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110. Canadian Contract Record
46 Rushwood 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, November 1, 1890.

No. 38

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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Information from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender sent exclusively to this journal for publication, and not elsewhere published, will be liberally paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

At its Convention held in Toronto, Nov. 20 and 21, 1889, the Ontario Association of Architects signified its approval of the CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD, and pledged its members to use this journal as their medium of communication with contractors with respect to advertisements for Tenders.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the First Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, held in Montreal, Oct. 10th and 11th, 1890: "Moved by M. Perrault, seconded by A. F. Dunlop, that we the Architects of the Province of Quebec now assembled in Convention being satisfied that the CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD affords us a direct communication with the Contractors,—Resolved, that we pledge our support to it by using its columns when calling for Tenders."

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.

SEWER VENTILATION.

At a meeting of the Society of Engineers, held at the Town Hall, Westminster, on Monday evening, a paper was read by Mr. W. Santo Crimp, M.Inst. C.E., F.G.S., on "Sewer Ventilation."

The author first pointed out that much had been written with regard to sewer ventilation, but that few experiments had been made, and as a result methods had been suggested that would almost certainly result in failure. It had, for instance, been constantly assumed that the movements of sewer-air were almost entirely due to temperature, an assumption which the author found did not subsist upon a

satisfactory basis. He then referred to the experiments of Miller, Beetz, Carnelly, Miquel, and Holdane, which were made more especially with a view to ascertaining the number of micro-organisms present in sewer-air, relatively to those in the atmosphere. In the result it was found that sewer-air contained fewer; but the author pointed out that their nature might probably differ widely. With regard to the excess of carbonic acid generally found in sewers, the author suggested that it was probably largely due to the mingling of the ground air with the sewer-air in cases where sewers were not air-tight. Referring to other gases found in sewers, he pointed out that these gases were in themselves incapable of producing fevers of the zymotic type, and argued that such fevers when caused by sewer-air, were due to the germs of disease present in the sewer-air, and suggested that it was undesirable to set up rapid air currents in sewers, in the absence of which these germs would fall back into the sewage from which they arose. Dividing sewers into two classes—namely, those into which men could not enter, and the larger ones in which they were frequently employed, he suggested that the smaller ones should be provided with vents, carried high over head, and sufficient in number to prevent the house traps being forced; although a properly drained house should be proof against the most severe test. The large sewers, of course, had to be very fully ventilated—at any rate whilst men were employed in them. The author then proceeded to a consideration of the forces causing movements of sewer-air, and presented an epitome of the experiments made by him at Wimbledon during the year 1888. The experiments were carried on continuously throughout the year, and were made on sewers of all sizes up to 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. One pipe sewer, constructed in a hilly road, was continuously experimented upon, whilst tests were constantly made on others, including also surface-water sewers when these were free from water. In the result, the author found that the only currents measureable by an anemometer were those produced by the wind, being sometimes uphill and as frequently downhill. The amount of movement of the sewer-air was also in accordance with the velocity of wind. Having regard to the facts, he suggested that in the ventilation of sewers the fullest advantage should be

taken of the wind as a motive power, and that it should be deflected into the sewers, or made to induce out-currents, as may be found desirable.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for the Construction of Terminal City Railway," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, NOV. 15TH, 1890, for the construction of about 6½ miles of railroad from Mulgrave to Terminal City on the Strait of Canso, Nova Scotia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Company's office, 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., or at Terminal City. No tender will be considered unless on printed forms to be obtained of the company. Each tender is to be accompanied by a certified bank cheque for \$2,500, payable to the Treasurer of the Terminal City Railroad Company (Limited), said cheque to be returned to each tenderer unless he fails to execute the contract and give a satisfactory bond for the fulfilment of the same if awarded to him. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids should they deem it for the interest of the company to do so.

WM. H. ALLEN,
Treas. Terminal City Railroad Company,
31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

FREDERIC R. PAGE,
Chief Engineer.



TENDERS

For the Erection of a Crematory for the Destruction of Garbage and Night Soil.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received through registered post at the office of the City Clerk, up to noon on FRIDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1890, for:

1. The erection of a Crematory for the destruction of garbage and night soil, on a site to be provided by the city.

2. The collection and disposition of the garbage and night soil of the city, the contractor to find his own site and erect and maintain his own Crematory.

Copies of specifications, giving full information as to requirements of the above, may be had at the office of the City Engineer and City Commissioner (City Hall).

Each and every tender must be accompanied 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, which will be forfeited to the city in the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to execute the necessary contract and bond.

The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. F. FRANKLAND,
Chairman Markets and License Committee,
City Hall.

Committee Room, Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1890.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BROOKE, ONT.—A new church will be erected here in the spring.

CHATHAM, ONT.—The need of a public hall is being recognized.

ANCASTER, ONT.—It is rumored that the woollen mills will be rebuilt.

GRIMSBY, ONT.—The erection of a factory to extract sorghum is talked of.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—The Smart Mfg. Co. will build an addition to their works.

WINDSOR, ONT.—Subscriptions are being solicited in aid of the erection of a Home for Indigents.

PETROLIA, ONT.—Johnson Bros. will erect a brick hotel containing 20 bedrooms, 4 sample rooms, office, bath rooms and store.

MACLEOD, MAN.—The Board of Trade is urging upon the authorities the necessity for the erection of a bridge across Old Man river.

LONDON, ONT.—One of the stone piers of the new Bothwell bridge has given way, and will have to be rebuilt at an estimated cost of \$5,000.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—Plans are being prepared for a new hotel to be erected, to contain thirty rooms on the site fronting the Grand Trunk depot.

SANDWICH, ONT.—The Superintendent of Fish Culture will recommend the Government to enlarge the hatchery here to double its present capacity.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The corner stone of a new church at the corner of Somerset and Elgin streets, Ottawa, was laid by the Bishop a few days ago.

CALGARY, ONT.—A public hospital will be erected here. Public meetings are being held to consider the matter and make provision for the necessary funds.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Messrs. Towne & Robinson, English capitalists, will erect a first-class hotel here from plans prepared by Mr. N. S. Hoffer, architect.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.—It is understood that Archbishop Grandin, on the occasion of a recent visit, made arrangements for the erection here of a R. C. cathedral.

NELSON, B. C.—A joint stock company proposes to build a large hotel after the style of the C. P. R. hotel at Banff, at Ainsworth, this province, where exist hot water springs.

SELKIRK, MAN.—A company is applying for incorporation under the name of the Selkirk Electric Company, for the purpose of establishing a system of electric lighting for the town.

HAMILTON, ONT.—The Board of Trade has favorably considered the proposal of the Brosinu Machine Co. to erect a factory here on condition that the city subscribes \$50,000 worth of stock.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.—The mayor is authority for the statement that considerable civic improvements will shortly be undertaken, among which will be the paving of the business streets.

VAUDREUIL, QUE.—Messrs. Chausse & Mesnard, architects, of Montreal, are now preparing plans for a handsome summer residence to be erected here next spring for Ald. Prefontaine of Montreal.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—A company has been formed to supply the town with water. Permission has been granted them to lay mains, and they are now corresponding with manufacturers of plant. Work will commence this season.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The city will probably purchase from the Government the franchise in the Carleton Branch railway, which they desire to secure control of in order to facilitate the construction of terminal facilities at Carleton.

VICTORIA, B. C.—There is a proposition before the Council to spend the sum of \$10,000 in the erection of a garbage crematory.—Tenders are wanted until December 17, for the construction of certain sewers at this place. Address Wellington J. Dowler.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.—The trustees of Bridge Street Methodist Church are being urged by the

Young People's Association to purchase the adjoining lot and erect a building thereon for Y.M.C.A. purposes, with first-class gymnasium, library and other necessaries attached.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—Tenders are asked by the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co., for the building and grading of about one mile of railway to connect the Intercolonial Railway with the site of the proposed smelting works at Eureka, East river, Pictou County.

HULL, QUE.—The Provincial Government has approved of the site submitted by the city for a new court house; has placed at the credit of the municipality \$10,000 towards the erection of the building, the money to be used by the 30th of June, 1891, and the corporation to carry out the work according to the plans sent and approved by the Government.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Northwest Opera House Co., comprising D. E. Sprague, lumber merchant; H. S. Holt, contractor; F. J. Bowles, contractor; Wm. Clougher, inn-keeper; W. D. Taylor, agent; and L. W. Couture, barrister, of Winnipeg, will apply for incorporation, with the object of building and maintaining opera houses, music halls, and theatres.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—It is reported that Mr. A. Herring is about to have prepared plans for an immense new theatre which will be erected on the property on Agnes and Mary streets. The building will be a large three-storey brick one, containing, besides the theatre, stores, etc.—The owners of the town site of Mission announce that they will spend \$50,000 in public improvements and buildings in the near future.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The Y.M.C.A. will attempt to secure \$25,000 for the erection of a new building.—The Thousand Island Park Association have decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$60,000 and rebuild the hotel. A committee has been appointed to carry out the undertaking.—The Government are said to be so well pleased with the introduction of the electric light in the penitentiary as to be considering the advisability of lighting all the penal institutions in the same way.

NANAIMO, B. C.—A company recently formed for the manufacture of patent medicines intend shortly to erect a large laboratory.—Ald. Baker will introduce a by-law in Council authorizing an appropriation of \$145,000 to provide for the supplying of water and light to the city, and also to purchase a stone crusher. This would probably involve the taking over of the waterworks and lighting systems now operated by private companies.—The construction of an electric street railway is receiving consideration.

TORONTO, ONT.—The promoters of the project to build a hotel on Centre Island state that they will endeavor to carry out the undertaking.—The trustees of School Section 27, township of York, propose to erect a six-room school, but are at present prevented from doing so by an injunction.—Thos. Ince, Wesley Buildings, intends erecting a first-class business building on the north-west corner of Queen and Terauley streets.—The Young Women's Christian Guild will erect a building next spring on McGill street, subscriptions to the amount of \$6,000 having been already received for the purpose.—An asphalt roadway is asked for centre road.—The following building permits have been granted: Wm. Petrie, one 3-storey and two 2-storey bk. stores, northeast corner Wellesley and Bleeker Sts., cost \$8,000; Jas. Dain, pair 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, Bloor St. west, cost \$9,000; Robt. Wait, att. 2-storey bk. fronted dwellings, southwest corner Johnston Ave. and Markham St., cost \$13,000; Geo. A. Elliott, det. 2-storey and attic bk. dwelling, Bedford Rd. and Boswell Ave., cost \$5,600; J. L. Curry, two pairs s. d. 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, north side Nassau St., cost \$9,500.—The Ontario Society of Artists are giving a series of entertainments to provide funds for the erection of an art gallery.—The City En-

gineer has plans prepared for the proposed high level bridge over the Don at King street, and the Government engineer will be invited to inspect them.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The ladies of the Jesu and Mary convent at Hochelaga have just bought 67 acres of land at Outremont at \$500 an acre, and will immediately begin the erection of convent buildings that will cost well on to \$500,000.—The Council is being urged to begin at once the widening of Mountain street between St. Antoine and Dorchester.—It is proposed to establish a Christian Home for the Intemperate. The following committees were appointed: Dr. McConnell, Dr. Dugdale, and Mr. A. M. Featherstone to look for a suitable site; Messrs. G. Young and T. H. Schneider to open a subscription list.—A temporary building for use as a church and school house will be erected by the Presbyterians at Montreal Junction.—It is understood that Ald. Clendinning, M. P. P., has purchased the Pallascio farm property at St. Ann's and intends erecting a summer residence on it.—The plans for the proposed structure of the Union Catholique are designed by Messrs. Chausse & Mesnard (a new firm) instead of Messrs. Perrault & Mesnard, as stated in the last number of the RECORD.—The Provincial Government is endeavoring to purchase a suitable site for a new gaol.—The Montreal Island Water and Electric Light Co., has been formed for the purpose of supplying water and light to the municipalities between Mount Royal and the Black river. The capital is said to be \$2,000,000. The promoters are Messrs. Eltham, Kirkham & Co., of New York.—The plans for improvements to the Court House are being considered by the Special Committee of the Bar appointed for the purpose, who are looking minutely into the questions of lighting by electricity, ventilating and heating. The outside work will be commenced in the spring.—Application for incorporation is made on behalf of the Suburban Electric Co. The applicants are J. P. Daves, of Lachine; Henry Joseph, R. D. McGibbon and Charles Cassils, of Montreal, and Edward N. Sanderson, of New York, electrician, the chief place of business to be in Montreal, and the capital stock \$25,000, in shares of \$25 each.—It has been decided to build a new Roman Catholic church at St. Gabriel.—A new Protestant chapel is to be shortly constructed at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.—Mr. Raza, architect, is preparing plans for the reconstruction of Messrs. Ives & Co.'s foundry at Longueuil.—Building permits have been granted as follows: D. Bertrand, two 2-storey brick and wood houses, 21 Champlain St., cost \$3,000; Guevin & Guerin, two brick stores, 3-storey, iron roofs, Roy & Gauthier, architects, cost \$8,000; H. Blume, 2-storey wood and brick cottage, 108 Coleraine St., cost \$1,100; Estate L. S. Biron, three stone and brick stores, 3-storey, Notre Dame St., Mr. Adolphe Guilbeault, architect; Tubrey & Lewesque, carpenters; cost \$24,000.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

REGINA, N. W. T.—I. R. Reilly & Co. have been awarded the contract for erecting the new Bank of Montreal building.

LETHBRIDGE, N. W. T.—The contract for the erection of the new hospital has been given to Mr. Henderson, of Regina.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Mr. John Nicholson, contractor, has been awarded the contract for building a pier at Stony Island, Nova Scotia.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—Reid & Currie, of this city, have been given the contract for the iron bridge to be constructed over the Nicholmeikl river for the Westminster and Southern railway.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The contract to erect the new Y.M.C.A. building has been given to Mr. Alex. McKay at the price of \$30,377.—It is said the building of a second dry dock in this province is in contemplation. The location has not been decided upon.

LONDON, ONT.—The Council has accepted the tender of the Ball Electric Light Co. for an electric plant of 184 lamps at \$35,740, the company to run it at \$10,000 a year for four years and two months.—The Council is recommended to accept the tender of Ross Bros. for a composition walk in front of the London Mutual building at 18 cents per square foot.

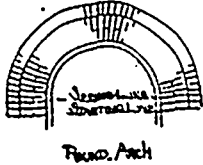
TORONTO, ONT.—Following are the accepted tenders for the erection of a new High School in the north-western part of the city: Carpenter work, Geo. Rathbone, \$1,500; brick and masonry, Tegel & Darwent, \$19,447; painting and glazing (main building), A. M. Brown, \$1,319; painting and glazing gymnasium and caretakers lodge, Dill & O'Hearn, \$229; galvanized iron work, John Douglas & Co., \$1,895; slating, G. Duthie & Son, \$1,624; plastering, H. R. Beaver, \$2,439; plumbing, Bennett & Wright, \$1,299; heating, per Smead-Dowd system, \$3,800.

ARCH NOTES.

By L. H. GIBSON.

One can look around him in any city and see very few brick arches which are properly started. This seems a strange thing to say. In the business portion where there are the largest number of fine buildings the mistake is less usual though not uncommon. Take as an illustration the round arch here shown. It is almost universal to find such an arch started from the spring line. This is wrong. Every arch should be stilted. The stiling of the arches in the drawings given is two courses. That is, there are two courses straight before the lines begin to run to the common center. Where they start from the spring line without the stiling the arch always has the appearance of being sprung out at the bottom. That is, it does not appear to be a true half circle. It has the appearance of being somewhat crushed—spread out. It is a fact that very few bricklayers pay any attention to the proper method of starting an arch this way. It is due to the brick business and to the interest of all brickmakers, and as well to the people at large, that this little point be understood. There are many other things to be said about turning arches.

In the drawing herewith there is a 12-inch bonded surrounded with a 4-inch rowlock arch. In good work there is just one way to lay this arch and do it right. The bricks or the bonded arch all should be cut. One half of the arch should be laid



Round Arch

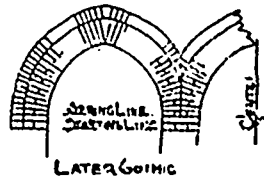
out full size on a board. The brick should be spaced so that a key brick will come there in the center. Then all should be cut to a pattern. Each brick should be scribed to the proper pattern, the edge pitched off and the bed cut and ground down to a true face. The pitching should be done with a chisel which has about a four-inch face. Then the joint line should be laid off on the wood center the same as they are on inside rim of the arch. A nail should be driven in the radius point or center, and as each brick is set it should be made true to the line which runs from the center. To the bricklayer who is used to cutting his brick with a trowel and setting them by guess, all this sounds like nonsense, but one who lays up an arch without this careful and exact precision never laid up two arches alike and never will. The way we have outlined is the method pursued by the best bricklayers. The outside rowlock does not need to be cut. All joints in the stilted part of the arch should be carried down the same as though they were, properly speaking, a part of the arch itself. If there is a bond or string course it should come below the starting point.



Early Gothic

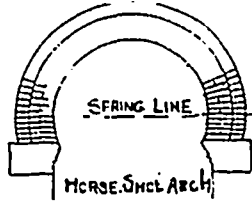
Herewith are presented drawings of two pointed or gothic arches. They are stilted two courses the same as is proper for a round arch; that is, the joint lines of the arch continue two courses above the spring line. Nothing looks worse than to see a gothic arch started directly from the spring line without the stilt. The spreading shows more conspicuously in a gothic arch than in a round arch and is altogether more objectionable. There are two kinds of pointed arches shown here. One is an early gothic arch and the other belongs to the latter gothic period. The former belongs to the early French and

early English Gothic. The latter was characteristic of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and is very common in Venetian work. It makes a prettier, softer and altogether more pleasant arch than that of the early period which has a hard, sharp look. It is to be observed that the joint in a brick arch at the point is a straight line and is not in key form. Furthermore, where two arches come together as is shown in latter Gothic forms, there is a straight joint where the two arches come together at the foot. The difference in the method of turning these arches is that the center in the case of the early Gothic is taken from each side of the opening. On the other hand the centres of the latter Gothic arch are taken from a short distance each side of the middle. Thus it is flatter and rounder. In laying out an arch of this kind not only should the bonded parts of the arch be cut to a pattern, but also the rowlocks at the points and on the line where the two



Later Gothic

arches join. A man who undertakes to cut an arch of this kind with a trowel is sure to botch it. A horse-shoe arch is not laid properly once in twenty times. The most natural thing in the world to do is to get it wrong. The mistake is made in laying the brick which come below the spring line so that they radiate from the center. All brick below the spring line should be exactly horizontal; that is, the joints should be parallel with all other horizontal joints in the wall, and the arch form should be given below the spring line by the cutting of the brick. The exemplification of this idea is to be found in the Alhambra and in all the architecture of that period in which a horse-shoe arch is used. Such an arch may be round, as here shown, or it may be pointed or of O G form.



Horse Shoe Arch

The straight arch, which is shown in the accompanying cut, should never be straight on the bottom. If it is it will show as though it were settling and was low in the center. In the three-foot straight arch there should be a spring of about half an inch in the center. Then it will show straight. The brick for a straight arch should be cut the same as for any other arch before they are taken to the scaffold. It should be done with a chisel and not a trowel. The bed should be cut and rubbed smooth.



Straight Arch

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR ON CARGO LOTS.

1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, Am. ins.	\$30 00	\$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.	15 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.	5 00	9 00
1 1/2 and thicker cutting up plank.	22 00	25 00
1 inch strips, 4 in. to 8 in. mill run.	14 00	15 00
1 inch strips, common.	11 00	12 00

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Mill cull boards and scantling.	10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths.	13 00
Shipping cull boards, stock.	14 00
Hemlock canting and joist up to 16 ft.	11 00
" " " 18 "	12 00
" " " 20 "	13 00
Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft.	14 00
" " " 18 ft.	15 00
" " " 20 ft.	17 00
" " " 22 ft.	19 00
" " " 24 ft.	21 00
" " " 26 ft.	23 00
" " " 28 ft.	25 00
" " " 30 ft.	27 00
" " " 32 ft.	29 00
" " " 34 ft.	31 00
" " " 36 ft.	33 00
" " " 38 ft.	35 00
" " " 40 to 44 ft.	38 00
Cutting up planks, 1 1/2 and thicker, dry board.	25 00
" " " " "	18 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord.	5 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M.	14 00

D. M.

1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, F. M.	28 00	31 00
1 1/2 inch flooring rough, B. M.	18 00	22 00
1 1/2 " " dressed, F. M.	25 00	28 00
1 1/2 " " 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 00
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.	30 00	30 00
Dressing stocks.	16 00	22 00
Picks, American inspection.	40 00	
Three uppers, American inspection.	50 00	

BRICK—P M

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

Pressed Brick:

Plain brick, f. o. b. at Milton, per M.	\$17 00
" " " 2nd quality, per M.	13 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
2nd " " " "	13 00
3rd " " " "	10 00
Hard Building.	8 00
Ornamental, per 100.	\$3 to 10 00
Tiles.	24 00

Stone.

Common Rubble, Per Taise, delivered.	14 00
Large flat " " "	18 00
Foundation Blocks, " Cubic Foot.	35

Slate: Roofing (per square).

" red.	16 00
" purple.	9 00
" unslating green.	9 00
" black slate.	7 50
Terra Cotta Tile, per sq.	25 00
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing.	8 00

Sand.
Per Load of 1 1/2 Cubic Yards. 1 25

PAINTS. (In oil, 1/2 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.	25	40
Black, lamp.	15	25
Blue, ultramarine.	15	25
Oil, linseed, raw (per Imp. gallon).	78	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

CEMENT, LIME, etc.

Lime, Per Barrel of 2 bushels, Grey.	40
" " " White.	55
Plaster, Calined, New Brunswick.	2 00
" " " Nova Scotia.	2 00
Hair, Plasterers', per bag.	1 00
Cement, Portland, per bbl.	2 80
" " " Thorold.	1 50
" " " Queenston.	1 50
" " " Napanee.	1 50
" " " Hull.	1 50

HARDWARE.

Cut Nails:

American Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	4 00
" " " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg.	3 30
Canadian Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	3 50
" " " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg.	3 00
" " " 2 to 2 1/4 inch, "	2 00
" " " 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inch, "	2 80
" " " 3 inch and larger.	2 50
Steel nails roc. per keg extra.	
Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg.	5 60
" " " 1 1/2 inch, "	4 90
" " " 1 3/4 inch, "	4 40
" " " 1 1/2 inch and larger.	4 10
" " " " "	3 00

MONTREAL PRICES.

Lumber, Etc.		
Ash, 1 to 4 in, M.	\$13 00	28 00
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.	15 00	25 00
Basswood	18 00	20 00
Walnut, per M.	50 00	100 00
Butternut, per M.	28 00	40 00
Cedar, flat	00 04	00 06
Cherry, per M.	60 00	80 00
Elm, Soft, 1st	15 00	17 00
Elm, Rock	25 00	30 00
Maple, hard, M.	20 00	25 00
Maple, Soft	16 00	18 00
Oak, M.	40 00	95 00
Pine, select, M.	35 00	40 00
Pine, 2nd quality, M.	20 00	25 00
Shipping Culls	13 00	16 00
Mill Culls	8 00	10 00
Lath, M.	1 50	1 90
Spruce, 1 to 2 inch, M.	10 00	12 00
Spruce Culls	4 50	6 00
Shingles, 1st quality	2 00	3 00
and	1 25	1 50
Cement, etc.		
Portland Cement, per barrel	\$ 2 70	3 00
Koman	2 70	3 00
Fire Bricks, per M.	20 00	30 00
Out Nails:		
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 3 inch and above	7 25	8 25
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2½ inch and above	3 00	3 25
Hot-Cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2½ and 2 inch	3 25	4 20
Am. pattern, 1½ and 1¾ inch hot-cut	3 50	5 60
1½ inch	4 25	5 20
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1½ and 1¾ inch	3 25	4 45
1¾ inch	3 75	5 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1½	75 cents advance on	Hot-Cut Nails.
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg 1½ to 1¾ inch		
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 2 inch and up		
Paints, etc.		
White Lead, pure, 25 to 100 lb. kegs.	6 50	7 00
" No. 1	5 25	5 50
" No. 2	4 50	5 00
" No. 3	4 00	4 50
dry	5 25	5 75
Venetian Red, English	1 50	1 75
Yellow Ochre, French	1 25	3 00
Whiting, London, washed	0 50	0 65
Paris	1 15	1 25
Oils:		
Linseed, raw	0 63	0 55
boiled	0 66	0 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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