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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, January 9, 1892.*** ***No. 48***

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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Bell Telephone 2299.

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 we the Architects of the Province of Quebec now assembled in Convention being satisfied that the CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD affords us a direct communication with the Contractors,—Resolved, that we pledge our support to it by using its columns when calling for Tenders."

The publisher 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.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received through registered post at the office of the city clerk up to noon of WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1892, for the several works required in connection with the erection and completion of a building to be used as "An Isolation Hospital." Plans and specifications can be seen and full information obtained at the office of the medical health officer, St. Lawrence Hall building. Each and every tender must be acompanied by a marked cheque made payable to the order of the city treasurer, or a cash deposit equal to 2½ per cent. of the amount thereof if over $1,000 and 5 per cent. if under that amount, which deposit will be forfeited to the city in the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to execute the necessary contract and bond for the due fulfilment of the same. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. H. GRAHAM,
Chairman Local Board of Health.

Board Room, Toronto, January 6th, 1892.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

SOOKE, B. C.—A meeting of the residents has been called to select a site for a wharf which the Government purposes erecting.

CAPE VINCENT, ONT.—The citizens will make an effort to induce the Government to grant an appropriation for building a breakwater here.

RENFREW, ONT.—Mr. Willis Chipman, C E., of Toronto, will shortly make surveys with a view of constructing a sewerage system for the town

VICTORIA, B. C.—Mr. T. Hooper has completed plans for a new brick block to be erected by Mr. Simon Leiser at the corner of Store and Johnson streets.

TORONTO JUNCTION, ONT.—A High School Board has been appointed with Dr. Gilmour as chairman, and it is probable a high school will be established in the near future.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—The work of putting in the poles for the new electric railroad will be proceeded with this winter, and track laying will be commenced early in the spring.

LETHBRIDGE, MAN.—The Board of Trade has decided to secure the sinking of an artesian well 1,200 feet deep.—A. Macdonald & Co. will probably rebuild their premises recently destroyed by fire.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—The by-law granting a bonus to the Brockville Carriage Company for the establishment of works and the erection of buildings has been carried by the ratepayers by a large majority.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Capt. Noonan has decided to build a steamer, at a cost of $10,000. It will be similar in design to the Kathleen, containing eighteen state-rooms. A number of new cottages are to be erected at Carleton Island Park early in the spring

MORDEN, MAN.—The members of the Masonic fraternity have secured subscriptions to the amount of $5,000 towards the erection of a cottage hospital. The cost of the undertaking will be about $8,000. An effort will be made to begin work the coming spring.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the British Columbia Iron Works Company it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company to $250,000 in order to extend the capacity of the works, which will be done at an early date.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Aid is being solicited by the General Hospital Board towards the erection of a separate building, the present accommodation proving too small.—A joint stock company is being formed for the purpose of building a covered swimming bath. The sum of $500 has already been subscribed.

GANANOQUE, ONT.—Mr. Charles Macdonald, of New York, has granted the sum of $10,000 to this town to erect and maintain public reading rooms, provided an additional $5,000 is subscribed. $3,100 of this sum has already been secured, and an effort will be made during the coming winter to secure the balance.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The sum of $22,500 is to be expended on the improvement of Cedar Ave., between Pine and Ave. and Cote des Neiges Hill.—The city surveyor has been instructed to call for tenders for the construction of a subway under the railway tracks at Ontario St. From end to end the subway will be 280 feet, including approaches. The roadway will be twelve feet below the track, the roof being composed of iron girders. There will be two roadways similar to those in the Point St. Charles subway, each with sidewalks of five feet in width. The sides of the tunnel and its approaches are to be of solid stone (rock-faced ashlar).

OTTAWA, ONT.—The by-law to expend the sum of $25,000 in the construction of a new bridge, improving the approaches to Pooley's bridge, and widening Sparks street at Christ Church, was carried by the ratepayers on the 4th inst. A deputation from Gananoque recently held an interview with the Premier, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Frank Smith, to urge the granting of a subsidy for the construction of a traffic bridge across the Gananoque river and the extension of the Thousand Island Railway for about one mile. The ministers promised to give the matter consideration.

TORONTO, ONT.—The St. Alphonsus Club will enlarge their club rooms on William St. in the spring.—A local firm of architects are preparing plans for the proposed new Union depot. As the agreement between the G.T.R. and C.P.R. is not entirely completed, full particulars are withheld until a future issue.—Mr. E. J. Lennox, architect, is preparing plans for two additional stories to the building at the south-east corner of King and Yonge streets.—Mr. James Hewlett is preparing for the erection of three brick and stone residences on the corner of Dale and Hawthorn avenues, Rosedale.—W. F. Sexton will shortly commence excavating on the McBean property, corner Brunswick ave. and College street, for a block of twelve stores, nine on College st. and three on Brunswick ave., cost $40,000, also for four brick houses with stone fronts on Brunswick ave., north of College st., cost $4,000 each. A building permit has been granted to S. Stroud, for one pair semi-detached 2 story and attic brick dwellings, south side Bank st., cost $4,000.

FIRES.

The public school building at Waterford, Ont., was burned on Tuesday last. Insurance $4,000.—Flint's mills, at Three Lakes, Que., were burned recently.—The premises occupied by T. G. Foster & Co., Colborne St., Toronto, were damaged to the extent of $10,000 on the 1st inst.—The residence of Mr. Paul Parent, Windsor, Ont., was burned on Tuesday last. Loss $1,000, fully covered by insurance.—The North Lanark Agricultural Society's buildings at Almonte, Ont., were destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst. Loss $2,500.—On Wednesday last, fire was discovered in the Wanzer sewing machine factory at Hamilton, Ont. The upper story of the building was completely destroyed, the damage being about $30,000. The building is owned by the Canada Permanent Loan Co. of Toronto, and was insured for $75,000.—W. Spencer & Sons oil tannery at London, Ont., was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000 on Tuesday last.—The building occupied by John Beattie, drygoods and millinery, and Jackson Bros., merchant tailors, Seaforth, Ont., was burned on the 2nd inst.—The brick Roman Catholic school at Windsor, Ont., was destroyed

by fire on Saturday last. Loss $3,000, partially insured.—Lamy's hotel, Amherst, N. S., was burned recently. Loss $15,000, insurance $9,000. —Fire at Weymouth, N. S., on the 1st inst. destroyed Henry Oakes' grocery store, W. F. Journeay's dry goods store, and the Meteghan River Lumber Co.'s store and several thousand feet of lumber.—On Wednesday last, fire at Thorold, Ont., destroyed John Clay's grocery store, two stores belonging to Mrs. A. Hardie, and two dwellings owned by Thos. Coulon. The losses are as follows: John Clay, loss on building, $8,000, insurance $4,000; Thos. Conlon, loss on buildings, $2,500, insurance $1,800; Mrs. Hardie, loss on buildings, $3,500, insurance $2,000.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

NEWBURY, ONT.—The Bennett Furnishing Co. has been awarded the contract for seating the new school.

REGINA, N. W. T.—Messrs. Dunlop & Chapman, of Pembroke, Ont., have the contract for heating the new post office.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Collegiate Institute board have accepted the following tenders for work on the new Harbord St. school. Bennett & Wright, plumbing, $350; M. & J. L. Vokes, locks, $150; Canadian Electric Mfg. Co., electric bells, $190; P. C. Allen, gymnasium fittings, $880; Hess & Co., blinds, $136; E. Rogers, coal at $4.90 per ton.

BIDS.

TORONTO, ONT.—The sub-committee of the Ashbridge Bay Committee has recommended the acceptance of Col. Alexander's tender for the execution of the work.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT WOODS.

One cubic foot of ash weighs 52.81 pounds; bay wood 51.37; blue gum 64.3; cork 15.; cedar 35.; hickory 49.; lignum vitæ 83.312; mahogany from 35. to 66.; white oak (dry) 53.75; pine, pitch, 41.25; pine, white, 34.625; pine, yellow, 33.85; spruce 31.25; walnut, black, dry, 31.25; willow 36.56.

The comparative weights of green and seasoned timber are about as follows: pine, green, 44.75 pounds, dry, 34.62 pounds; ash, green, 58.18 pounds, dry, 52.81 pounds; beech, green, 60 pounds, dry, 53.37 pounds; cedar, green, 39 pounds, dry, 35 pounds. Thus it will be seen that the large majority of the lumber we handle is much heavier than we notice during our daily acquaintance with it.

The tensile strength of ash is 15,000 pounds, which about equals cast lead, which is 18,000 pounds; hickory, 11,000 pounds or same as tin which is 11,000 pounds; mahogany, 21,000 or same as gold, which is 20,380 pounds; white oak, 16,500 pounds, or same as Clyde cast iron, which is 16,000 pounds; pine, 19,200 pounds, or same as gun metal, which is 18,000 pounds; walnut, black, 16,000 pounds, or same as walnut, English, which is 7,800 pounds; willow, 13,000 pounds, or same as sheet zinc, which is 16,000 pounds; cedar, Lebanon, 11,400 pounds, or same as beech, which is 11,500 pounds; ebony, 27,000 pounds, which is about the same strength as copper.

White oak at 16,500 pounds, is tougher than many grades of cast iron, not only in tensile strength but in almost any other test to which it may be put.

It is known that wood as a combustible is divided into two classes—the hard as oak, ash, elm beech, maple and hickory—and the soft, as pine, cotton, birch, sycamore and chestnut. Green wood subjected to a temperature ranging from 340 to 440 degrees, will lose 30 to 45 per cent, of its weight. At a temperature of 3000 degrees, oak, ash, elm and walnut, in a comparatively seasoned state, lose from 16 to 18 per cent. Woods contain an average of 56 per cent. of combustible matter.—*Woodworker.*

USEFUL HINTS.

Good Portland cement and colors that take on that material are mixed dry and made into a paste with the least quantity of water added. One paste has to be made for each color. The different pastes are placed on the top of one another in layers or different thickness. The mass is pressed from all sides and beaten so that the colors of the different parts impress themselves on each other without uniformity. The result is that more or less deep veins penetrate the mass. This is then sawed into plates, which are pressed in a mould for twelve days, during which time it is necessary to keep them moist as long as they are not entirely hardened. The plates are polished in the same way as marble.

The object of boring out a plumb bob and then filling it with mercury is to get as much material substance as possible into the space that we are allowed to work with, for then we have all the downward force that we are able to get to bring the plumb line into a vertical position with the least amount of surface exposed to the disturbing air currents that always exist where long lines are made use of. A fine needle point is of no use at the tip of the plumb bob unless it stands exactly in the centre of rotation wherever the plumb bob takes a notion to rotate about the plumb line for an axis. It is not always a good idea to lay every disturbing element to solar attraction, even where a plumb line is inclined to deviate a trifle from the true vertical position. We have a case in mind where a line was left hanging over night and the plumb bob was found to be over half an inch from the position it occupied the night before. This was supposed to be due to solar attraction at first, as the sun, when setting, attracts the plumb bob to one side, and then to the other when it rises, and an attempt was made to figure out this deviating force from the weight of the plumb bob and the length of the line, when it was discovered that one of the guy threads of a spider's web had been made fast to the plumb line during the night and had drawn the plumb bob to one side much farther than all the attraction of the universe.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

The fact that wooden joists are, generally speaking, better for buildings than iron or steel joists, was referred to in a recent lecture on fire prevention by Professor Goodwin. The two latter materials, he explained, lose their strength at a not very high temperature, whereas wood would sustain a heavy strain for a much longer period when exposed to great heat. Besides, when wood has once been charred it does not burn so readily again. Iron and steel soon expand under the influence of heat. Brick and stone are objectionable; the former becomes fused under great heat, and the latter is liable to crack or fly when suddenly cooled after heating. The drawback to tiles is that when fire plays upon the joists of floors fitted with them, the joists expand and allow the fire to play upon the joists through the tiles. Portland cement is objectionable, as it flakes off when heated, but if wire netting or bars are imbedded in concrete, this defect is remedied. A joist padded with silicate of cotton and encased in salamander plaster (a mixture of silicate, cotton and plaster of Paris), the professor holds, is a splendid fire-proofing material. Such a material is not only a non-conductor, but it is elastic and would yield with the joist. In an experiment undertaken by Professor Goodwin, it was found that a joist of this kind withstood very fierce heat for eight to nine hours without sustaining any serious damage. Still, in fireproof construction as generally applied, iron or steel joists are thoroughly protected by fire-proof material, principally porous terra cotta or clay; if cheapness is desired, wooden beams can of course be used, protected by plaster blocks, the floor surface being finished off with asphalt or cement.—*Ex.*

COST OF OPERATING ELECTRIC CRANES.

The following facts and figures relative to economy of working electric cranes on a wharf in London are of interest. Formerly there were on the wharf a 10-ton steam crane, a 2-ton steam crane, and two thirty-cwt. hand cranes. The cost of coal for driving the two steam cranes only was $1250 per year, steam having to be kept up night and day. All four of these cranes were fitted with electric gear, and a dynamo with all necessary wiring, switches, and safety fitting was put in, the total cost being $1500. A gas engine used for chaff-cutting, drives the dynamo, and the cost of the gas for the whole of the work—cranes, chaff-cutter, and corn crusher, besides an ordinary friction hoist—is given as $280 for the year, while the amount of the work done has been considerably in excess of any previous year. The engine is a 12-horse power gas engine. The cost of repairs and renewals for the year has been a little more than $25.

ANCHORING BOLTS IN STONE.

M. J. Butler, Napanee, Ont., writes to *Engineering News* as follows:—For some years past I have invariably used Portland cement for above purposes. In using 1¼-in. bolt I have the hole drilled with a 2 in. drill and the bolt ragged. I have used this style of anchor bolt for the heaviest class of work—engine beds, turbines, pulp grinders and heavy bearings. Some years ago, owing to lack of experience in pouring sulphur at the proper temperature, I made a failure and then tried the cement with success. I have no hesitation in saying that in every respect good Portland cement is the best material I know of for anchoring bolts in masonry.

WHAT LACK OF SYSTEM AND THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF BUSINESS COSTS.

Recently while passing a building being erected, says H. B. Wetzell, in the *Woodworker*, I noticed that the lumber used for the outside sheathing was of several different kinds and grades, from cull to clear, hard and soft wood. I asked the contractor why he used such a mixture when it was customary to use a uniform grade of lumber for sheathing—generally a low grade—for a building of moderate cost, such as this. He replied that he had bought a considerable quantity of such lumber, at a low price from a country mill man, and hauled some of it directly from the cars to the new building without overhauling or regarding it.

Most of the building was already covered, but probably 1,000 feet of the sheathing lumber lay by the building ready to be put on. I overhauled some of this lumber to see how it would grade as to quality, thinking that I might get hold of some "soft snap," as this contractor had done, if I could pick it up at the same price. Of boards that I examined, they would have come within the grades of inspection worth the following prices:

One board containing	16	ft. at	$25.00	per M	$ .40
" " "	18	"	9.	"	.16
" " "	12	"	12.	"	.12
" " "	14	"	20.	"	.28
" " "	12	"	9.	"	.11
" " "	16	"	18.	"	.29
" " "	8	"	9.	"	.07
" " "	13	"	6.	"	.11
" " "	12	"	16.	"	.19
" " "	11	"	9.	"	.11
	130				1.84

This was about an average of the whole lot, and the 130 feet at the prices named, would have been worth $14.20 per thousand if it had been properly graded and marked. The lowest grade in this lot answered the purpose for which it was required, worth $9 per thousand, and the contractor or mill man had lost $5.20 per thousand. As 7,000 feet of lumber was used on this building, the contractor failed to save $36 which he might have done by proper manipulation. As the mill man had sold the contractor 60,000 feet of this lumber, he must have been stupidly ignorant or careless, to allow $300 profit to slip out of his hands which he might have saved, and the contractor was equally as stupid or ignorant when he failed to take advantage of such an unusual opportunity to make some money.

In the contractor's lumber yard and about the mill there was no order or system. Boards, plank and scantling were scattered around promiscuously, thrown across piles, or not piled properly, until they were warped all out of shape, so they could not be used for the purposes intended. In one of the passage ways a wagon had run over two clear white pine plank, the one measuring 48 feet of lumber and the other 56 feet, worth $45 per thousand. They were so split, bruised and splintered, that they were almost worthless. There was a loss of nearly $4 on these two planks through carelessness.

Between two narrow piles of lumber, someone had shoved out of the way, three clear poplar boards 28 inches wide, 12 feet long. The rain and exposure to the sun had warped them until they were so dished that they could scarcely be used. Here was another loss of about $2. A loss of $6 in the two items alone! Others might be mentioned, but these will be sufficient to show that such leakage will in time use up that man.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼ and thicker clear picks, Am. ins..	$30 00@	32 00
1¼ and thicker, three uppers, Am ins.		37 00
1¼ 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	$11 00
1 inch siding, mill culls.....	8 00	9 00
Cull scantling.....	8 00	9 00
1¼ 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.....	12 00	12 00
1¼ inch flooring.....	14 00	15 00
1½ inch flooring.....	14 00	16 00
XXX shingles, sawn.....	2 30 @	2 35
XX shingles, sawn.....	1 30	1 35

Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada:

	Per Square.
Eastlake steel shingles (galvanized),	$ 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, 22, 24, and 26 W. G., per lb.....	4½ cts.
Corrugated Iron, galvanized, 28 W.G.,	5¼
Corrugated Iron, painted, 26 W. G., per square.....	4 00
Corrugated Iron, painted, 28 W. G.,	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, "Walter's patent," galvanized, per square.....	5 50
Standard shingles, "Walter'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.....		13 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.....		16 00
" " 22 ft.....		17 00
" " 24 ft.....		19 00
" " 26 ft.....		21 00
" " 28 ft.....		23 00
" " 30 ft.....		25 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, 1¼ and thicker, dry	25 00	26 00
" " board,	18 00	22 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord.... .		5 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M....		14 00

B. M.

1¼ inch flooring, dressed, F. M.....	28 00	31 00
1¼ inch flooring rough, B. M.....	18 00	22 00
1¼ " dressed, F. M.	27 00	30 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	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.....	18 00	30 00
Dressing stocks.....	16 00	22 00
Picks, American inspection.....		40 00
Three uppers, American inspection....		50 00

BRICK—₰ 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
and " " " "		14 00
3rd " " " "		11 00
Ornamental, per 100.....	$3 to	10 00
Tiles.....		24 00

DON VALLEY, F. O. B. TORONTO.

Plain brick, "A"...		$18 00
" " "B"		16 00
" " "C"		13 00
Trojan or Buff.....		24 00
Ornamental, per 100	$3 00	60 00
Stone.		
Common Rubble, Per Toise, delivered		14 00
Large flat " " "		18 00
Foundation Blocks, " Cubic Foot..		50
Slate: Roofing (₰ *square*).		
" red.....		18 00
" purple.....		9 00
" unfading green.....		9 50
" black slate.....		7 75
Terra Cotta Tile, per sq.....		25 00
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing..		8 25
Sand:		
Per Load of 1½ Cubic Yards.....		1 25

PAINTS. (*In oil, ₰ lb.*)

White lead, Can.....	6¼	6½
" zinc, Can.....	6½	7½
Red lead, Eng.....	5½	6½
" venetian.....	1 60	1 05
" vermillion.	90	1 70
" Indian, Eng.....	10	12
Yellow ochre..	5	10
Yellow chrome.....	15	20
Green, chrome...	7	12
" Paris.....	25	40
Black, lamp.....	25	25
Blue, ultramarine	25	20
Oil, linseed, raw (*₰ Imp. gallon*).....	65	68
" " boiled	68	72
" " refined, "	78	85
Putty.....	2¾	2½
Whiting, dry.....	75	1 00
Paris white Eng., dry.....	90	1 25
Litharge, Am.,.....	6½	8
Sienna, burnt.....	15	20
Umber, "	8½	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...		0 80
Cement, Portland, per bbl.....	2 60	3 00
" Thorold, "		2 50
" Queenston, "		1 50
" Napanee, "		1 50
" Hull, "		1 50

HARDWARE.

Cut Nails:		
American Pattern, 1¼ inch, per keg..		3 90
" " 1½ to 1¾ inch, per keg		3 70
Canadian Pattern, 1¼ inch, per keg...		3 40
" " 1½ to 1¾ inch, per keg		2 95
" " 2 to 2½ inch, "		90
" " 2½ to 2¾ inch, "		65
" " 3 inch and larger.....		2 40
Steel nails 10c. per keg extra.		
Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg.....		5 40
" " 1¼ inch, "		4 65
" " 1½ " "		4 15
" 1¾ " "		3 90
" and larger. .		3 90

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
Buttermut, 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	21 00
Maple, Soft	16 00	18 00
Oak, M	40 00	100 00
Pine, select, M	35 00	40 00
Pine, 2nd quality, M	22 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	1 50	3 00
" and "	1 25	1 50
Portland Cements, etc.		
German brands, per barrel	$ 2 65	2 85
London " "	2 45	2 90
Newcastle " "	2 35	2 50
Belgian " "	2 30	2 40
Canadian " "	2 25	2 30
Roman " "	2 75	
Keene's Coarse "Whites"	4 50	4 75
" Parian "	4 50	4 75
" Superfine "	6 50	7 00
Calcined plaster, per barrel	1 55	1 70
Fire Bricks, Newcastle, per M	22 00	24 00
" Scotch "	18 00	25 00
Sandstones.		
Red, English and Scotch, per cu. ft	65	85
Cream and Olive, " "	68	80
Bath Stone Quarries Stone "	65	85
Cut Nails:		
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 3 inch and above	2 75	$2 85
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2¾ inch and above	3 00	3 25
Hot-Cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2¼ and 2 inch	3 25	4 20
Am. pattern, 1½ and 1¾ inch hot-cut	3 50	5 60
" 1¼ inch " "	4 25	5 80
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1½ and 1¾ inch	3 25	4 45
" " 1¼ inch	3 75	5 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg. 1¼ and 1½ inch		4 50
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg 1½ to 1¾ inch		3 85
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 2 inch and up		3 50
Paints, etc.		
White Lead, pure, 25 to 100 lb. kegs.	6 00	6 25
" 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 65	0 75
" Paris, "	0 90	1 10
Oils:		
Linseed, raw	0 63	0 65
" boiled	0 66	0 68
Olive, pure	1 10	1 15
" machinery	95	1 05
" extra, qt., per case	3 00	3 25
" pts., "	2 50	2 60
" ½ pts., "	2 75	3 10
Spirits turpentine	0 67	0 70

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