2 25 to \$5 75
Eastlake steel shingles (painted).		3 75 4 00
Improved Broad Rib Roofing, (galvanized)		5 00 5 75
Improved Broad Rib Roofing (painted)		3 50 4 00
North Western steel siding (painted).		3 25 3 50
Manitoba steel siding (painted).		3 25 3 50
Metallic Finished Brick.		3 25 3 50
Tower or Mansard shingles, (galvanized)		6 25
Tower or Mansard shingles (painted).		4 50
Metallic Terra Cotta Tiles.		7 00
Price of Copper shingles according to weight, and "Hayes" Patent Metallic Lathing according to quantity.		

Canada Galvanizing & Steel Roofing Co. :

Corrugated Iron, galvanized, 26 W.G., per lb.	2 cts.
Corrugated Iron, galvanized, 28 W.G., per lb.	2 1/4
Corrugated Iron, painted, 26 W.G., per square.	4 00
Corrugated Iron, painted, 28 W.G., per square.	3 50
Broad Rib Roofing, galvanized, per square.	5 50
Broad Rib Roofing, painted	4 00
Westlake shingles, steel, galvanized, per square.	5 00
Westlake shingles, steel, painted	3 50
Standard shingles, "Walt's patent," galvanized, per square.	5 50
Standard shingles, "Walt's patent," painted.	4 00
Northwestern steel siding, patented, per square.	3 50
Metallic Finish Brick, per square.	3 25
Metallic Finish Clapboard, per square	3 50

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Mill cull boards and scantling.	10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths.	13 00
Shipping cull boards, stocks.	7 00
Hemlock cantling and joist up to 16 ft.	11 00 12 00
" " " " 18 "	12 00 13 00
" " " " 20 "	13 00 14 00
Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft.	14 00
" " " " 18 ft.	15 00
" " " " 20 ft.	17 00
" " " " 22 ft.	19 00
" " " " 24 ft.	21 00
" " " " 26 ft.	23 00
" " " " 28 ft.	25 00
" " " " 30 ft.	27 00
" " " " 32 ft.	27 00
" " " " 34 ft.	29 50
" " " " 36 ft.	31 00
" " " " 38 ft.	33 00
" " " " 40 to 44 ft.	36 00
Cutting up planks, 1 1/2 inch and thicker, dry board.	25 00 26 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord.	18 00 22 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M.	5 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M.	14 00

B. M.

1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, F. M.	28 00	31 00
1 1/2 inch flooring rough, F. M.	18 00	22 00
1 1/2 " " " " dressed, F. M.	25 00	28 00
1 1/2 " " " " undressed, F. M.	18 00	19 00
1 1/2 " " " " dressed, F. M.	18 00	22 00
1 1/2 " " " " undressed, F. M.	17 00	15 00
Beaded sheeting, dressed.	22 00	35 00
Clapboarding, dressed.		12 00
XXX sawn shingles, per M, 16 in.	2 65	2 75
Sawn lath.	2 00	2 20
Red oak.	30 00	40 00
White.	35 00	45 00
Basswood, No. 1 and 2.	18 00	20 00
Cherry, No. 1 and 2.	70 00	70 00
White ash, No. 1 and 2.	25 00	25 00
Black ash, No. 1 and 2.	20 00	30 00
Dressing stock.	16 00	22 00
Picks, American inspection.		40 00
Three uppers, American inspection.		50 00

BRICK—B. M.

Common Walling.	\$7 50
Good Facing.	9 00
Sewer.	8 50 9 00

Pressed Brick:

Plain brick, f. o. b. at Milton, per M.	\$18 00
" " " " 2nd quality, per M.	14 00
" " " " 3rd	10 00
Hard Building.	8 00
Moulded and Ornamental, per 100.	\$3 to 10 00
Roof Tiles.	24 00
Diamond locking tile.	16 00
First quality, f. o. b. at Campbellville, per M	18 00
2nd " " " "	14 00
3rd " " " "	11 00
Ornamental, per 100	\$3 to 10 00
Tiles.	24 00

Stone

Common Rubble, Per Tonne, delivered	14 00
Large flat " " "	18 00
Foundation Blocks, " " Cubic Foot.	50

Slate: Roofing (per square).

" red.	18 00
" purple.	9 00
" unslating green.	9 50
" black slate.	7 75
Terra Cotta Tile, per sq.	25 00
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing.	8 25

Sand:

Per Load of 1 1/2 Cubic Yards.	1 25
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PAINTS. (In oil, B. M.)

White lead, Can.	6 25	6 50
" zinc, Can.	6 37	7 50
Red lead, Eng.	5 50	6 50
" venetian.	7 00	7 75
" vermilion.	90	1 00
" Indian, Eng.	10	12
Yellow ochre.	5	10
Yellow chrome.	15	20
Green, chrome.	7	12
" Paris.	25	40
Black, lamp.	18	25
Blue, ultramarine.	18	20
Oil, linseed, raw (4 Imp. gallon).	65	68
" " " " boiled.	68	71
" " " " refined.	78	85
Putty.	2 1/2	2 75
Whiting, dry.	75	1 00
Paris white Eng., dry.	90	1 25
Litharge, Am.	6 1/2	8
Sienna, burnt.	15	20
Umber.	8 1/2	12

CEMENT, LIME, etc.

Lime, Per Barrel of 2 bushels, Grey.	40
" " " " White	55
Plaster, Calcined, New Brunswick.	2 00
" " " " Nova Scotia.	2 00
Hair, Plasterers', per bag.	1 00
Cement, Portland, per barrel.	3 00 3 50
" " " " Thorold.	1 50
" " " " Queenston.	1 50
" " " " Napance.	1 50
" " " " Hull.	1 50

HARDWARE.

Cut Nails:	
American Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	3 00
" " " " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg	3 10
Canadian Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	3 40
" " " " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg	2 95
" " " " 2 to 2 1/2 inch, "	2 90
" " " " 2 1/2 to 3 inch, "	2 65
" " " " 3 inch and larger.	2 40
Steel nails 10c. per keg extra.	
Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg.	5 40
" " " " 1 1/2 inch, "	4 65
" " " " 2 inch, "	4 15
" " " " 1 1/2 " " and larger.	3 90

