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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. 1. — Toronto and Montreal, Canada, January 31, 1891. — No. 51

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.

O. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,

14 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.
Telephone 2362.

62 Temple Building, Montreal.
Bell Telephone 2599.

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.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

GRANBY, QUE.—Mr. James Irwin will erect a steam laundry at an early date.

MAGOG, QUE.—Mr. N. A. Beach, of Georgeville, proposes erecting a saw mill here.

WINDSOR, ONT.—The agitation for the erection of county buildings has been revived.

BARRIE, ONT.—Mr. Van Sickle intends erecting a new saw mill at the head of the bay.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.—The purchase of an electric fire alarm apparatus is under consideration.

MOUNT FOREST, ONT.—Mr. R. J. Dale is making arrangements to erect a business block in the spring.

W. TORONTO JUNCTION.—A manufacturing company is said to have selected the site for a factory north of the C.P.R. depot.

LINDSAY, ONT.—A Committee of the Victoria county council has reported strongly in favor of the erection of a County Poor House.

STRATFORD, ONT.—Arrangements are being made for the erection of a large addition to the Separate School building, to cost about \$3,000.

HAMILTON, ONT.—City Engineer Huskins estimates the cost of diverting the sewers for the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway at \$25,000.

BEDFORD, QUE.—A special meeting of the County Council will be held on the 28th inst. to consider the question of re-building the Des Rivières Bridge.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—The Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company is soliciting tenders for the clearing and grading of about 3,500 feet of the road.

QUEBEC, QUE.—The Courts have ordered the school commissioners of St. Antoine de Lilly to proceed with diligence in the erection of a school house on the land bought for this purpose.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—A Committee of the Council has been appointed to ascertain the cost of an electric fire alarm system. The purchase of an electric fire alarm will result in placing the city in class "A" for fire insurance purposes.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Plans have been prepared for the widening of Bleury and Inspector streets, and Notre Dame st. east.—A sub-committee of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners is looking for a suitable site for a new school in the east end.

PICTON, ONT.—A memorial will be presented to the Government by the town council, Board of Trade and county council of Prince Edward, asking aid for the extension of the Central Ontario Railway from Coe Hill to Sudbury, and for the establishment of nickel steel works.

DARTMOUTH, N. S.—At a meeting of rate-payers held a few days ago, the following resolution was adopted: "That the council be authorized and instructed to apply to the legislature at its next session for authority to borrow the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of providing a water supply and system of sewerage for the town."

OTTAWA, ONT.—At a meeting of directors of the Inter-provincial Bridge Co., who hold a charter to construct a railway bridge across the Ottawa river from this city to the Quebec shore, it was decided to open stock books immediately. A deputation was also appointed to solicit aid from the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario Governments.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—The Collingwood & Bay of Quinte Railway Co. are appealing to the county councils for assistance to carry out the surveys. The Company claim to have received assurance from capitalists that if their plans are endorsed by the country through which their road will pass, funds would be furnished to build it.

SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.—A deputation waited on the Deputy Minister of Public Works at Ottawa

a few days ago, with reference to the erection of a new post office building. They received the assurance that an official would be sent up in a few weeks to select site, and the Parliament will be asked to make a grant for the construction of a suitable building.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Application will be made to the Legislature for incorporation of the Norwood Improvement Co., the Norwood Bridge Co. and the Norwood-Electric Tramway Co., which are practically the same organization. The company has purchased 400 acres of land in St. Boniface, which it intends subdividing and placing on the market. The property will be laid out in streets, on which trees will be planted and other improvements made.

TORONTO, ONT.—The following building permits have been granted: John Graham, det. 2-storey and attic bk. dwelling, Pape ave., north of Withrow avenue, cost \$2,000; W. S. Thompson, three det. 3-storey bk. stores, north side Queen, east of O'Hara ave., cost \$12,000; John Graham, det. 2-storey and attic bk. dwelling, east side of Shaw street south of College, cost \$2,000; Davidson & Todd, pair det. 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, west side Admiral road, north of Lowther ave., cost \$14,000; Dr. Oliphant, 2-storey and attic bk. dwelling, corner Spadina and Orchard avenue, cost \$5,000; R. Coons, five 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, east side Bathurst st., near St. Patrick, cost \$10,000, and a 2-storey and attic bk. dwelling on Woolsley street, near Bathurst, cost \$2,100; John Douglas, 4-storey bk. warehouse, Temperance St., cost \$10,000; Chas. Hubbard, three 4-storey bk. warehouses, Adelaide St. w. of Yonge St., cost \$21,000; W. S. Thompson, three att. 3-storey bk. stores, n. side Queen St. e. of O'Hara Ave., cost \$12,000; Mr. Sullivan, pr. 2-storey and attic bk. stores, 405-7 Parliament St., cost \$2,100; Wm. Greyson, pr. 2-storey r. c. dwellings, Dupont St., w. of Palmerston Ave., cost \$1,200; L. Richey, three att. 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, w. side Crawford St., n. of Queen St., cost \$9,000; E. Rose, pr. 2-storey bk. dwellings, e. side Ossington Ave., n. of College St., cost \$5,000.—The Rev. J. McD. Kerr is about to make arrangements for the erection of a church building for the accommodation of a mission enterprise conducted on the Asylum grounds, Queen st. w.—The Executive Committee will recommend to the City Council that an appropriation of \$30,000 be granted for the erection of a fire-proof building for the Public Library.—Mr. J. T. Stokes, County Engineer of York, in a report to the County Council, recommends the immediate overhauling of all the county bridges, and the rebuilding of a number of them.—Incorporation is being sought for by the City and County Water, Power & Light Co. for the purpose of constructing a tunnel and viaduct for water from Lake Simcoe to Toronto.—The congregation of the Campbell Ave. Methodist Church are considering the question of enlarging their building.—Contracts will be let, not later than the 1st of April, for the construction of the following sewers:—Essex st., from Christie st. to its westerly limit; Murray st., from first lane west of Dufferin st. to its westerly limit; Barton ave., from Bathurst st. to Euclid avenue.—Tenders will also be asked for sewers as follows.—Davenport road, from Yonge st. to Hazelton ave.; Armour st., from Blair st. to Lisgar st.; Garnet ave., from Christie st. to its westerly limit; Liberty st., from Frazer avenue to Dufferin st.—A special committee of the City Council has decided to recommend that a sum be placed in the estimates of the present year for the purchase of a new steam boiler and the enlargement of the boiler house at the jail.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The Road Committee awarded contracts for the supply of red stone with which to macadamize Ontario and St. Catherine streets to Messrs. A. Collins and A. Brouillet, in equal shares, at \$9.25 per ton.

The manufacturers of structural material in Chicago are engaged in a discussion as to whether the columns for the World's Fair building should be made of steel or cast-iron. In a communication to the *Industrial World*, the writer says:

"The ultimate strength of cast-iron used in the manufacture of columns, in this city, is from 90,000 to 100,000 pounds per square inch, and, assuming that for work made by firms thoroughly conversant with the business, and properly inspected, a factor of safety of eight is absolutely safe, we have 12,000 pounds per square inch as the safe load for cast-iron columns, in which the length does not exceed the diameter.

Nothing very definite is known as to the strength of columns made of ingot iron, or low carbon steel, but the makers of them claim an ultimate strength of from 45,000 to 60,000 pounds per square inch, although this claim would appear to be wrong, from the facts that, in one or two instances recently, ingot iron or steel columns have failed. For this character of steel the factor of safety should not be less than six, as so little is known of it; this gives as its safe load from 7,500 pounds to 10,000 pounds per square inch.

We are informed that some of the sky scrapers now being erected have ingot iron or steel columns, in which the computations have been made to strain the material in compression to 15,000 pounds per square inch, and, as many of the columns are made of extremely light and thin material, being exposed to moisture and change of temperature, in many instances, they are certain to rust and deteriorate sufficiently, in a period of twenty-five years, to make the buildings unsafe, from the fact that, when new, their factor of safety was not sufficient, and this small factor will constantly grow smaller, until finally some great calamity will occur. Then an ordinance will be passed, prohibiting the erection of such structures.

As the cost per pound of cast-iron columns is less than one-half that of steel, and as the carrying capacity is greater, it is evident that cast-iron columns cost less than one-half those of steel; also, as a very large portion of the World's Fair buildings will eventually be torn down, the sale of the old material is an important matter; the cast-iron will be much more easily marketed, and will produce a very much greater aggregate price."

Another signing himself "Foundryman" makes the following argument: "We are sorry to say that steel has almost entirely taken the place of cast-iron for building material. This, however, is more true of Chicago than any other city of the United States. We have found by inquiry that in New York and other large cities cast-iron is used mostly for columns, almost exclusively in large fire-proof buildings.

Aside from the great difference in the cost of cast-iron and steel columns, which amounts to about 50 per cent. in favor of cast-iron, we are quite sure that it is preferable for several other reasons as a building material.

1st. Cast-iron stands a greater crushing strain than steel, the crushing strain of the first named being from 90,000 to 115,000 pounds, and that of steel from 35,000 to 55,000 pounds per square inch.

2nd. It does not corrode as fast as steel (see enclosed sample of corroded metal of steel beam during a period of six months), where cast-iron would not corrode that much in 60 years. (A sample of steel beam accompanying this letter showed great corrosion).

3rd. The relative supporting strength of cast-iron and steel columns (the most important one to be considered in their application as building material) is more than two to one in favor of cast-iron.

USEFUL HINTS.

The editor of the Engineering and Building Record, in reply to a correspondent, who asks whether there is any danger that cinders, used for filling in between iron floor beams, will corrode the metal, thinks that there is "much danger" in placing either cast or wrought iron, but particularly wrought iron, in contact with cinders, if there is any moisture present. He thinks that the corrosive effect which has been observed depends upon the formation of sulphuric acid from the sulphur compounds almost always present in the cinders of soft coal, such as is commonly used by architects for filling, and that it would be safer, either to find some other material for the purpose, or to plaster the beams with cement before placing the cinders between them.

What middle tints are to a landscape, the due proportion of neutral tints is to decoration, these not excluding primary hues. In nature we find leaflets varying from brown and red to deep rose color. Mark that the pale blue finds its way by a thousand small high lights more or less subdued into leaves, twigs, branches, and stems. These almost insignificant lights have no small share in toning the whole and connecting part with part. Leaflets are not to be represented solely by bright, pale green, for each leaflet, bright as its local color, is half in shade, caught by the tiny fur on its surface, and many are toned down by half shadows. The general tone is therefore much subdued.

The process of making enameling for bricks used in England and Germany is described as follows: One hundred and fifty parts fluorspar, sixty parts Paris white, fifty parts lime, fifty parts oxide of tin and fifty parts kaolin. These ingredients are pulverized and triturated to an impalpable powder, and reduced to a homogeneous mass, which is calcined in a crucible. After it has cooled it is again reduced to a powder. Water is added and the mass is ground to a consistency of cream. The portion of the brick to be enameled is then dipped into it and the brick submitted in the fire clay cases to a heat which fuses the enameling compound. A black enamel is produced by adding to the ingredients mentioned above black oxide of cobalt, black oxide of manganese, and umber, previous to the pulverizing and calcining. Blue enamel can be made by adding black oxide of cobalt; green by adding sub-oxide of copper; red by adding sub-oxide of copper and red oxide of iron.

The Richmond Slate Quarrying and Manufacturing and Asbestos Company has been incorporated at Richmond, Que., with a capital stock of \$150,000, for the purpose of quarrying and manufacturing slate and products of slate, and of pottery, clay, asbestos, and other minerals.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for various types of lumber including CAR OR CARGO LOTS, 1 1/2 inch and thicker clear picks, Am. ins., 1 1/2 inch and thicker, three uppers, Am. ins., etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for materials such as Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths, Hemlock cantling and joist up to 16 ft., etc.

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

Table listing prices for Pressed Brick: Plain brick, f. o. b. at Milton, per M., etc.

Table listing prices for First quality, f. o. b. at Campbellville, per M., etc.

Table listing prices for Hard Building, Ornamental, per 100, etc.

Table listing prices for Stone: Common Rubble, Per Toise, delivered, etc.

Table listing prices for Slate: Roofing (per square), red, purple, untinting green, etc.

Table listing prices for Terra Cotta Tile, per sq., Ornamental Black Slate Roofing, etc.

Table listing prices for Sand: Per Load of 1 1/2 Cubic Yards, etc.

Table listing prices for PAINTS (In oil, per lb.): White lead, Can., zinc, Can., etc.

Table listing prices for Yellow ochre, Yellow chrome, Green, chrome, etc.

Table listing prices for Black, lamp, Blue, ultramarine, Oil, linseed, raw (per Imp. gallon), etc.

Table listing prices for Putty, Whiting, dry, Paris white Eng., dry, Litharge, Am., Sienna, burnt, etc.

Table listing prices for OMENT, LIME, etc.: Lime, Per Barrel of 2 bushels, Grey, etc.

Table listing prices for Plaster, Calcinced, Nova Scotia, Hair, Plasterers, per bag, etc.

Table listing prices for Cement, Portland, per bbl., Thorold, Queenston, Napanee, Hull, etc.

Table listing prices for HARDWARE: Cut Nails: American Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg, etc.

Table listing prices for Canadian Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg, etc.

Table listing prices for Steel nails 10c. per keg extra, Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg, etc.

Table listing prices for " " 1 1/2 inch, " " " " " " and larger, etc.

Mrs. Marie Larue Street, Montreal, October 14 1890. G. H. Mortimer Esq., Pub. Canadian Architect & Builder, and Contract Record.

Sir: I have to inform you, that, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, at the First Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects held in Montreal on 10th & 11th inst. 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 contractor. Resolved: That we pledge our support to it by using its columns when calling for tenders. Yours truly G. G. G. Secretary.

Table listing prices for Metallic Roofing Co.: Heavy Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, per square, Light Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, per square, etc.

MONTREAL PRICES.

Lumber, Etc.		
Ash, 1 to 4 in., M.	\$13 00	18 00
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.	15 00	25 00
Basswood	12 00	20 00
Walnut, per M.	50 00	100 00
Butternut, per M.	22 00	40 00
Cedar, flat	00 04	00 06
Cherry, per M.	60 00	80 00
Elm, Soft, 1st	15 00	17 00
Elm, Rock	25 00	30 00
Maple, hard, M.	20 00	25 00
Maple, Soft	16 00	18 00
Oak, M.	40 00	95 00
Pine, select, M.	35 00	40 00
Pine, 2nd quality, M.	20 00	25 00
Shipping Culls	13 00	16 00
Mill Culls	8 00	10 00
Lath, M.	1 50	1 90
Spruce, 1 to 2 inch, M.	10 00	12 00
Spruce Culls	4 50	6 00
Shingles, 1st quality	2 00	3 00
2nd "	1 25	1 50
Cement, etc.		
Portland Cement, per barrel	\$ 2 70	3 00
Roman	2 70	3 00
Fire Bricks, per M.	20 00	30 00
Out Nails:		
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 3 inch and above	2 75	\$2 85
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2 1/2 inch and above	3 00	3 25
Hot-Cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2 1/4 and 2 inch	3 25	4 30
Am. pattern, 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 inch hot-cut	3 50	5 60
" " 1 1/4 inch	4 25	5 80
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 inch	3 25	4 45
" " 1 1/4 inch	3 75	5 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1 1/2	75 cents advance on Hot-Cut Nail.	
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inch.		
and 1 3/4 inch.		
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 2 inch and up.		
Paints, etc.		
White Lead, pure, 25 to 100 lb. kegs.	6 50	7 00
" No. 1.	5 25	5 50
" No. 2.	4 50	5 00
" No. 3.	4 00	4 50
dry.	5 25	5 75
Venetian Red, English.	1 50	1 75
yellow Ochre, French.	1 25	3 00
Whiting, London, washed	0 50	0 65
" Paris,	1 15	1 25
Oils:		
Linseed, raw.	0 63	0 55
" boiled.	0 66	0 58
Olive, pure.	1 10	1 15
" machinery.	95	1 05
" extra, qt., per cask.	3 00	3 25
" " pts., "	2 50	2 60
" " 1/2 pts., "	2 75	3 10
Spirits turpentine.	0 67	0 70

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Adamant Mfg. Co.	II, VI
Adamson, Joseph	I
Morrison & Co., T. A.	IV
Maguire, William	IX
McNally & Co.	XI
Rathbun Co.	VI
CEMENTS.	
Adamant Mfg. Co.	VI
McNally & Co., Wm.	XI
Maguire, William	IV
McRae & Co.	IV
Morrison & Co., T. A.	IV
Rathbun Co.	VI
Terry, Edward	IV
Wright & Sons, C. B.	II

CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Bennet Furnishing Co.	IV
Canadian Office & School Furniture Co.	II
Office Specialty Co.	III
Pennington & Baker	XI

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