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Canadian Trust
46 Richmond St.

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, December 13, 1890.

No. 44

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.

C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,

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

Temple Building. Montreal.
Bell Telephone 2299.

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. 30 and 31, 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. Duilop, 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.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A good Counter, Partitions and Doors, suitable for shop fittings, to be sold cheap. Apply at office of

R. W. GAMBIER-BOUSFIELD, A.R.I.B.A.,
Architect,
75 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

TENDERS

Will be received from the 16th to the 24th inst. for all trades required in the erection of a

HOUSE ON HURON STREET.

SPROATT & PEARSON,
Architects.

Bank of Commerce Bldg., KING ST., TORONTO.

TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until SATURDAY, 20TH INST., for the several trades required in the erection of a PAIR OF BRICK DWELLINGS on Markham St., Toronto.

R. OGILVIE, Architect,
Toronto General Trust Buildings,
59 YONGE STREET.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEWER PIPE.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up till noon on TUESDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1890, for supply of Pipe for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Approximate quantity of Pipe required.—6-in. pipe, 35,000 feet; 6-in. bends, 200; 9-in. pipe, 5,000 ft.; 9-in. bends, 100; 12-in. pipe, 12,000 feet; 12 x 6-in. junctions, 800; 12 x 9-in. junctions, 200; 15-in. pipe, 3,000 feet; 15 x 6-in. junctions, 200; 15 x 9-in. junctions, 100; 18-in. pipe, 500 feet; 18 x 6-in. junctions, 20; 18 x 9-in. junctions, 40; 1-ft. 2-in. x 1-ft. 9-in. tile invert, 2,000 feet; 2-ft. x 3-ft. tile invert, 3,000 feet; 6-in. stoppers, 800; 9-in. stoppers, 200.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained on and after the 1st of December 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 2½ per cent. on the value of the work tendered for, 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, Nov. 26th, 1890.

LEAD DAMP-PROOF PLATES FOR BUILDINGS.

A device, patented by Mr. A. Siebel, of Dusseldorf, has been very recently introduced into the United States for the protection against dampness of walls, roofs, foundations, iron construction, etc. As described, the isolation is accomplished by the use of interior leaden plates protected externally by a patented composition made of asphalt, "stibalter" and sand. These plates are built into the walls horizontally, or into a roof, and effectually cut off the passage of dampness from below or above.

The advantages claimed are: That, while comparatively thin sheets of lead are thoroughly imperishable and impermeable, and best adapted to the purpose in view, they are also easily pierced by

sharp objects. To obviate this objection, Mr. Siebel protects the lead on both sides by a strong and cheaper material, also waterproof. The plates will not crack, can be bent without damage, will settle with the work, and can be easily joined or used over again. The plates, as prepared, weigh about 1¼ lbs. per square foot of surface, and cost about 4 cts. per square foot.

These plates have been used most satisfactorily by European builders, railways and in government works, and in the United States it is said that such architectural authorities as Prof. Ware, Mr. E. H. Kendall, Mr. W. H. Hunt and Mr. Maynecke, with Mr. George W. Post, have examined it and pronounced it a very good damp-proof material, and as promising well as a fire protection. An agency is to be opened in New York for its sale.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF CEMENT.

Cement has to such a great extent superseded lime for concrete and for structural work generally, that the peculiarities which it sometimes develops are deserving of more than passing attention. When used for foundation work under ground, provided good and sound cement is used, there is no fault to be found with it; it is strong and hard, capable of supporting great weights, and no bad results have been traceable to its expansion or contraction; but that it does expand and contract is proved by work above ground, where any small movement in the mass is noticeable. No satisfactory experiments have as yet been made to determine the extent of contraction and expansion to which concrete is liable. It would no doubt depend on a variety of causes which do not receive sufficient attention in an ordinary way; kept at a uniform temperature, there seems no doubt that all cement concrete has a tendency to contract, the extent depending primarily on the amount of water used in its formation.

Expression of thought and feeling gives its own value to artistic work and is essential to fidelity of representation. What is wanted is not that a design should be wholly new but that it should be based on evident principles and adapted to place and use. If it has character this comes from the finger ends of the draughtsman as soon as he begins to draw. The honest development of the work depends on its being done as well as possible, evidencing a delight in doing it.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

MAGOG, QUE.—It is proposed to erect a Boy's School.

GLANWORTH, ONT.—The congregation of Christ's Church have decided to erect a parsonage.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Mr. James Corcoran of Stratford, Ont., will erect a saw and shingle mill here.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—It is proposed to build a silver smelter. Some American gentlemen have the project in hand.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Public meetings are being held to consider ways and means for the erection of a public hospital.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—The Collegiate Institute Board has under consideration the question of increasing the accommodation.

CORNWALL, ONT.—The Town Council will apply to the Legislature for power to borrow \$7,000 for street improvements.

ST. JOHNS, QUE.—The Central Vermont Railway is considering the question of erecting a double drawbridge at this point.

BERLIN, ONT.—It is proposed to extend the line of the Galt and Waterloo Railway to Drayton and to re-build the old line to Preston.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Board of Works has decided to purchase 8,000 feet of porphy blocks and 8,000 feet of granite blocks for street paving.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Engineers are inspecting the route of the proposed Ship Railway from the mouth of the Nottawasaga River to Toronto.

ST. MARY'S, ONT.—Geo. Gowinlock, architect, Toronto, has prepared the plans and will superintend the erection of the proposed new municipal building which is to cost \$9,000.

QUÉBEC, QUE.—It is stated that the Boston & Maine Railway Co. have expressed their willingness to build the Quebec Bridge if the Provincial Government will guarantee \$2,000,000 of the cost.

WEST TORONTO JUNCTION, ONT.—Messrs. McTaggart & Leishman are about to erect a block of buildings at the junction of Western road and Dundas street.—A project is on foot for the erection of a High School.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.—A meeting of citizens will shortly be held to further the project for the erection of a new hospital.—An association has been formed to establish a college. The president is D. H. McDowall, M.P.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers at the January election to provide for the raising of \$15,500 for the construction of an iron bridge to replace the present wooden structure across the ravine.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Montreal engineers are at work locating a site for a new bridge across the river between Suspension Bridge and the village of Niagara Falls, N. Y. They are supposed to be in the employ of the C. P. R.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—The C. P. R. Co. commenced work on the foundation of a large hotel which will have a frontage of 100 feet and will be three stories high with basement and attic. All the latest hotel improvements will be adopted.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—The Government has sent an engineer to inspect the bridge over the river at this point, and he has reported it to be in such a dilapidated condition as to be beyond repair. A new bridge will therefore have to be erected.

OSHAWA, ONT.—The Town Clerk will receive tenders until this (Saturday) evening for lighting the streets by electricity for one or more years. Parties tendering to state price for 16, 20 and 24 lamps of one and two thousand candle power, respectively.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Dominion Government has offered the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Co., 60 acres of land for exhibition; pur-

poses on favorable terms.—The St. George Snowshoe Club have purchased a lot on Smith Street as a site for their proposed new club house.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.—The Sherbrooke Telephone Association will extend their line early in the spring to all points in the Eastern Townships, and to Montreal.

SPRING HILL, N. S.—The Roman Catholics are taking steps to erect a new church in the spring.

CHATHAM, ONT.—The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, has sent an engineer to survey and lay out improvements in the way of sheet piling on the north side of McGregor Creek between Colborne st. and William st. bridge. The work will be proceeded with at once.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The Electric Light Co. will probably require to purchase additional machinery, including new engines, at an early date, to enable them to extend their lighting facilities.—The council has passed a by-law to raise by way of loan \$55,000 for the opening and extension of streets.

PERTH, ONT.—The County Council has taken preliminary action towards establishing a House of Industry for the homeless poor of the county. A commission has been appointed to obtain all necessary information. Messrs. Donald and Pattie, members of the County Council, can give information.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Minister of Militia has under consideration two plans for monuments to commemorate the battle of Lundy's Lane and Chateaugay. Parliament appropriated at its last session \$10,000 for the erection of monuments of this character.—The Rideau Lake Cottage Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

LONDON, ONT.—The County Council have decided to construct the proposed new bridge between Strathroy and Caradoc. Also between Lobo and London Townships, North and South Dorchester, and East and West Williams. A new superstructure will also be required for the Morton Bridge over the Thames near this city, and a sub-structure for the McGregor bridge.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Messrs. Joseph Powell & Co., architects, have just completed plans of a residence for Dr. Farewell. The building will cost about \$10,000, style of architecture being a mixture of Norman and Russian Byzantine. They have also received instructions to prepare plans for the Methodist Mission Church to be built on Yonge street, in a Gothic and Roman style, to cost about \$3,500.—Mr. M. Jones will expend a considerable sum of money in improvements to the Walker House on King street east.—The City Engineer recommends the construction of a pile flume 150 feet long from the mouth of the east end sewer.—The trustees of the Centenary Church have purchased the land in the rear of the present building, on which it is their purpose to erect a large Sunday School.—The Hamilton Incline Railway is to be from 700 to 800 feet long, and will be constructed under the supervision of M. D. Burke, Cincinnati.

TORONTO, ONT.—The following building permits have been granted: John Ringer, 3-storey bk. store, and a 2-storey bk. stable, s. w. corner Sussex Ave. and Spadina Ave., cost \$7,000.—The promoters of the proposed new Athletic Club House have received subscriptions to the amount of upwards of \$20,000. The Varsity Athletic Association have also on hand the sum of \$15,000 towards a similar project, and an effort is being made to amalgamate the funds of both organizations for the purpose of erecting a suitable building. It is understood that the University Senate have consented to donate a site for the building, which will probably be erected in the neighborhood of College street.—Messrs. Scott & Cross, Hamburg avenue, Dovercourt, want tenders for excavating.—The Lawrence & Chicago Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has just been incor-

porated and propose to enlarge the Steamer Rosedale and other vessels.—The Atheneum Club have selected a site on which they will erect a new club house.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Alderman Prefontaine has obtained the charter for the Montreal Pacific Junction Railway, which will extend from Hochelaga to L'Assomption. Stations will be built at Longue Pointe, Pointe Aux Trembles, Riviere des Prairies, Repentigny, St. Paul's, L'Hermite and L'Assomption.—Plans for the proposed new observatory will be submitted to the council at the next meeting.—Mr. Erel Mann, architect, has in course of construction here 6 first-class stone front cottages on Pine Avenue, frontage 140 feet, costing \$20,000; residence for Mrs. Earls, costing \$6,000; residence on Green Ave. for Mrs. M. Popham, costing \$5,000; residence on St. Matthew street for Mr. F. E. Phelan, costing \$5,600; block of flats for Mr. H. Murray Smith, costing \$15,000.—The bill empowering the suburb of St. Cunegonde to borrow \$100,000 for the construction of a drainage system has passed the Legislature.—At a meeting of contractors of the Mount Royal Incline Railway, it was decided to take steps to secure the immediate extension of the line.—It is proposed to permanently pave next year, St. Catherine street westward to Guy; Dorchester street, from Dominion square to Beaver Hall hill; St. James, from Victoria square to the Bonaventure depot; St. Patrick street, western section; St. Lawrence, from Craig to Sherbrooke; St. Paul, throughout; St. Denis, from Craig to Ontario; Ontario, from St. Denis to Papineau road; Centre street, and several small streets in the business section.—A number of citizens of Boucherville have formed themselves into a waterworks company and are applying for incorporation.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

OTTAWA, ONT.—It is rumored that J. Poupore, M.P.P., is the lowest tenderer for the work of enlarging the Morrisburg Canal.

MILTON, ONT.—The contract for seating the new Methodist Church has been awarded to Pennington, Baker & Co., of Hamilton.

TORONTO, ONT.—Messrs. Pennington, Baker & Co., of Hamilton, have been given the contract for seating Westminster Presbyterian Church on Bloor street.

PAKENHAM, ONT.—Mr. R. B. Keating has received the contract for the carpenter work for the new Methodist Church at the sum of \$3,835. Messrs. J. McDowell and Wm. Miller, Carleton Place, have the contract for the stone work.

One of the useful recipes which the Wiener Bauindustriezeitung collects is that for removing rust from iron objects. It often happens that a valuable article of iron becomes so rusty as to be useless. To scrape off the coat of oxide is a long process, and, as it cannot be applied to joints, or covered parts, it is often of no value. It is therefore important to know that a nearly saturated solution of chloride of tin will dissolve the oxide completely away, and, unless the solution contains free hydrochloric acid, it will not attack the iron. The object to be cleaned is simply placed in the solution, where it stays until the rust is dissolved; which will take from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the thickness of the coating. The metal then appears like silver, and should be first thoroughly washed with pure water, and then dipped in ammonia and quickly dried. If desired, it may then be polished.

CALCULATIONS NECESSARY IN STEAM HEATING.

We have received a number of queries as to the amount of heating surface necessary for certain rooms, and somewhat similar questions, that perhaps can best be answered by giving the rules necessary to be observed in this connection, says the Boston Journal of Commerce. There are two methods used, the direct and indirect methods; the former consisting of pipes in the room itself directly heating the air, and the indirect method, by heating the air in a chamber, and conveying it in air pipes to the room to be heated. The latter is not generally done in mills, so will not be considered, but only the direct method. This usually consists of pipes placed along the walls of the room, commencing near the floor, but sometimes by pipes placed overhead where there is shafting and belting to circulate the air. There are no iron-clad rules that can be put down with the assertion that they will do a certain amount of heating, because of the changing conditions. Wooden buildings require a greater amount of heating surface than stone, and stone more than brick. Where there is a large amount of glass more heating surface is required, and then the location of the room and its size and construction should be considered. For instance, a long narrow room, running alongside an outer wall, would require more heating surface than a square room of equal volume, because of the greater exposure to the atmosphere. The best method would be to allow the proper amount for all these conditions by a liberal use of the judgment. The heating companies have tables to figure from, based upon the results of their experiments, although they differ somewhat. For heating dwellings one square foot of heating surface is allowed, for from 40 to 50 cubic feet of air space, to heat to 70° with an outside temperature of zero, with low-pressure steam. For large stores one square foot will heat 125 cubic feet; smaller stores, 100 cubic feet; hotels, 125 cubic feet; offices, 70 cubic feet; and churches, 200 cubic feet. This will do for a general estimate.

For more absolute results the proper method is to consider the amount of exposed surface and the temperature desired inside, as well as the temperature outside, and the temperature of the steam. From careful experiments under actual conditions on large buildings, it has been found that a square foot of wall would transmit .70 to 1.25 units of heat per hour for each degree difference in temperature between the inside and outside. The difference between these results is due to the action of the wind, and the larger values must therefore be taken to give satisfactory results. This method may be followed, in designing the system:

From the desired temperature of the rooms, subtract the lowest outside temperature probable, and multiply by 1.25. This will give the heat units transferred per hour per square foot of exposed surface. Multiply this product by the area of wall surface exposed, outside, to obtain total heat units per hour.

To find the heating surface, from the

temperature of the steam subtract temperature of the room, square the difference and divide by 100, giving heat units transferred per square foot of heating surface. Divide total heat units by this quotient, and the quotient then obtained is the heating surface for this pressure of steam.

Suppose, for example, a room in a cotton mill 300 feet long, 50 feet wide and 14 feet high, temperature 65° inside, lowest outside zero, steam of 10 pounds' pressure. The difference in temperature, 65-0=65° x 1.25=81.25 units transmitted per square foot per hour, times 9,800 square feet exposed=796,250 heat units required per hour.

Steam at 10 pounds pressure has a temperature of 240°, minus 65°=(240-65) 175°. This squared (175°)=30,625, divided by 100=306.25 as the heat units transmitted from one square foot heating surface, hence 796,250÷306.25=2600 square feet of heating surface. Three feet length of inch pipe will give one square foot of heating surface.

When a whole building is figured upon the roof must be included, and all steam pipes are included as part of the heating surface. For live steam, inch pipes are recommended as being the most effective.

*124 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, October 14th 1890*

*G. H. Mortimer Esq.
Sub-Canadian Architect & Builder,
and Contract Record.*

Dear 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:-

Resolved by 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.

*Yours truly,
G. H. Mortimer,
Secretary.*

The diameter of the main from the boiler should be equal in inches to one-tenth the square root of the radiating surface in square feet, mains included. Return pipes should never be at three-quarters the diameter of the main. For heating by exhaust steam two-inch pipes should be used to heat from.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CANGO LOTS.	
1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, Am. ins.	\$30 00 @ 32 00
1 1/2 and thicker, three uppers, Am. ins.	37 00
1 1/2 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
XXX shingles, sawn.	2 30 @ 2 35
XX shingles, sawn.	1 30 1 35
Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, 24 W. G., per square.	6 00
Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, 26 W. G., per square.	5 00
Eastlake painted steel shingles, per sq.	4 00
Round pointed galvanized steel shingles, per sq.	6 00
Round pointed painted steel shingles.	4 25
Round pointed, unpainted, Terne tin shingles.	4 00
Manitoba galvanized, steel siding, per square.	5 00
Manitoba painted steel siding, per sq.	3 50
Painted sheet steel pressed brick.	3 50
Painted crimped steel sheeting.	3 40
Price of Copper shingles according to weight	

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Mill cull boards and scantling.	10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths.	13 00
Shipping cull boards, stocks.	14 00
Hemlock cantling and joist up to 16 ft.	11 00
" " " 18 "	13 00
" " " 20 "	14 00
Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft.	14 00
" " " 18 "	15 00
" " " 20 "	17 00
" " " 22 "	19 00
" " " 24 "	21 00
" " " 26 "	23 00
" " " 28 "	25 00
" " " 30 "	27 00
" " " 32 "	29 00
" " " 34 "	31 00
" " " 36 "	33 00
" " " 38 "	35 00
" " " 40 to 44 ft.	37 00
Cutting up planks, 1 1/2 and thicker, dry board.	25 00 26 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord.	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, B. M.	18 00 25 00
1 1/2 " " dressed, F. M.	25 00 28 00
" " " undressed, B. M.	18 00 19 00
" " " dressed.	18 00 22 00
" " " undressed.	12 00 15 00
Beaded sheeting, dressed.	22 00 35 00
Clapboarding, dressed.	12 00
XXX sawn shingles, per M, 16 in.	2 65 3 75
Sawn lath.	2 00 2 20
Red oak.	30 00 40 00
White.	15 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.	70 00 30 00
Dressing stocks.	16 00 22 00
Picks, American inspection.	40 00
Three uppers, American inspection.	50 00
BRICK—B. M.	
Common Walling.	57 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
First quality, f. o. b. at Campbellville, per M.	18 00
and " " "	13 00
3rd " " "	10 00
Hard Building.	8 00
Ornamental, per 100.	\$3 to 10 00
Tiles.	24 00
STONE.	
Common Rubble, Per Toise, delivered	14 00
Large flat " " Cubic Foot.	18 00
SLATE: Roofing (8 square).	
" " red.	16 00
" " purple.	9 00
" " untanned green.	9 00
" " black slate.	7 50
Terra Cotta Tile, per sq.	24 00
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing.	8 00
SAND:	
Per Load of 1 1/2 Cubic Yards.	1 5
PAINTS. (In oil, 8 lb.)	
White lead, Can.	6 25 6 50
" " zinc, Can.	6 1/2 7 50
Red lead, Eng.	5 1/2 6 1/2
" " venetian.	1 60 1 75
" " vermilion.	90 1 00
" " Indian, Eng.	10 12
Yellow ochre.	5 10
Yellow chrome.	15 20
Green, chrome.	7 12
" " Paris.	15 40
Black, lamp.	15 24
Blue, ultramarine.	14 25
Oil, linseed, raw (1/2 Imp. gallon).	68 70
" " " boiled.	72 75
" " " refined.	78 80
Putty.	2 1/2 2 1/2
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	35
Plaster, Calcined, New Brunswick	2 00
" " " Nova Scotia.	2 00
Hair, Plasterers', per bag.	1 00
Cement, Portland, per bbl.	2 80 3 00
" " Thorold.	1 50
" " Queenston.	1 50
" " Nanapan.	1 50
" " Hull.	1 50
HARDWARE.	
Out Nails:	
American Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	4 15
" " " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg	3 40
Canadian Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	3 65
" " " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg	3 15
" " " 2 to 2 1/2 inch, "	2 15
" " " 2 1/2 to 3 inch, "	2 90
" " " 3 inch and larger.	2 65
Steel nails 20c. per keg extra.	
Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg.	5 75
" " " 1 1/2 inch,	5 05
" " " 2 1/2 "	4 50
" " " 3 1/2 "	4 20
" " " and larger.	3 15

MONTREAL PRICES.

Timber, Etc.		
Ash, 1 to 4 in. M.	\$13 00	@ 18 00
Birch, 1 to 4 in. M.	15 00	25 00
Basswood	18 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.	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, and 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
and	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
Cut 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 20
Am. pattern, 1 3/4 and 1 1/2 inch hot-cut 1 1/4 inch	3 50	5 60
" " " "	4 25	5 20
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1 3/4 and 1 1/2 inch 1 1/4 inch.	3 25	4 45
" " " "	3 75	5 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch.	75 cents	advance on
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 2 inch and up.		Hot Cut Nails.
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	1 50
Whiting, London, washed.	0 50	0 65
" Paris.	1 15	1 25
Oils:		
Linseed, raw.	0 63	0 55
" boiled.	0 66	0 68
Olive, pure.	1 10	1 15
" machinery.	0 95	1 05
" extra, qt., per case.	3 00	3 25
" pts.	2 50	2 60
" 1/2 pts.	2 75	3 10
Spirits turpentine.	0 67	0 70

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