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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 2, 1892.

No. 47

## 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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C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,

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

64 Temple Building, - Montreal.  
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. Ferrault, 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.

### "HE IS A BRICK."

The oldest bit of slang which can be traced to a historical origin is said to be, "He is a Brick." Plutarch in his "life" of Lycurgus, gives an account of a visit of an ambassador from Epirus to the city of Sparta, who saw much to admire and praise. But he wondered greatly that Sparta was not a walled town, and asked the explanation of its lack of defensive works. No answer was returned that day. Early the next morning, however—for the Spartans rose at dawn—the Epirote was awakened and conducted to the field of exercise outside the city, where the army of Sparta was drawn up in battle array. "There," said Lycurgus, "are the walls of Sparta, and every man is a brick."

## VANCOUVER WATER WORKS.

Sealed tenders will be received, addressed to "Thos. F. McGuigan, City Clerk, Vancouver, B. C.," up to 3 p. m., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1892, for about

- 1,830 Tons Cast Iron Pipes and Special Castings.
- 80 Tons Pig Lead and Pipe.
- 100 Hydrants and 200 Valves.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or at the office of this paper.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOS. H. TRACY,  
City Engineer.

Vancouver, Dec. 16th, 1891.

## WATERWORKS.

### Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders will be received until Friday, the 8th day of January, 1892, at 6 p. m., for the construction of a system of Water Works for the Town of Springhill, Nova Scotia.

Plans, specifications and terms can be seen at the office of the Town Clerk, to whom all tenders must be addressed, marked "Tender for Water Works."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, DANIEL McLEOD,  
Town Clerk.

Springhill, N.S., Dec. 19th, 1891.

### BLASTING PAPER.

The preparation of paper so that it may be used as a blasting material for tearing down ledges, blowing up buildings, or even firing cannon, is described as follows by a writer in the *Paper Trade Journal*. Almost any good, unsized paper can be made into an explosive compound by coating it with a hot mixture of yellow prussiate of potash and charcoal. Take each of these, 17 parts; mixed with refined saltpetre, 35 parts; chloride of potassium, 70 parts; wheat starch, 10 parts, and water, 1,500 parts. The ingredients must be dissolved until they form a clear solution in the water. Dip the paper and soak it in the solution until it is thoroughly wet. It then may be dried, rolled into cartridges and fired in the ordinary manner, either with a fuse or with detonating caps similar to those used in firing cannon or dynamite when used in blasting ledges.

Blasting paper is especially useful in operating the gunpowder pile driver, as several thicknesses of the explosive paper may be placed on top of the timber together with an explosive cap and fired by impact of the ram as it falls from the previous stroke. Cartridges of this paper may be rolled to any desired size, and are very handy when blasting a wheel-pit or flume, as the cartridge can be made of exactly the size to fill the drill hole.—*Mechanical News*.

### CONTRACTS OPEN.

PEMBROKE, ONT.—The erection of a hospital will shortly be commenced.

PETERBORO', ONT.—Thirteen more buildings are to be erected by the Edison Electric Co.

WEYMOUTH, N. S.—The Roman Catholics have purchased a site on which to erect a new church.

DELTA, ONT.—John E. Brown, Township Clerk, will receive tenders until the 23th inst. for the survey of the village.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The ratepayers will again be asked to grant the sum of \$50,000 for establishing a university for the province.

QUEBEC, ONT.—The citizens will vote on the 9th inst. to extend the sum of \$19,000 in extending the water works.

STRATFORD, ONT.—A joint stock company is being formed, with a capital of \$60,000, for the purpose of establishing a biscuit factory.

POINT EDWARD, ONT.—It has been decided to offer a bonus of \$50,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway Co. to locate car shops at this place.

INGERSOLL, ONT.—Dr. McKay, M.P.P., has recently purchased the James Noxon residence, and intends converting it into a private hospital.

CLAYTON, ONT.—The New York Central Railroad Company have begun making surveys for the proposed extension of the company's dock.

WALLACEBURG, ONT.—The ratepayers have earned the by-laws granting bonuses for the erection of an elevator and the establishment of glass works.

CALGARY, N. W. T.—The Imperial Bank has purchased the stone building formerly occupied by I. G. Barker & Co. Improvements will shortly be made to the premises, to cost \$14,000.

DARTMOUTH, N. S.—Mr. Hugh Grant intends erecting a new building next to Lawlor's bakery. —There is talk of cutting a channel from Cathull Lake to Lake Maynard, to supply the asylum with water.

LONDON, ONT.—Tenders will be received at the City Engineer's office until Thursday, the 7th inst., for building a stone breakwater at Victoria bridge.—The City Engineer will receive tenders until the 7th inst. for plumbing work for the City Hall.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT.—Tenders marked "Tenders for the Methodist Church," will be received at P. L. Wible's hardware store, this town, until January 20th, for the erection of a brick church, and separate tenders for seating and glazing. Plans, etc., at above store.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company will apply to Parliament for amendments to its charter to permit the company to extend its line across the Ottawa river by way of the Union Suspension bridge to Hull, and to use electric, pneumatic, or other power.

KINGSTON, ONT.—A movement is on foot to have the principal business streets paved.—Mr. James Swift has decided to erect a brick dwelling on Brock street, and is making preparations to commence work early in the spring.—New brick fronts, with plate glass windows, are to be added

to the stores on Princess street occupied by Messrs. John Oakley & Sons.

WINNIPEG, MAN. — Messrs. Carscaden & Peck, wholesale clothing merchants, have purchased the Watson property on the northwest corner of Princess and McDermott streets, and next spring will erect thereon a brick and stone block, three stories high. — The city council have decided to grant the franchise for an electric street railway to Messrs. James Ross, of Montreal, and Wm. McKenzie, of Toronto.

TORONTO, ONT. — Mr. James Smith, of the Walker House, is endeavoring to obtain a renewal of lease of a lot adjoining the hotel, on Front street, with the object of enlarging the present building. — Mr. Richard West intends erecting four or five houses on the corner of Wilson avenue and King street, Parkdale, in the spring. — A building permit has been granted to J. Bedford & Sons for a detached 2 story and attic brick dwelling, west side Glen Road, north of Maple ave., cost \$12,000.

MONTREAL, QUE. — Mr. R. B. McConnell, Superintendent Waterworks, will receive tenders until Tuesday, the 5th inst., for 550 tons of cast iron water pipes. — The Harbor Commissioners invite tenders until the 5th inst. for the supply of lumber for the hulls of three floating derricks and for rebuilding one dredge. — The City Clerk will receive tenders until Wednesday, the 13th inst., for the excavation, masonry and steel superstructure for a bridge over the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks on St. Catherine street.

#### FIRES.

The Canadian Pacific railway station at Calgary, N.W.T., was destroyed by fire on the 26th December. — The residence of W. Carnichael, Collingwood, Ont., was burned on the 27th inst. Insurance \$1,000. — The Continental hotel at Berlin, Ont., owned by Walper Bros., was burned on the 28th inst. Insurance \$2,500. — Court's block, St. Johns, N.B., was destroyed by fire on the 29th inst. Insurance \$4,000. — The Michigan Central freight depot at St. Thomas, Ont., was entirely gutted by fire on Wednesday last. — A house and outbuildings at Zurich, Ont., owned by Wm. Klapp and occupied by Mrs. Alexander Bosomberg, was burned on Tuesday last. — Sykes & Ainsley's woolen mill at Glenwilliams, Ont., was partially destroyed by fire on the 29th inst.

#### CONTRACTS AWARDED.

MONTREAL, QUE. — The Harbor Commissioners have awarded the contract for the supply of hemlock planks to Mr. W. H. Kelly.

#### PHILADELPHIA'S NEW CLOCK TOWER.

The clock-tower to surmount the new Public Building in Philadelphia, which is entirely of metal, rests on the marble-work of the tower, which rises to a height of 337 feet 4½ inches from the ground. Set in the stone base are eight composite columns rising vertically to a height of 67 feet 8 inches above the marble work, and above that converging towards the centre to receive and support the cast-iron base-plate of the figure of William Penn, at a height of 173 feet 3 inches above the marble-work base. The whole of the outside shell, to a height of 67 feet 8 inches above the marble-work, is of cast-iron sectional plates of an average of one inch in thickness. Not to be included in this are the four figures, the four eagles, and the clock-face. These, together with the whole of the external covering of the dome, from the level of 67 feet 8 inches above the marble-work, upwards and including the central figure of William Penn on the apex, which rises to the additional height of 36 feet 8 inches,

are, states the *Jewellers' Circular*, to be made of aluminum bronze. All portions with large plain surfaces are made of sheet metal not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The face of the clock is to be 23 feet in diameter and its altitude from the ground 250 feet. The clock will be wound by a steam engine. The bell is to weigh between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds, and will be second in weight to the great Montreal Cathedral bell, which weighs 28,000 pounds, and it is expected that its peal will be heard even in the most distant part of the city. Chimes similar to those of Westminster clock will be used, ringing at the quarter, half, three quarters, and hour. To distinguish the time at night, the dial will be illuminated by electricity, so that the position of the hands can be seen from any point of the city. The minute hand is to be 12 feet and the hour hand 9 feet in length, while the Roman figures on the dial will measure 2 feet 8 inches in length.

#### HOOKS FOR HEAVY WEIGHTS.

(1) Assuming that a girder, such as is used in building elevated railroads, and weighing about eleven net tons, is to be lifted with a single hook, what size and thickness of iron hook would be required?

(2) If in lifting such a heavy weight a hook breaks square off without bending, would that indicate the quality of iron used to make the hook; if so, of what quality of iron would it indicate that the hook was made?

(3) If the quality of iron used in the hook was good and the weight required to be lifted was greater than the hook could stand, should not the latter bend before breaking? Would it, if made of good iron, break at all?

(4) Assuming that hook, such as described, broke, was it not practical and easy to discover, before the hook was made, whether the iron to be used in making the hook was good or bad? If so, what test would be required to discover this?

(5) Assuming that girders of from seven to eleven net tons weight are to be lifted, what should be done with respect to the hooks to be used in doing this work, to secure good and substantial hooks?

(6) Does not the fact that a hook broke off at the end in lifting a girder without the hook bending, prove absolutely that the hook was made of bad iron?

ANS. (1) Two and one half inch round iron having a tensile strength of 50,000 to 60,000 pounds per square inch; the bend in the curve having a radius of two and one-half inches. Or a somewhat smaller area of oval cross section in the curved portion.

(2) It would show that the iron was brittle, and of bad quality; perhaps 'cold-short' or containing phosphorus.

(3) A hook should open out if not strong enough to carry the load. It should bend and tear without breaking off short.

(4) The quality of the iron can be determined before making up into hooks, by two tests; by nicking the bar and cutting off a piece and observing the

fracture; and by bending it cold to a very short radius. The very best iron will show a fine silky fibre, lustrous without glittering; not at all crystalline; and should bend back parallel upon itself, with a very small space between the two sides of the bend, or should even bend back flat upon itself without tearing open the outer side of the bend.

(5) The hooks should be made of "refined" iron known to be of the best quality; should be made by a competent blacksmith so as not to injure their fibre in working; should be of a practical shape and sufficient size; and the iron should be tested before making up into hooks. Two hooks might very well be used in order to lessen the probability of accident. Such precautions are necessary to be taken because chains are liable to be kinked and to drop their loads a slight distance, suddenly, so that the load is removed from the chain and then instantly applied. Such a sudden application of a load doubles its effectiveness in breaking the chain.

(6) The breaking of a hook at the bend without opening out at all is a proof in itself that it was made of bad iron, entirely irrespective of its dimensions and proportions.

Wax painting, the admixture of wax with the color, is growing in favor for the high grades of interior decoration, on account of the soft luster and the harmonious character of the work. In painting, the wax is dissolved in alcohol and is then ready to be mixed with any coloring materials. The mixture is not as plastic as ordinary paint and requires greater expedition in application to secure the best results.

PUTTY JOINTS V. INDIA RUBBER CONE JOINTS. — A correspondent writes to the editor of the *Decorators' Gazette and Plumber and Gasfitters' Review*, contending that putty joints for closet basins are superior, as far as durability goes, to rubber cone joints, especially those made of thin rubber, as they get perished out in about five years, more or less. He says: "As regards the arms bursting off closet basins in winter time, I have found just as many burst off with rubber cones as with putty joints." He gives the following advice to young plumbers: "Let the lead pipe fit inside the earthenware arm about three-quarter inch, so that there is a little play all round, say one-eighth inch. See that the work is thoroughly dry, then paint where the joint is to be made (there is not any better paint than red lead for the job); place the putty on and mould it; and press it tightly round with the hand (it does not require much; a piece about the size of an ordinary duck's egg will do for ordinary jobs); bind a slip of rag, about eighteen inches long and four inches wide, round the joint tightly; tie about two yards of string round the joint neatly, and if there is any surplus rag at the ends of the joint, cut it off. The joint should be well painted outside, because it makes the joint harder and preserves it from getting rotten with damp or mildew, also prevents rats, mice, beetles, etc., from eating it away.

**HOT-WATER HEATING.**

Without attempting to enter into the vexed question of the exact cause of the circulation in a hot-water system, about which Tredgold, Bramah, Hood, Mills, Baldwin have presented able arguments in support of their own theories, says the *Heating Engineer*, we will simply accept that there is motion, and that motion is occasioned in some way by the application of heat to some part, preferably the lowest, of the apparatus, thus causing a disturbance of the hydrostatic equilibrium, resulting in a flow.

One point here: it is a recognized fact that a clean, sharp fire, consuming about four-tenths of a pound of coal per square foot of heating surface per hour, results in a maximum economy of fuel. Dr. Chas. F. Emery, in his very able report on the Centennial Boiler Trials, was the first to demonstrate such a fact. And from the same there follows as a corollary to this statement, that two boilers of radically different types, but of good design, burning the same coal at the above rate, the potential and economic merits will be found equal. This applies to our subject in this way: when we have a minimum amount of water in circulation in our system we can employ a minimum size of boiler, thus insuring a near approach to our figure above given. Again, Baldwin, in his work on "Hot Water Heating and Fitting," states very clearly, concisely, and accurately (page 210): "Anything that quickens the circulation through or within a boiler or over its fire surfaces will increase its capacity per unit of surface." Hence, where a minimum amount of water is in circulation the difference in temperature between the flow and return will be greater; hence the velocity of the flow, and consequently the circulation, will be quickened, and we can use a smaller boiler than we could were our quantity of water greater and our circulation more sluggish. It may be argued here that when we increase our velocity we increase our friction: true, as far as such a general statement of fact goes, and if the velocity was as great as is frequently found in city water mains, an increase in rate of flow might be a serious consideration. But Box has shown ("Practical Treatise on Heat," page 200) that with a two-inch hot water heating pipe one hundred feet long, exposed to air at sixty degrees, the water leaving the boiler at two hundred and ten, returning at two hundred, the velocity in feet per second is less than four-tenths, and for greater difference in temperature between the flow and return and for larger-sized pipe the velocity is much smaller. We may, therefore, dispense with the idea that with an increased velocity the loss of heat by friction is sensibly increased.

Again, with the minimum quantity of water in the system, and consequently a more rapid circulation, it follows that the building will be more quickly warmed or cooled than when a greater quantity of water is employed. In other words, one of the great points claimed as a superiority of hot water over steam, viz., "acceptibility to automatic government by change in

outside conditions of temperature, is most apparent when we have a minimum amount of water in circulation per square foot of radiating surface.

The comparative rates of expansion of copper and iron are copper 3, iron 2; while the heat conducting power is in the ratio of copper 6, iron 1.

**TO BUILDERS.**

**ALEX. MACLEAN,**  
9 Victoria Street, Toronto,

Offers to builders, on advantageous terms, lots on Elizabeth St., Westmoreland Ave., Spencer Ave., Shaw St., Wellesley St. and Spadina road.

**To Builders, Investors and Speculators.**

Offers are invited to purchase that magnificent business site at the intersection of Dundas and Arthur streets and Ossington Ave. The lot has a frontage of 100 feet on Dundas and 120 feet on Arthur St., and is undoubtedly the best business corner west of Yonge St. Offers to be sent to F. J. Smith & Co., Estate Agents, 90 Church St.

**J. A. NESBITT,**  
**ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT**  
**AND ARBITRATOR.**

Office: 9 Adelaide St. East, - TORONTO.  
Office Telephone 1631. House Telephone 3692.  
Money advanced on mortgage. Fire insurance at lowest rates. Values carefully estimated.

**W. PARSONS,**

NO. 4 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.  
**Estate, Loan and Builders' Exchange.**  
I make a specialty of builders' loans and builders' properties. Money to loan.  
Telephone 2636. **W. PARSONS.**

**Prices of Building Materials.**

**LUMBER.**

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, Am. ins.	\$30 00	1/2 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
1 inch clear and picks.	18 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 07
1 inch siding, ship culls.	\$10 00	\$11 00
1 inch siding, mill culls.	8 00	9 00
Cull sawing.	8 00	9 00
1 1/2 and thicker cutting up plank.	22 00	25 00
1 1/2 inch strips, 4 in. to 8 in. mill run.	14 00	15 00
1 1/2 inch strips, common.	12 00	13 00
1 1/2 inch flooring.	14 00	15 00
1 1/2 inch flooring.	14 00	16 00
XXX shingles, sawn.	1 30	@ 2 35
XX shingles, sawn.	1 30	@ 1 35

**Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada:**

Eastlake steel shingles (galvanized).	\$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 Brck.	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.	4 1/2 cts.
Corrugated Iron, galvanized, 28 W. G., per square.	5 1/2
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, "Walter's patent," galvanized, per square.	5 50
Standard shingles, "Walter's patent," painted.	4 00
Northwestern steel siding, patented, per square.	3
Metallic Finish Brck. per square.	
Metallic Finish Clapboard, per square.	

**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
" " " " 18 " "	13 00
" " " " 20 " "	13 00
Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft.	14 00
" " " " 18 ft.	14 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 00
" " " " 36 ft.	31 00
" " " " 38 ft.	33 00
" " " " 40 to 44 ft.	36 00
Cutting up planks, 1 1/2 and thicker, dry.	25 00
" " " " board.	18 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord.	5 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M.	14 00

**BRICK—M**

Common Walling.	\$7 50
Good Facing.	9 00
Sewer.	8 50
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.	74 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, P. O. D. TORONTO.**

Plain brick, "A"	\$18 00
" " "B"	16 00
" " "C"	15 00
Trojan or Buff.	2 00
Ornamental, per 100	\$3 00

**Stones.**

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

**Slate: Roofing (per square).**

" red.	18 00
" purple.	9 00
" untading 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, per lb.)**

White lead, Can.	6 1/2	6 1/2
" zinc, Can.	6 1/2	7 1/2
Red lead, Eng.	5 1/2	6 1/2
" venetian.	1 60	1 05
" vermilion.	90	1 70
" Indian, Eng.	10	12
Yellow ochre.	5	10
Yellow chrome.	15	20
Green, chrome.	7	12
" Paris.	25	40
Black, lamp.	15	25
Blue, ultramarine.	15	20
Oil, linseed, raw (per Imp. gallon).	65	68
" " boiled.	68	71
" " refined.	78	85
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, LIMB, 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
" Thorold.	1 50
" Queenston, "	1 50
" Napanee, "	1 50
" Hull, "	1 50

**HARDWARE.**

Cut Nails:	
American Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	3 90
" " 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, "	90
" " 2 1/2 to 3 inch, "	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

**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	21 00
Maple, Soft.	16 00	18 00
Oak, M.	40 00	100 00
Pine, select, M.	35 00	40 00
Pine, and quality, M.	22 00	25 00
Shipping Culls	13 00	16 00
Mill Culls	8 00	10 00
Lath, M.	1 50	1 99
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 31	2 40
Canadian " "	2 25	2 30
Koman " "	2 75	
Keene's Coarse "Whites"	4 50	4 75
" Parian	4 10	4 75
" Superfine	6 50	7 00
Calced plaster, per barrel.	1 55	1 70
Fire Bricks, Newcastle, per M.	20 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

**Out Nails:**

Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 3 inch and above	\$ 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 3 inch	3 25	4 20
Am. pattern, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch hot-cut 1 1/2 inch	3 50	5 60
" " " "	4 25	5 20
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch 1 1/2 inch	3 25	4 45
" " " "	3 75	5 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch		4 50
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 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
" " "	4 50	5 00
" No. 2	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 65	0 55
" boiled	0 60	0 50
Olive, pure	1 10	1 15
" machinery	95	1 05
" extra, qt., per case	3 00	3 25
" " "	2 50	2 60
" 1/2 pt., " "	2 75	3 10
Spirits turpentine	0 67	0 70

**BOILER COVERING.**

Gast & Co. ....

**BUILDING STONE DEALERS.**

Adamson, Jos. .... I

Brotie, James. .... II

Brodlgan & Co., J. .... II

Rathbun Co. .... viii

Samuel & Sons, Thomas. .... vi

**BUILDERS' HARDWARE.**

Rice Lewis & Son. .... IV

Samuel, Benjamin & Co., M. & L. .... xv

**CEMENTS.**

Adamant Mfg. Co. .... x

Adamson, Jos. .... I

McNally & Co., Wm. .... iv

Maguire, William. .... iv

McRae & Co. .... iv

Rathbun Co. .... viii

Terry, Edward. .... iv

Wright & Sons, C. B. .... ii

**CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.**

Canadian Office & School Furniture Co. .... xv

Office Specialty Co. .... xiv

**CHIMNEY TOPPING.**

Hansen, Harald M. .... xiv

**CONSULTING ENGINEER.**

Barry, A. B. .... ii

**CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.**

Davidson & Kelly. .... II

Dick, James, sr. .... vi

Dagenais, J Benjamin. .... vi

Hood & Co., C. .... II

Hancock, Thomas. .... II

Hamilton, Edward. .... vi

Lyall, Peter. .... iii

Mortimore, Geo. T. .... II

Murison & Burge. .... vi

Roberts, William. .... II

Thomas & Howell. .... II

Turner & Co., G. W. .... vi

Webb & Claxton. .... II

**CUT STONE CONTRACTORS.**

Adamson, Jos. .... I

Curtis & Rowe. .... II

Hipbard, H. & T. .... II

Isaac Brothers. .... II

Oakley & Holmes. .... II

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING.**

Royal Electric Co. .... I

Toronto Electrical Works. .... xiv

**DERRICK BUILDERS.**

Rowe, Geo. .... ii

**ELEVATORS.**

Ives & Co., H. R. .... IV

Leitch & Turnbull. .... I

**ENGRAVERS.**

Canadian Photo-Eng Bureau. .... xvi

**FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.**

Adamson, Jos. .... I

Colman-Hamilton Co. .... iii

Wright & Sons, C. B. .... ii

**GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.**

Baird Bros. .... II

Douglas & Plunkett. .... II

Hedges & Lankin. .... II

Tucker & Dillon. .... II

**GRATES AND TILES.**

Holbrook & Mollington. .... xii

Rice Lewis & Son. .... IV

**HEATING.**

Garth & Co. .... xv

Gurney Co., E. & C. .... xiii

Howard Furnace Co. .... xii

Ives & Co., H. R. .... IV

King & Son, Warden. .... xvi

McClary Mfg. Co. .... xii

Miller Bros. & Toms. .... xii

Toronto Radiator Mfg Co. .... xi

**IRON FENCES.**

Ives & Co., H. R. .... -IV

**IRON PIPE.**

Ives & Co., H. R. .... IV

**LIME AND STONE.**

Wright & Sons, C. B. .... ii

**LFGAL.**

Denton, Dods & Denton. .... III

**MANTELS AND OVERMANTELS.**

Millichamp Mfg. Co. .... xiv

**METALLIC LATH.**

B. Greening Wire Co. .... IV

Metallie Roofing Co. .... ii

**MORTAR COLORS AND SHINGLE STAINS.**

Cabot, Samuel. .... xvi

Maguire, Wm. .... iv

Muirhead, Andrew. .... xvi

Toronto Pressed Brick Co. .... iii

**ORNAMENTAL PLASTERERS.**

Baker, J. D. .... III

Hynes Terra Cotta & Brick Co. .... viii

Wright, Jas. .... III

**PAINTS, VARNISHES, &C.**

Muirhead, Andrew. .... x

**PAINTERS.**

Dill & O'Hearn. .... II

Gilmor & Casey. .... II

Polito, T. .... v

**PAVING.**

Excelsior Pavement Co. .... x

Forsyth, Robert. .... xiii

Gardner & Co., A. .... IV

**PLASTERERS.**

Hynes, W. J. .... I

Watson Bros. .... II

**PLASTERING FIBRE.**

Nowell & Co., R. L. .... xiii

**PLATE GLASS.**

McCausland & Son. .... v

Toronto Plate Glass Importing Co. .... vii

**PLUMBERS.**

Bennett & Wright. .... II

Horton, F. .... vi

McCrae & Watson. .... vi

**PLUMBING SUPPLIES.**

Booth & Son. .... v

Garth & Co. .... xv

Malcolm, W. B. .... i

Sanitas Mfg. Co. .... v

St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co. .... iii

**ROOFING MATERIALS.**

Merchant & Co. .... ii

Metallie Roofing Co. .... x

Samuel, Benjamin & Co. .... xv

**SANITARY APPLIANCES.**

Booth & Son. .... v

Sanitas Mfg. Co. .... v

Ives & Co., H. R. .... IV

Malcolm, W. B. .... i

St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co. .... iii

**ROOFERS.**

Baird Bros. .... II

Duthie & Sons, G. .... II

Forbes, Duncan. .... II

Metallie Roofing Co. .... ii

Hutson, W. D. .... II

Rennie & Son, R. .... II

Saulter, Wm. .... II

Shales, John H. .... II

Stewart, W. T. .... II

Toronto Roofing Co. .... II

Williams & Co., H. .... II

**SASH BALANCE.**

Hargreaves, John. .... III

**SEWER PIPE.**

Adamson, Jos. .... I

Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Co. .... iv

McNally & Co., W. .... vii

Maguire, William. .... v

McRae & Co. .... iv

Terry, Edward. .... iv

The Ontario Terra Cotta Pressed Brick & Sewer Pipe Co. .... vii

The Colman-Hamilton Co. .... iii

Wright & Sons, C. B. .... iv

**SLIDING BLINDS.**

Clatworthy, Geo. .... x

**STAINED AND DECORATIVE GLASS.**

Castle & Son. .... iv

Dominion Stained Glass Co. .... iv

Elliott & Son. .... I

Faircloth Bros. .... v

Grimson, G. & J. E. .... iv

Longhurst & Co., H. .... iv

Lewis, R. .... v

McCausland & Son. .... v

Spence & Son, J. C. .... iv

The Bell Art Stained Glass Works. .... v

Victoria Stained Glass Co. .... v

**STENOGRAPHERS.**

Holland Bros. & Young. .... vi

**TERRA COTTA.**

The Hynes Terra Cotta & Brick Co. .... viii

Toronto Pressed Brick & Terra Cotta Co. .... iii

The Ontario Terra Cotta, Brick & Sewer Pipe Co. .... xi

**TERRA COTTA FIREPROOFING.**

Rathbun Co. .... viii

The Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Co. .... viii

**TOWER CLOCKS AND BELLS.**

Gillett & Johnston. ....

**WALL PAPER AND CEILING DECORATIONS.**

Elliott & Son. .... II

Faircloth Bros. .... v

**WALL PLASTER.**

Adamant Mfg. Co. .... II

Boynton Wall Plaster Co. .... vi

**WALL TIE.**

Weese & Co., D. A. .... x

**INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS**

**IN THE CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.**

**ARCHITECTS.**

Ontario Directory .... III

Quebec Directory .... vi

**ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTORS AND CARVERS.**

Carnovsky, B. H. .... xii

Hicks, W. Stevens. .... II

Holbrook & Mollington. .... xii

Turner, Frederic. .... II

Mowbray, Thos. .... II

Wagner, Zeidler & Co. .... vii

**ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.**

B. Greening Wire Co. .... IV

Ives & Co., H. R. .... IV

The Dominion Bridge Co. .... I

Whitfield, John. .... IV

**ART WOODWORK.**

Carnovsky, B. H. .... xiii

Wagner, Zeidler & Co. .... vii

**BELLIANGER.**

Richardson, I. T. .... III

**BENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.**

Polito, T. .... III

**BRICKS (PRESSED).**

Hynes Terra Cotta & Brick Co. .... viii

The Don Valley Pressed Brick Works. .... ix

Toronto Pressed Brick & Terra Cotta Co. .... iii

The Ontario Terra Cotta, Brick & Sewer Pipe Co. .... vii

**BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.**

Adamant Mfg. Co. .... II

Adamson, Joseph. .... I

Maguire, William. .... iv

McNally & Co. .... iv

Rathbun Co. .... viii

Rowe, Geo. .... ii