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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, December 27, 1890.

No. 46

THE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD,

A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

As an Intermediate Edition of the "Canadian Architect and Builder."

Subscription price of "Canadian Architect and Builder" (including "Canadian Contract Record"), \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,

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

Temple Building, - Montreal.
Bell Telephone, 2299.

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

At its Convention held in Toronto, Nov. 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.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received up to 6 o'clock p.m. on the 8th of January, 1891, for constructing and laying a

24-Inch Rivetted Steel Suction Pipe in Kingston (Ont.) Harbor.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Water Works, Kingston, Ont., and endorsed "Tender for Suction Pipe."

A copy of the specifications and full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. O. BOLGER,
City Engineer.

Kingston, Ont., December 17th, 1890.

TENDERS.

Separate tenders for all trades (except carpenters' work), will be received until SATURDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1891, for the erection of a BRICK DWELLING on Isabella Street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. R. HARPER, Architect,
54 Church St., Toronto.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to 5 o'clock on FRIDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1891, for the Steam Heating and Plumbing required in a Warehouse. Plans will be ready on Thursday, December 25th.

DARLING & CURRY,

Mail Building.



Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS FOR TAMARAC PLANK.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to noon of TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891, for the supply of

100,000 FEET B. M. 4-INCH TAMARAC PLANK,

8 to 14 inches wide and any lengths, sound and free from shakes and vane.

Forms of tender obtained on and after December 26, 1890, at the City Engineer's office.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of 5 per cent. on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2½ per cent. over that amount, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained. All tenders must bear the bona fide signatures of the contractor and his sureties (see specifications), or they will be ruled out as informal.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN SHAW,

Chairman Committee on Works.

Committee Room, Toronto, Dec. 22, 1890.

To make a "dead black" paint or varnish for brass or similar metal work, put two grains of lamp-black into a smooth shallow dish, add a little gold size and thoroughly mix the two together. Just enough gold size should be used to hold the lamp-black together—about three drops of such size as may be had by dipping the point of a lead pencil about half an inch into the gold size will be found about right for the above quantity of lamp-black; it should be added a drop at a time, however. After lamp-black and size are thoroughly mixed and worked add 24 drops of turpentine and again mix and work.—*American Artisan.*

To make an impermeable glue, soak ordinary glue in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primitive form. After this dissolve it in linsced oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistency of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kinds of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.—*Revue Industrielle.*

A French writer observes that painting floors with any color containing white lead is injurious, as it renders the wood soft and less capable of wear. Other paints without white lead, such as ochre, raw umber or sienna, are not injurious and can be used with advantage. Varnish made of drying lead salts is also said to be destructive, and it is recommended that the borate of manganese should be used to dispose the varnish to dry.

A new departure has been taken in the plans for the new building for the Congressional Library, in that the whole immense structure will contain no fire. The building will of course be heated, but the heat will be located outside the building. Vaults will be constructed in the grounds where the fires and boilers will be placed, and the hot air will be carried into the library building by means of pipes. By this means complete protection against fire is secured.

In ancient times, especially among the Greeks and Romans, terra-cotta was employed for an immense variety of purposes, from the commonest objects of every-day use to the most elaborate and ambitious works of art, such as colossal statues and groups. Though the natural color and surface of the burnt clay are generally very pleasing in tone and texture, it seems to have been universally the custom in classical times to cover the terra-cotta completely with a thin white coating which formed an absorbent ground for the further application of color. For internal work, except in rare cases, these colors were mixed with a tempera medium, and applied after the clay had been fired. They were, therefore, not true ceramic colors, and pigments of great variety and brilliancy could be employed, as they had not to undergo the severe ordeal of the kiln. For external work, only earth pigments such as ochres and lime, were used, and the colors were fired.—*The Brick-maker.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

WIARTON, ONT.—Steps are to be taken to establish a high school.

VALLEYFIELD, QUE.—A new Roman Catholic school house is to be erected here.

NANAIMO, B.C.—A syndicate recently formed will erect a number of fine residences overlooking the town.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Plans for the new Y.M.C.A. have been prepared, but have not yet been accepted.

WATERLOO, ONT.—Forty acres have been purchased as the site for a town park, and the improvement of the same will be commenced in the spring.

STRATFORD, ONT.—An improved fire alarm system is felt to be a necessity. The Bell Telephone Co. have made proposals to the council in connection with the matter.

WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.—Preparations are being steadily pushed forward for the construction of a system of water works, which it is estimated will cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Application will be made next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act to incorporate the Whirlpool Bridge Company, to construct an iron or steel bridge across the Niagara river, below the Whirlpool bridge, to be used only for the purposes of an electric or steam railway.

FORT ERIE, ONT.—Applications will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act to incorporate the Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company, empowering the company to construct a suspension bridge across the Niagara river from Buffalo to Fort Erie, for foot, carriage and railway traffic.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Major-General Twigge has had plans prepared for a large residence to be built on Georgia street. Construction will begin on his return from England.—Messrs. S. G. Hammersley, of this city, acting in conjunction with a Glasgow firm, proposes to construct here an extensive graving dock and ship yards.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Sites and Building Committee of the Public School Board, is at present on a visit to Ontario with the object of gaining information to be utilized in the erection of new schools.—The by-law authorizing the purchase of a site and erection of buildings for an annual exhibition has carried.

TORONTO, ONT.—At a meeting of the Athenaeum Club held a few evenings ago it was resolved to purchase land and erect thereon a club house, a committee being appointed for that purpose. It is proposed to expend about \$30,000.—An effort is being made to raise \$18,000 for the erection of additions to the Victoria Industrial School for boys.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The City Surveyor has been instructed to prepare plans for a new street railway system to Point St. Charles, and a memo of the conditions upon which a franchise for the same will be granted.—The Protestant Board of School Commissioners has instructed Mr. A. Hutchison, architect, to prepare plans for a new high school building to contain about 40 class rooms.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Tenders will be invited early in January for the erection of a five-story business block for the Douglas estate from plans prepared by Mr. T. C. Sorby, architect. The estimated cost of the work is \$150,000.—Tenders will shortly be invited for the erection of the proposed new Christ Church Cathedral. Subscriptions to the amount of \$40,000 have been received towards carrying out the proposed undertaking.—The Union Pacific Railway are said to have purchased several water lots with the intention of erecting thereon wharves and warehouses.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Mr. G. W. Grant is preparing plans for a business block to be erect-

ed at the corner of Agnes and Mary streets, for Mr. A. M. Herring. He has also prepared plans for the same gentleman for terrace of ten dwellings.—Sir Matthew Bailey Begbie is having plans prepared for a large business block to be erected at the corner of Columbia, McKenzie and Front sts.—It is rumoured also that a local syndicate will in the spring erect a business block which will cover the greater part of the property lying between Lorne, Clarkson, McKenzie and Columbia streets.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The contract for the caisson at the dry docks has been awarded to the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.—The Globe Furniture Co., of Walkerville, have been awarded the contract for the church furniture in the new Disciples church, Cecil street, Toronto, for \$1,285.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Sewerage Commissioners have awarded the contract for the construction of a sewerage system to McBean & Co., of San Francisco, the lowest tenderers. The amount is \$249,970. The work will be commenced in March and pushed as rapidly as possible.

BIDS.

LONDON, ONT.—The following tenders have been received for fire alarm supplies for the new ward: The Gamor Co., Louisville, Ky., \$985; H. O. Thornbury, \$555.05; Union Fire Alarm Co., New York, \$790; W. A. Brock, city, \$530.87; A. Anderson, Toronto, \$826, and \$701, according to the style of boxes; Cowan & Co., 3,000 lbs. of wire at \$4.17 per hundred pounds. The chiefs of the fire department have been asked to report on these offers.

UNIFORM RULES OF MEASUREMENT.

By V. B. GRINNELL.

It may be easy enough to talk and write about the adoption of uniform rules of measurement for painters' use, but to go to work and formulate a rule which will work well and correctly under the variety of circumstances which may confront the measurer, taking into consideration position, shape and condition of surface, is a horse of quite another color. We all agree, perhaps, that the safest way to determine the amount of surface in a job is by actual measurement, but after all that is but one short step toward finding what it is worth to paint a building. In all the systems of measurement known to the writer, a painter or contractor must depend as much upon his eye and good judgment as upon the line and pencil. One way to estimate is to get the superficial measurement of the building and reduce the whole to yards, then carefully look the job over, taking into consideration all the specifications called for, and make a general estimate of what it is worth per yard to paint the building.

The other way, for the want of a better name, we will call the cumulation rule. Get the superficial measure of the whole job (roof excepted) and reduce to yards. Then, taking the plain surface as a standard, estimate what it is worth per yard to paint the whole job. Next proceed with what we may call special measurement. Suppose the cornice measures sixty yards, and is finished with blocks, brackets and panels, and we estimate that

the cost of painting it will be three times that of the plain surface then we add two measures or one hundred and twenty yds. Say the windows and frames each measure three yards, and there are twenty of them to be cut in colors, and we estimate the cost of painting per yard double that of plain surface. Then we add one measure or sixty yards and continue with the corner boards, doors, lattice-work, etc. This is the safest rule known to me, because we measure the whole surface, reduce it all to yards, and estimate it all as plain surface. Then in the special measurements we add what we consider it worth per yard over and above the general estimate for parti-colors, brackets, panels, places difficult of access, etc.

No rule for measurement can be made by which a man of inexperience or poor judgment can safely bid on work. Measuring with a line is a mechanical operation, and the figures used only show the number of yards.

We certainly need a reformation in the matter of competing for work, but how it can be accomplished is the question.

The painter who expects to become a successful contractor must learn to do the business of contracting as well as to paint. He must necessarily study to master the business department of the trade. He must practice measuring work with the line, and take time to examine and consider the work in all its details. Is it easy to get at or hard to reach? Is the surface rough or smooth, porous or solid, plain or fancy? Are the colors to be cheap or expensive? Is the job to be plain or parti-colored? Are the blinds new or are they old with half or more of the slats stuck? Will he be bothered by carpenters and masons? Is the house empty or occupied, clean or dirty?

These and many more questions must be met and answered in his own mind after due investigation. Then he must carefully figure until he is able to bid with a certainty of making a "living" profit. The painter who fails to do this through inability or carelessness is not a safe contractor, and would do better as a journeyman under a boss, or only take such jobs as he can do by the day. As for a general rule or remedy to keep rash fellows from burning their fingers in competing for work, you might as well make a rule to keep merchants from failing in business. When you can put good business capacity into the heads of all painters you may reasonably expect to convert them all into successful contractors, and not before. Financial talent and the best artistic skill are not always combined in the same individual, and some of the most successful contractors are very poor painters.

Light red and orange yellow are the best colors to be used for the backs of shelves and bookcases when these are in white wood. It is sufficient for the first named to mix one part tumeric with thirty parts of water, adding different quantities of red to secure the other hues.

ADVICE TO PLUMBERS.

Mr. J. J. Hamblin, in an address before the Master Plumber's Association, of Chicago, gives the following practical advice: "I might ask how many of you young men know that what is called a thirty-gallon boiler, contains thirty gallons? Is it by hearsay or by having handled so many of them, and they being called a thirty-gallon boiler, that you take it for granted such is the fact? Now I would advise you to measure it and figure out to see if such is the fact. That would show what you know and how you know it. I might again ask you what is the water pressure of this city? and you would say about twenty pounds to the square inch. Do you know it for a fact, or have you heard some one say so? How high would the water stand in a perpendicular pipe at twenty pounds pressure? By figuring it out would show what you know and how you know it. I should say it would be better for you to know why you do a certain thing, than to know how to do it; but better still to know why you do it, and how to do it. I might ask you an indefinite number of just such questions and I am afraid very few of you would be able to answer them, therefore, why not look them up and be posted? Can any of you tell me what a pump is and its uses? To what elevation can you lift water? What is the weight of air to the square inch? What is syphon? What is capillary action? What effect does it have on traps? If you should prevent a trap would it prevent capillary action?

The United States standard weight for water is 62½ pounds to the cubic foot, and we find in one cubic foot 144 columns of 12 inches. If we should stand one column over the other we would have a column of 144 feet in height, which would weigh 62½ pounds. Now, if we should divide it, we would find one foot equal to .434 or about 7 oz., and as the pressure is twenty pounds, we will solve the problem thus:

20 x 16 divided by 7 = 45 5-7.
Now, if the opening is higher from the level of the water in the well than this, the water will not run. A boiler 12 inches in diameter and 60 inches in length is called a thirty-gallon boiler and is solved thus:
12 x 12 x 7854 x 60 divided by 231 = 26 86-231.

USEFUL HINTS.

For darkening wood, particularly in matching shades, bichromate of potash is a convenient and efficient agent. It can be used in different degrees of strength,

all of which may be prepared from a mother liquid of a strength of one ounce to a pint of water. This may be diluted by the addition of an equal or double quantity of water to the tint desired. Raw linseed oil, colored with Brazil wood dust (red oil) is used to darken mahogany and rosewood. The oil is prepared by pouring the oil over the dust which yields some of its color to the oil.

Investigations of fires show us that porous terra cotta bricks and blocks best resist fire, water and frost; next to these in the order of fire-resisting qualities being the various concretes, or some of them, and burned clay work. In the best building work now done the iron part is encased in porous terra cotta, tile or brick work in roof, floor and tile construction; the hollow tiles are faced with vitreous tile, slate or any good weather-proof coating, or with a single thickness of brick. Incased in fire-proof materials, iron and steel work is claimed to give the best results.—Exc.

*174, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, October 14, 1890*

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

Dear Sir,

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

*Moved by: M. Perrault.
Seconded by: A. J. 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 contractors. Resolved: That we pledge our support to it by using its columns when calling for tenders.
*Yours truly
G. Bluff
Secretary*

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.	
1½ and thicker clear picks, Am. ins.	\$30 00 @ 32 00
1½ and thicker, three uppers, Am. ins.	37 00
1½ 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.	28 00 30 00
1 inch clear and picks.	18 00 20 00
1 inch dressing and better.	14 00 16 00
1 inch siding, mill run.	11 00 12 00
1 inch siding, common.	\$10 00 @ 11 00
1 inch siding, ship culls.	8 00 9 00
1 inch siding, mill culls.	8 00 9 00
Cull scantling.	22 00 25 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank.	14 00 15 00
1 inch strips, 4 in. to 8 in. mill run.	11 00 12 00
1 inch strips, common.	14 00 15 00
1½ inch flooring.	14 00 16 00
1½ inch flooring.	20 00 22 00
XXX shingles, sawn.	2 30 @ 2 35
XX shingles, sawn.	1 30 1 35
Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, 24 W. G., per square.	6 00
Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, 26 W. G., per square.	5 00
Eastlake painted steel shingles, per sq.	4 00
Round pointed galvanized steel shingles, per sq.	6 00
Round pointed painted steel shingles.	4 25
Round pointed, unpainted, T. & C. tin shingles.	4 00
Manitoba galvanized steel siding, per square.	5 00
Manitoba painted steel siding, per sq.	3 50
Painted sheet steel pressed brick.	3 50
Painted crimped steel sheeting.	3 40
Price of Copper shingles according to weight.	

YARD QUOTATIONS.	
Mill cull boards and scantling.	10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths.	13 00
Shipping cull boards, stocks.	14 00
Hemlock cantling and joist up to 16 ft.	11 00 12 00
" " " " 18 "	12 00 13 00
" " " " 20 "	13 00 14 00
Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft.	14 00
" " " " 18 ft.	15 00
" " " " 20 ft.	17 00
" " " " 22 ft.	19 00
" " " " 24 ft.	21 00
" " " " 26 ft.	23 00
" " " " 28 ft.	25 00
" " " " 30 ft.	27 00
" " " " 34 ft.	29 50
" " " " 36 ft.	31 00
" " " " 38 ft.	33 00
" " " " 40 to 44 ft.	36 00
Cutting up planks, 1½ and thicker, dry board.	25 00 26 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord.	18 00 22 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M.	5 00
	14 00
B. M.	
1½ inch flooring, dressed, F. M.	28 00 31 00
1½ inch flooring rough, B. M.	18 00 22 00
1½ " dressed, F. M.	25 00 28 00
" " undressed, B. M.	18 00 19 00
" " dressed.	18 00 22 00
" " undressed.	12 00 15 00
Beaded sheeting, dressed.	22 00 35 00
Clapboarding, dressed.	12 00
XXX sawn shingles, per M, 16 in.	2 65 2 75
Sawn lath.	2 00 2 20
Red oak.	30 00 40 00
White.	35 00 45 00
Basswood, No. 1 and 2.	18 00 20 00
Cherry, No. 1 and 2.	70 00 70 00
White ash, No. 1 and 2.	25 00 25 00
Black ash, No. 1 and 2.	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 9 00
Pressed Brick:	
Plain brick, f. o. b. at Milton, per M.	\$18 00
" " and quality, per M.	14 00
" " 3rd.	10 00
Hard Building.	8 00
Moulded and Ornamental, per 100.	\$3 10 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 10 10 00
Tiles.	24 00
Stone.	
Common Rubble, Per Toise, delivered.	14 00
Large flat " "	13 00
Foundation Blocks, " Cubic Foot.	
State: Roofing (P 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.	5 00
Sand:	
Per Load of 1½ Cubic Yards.	1 5
PAINTS. (In oil, P lb.)	
White lead, Can.	6 25 6 50
" zinc, Can.	6 25 7 50
Red lead, Eng.	5 25 6 25
" venetian.	1 60 1 75
" vermilion.	90 1 00
" Indian, Eng.	10 12
Yellow ochre.	5 10
Yellow chrome.	5 20
Green, chrome.	7 12
" Paris.	25 40
Black, lamp.	15 25
Blue, ultramarine.	15 25
Oil, linseed, raw (2 Imp. gallons).	68 70
" " boiled.	72 75
" " refined.	78 80
Putty.	2½ 2½
Whiting, dry.	75 1 00
Paris white Eng., dry.	90 1 25
Litharge, Am.	6½ 8
Sienna, burnt.	15 20
Umber.	8½ 12
CEMENT, LIME, etc.	
Lime, Per Barrel of 2 bushels, Grey.	40
" " " White.	55
Plaster, Calcined, New Brunswick.	2 00
" " Nova Scotia.	2 00
Hair, Plasterers', per bag.	3 00
Cement, Portland, per bbl.	2 150 3 00
" Thorold.	1 50
" Queenston.	1 50
" Napanee.	1 50
" Hull.	1 50
HARDWARE.	
Cut Nails:	
American Pattern, 1½ inch, per keg.	4 15
" " 1½ to 1¾ inch, per keg.	3 40
Canadian Pattern, 1½ inch, per keg.	3 65
" " 1½ to 1¾ inch, per keg.	3 25
" " 2 to 2½ inch.	3 25
" " 2½ to 3 inch.	2 90
" " 3 inch and larger.	2 65
Steel nails 10c. per keg extra.	
Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg.	5 75
" " 1½ inch.	5 05
" " 1¾ " "	4 50
" " 1¾ " " and larger.	3 15

MONTREAL PRICES.

Lumber, Etc.		
Ash, 1 to 4 in. M.	\$13 00@18 00	
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.	15 00 25 00	
Classwood	18 00 20 00	
Walnut, per M.	50 00 100 00	
Butternut, per M.	22 00 40 00	
Cedar, flat	00 04 00 06	
Cherry, per M.	60 00 80 00	
Elm, Soft, 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, and quality, M.	20 00 25 00	
Shipping Culls	13 00 16 00	
Mill Culls	8 00 10 00	
Lath, M.	1 50 1 90	
Spruce, 1 to 2 inch, M.	10 00 12 00	
Spruce Culls	4 50 6 00	
Shingles, 1st quality	3 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	
Cut Nails:		
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 3 inch and above	\$ 75 \$2 85	
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2 3/4 inch and above	3 00 3 25	
Hot-Cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2 1/2 and 2 inch	3 25 4 30	
Am. pattern, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch hot-cut	3 50 5 60	
" 1 1/4 inch	4 25 5 20	
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch	3 25 4 45	
" 1 1/4 inch	3 75 5 95	
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1 1/2	} 75 cents advance on Hot-Cut Nails.	
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inch		
and 1 1/2 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 65	
" boiled	0 66 0 68	
Olive, pure	1 10 1 15	
" machinery	95 1 05	
" extra, qt., per case	3 00 3 25	
" pts., "	2 50 2 50	
" 1/2 pts., "	2 75 3 10	
Spirits turpentine	0 67 0 70	

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