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CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works.

ITS PURPOSE: TO SUPPLY TO CONTRACTORS ADVANCE INFORMATION RESPECTING CONTRACTS OPEN TO TENDER, AND TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CORPORATIONS, A DIRECT MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION WITH CONTRACTORS.

ITS MERIT: ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE.

Vol. 1.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, January 17, 1891.

No. 49

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.

62 Temple Building, Montreal.
Bell Telephone 2299.

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

At its Convention held in Toronto, Nov. 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.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 1 p. m. on SATURDAY, 24TH INST., for Alterations to McKeown & Co.'s dry goods store, Yonge Street.

CHAS. F. WAGNER, Architect,
4 King Street East, Toronto.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk, Petrolia, for the construction of a Trunk Sewer, will be received up to

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1891.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office on and after this date.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. BOOSEY,
Chairman Board of Works.

Petrolia, Dec. 22, 1890.

USEFUL HINTS.

TO CURE DAMP CELLAR WALLS.—Boil two ounces of grease with two quarts of tar for nearly twenty minutes in an iron vessel, having ready pounded glass one pound, slaked lime two pounds, well dried in an iron pot and sifted through a flour sieve. Add some of the lime to the tar and glass, to form a thin paste only sufficient to cover a square foot at a time about an eighth of an inch thick.

Wax painting, the admixture of wax with the color is growing in favor for the higher grades of interior decoration, on account of the soft lustre 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 material. The mixture is not as plastic as ordinary paint and requires greater expedition in application to secure the best results.—*Builder and Woodworker.*

To clean off old varnish take acqae ammonia of high proof, diluting with a little water, and coat the varnish over till it begins to soften, then scrape off clean. When the doors, or whatever else it may be, is clean from varnish, it may be washed down with clean water, and when dry sandpapered with a No. 1 sandpaper, carefully rubbing the moldings, etc., till it is all smooth, when a coat or two of thin D.C. shellac can be used as a body before the final coats of varnish go on.

A distinct novelty in builders' material is a yellow brick with a rough, chipped front surface. A building in course of erection in New York city on lower Broadway is mainly made of this composition, and attracts such public attention that men come from afar to see it. The peculiar consequence of this breaking up the faces of the little cubes of clay is that the effect of brickwork is lost and the building presents the appearance of a stone structure.—*Brickmaker.*

The dust and mortar on old tear-out jobs, collects in the plumbers' hair, making it matty, thick and harsh. If the white of an egg is rubbed in the hair occasionally, and then washed out with clean water, all the dirt will be removed. Borax and water are also good for the purpose, or take equal parts of borax, bay rum and ammonia, which make a nice preparation for cleansing the head. Apply freely to the scalp with a brush, and then wash in clean water.—*American Plumber.*

It is found that in painting wood one coat takes 20 lbs. of lead and 4 gals. of oil per 100 sq. yds.; the second coat, 40 lbs. lead and 4 gals. of oil, and the third the same as the second, say 100 lbs. of lead and 16 gals. of oil per 100 sq. yds. for the three coats. The number of square yds. covered by one gallon of priming color is found to be 50; of white zinc, 50; of white lead paint, 44; of lead color, 50; of black paint, 50; of stone color, 44; of yellow paint, 44; of blue color, 45; of green paint, 45.—*Railroad and Engineering Journal.*

BORDERS.

Borders, whether on ceiling or wall, inclosing the whole design, or in the case of the wall, besides imparting a certain finish that would otherwise be wanting, simplify the work of the painter in reducing the space of a main design, rendering his work easier, particularly if the chief ornamentation be floral. It affords also the opportunity of introducing additional colors of tones of color, complementary or otherwise, that may be made to enhance the general effect. On the wall double thin lines of color, placed at given distances, their interspaces filled in with flowers and creeping tendrils ascending horizontally from panels that admit of various forms of artistic treatment that would be unsuited to the whole extended wall space, are, as a rule, preferable to pilasters, which in the apartments of dwelling houses are apt to present a too aggressive and pretentious character. Within the more restricted space the house painter and decorator can manage better his disposition of forms, and with sundry details give them a completeness and an individuality that would be otherwise wanting. An Arabesque design may very properly cover any given space, for the prominent element it possesses is continuity, forms mainly curves, branching out of one another, with several discernible centres of design, by which the eye easily travels along the numerous branches of the curves. Horizontal bands containing separate designs are now extensively introduced above dados and other friezes, some of the latter being relief mouldings in stucco. In ceiling stiles the moulded or painted lines of borders may with good effect diverge at corners and centres of sides forming segments of circles or squares, to be filled in with appropriate designs.—*Painters' Magazine.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

GUELPH, ONT.—E. J. Present will erect a new flour mill to take the place of the one destroyed by fire a few days ago.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—It is the intention of the proprietors of the St. Thomas Journal to erect a new building in the spring.

NEWMARKET, ONT.—Plans have been adopted for a new Model School, and tenders will be immediately invited for the work.

W. TORONTO JUNCTION, ONT.—It is considered probable that the project for the erection of a new High School will be carried out the present year.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—The Waterous Engine Works Co. will erect new works but are undecided yet whether the location will be Brantford or elsewhere.

KINGSTON, ONT.—It has been decided that the new dormitory at the military college shall be built of stone instead of brick; therefore, new tenders will be asked for.

ALLANDALE, ONT.—It is understood to be the intention of the G. T. Ry. Co. to build a round house at this point, capable of accommodating 60 engines.

SARNIA, ONT.—The purchase of the right of way for the G.T.R.'s proposed new line from Glencoe to the Sarnia branch is being made. Construction will begin in the spring.

PORT HOPE, ONT.—The syndicate which recently purchased Porthyn Park will shortly commence the erection of a \$5,000 hotel. It is also proposed to erect a number of summer cottages.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—It is reported that the location for a new bridge has been made across the Niagara river directly below the mills, at the north end of the Niagara Falls. The Canadian Pacific Railway is understood to be interested in the undertaking.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—The necessity and advisability of constructing a sub-marine tunnel to connect the Island with the main land is being pressed upon the attention of the Dominion Government. The estimated cost of the work is \$5,000,000. The interest on this amount at 4% is shown to be less than the amount at present necessary to maintain connection with the main land.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Market Committee has been instructed to have a clock placed in the tower of the proposed new market building.—The question of permanently paving the central business streets of the city has received the attention of the Board of Works, and the engineer is preparing plans and specifications of the different classes of pavement in general use for the information of the Council of 1891.

OTTAWA, ONT.—A company is seeking incorporation for the purpose of building a railway from a point in the Township of Wright, Ottawa County, through the Townships of Wright, Alleyn, Leslie, Thorne, &c. to Renfrew, with power to bridge the Ottawa river near Portage Du Fort.—The portion of the Russell House destroyed by fire a few days ago will be re-built at once.—The promoters of the Montreal & Ottawa Railway recently interviewed the Dept. of Railways and Canals regarding terminal facilities here, and expect to obtain the Government's approval of their plans for bridging the Nation river.—The Council will seek to procure legislation to enable it to erect public baths.

MONTREAL, QUE.—A building permit has been granted Mr. Alph. L. Archevêque, 268 Montcalm St., for the erection of two 3-storey wood and brick dwellings on Montcalm St., cost \$6,000.—A meeting of members of the Bench and Bar is to be held a few days hence to consider whether it would not be a wiser expenditure of public money to erect a new court house than to attempt to alter the existing building.—The

Board of Trade will endeavor to induce the Government to reconsider the adopted plan for enlarging the Cornwall canal, to the end that the interest of navigation and the water power dependent on the efficiency of that great work may be more fully considered by competent engineers.—It is recommended that safety deposit vaults be erected in the Court House, and a fireproof building for the protection of the archives.

TORONTO, ONT.—The congregation of Trinity Methodist Church are raising the necessary funds for the erection of a Sunday school building.—The Government's approval of the plans for the proposed high level bridge over the Don has not yet been given. The City Engineer states that the bridge will be constructed under the supervision of the Works Department.—The widening of Queen street subway is estimated to cost \$9,000. The incoming council will deal with the question of carrying out the work.—The City Engineer in his estimates for 1891, asks for appropriations as follows for public works: Reconstruction Jarvis street sewer crossing Esplanade, \$5,000; dredging sewage from slips and Frederick st. wharf, \$2,000; wharf repairs and extensions at foot of Frederick street, \$3,500; engine, boiler and machinery for sawing blocks, tools and repairs, \$3,500; reconstruction of Strachan ave. bridges over G.T. and C.P.R., \$12,000; filling Cat Fish pond, \$25,000; groyne on west shore of Island, \$1,000; asphalt and other pavements and sidewalks, \$76,000; sewers, \$190,000.—The senate of the Toronto University have adopted plans for a new library building, the estimated cost of which is \$70,000.—Mr. D. B. Dick is the architect.—The Dominion Government has arranged for the construction of a break-water along the northern edge of the sand bar immediately south of Queen's wharf, the length of which will be 1,500 feet, width, 12 feet height, 20 ft. loaded with stone and planked.—It is reported that the Dominion Bank has purchased the south-east cor. of King and Jarvis streets and will commence in May the erection of a new building.—The details are being arranged in connection with the proposed extension of the Metropolitan St. Ry. to Richmond Hill.—A by-law has been introduced into the City Council compelling the erection of fire escapes on all public buildings, theatres, factories, etc., of over three stories height.—The Courts have agreed to amend the order in the matter of the Dundas st. bridges so as to enable the City Council on two-thirds majority to contribute one-half the cost of construction.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

TORONTO, ONT.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Public School Board for the erection of a new school in connection with the Orphans' Home: Thos. Jones, masonry, \$2,749; John Wilson, carpenter work, \$3,350; John Reggin, roofing, \$478; Taylor & Wheeler, painting, \$290; T. Gander & Son, plastering, \$355; John Douglas & Co., galvanized iron, \$114; Smead, Dowd & Co., heating, \$915; Fred Armstrong, plumber, \$72.—The Board of Works has accepted the following tenders: St. Lawrence Foundry for iron pipe for the extension of the Berkeley street sewer, at \$39 per ton of 2,000 pounds.—Acceptance is recommended of the following tenders for sewer pipe required by the City during 1891:—**AMERICAN PIPE.**—Wm. Maguire, 1010—Sewer pipe—6-in., 12½ cents, 9-in., 23 cents, 12-in., 35 cents, 15-in., 53 cents, 18-in., 80 cents; inverts—1 ft. 2-in. x 1 ft. 7-in., 35 cents, 2x3 ft., 48 cents; stoppers—6-in., 6 cents, 9-in., 9 cents; curves, elbows and bends—6 in., 45 cents, 9-in., 87 cents, 12-in., \$1.40, 16-in., \$1.95, 18-in., \$3; Junctions, 2 ft. lengths—6-in., off 12-in., \$1.53, 9-in. off 12-in., \$1.53, 6-in. off 15-in., \$2.15, 9-in. off 15-in., \$2.15, 6-in. off 18-in. and 9-in. off 18-in. \$2.95. **SCOTCH PIPE.**—Wm. McNally & Co., Montreal.—Sewer pipe—6-in., 12 cents, 9-in., 22 cents, 12-in., 30 cents, 15-in., 45 cents, 18-in., 60 cents; inverts—1 ft. 2-in. x

1 ft. 9-in., 27½ cents, 2 x 3 ft., 37½ cents; stoppers—6-in., 5 cents, 9-in., 9 cents; curves, elbows and bends—6-in., 36 cents, 9-in., 69 cents; 12-in., \$1.12, 15-in., \$1.40, 18-in., \$2; Junctions—6-in. off 12-in. and 9-in. off 12-in., \$1.10, 6-in. off 15-in., and 9-in. off 15-in., \$1.60, 6-in. off 18-in. and 9-in. off 18-in., \$2.25. **CANADIAN PIPE.**—Hamil on and Toronto Sewer Pipe Co.—Sewer pipe—6-in., 10½ cents, 9-in., 17 cents, 12-in., 22½ cents, 15-in., 33½ cents, 18-in., 56½ cents; inverts—1 ft. 2-in. x 1 ft. 9-in., 28 cents, 2x3 ft., 39 cents; stoppers—6 and 9-in., 5½ cents; curves, elbows and bends—6-in., 33½ cents, 9-in., 56½ cents, 12-in., 99 cents, 15-in., \$2.25, 18-in., \$2.50. 6-in. off 12-in. and 9-in. off 12-in., 90 cents, 6-in. off 15-in. and 9-in. off 15-in., \$1.40, 6-in. off 18-in. and 9-in. off 18-in., \$2.—It is recommended that the tender of Messrs. Wm. McNally & Co., for the supply of the necessary special inverts in connection with the repairs to be done in the Garrison Creek Sewer, at the price of 90 cents per lineal foot delivered, be accepted.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The following are the figures submitted to the water works department for the laying and supplying of the suction pipe: J. J. Miller, \$5,900 for material only; Rousseau, Montreal, \$8,735; F. Mills, \$15,480; McNamee, \$16,629; Brown Mfg. Co., Belleville, \$8,847, for material only; Craig & Brown, \$13,386; Kingston Foundry Co., \$13,345. Mr. Rousseau asked to be allowed to add \$1,000 to his tender on account of an error. The Council allowed the tender to be increased by \$500 at which amount it was accepted.

A writer has recently called attention to the unappreciated uses and preservative qualities of soapstone, a material, he says, which possesses what may be regarded as extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences, those, especially, which have so much to do with the corrosion of iron and steel; and from experiments made, it is said that no other material is capable of taking hold of the fibre of iron and steel so readily and firmly as this. In China, soapstone is largely used in preserving structures built of sandstone and other stones liable to crumble from the effect of the atmosphere; and the covering with powdered soapstone in the form of paint, on some of the obelisks in that country, composed of stone liable to atmospheric deterioration, has been the means of preserving them intact for hundreds of years.

For the floors of buildings in which heavy loads are stored, all girders should be tested before being put in place. This is a very simple job and an inexpensive one. The girders are taken in pairs, and laid on their sides on blocks of wood or rollers; strong iron straps are passed over their ends, and a hydraulic cylinder placed between them in the centre to put pressure upon them; one acts as an abutment to the other. A fine wire may be stretched along the inner flange of each girder before it is strained, from which to measure the deflection under the strain. When the full working load is on the girders, each one should not deflect more than one-hundredth of an inch for each foot of span. The maximum working load should not exceed one-fourth of the breaking weight, and, if heavy trolleys are running over the floor, not more than one-fifth.

HOW TO LAY SHINGLES.

It is not altogether within the province of The Timberman to enter into matters of building construction, only as the use of timber, lumber or shingles by builders and contractors is manipulated to the advantage or disadvantage of the forest products; but for years past a good deal of contention has been observed among builders in regard to the proper way to place shingles on the roof of a building. Some have held tenaciously to the view, that inasmuch as custom has made the laying of shingles tight together almost a rule of law, that any other practice in regard to the laying of shingles was entirely erroneous, but the only way to decide such an important question is as to the durability of the shingles whether placed tight together on the roof or with proper openings between the under shingles. In this connection the following argument, going to prove the desirability of placing the shingles at least an inch apart, is presented from the pen of one who has studied the question in all its various practicable phases:

"Why dam up the water in 700 or 800 to every 1,000 shingles where it will necessarily soak under them. Every crack must be full when it rains. Sawed shingles lie so tight that the water does not dry out, and they last but a short time. They should be laid at least three-fourths of an inch apart, so that the water can run freely down the roof. The joints need not be broken over more than one inch, for the water will not soak under them at all. Some fifteen years ago I shingled a barn, laying my shingles in the usual way. The roof is now rotten and must be replaced. Thirteen years ago I shingled another building with precisely the same kind of shingles, but in this case I laid them half an inch apart. The roof of this building is to-day as sound as when first put on. Three years ago I roofed a building, laying the shingles three-fourths of an inch apart, but now regret that I did not lay them one inch apart. There are two caves-spouts pouring water from other roofs on the shingles of this building, which is an ell, but not the slightest dampness on the under sides of the shingles. The experiment has panned out a perfect success, proving that there is no need of placing directly shingles side by side; also that they will last double the ordinary length of time if not so placed, for direct contact holds moisture and leads to decay." - The Timberman.

Boiled linseed oil makes an admirable varnish for new copper work. It does not make quite so smooth a surface as the best coach varnish, but it stands the wear just as well. Two coats should be used, applying the second after the first is thoroughly dry.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

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

1724 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, October 14, 1890

G. H. Mortimer Esq., Editor Canadian Architect & Builder and Contract Record.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you, that, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, at the First Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects held in Montreal on 10th & 11th inst.:-

Moved by: M. Ferrault. Seconded by: A. F. Dumlop. We the Architects of the Province of Quebec now assembled in convention being satisfied that the Canadian Contract Record affords us a direct communication with the contractor. Resolved: That we pledge our support to it by using its columns when calling for tenders. Yours truly, G. Bluff, Secretary.

Table listing building materials prices for items like 'XX shingles, sawn', 'Heavy Eastlake galvanized steel shingles', etc.

Table titled 'YARD QUOTATIONS' listing prices for 'Mill cull boards and scantling', 'Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths', etc.

Table listing prices for '1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, F. M.', '1 1/2 inch flooring, rough, B. M.', etc.

Table titled 'BRICK - M' listing prices for 'Common Walling', 'Good Facing', etc.

Table titled 'Pressed Brick' listing prices for 'Plain brick, f. o. b. at Milton', 'Hard Building', etc.

Table titled 'Stone' listing prices for 'Common Rubble, Per Toise', 'Large flat', etc.

Table titled 'Sand' listing prices for 'Per Load of 1 1/2 Cubic Yards'.

Table titled 'PAINTS (In oil, & lb.)' listing prices for 'White lead, Can.', 'zinc, Can.', 'Red lead, Eng.', etc.

Table titled 'CEMENT, LIME, etc.' listing prices for 'Lime, Per Barrel of 2 bushels, Grey', 'Plaster, Calcined', etc.

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

MONTREAL PRICES.

Table of Montreal prices for lumber, cement, cut nails, paints, oils, and spirits. Includes items like Ash, Firch, Basswood, Walnut, Butternut, Cedar, Cherry, Elm, Maple, Oak, Pine, Spruce, Shingles, Portland Cement, Fire Bricks, Hot-cut Nails, Finishing Nails, White Lead, Venetian Red, Whiting, Linsseed, Olive, and Spirits.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Table of Builders' Supplies including Adamant Mfg. Co., Adamson, Joseph, Morrison & Co., Maguire, William, McNally & Co., Rathbun Co., CEMENTS, and CHIMNEY TOPPING.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Table of Church and School Furniture including Bennet Furnishing Co., Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Office Specialty Co., and Pennington & Baker.

CHIMNEY TOPPING.

Table of Chimney Topping including Hansen, Harald M.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Table of Consulting Engineer including Barry, A. B.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Table of Contractors and Builders including Andrews, Francis, Davidson & Kelly, Davis, H., Davie, George, Hood & Co., Grant & Goddard, Hancock, Thomas, Hannah Bros., Humphrey, T. R., Lyall, Peter, Marshall, John, Mortimore, Geo. T., Moss, Wm., Pudfin, Wm., Redmond, Joseph, Thomas & Howell, and Webb, John E.

CUT STONE CONTRACTORS.

Table of Cut Stone Contractors including Bristow Bros., Hibbard, H. & T., Isaac Brothers, Johnson & Son, Wm., and Oakley & Holmes.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Table of Electric Lighting including Anderson & Co., A. T., Royal Electric Co., and The Keegans-Milne Co.

ELEVATORS.

Table of Elevators including Ives & Co., H. R., Leach & Turnbull, and Miller Bros. & Toms.

ENGRAVERS.

Table of Engravers including Canadian Photo-Eng Bureau, Kramer, W. J., Laidlaw, R., and Wiseman, James L.

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.

Table of Fire Brick and Clay including Wright & Sons, C. B.

GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.

Table of Galvanized Iron Works including Baird Bros., Douglas Bros., Douglas & Haines, Douglas & Co., Hedges & Lankin, Ormsby, A. B., and Tucker & Dillon.

GRATES AND TILES.

Table of Grates and Tiles including Earl & Co., Edward, Holbrook & Mollington, Rice Lewis & Son, Scott & Son, Wm., and Wright & Sons, C. B.

IRON PIPE.

Table of Iron Pipe including Ives & Co., H. R.

HEATING.

Table of Heating including Burrow Stewart & Milne, Glare Bros. & Co., Howard Furnace Co., King & Son, Warden, McClary Mfg. Co., Ormsby, A. B., Toronto Radiator Mfg Co., and Waterous Engine Works.

LEGAL.

Table of Legal including Denton & Dods.

LIME AND STONE.

Table of Lime and Stone including Wright & Sons, C. B.

MANTELS AND OVERMANTELS.

Table of Mantels and Overmantels including Earl & Co., Edward, and Scott & Son, Wm.

METALLIC LATH.

Table of Metallic Lath including B. Greening Wire Co.

MINERAL WOOL.

Table of Mineral Wool including Gast & Atchison.

ORNAMENTAL PLASTERERS.

Table of Ornamental Plasterers including Baker, J. D., Hynes Terra Cotta & Brick Co., Littleford & Thorne, and Wright, Jas.

PAINTERS.

Table of Painters including Dill & O'Hearn, Dunham, Frank T., Gilmor & Casey, Hatch, W. J., Polito, T., and Taylor, W. J.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, &C.

Table of Paints, Varnishes, &C. including Cottingham, Walter H. and Muirhead, Andrew.

PAVING.

Table of Paving including Excelsior Pavement Co., Forsyth, Robert, and Gardner & Co., A.

PLASTERERS.

Table of Plasterers including Fox, R. B., Hynes, W. J., Littleford & Thorne, Magill, E. T., and Watson Bros.

PLATE GLASS.

Table of Plate Glass including McCausland & Son and Toronto Plate Glass Importing Co.

PLUMBERS.

Table of Plumbers including Bennett & Wright.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

Table of Plumbing Supplies including Booth & Son, Higman, O., Malcolm, W. B., and St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS.

Table of Roofing Materials including Canada Galvanizing & Steel Roofing Co., Merchant & Co., and Metallic Roofing Co.

ROOFERS.

Table of Roofers including Baird Bros., Duthie & Sons, Forbes, Duncan, Hutson, W. D., Metallic Roofing Co., Ormsby, A. B., Rennie & Son, Sautler, Wm., Shales, John H., Stewart, W. T., The Parmalee Roofing & Paving Co., Toronto Roofing Co., and Williams & Co., H.

SANITARY APPLIANCES.

Table of Sanitary Appliances including Booth & Son, Earl & Co., Edward, Higman, O., Ives & Co., H. R., Malcolm, W. B., and St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.

SEWER PIPE.

Table of Sewer Pipe including Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Co., McNally & Co., W., Maguire, William, McRae & Co., Terry, Edward, The Ontario Terra Cotta Pressed Brick & Sewer Pipe Co., The Colman-Hamilton Co., and Wright & Sons, C. B.

SHINGLE STAINS.

Table of Shingle Stains including Cabot, Samuel.

SLIDING BLINDS.

Table of Sliding Blinds including Clatworthy, Geo.

STAINED AND DECORATIVE GLASS.

Table of Stained and Decorative Glass including Castle & Son, Dominion Stained Glass Co., W. C. Barnes, Son & Gilson, Elliott & Son, Grimson, G. & J. E., Longhurst & Co., H., McCausland & Son, Spence & Son, J. C., and The Bell Art Stained Glass Works.

TERRA COTTA.

Table of Terra Cotta including Morrison & Co., T. A., The Hynes Terra Cotta & Brick Co., Toronto Pressed Brick & Terra Cotta Co., and The Ontario Terra Cotta, Brick & Sewer Pipe Co.

TERRA COTTA FIREPROOFING.

Table of Terra Cotta Fireproofing including Rathbun Co. and The Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Co.

WALL PAPER AND CEILING DECORATIONS.

Table of Wall Paper and Ceiling Decorations including Elliott & Son and Murphy, John.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Index to advertisements listing various companies and their page numbers, including Adamant Wall Plaster, Architects, Architectural Sculptors and Carvers, Architectural Iron Work, Art Furniture, Art Woodwork, Bent Glass Manufacturers, Builders' Hardware, Bricks (Pressed), Building Stone Dealers, Church and School Furniture, Chimney Topping, Consulting Engineer, Contractors and Builders, Cut Stone Contractors, Electric Lighting, Elevators, Engravers, Fire Brick and Clay, Galvanized Iron Works, Grates and Tiles, Iron Pipe, Heating, Legal, Lime and Stone, Mantels and Overmantels, Metallic Lath, Mineral Wool, Ornamental Plasterers, Painters, Paints, Varnishes, &C., Paving, Plasterers, Plate Glass, Plumbers, Plumbing Supplies, Roofing Materials, Roofers, Sanitary Appliances, Sewer Pipe, Shingle Stains, Sliding Blinds, Stained and Decorative Glass, Terra Cotta, Terra Cotta Fireproofing, and Wall Paper and Ceiling Decorations.