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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 24, 1891. No. 50

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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G. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,

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Telephone 2362.

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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. Duinon, 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

For the erection of THREE STORES fronting on St. James and Inspector Streets, received until SATURDAY, 31ST INST. Plans, specifications and quantities at architect's office.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
45½ St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

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.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, for the erection of a pair of Stores on Yonge Street, near Hayter.

LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects,
Canada Life Building.

TENDERS

Will be received until noon of SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, for alterations and additions to Store on Queen St. West. No tender necessarily accepted.

HENRY SIMPSON, Architect,
93 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH INST., for the erection of SIX TENEMENT HOUSES, also FOUR SEPARATE HOUSES, to be erected on Lagauchetiere Street. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CHS. CHAUSSE & E. MESNARD,
Architects,
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.

BRICKS BOILED IN TAR.

Referring to a recent paragraph on the advantages of boiling ordinary bricks in tar until quite saturated with it, Mr. Norton H. Humphreys writes as follows to the *American Gas Light Journal*:

"When the advantages secured by this simple plan are more generally known the process will be widely used. Bricks so treated will be found, after drying, to have increased 30 per cent. in weight, and to be much harder, unaffected by frost and acids, and perfectly water-proof. They are, therefore, well suited for retort house or coal shed floors, for paving the coke yards, and, indeed, for any purpose about a gas works. Neatly laid in black cement, they form an excellent flooring for workshops or store rooms, and, on account of their impermeability to chemical action, they are especially suited for purifying sheds, oxide floors, or sulphate houses. I have some in use just round the saturating tank, in connection with the sulphate plant, where oil or vitrol is occasionally split. Formerly the ordinary bricks were continually rotting and crumbling, but the tar bricks have been there for years, and are as good as when first laid. Some tar bricks put down in a place subject to continual cart traffic have also proved most durable. A purpose for which I think of trying them on the first opportunity is for lining a tank—either a tar, liquor, or gas-holder tank. If the paving course consisted of tar bricks, carefully laid in good cement, no render-

ing would be necessary. The report above mentioned states that the bricks should be boiled for 24 hours, but in my experiments the bricks were soaked through to the middle in eight hours or so. The actual time required would depend on the nature of the bricks."

CHIMNEYS.

For those parts of a chimney which are supported throughout, stone may, under some circumstances, be admissible, but brick is always preferable for the purpose. The abutments of a chimney should be tied in the walls by wrought iron bars of sufficient number and strength, turned up and down the ends, and built into the jambs for several inches on each side. No parts of a flue should be of less thickness than half a brick, or four and a half inches. Where slabs of stone or slate are placed level with the floor before the opening of a chimney, they should invariably be made in sound mortar, cement or other incombustible or non-conducting substance, and it should be at a distance of not less than four and a half inches from the joints, flooring or any other wood-work. A chimney built only up to the roof, and stopping at that point, is always dangerous. Every chimney in a house should be perfectly distinct and separate from every other chimney, from the hearth to the external opening. Chimneys may be safely built in stacks, but they should on no account have any connection within the stacks. Brick work around flues should not be less than four and a half inches thick in every part. By the Code Napoleon it was not permissible to build a chimney against the wall of another house without isolating it by an intermediate wall of sufficient thickness to prevent heat passing to the neighboring premises.—*Invention.*

A rough estimate of the size of boiler required to heat by steam a building of a certain size, may be obtained by allowing one square foot of heating surface to each 750 cubic feet of space in the building. This is approximate only, as a great deal depends on the system used, the exposure of the walls, the pressure of the steam, and other things, but with this approximation it will be found that the boiler will do the work with fair economy.

The Canadian Contractors' Hand-Book, 50 cents to RECORD subscribers.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

CARBERRY, MAN.—Mr. John Lyons will erect a brick business block in the spring.

BRUCE MINES, ALGONA, ONT.—Mr. A. McKinnon will rebuild his large hotel recently destroyed by fire.

GUELPH, ONT.—Pennsylvania capitalists have, during the present week, been prospecting for a site for a knitting machine factory.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—The Engineers have arrived from Toronto for the purpose of making a survey of the proposed outthrust extension of the C. P. R.

LONDON, ONT.—Mr. Geo. Craddock, architect, will receive tenders until this Saturday evening, for alterations and additions to Olmstead's cigar factory.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The City Electric Committee will recommend the council to increase the lighting plant by the addition of two engines of 200 horse power or upwards.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The architects of the city state that the coming building season here will be a busy one, and the number of residences likely to be erected, large.

WINDSOR, N. S.—Tenders are wanted until Saturday the 7th of February for heating King's College. Tenders should be addressed to the President, C. E. Willeis.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—Negotiations are in progress between the officers of the Duferin Rifles and the Minister of Militia with reference to the erection of a new drill shed.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—Tenders will be received until the 30th inst. by the Chairman of the Street Committee for the delivery, not later than the 15th April, of 300 cords of stone for street purposes.

CORNWALL, ONT.—C. W. Yonge, Dr. Bergin, M. P., and others, interviewed Sir John Macdonald a few days ago, to ask for an appropriation for the construction of dams on the north side of the St. Lawrence, head and foot of Sheik's Island.

PARRY SOUND, ONT.—The Nipissing and James Bay Railway Co. has purchased the right of way from the northern terminus of the Nipissing Railway at a point in the vicinity of North Bay, and will shortly commence the work of construction.

TRENTON, ONT.—It is reported that the Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, are about to purchase the Gilmour property at this place and that extensive car works will be erected.—The Queen's Hotel is to be rebuilt in the spring. The new building will cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

QUEBEC, QUE.—Mr. J. R. N. White, 125 St. Peter street, will receive tenders until the 5th February, for the erection of the proposed Fortress Hotel building. Tenders should include everything except steam heating and plumbing. Plans and specifications at the above address.—It is the intention of the city to erect cattle sheds in the spring.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The Government Inspectors have strongly condemned the Collegiate Institute building, which is very much overcrowded, and something will have to be done shortly in the direction of erecting a new building or altering and enlarging the present one.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At a largely attended meeting of the Board of Trade and citizens, the by-law authorizing the bonus of \$100,000 towards the construction of a dry dock in this city was warmly supported.—A member of the Council has given notice of motion that application be made the local Government for a grant in aid of the Public Art Gallery and Museum.

HALIFAX, N. S.—An English cable construction company is asking a subsidy towards the laying of a sub-marine cable between Nova Scotia and Sable Island. The cost of construction is estimated at \$100,000. The Superintendent of

Government Telegraphs is understood to favor the undertaking.—The Catholic Archbishop is calling for subscriptions for the erection of a glebe for the priests of the Cathedral.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.—It is proposed to place a first class steel truss span and draw bridge over the Annapolis river at Granville Ferry. This bridge will be about 1,800 ft. from shore to shore at high water mark, or 800 ft. at low water. The main channel of the river is 45 feet deep at low water, which will be spanned by a steel truss of 400 feet. The stone piers on which this rests will be in 25 feet water at lowest tide. The draw will be the largest of any in the Dominion or in fact in America, two openings of 80 ft. width, each with 22 ft. water at lowest tide, with an extensive moving pier.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Mr. Mills, architect, has a block of stores to build on John st.—J. Powell has just completed plans for a residence to cost \$4,000 for Mr. Glover on Aberdeen ave.—W. A. Freeman's Fertilizer Works, recently destroyed by fire, are being rapidly rebuilt. Mr. Jos. Powell is the architect. The chimney, which will be finished in the spring, will be the highest in the city, and will require 200,000 bricks. The architect has drawn the chimney with inside lining wall, forming a complete vacuum space between the lining and outside wall, which is designed to secure perfect draught.—Mr. Wm. Stewart, architect, will receive tenders up to 6 o'clock on Wednesday the 28th inst., for the several trades required in the erection of a block of stone buildings on the cor. of James and Barton streets, to be used as a branch office by the Bank of Hamilton.—Messrs. Joseph Powell & Co. are preparing plans for a large residence for O. A. Horning, Gore street.—The congregation of Zion Tabernacle propose erecting a new Sunday school building.

TORONTO, ONT.—Extensive alterations, including new plate glass front, are to be made to the building on the north-west cor. of Spadina ave. and Queen street.—The Edison General Electric Co. are considering the advisability of erecting a building to be known as the business headquarters of the company in Canada.—Tenders for alterations are wanted at 56 Fenning st. until Feb. 1st.—Wm. Hammond, cor. Clare and Robinson sts., wants tenders for excavating, stone and brick work.—A committee of the Senate of the Toronto University has been appointed to consider and report upon a site for a library, geological museum, chemical laboratory, gymnasium, convocation hall and other buildings, the erection of which will shortly be commenced.—The Management of the Young Women's Christian Guild have approved of plans prepared by Mr. D. B. Dick, architect, for a new building to be erected on McGill street, at an estimated cost of \$22,000.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has filed with the Railway Department at Ottawa, the final plan and profile, establishing the location of the Don branch of the Ontario & Quebec Railway.—Plans for the enlargement of the House of Industry will be presented for the approval of the Board of Management at its next meeting.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The approval of the Dominion Government has been given to what is known as "plan No. 6" for the improvement of the harbor. The scheme thus approved contemplates the widening of Commissioners and Common streets, east of St. Peter street, to a minimum width of 75 feet, and to the same width west of McGill street, giving an average width of nearly 90 feet throughout. For the protection of the city from inundation a parapet wall along the whole length of the street is to be constructed, through which openings or gates will afford access to the wharves during the season of navigation, these being closed at other periods. To increase accommodation within the harbor it is proposed to create a still-water basin by the construction of a guard-wall from the western abut-

ment of Victoria Bridge extending down the river a distance of 7,000 feet, inside of which wall four wharves will jut out, having each a length from 900 to 1,500 feet, with a breadth of 230 feet, giving a total increase of 10,000 lineal feet of frontage in the wharfage accommodation. It is proposed that all the wharves in the upper, or still-water harbor, shall be raised to the level of Commissioners street. The work of enlargement and improvement will be begun the coming spring. The cost of the plan to be followed is estimated at \$2,827,894, including the guard-wall.—The promoters of the St. Lawrence and North Western Railway, which is intended to start from Three Rivers and run into the interior, a distance of about 70 miles, are negotiating in England for the money necessary for the construction of the road and expect to commence operations in the spring.—Plans are being prepared for a new hotel to be erected in the spring by Mr. Geo. Carslake near the Bonaventure Depot; it will be six stories high, with a frontage of 85 feet on Windsor street and 60 feet on St. James street, and will contain 100 rooms.—The Protestant School Committee decided at a meeting on Saturday to at once begin work on the new High School.—Mr. H. Saxon Snell has arrived from London, Eng., to give his personal attention to the ventilation and sanitary arrangements for the Victoria Hospital.—Plans will be completed in about two weeks for the proposed widening on Bleury and Notre Dame street east.—The Montreal Water & Power Co. is seeking incorporation for the purpose of constructing and operating systems of water works, electric light, heating and power throughout Canada.—Mr. J. Alcide Chausse is now preparing plans for three cottages to be built next spring at Back River for Miss. C. Desjardins; also for a house on Mignonne St., for Mr. Bourdon.—A Committee has been appointed by the Bar to press upon Mr. Mercie in a personal interview the necessity for the erection of a new Court House. Mr. Bergin, the contractor for the alterations proposed to be made in the existing building, has been called to Quebec to give his opinion to the members of the Provincial Cabinet regarding the expediency of proceeding with the alterations or erecting a new structure.—There is a rumor to the effect that the Dominion Government is contemplating the construction of a graving dock here, capable of accommodating ocean and lake steamers.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Council has awarded to Mr. John Cline the contract for the supply of granite gutter stones, at 46 cents per lineal foot.

A method of measuring bridge strains is described in *Engineering*, as devised by M. L. Le Chatelier and described at length in the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*. For this purpose a bracket carrying a lathe center is attached by small screws to the member, the strain in which is to be measured. At another point of this bar a second bracket is fixed, in which slides a short steel rod pointed at both ends like a lathe center. Attached to the same bracket is a water chamber closed by a flexible diaphragm of German silver, and connected to a fine open tube, which, as the water on being expelled from the chamber flows up, serves to measure on a highly magnified scale any motion of the diaphragm. One end of the double-centered rod presses against this diaphragm, and a bar is supported on the other center point of this rod, and on that of the fixed bracket aforementioned. Any extension of the bridge member, therefore, causes a motion of the diaphragm and a fall of the water in the fine tube. Successful measurements have been made on this system when the fixed points between which the extension was taken were only 8 inches apart.

USEFUL HINTS.

Iron bolts exposed to water in the bridges over the Thames, have, in twenty-five years, been eaten away one-half.

Celluloid in solution is now being extensively used as a lacquer for all kinds of fine metal works and as a wood varnish, with results that are said to be superior to the old methods.

The best sand for concrete is that with angular, coarse grains of uneven size. The more uneven the sizes, the less the voids, and the coarser the grains, the less quantity of cement required to cover the surface.

TO CLEAN STONE.—Powder some lime and mix with a strong solution of potash, so as to form a thinnish paste. Apply this to stone and allow it to remain on for two or three days, then wash it off and repeat the application if necessary. This will free marble from stains, and, if persisted in, will no doubt do the same with freestone. Keep the potash solution in a bottle, and mix fresh paste each time it is wanted.

A noiseless stone pavement is thus described by Mr. Donald Nicoll, the inventor, in a lecture before the Inventors' Institute: "Blocks of granite five inches by three inches are wrapped, except on the upper surface, with waste fibre and elastic bituminous compound, and the whole brought together in a homogeneous condition (by a powerful lever) while resting on a continuous pad formed by the same substance."

It is claimed that there is "comparatively neither noise, mud nor rust; and last, but not least, great economy."

To multiply a drawing, let a sheet of paper float for two minutes on a warm solution of six grams gelatine and three grams bichromate of potassium in six cubic inches of water; dry it, float it again, but this time so that the side which was up the first time is under now; in this way a uniform coat will be obtained. The bichromate may be omitted from the solution; and before using, the paper may be floated in a solution of three parts bichromate to 100 parts water. The drying must be done in the dark. The dry paper is then exposed to the light under the drawing in the copying frame in the usual way, and afterwards placed in a dilute solution of alum in water. When the greater part of the bichromate has dissolved, place the picture on a glass or zinc plate, dry it with blotting paper, and with a soft roller ink it with lithographic ink. The drawing will appear white on the black-ground. When this is finished

wash again in water till the drawing has lost its yellow tinge. Such a print will yield forty or fifty good copies in a copying press, if the inking up has been done with lithographic printing ink.

Prices of Building Materials.

Table listing lumber prices for various types of wood, including Am. ins., spruce, maple, and shingles, with prices per 1000 or per square.

Table titled 'YARD QUOTATIONS' listing prices for mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, hemlock cantling, and various types of flooring and shingles.

Table listing prices for common walling, good facing, and sewer pipes.

Table titled 'Pressed Brick' listing prices for plain brick, hard building, and roof tiles.

Table listing prices for first quality, second, and third quality bricks and tiles.

Table listing prices for common rubble, large flat, and foundation blocks.

Table listing prices for slate roofing in various colors and terra cotta tiles.

Table listing prices for paint per load of 1 1/2 cubic yards.

Table titled 'PAINTS' listing prices for white lead, red lead, yellow ochre, and various other pigments.

Table titled 'CEMENT, LIME, etc.' listing prices for lime, plaster, hair, and cement.

Table titled 'HARDWARE' listing prices for American and Canadian patterns, finishing nails, and steel nails.

Handwritten notice from C. H. Mortimer Esq., a Canadian Architect & Builder, dated Montreal, October 14, 1890. The notice informs the Architects of the Province of Quebec that the following resolution was adopted at the First Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects held in Montreal on 10th & 11th inst: '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.' Signed by C. H. Mortimer, Secretary.

Table listing prices for various building materials including XX shingles, heavy Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, light Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, heavy Eastlake painted steel shingles, light Eastlake painted steel shingles, tower or Mansard galvanized steel shingles, tower or Mansard painted steel shingles, terra cotta painted steel tile, Eastlake painted steel siding, Manitoba galvanized steel siding, heavy Manitoba painted steel siding, light sheet steel pressed brick, painted crimped steel siding or ceiling, price of copper shingles, corrugated iron, galvanized, 25 W.G., corrugated iron, galvanized, 28 W.G., corrugated iron, painted, 26 W.G., corrugated iron, painted, 28 W.G., broad rib roofing, galvanized, broad rib roofing, painted, Westlake shingles, steel, galvanized, Westlake shingles, steel, painted, standard shingles, 'Walter's patent,' galvanized, per square, standard shingles, 'Walter's patent,' painted, northwestern steel siding, patented, per square, metallic finish brick, per square, and metallic finish clapboard, per square.

MONTREAL PRICES.

Lumber, Etc.		
Ash, 1 to 4 in., M.	\$13 00	18 00
Birch, 1 to 4 in., M.	13 00	25 00
Basswood.	12 00	30 00
Walnut, per M.	50 00	100 00
Huttenrut, per M.	22 00	40 00
Cedar, flat.	00 04	00 06
Cherry, per M.	60 00	80 00
Elm, Soft.	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 92
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
Roman	2 70	3 00
Fire Bricks, per M.	20 00	30 00
Cut Nails:		
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 3 inch and above.	2 75	\$2 85
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 1½ inch hot-cut and 1½ inch.	3 50	5 60
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1½ and 1½ inch.	4 25	5 80
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1½	3 25	4 45
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg 1½ to 1½ inch.	3 75	5 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 2 inch and up.	75 cents	advance on Hot Cut Nails.
Paints, etc.		
White Lead, pure, 25 to 100 lb. kegs.	6 50	7 00
" No. 1.	15 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 58
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

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Adamant Mfg. Co.	II, vi
Adamson, Joseph.	I
Morrison & Co., T. A.	iv
Maguire, William.	iv
McNally & Co.	xi
Rathbun Co.	vi
CEMENTS.	
Adamant Mfg. Co.	vi
McNally & Co., Wm.	xi
Maguire, William.	iv
McKae & Co.	iv
Morrison & Co., T. A.	iv
Rathbun Co.	vi
Terry, Edward.	iv
Wright & Sons, C. B.	ii
CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.	
Bennet Furnishing Co.	IV
Canadian Office & School Furniture Co.	ii
Office Speciality Co.	iii
Pennington & Baker.	xi
CHIMNEY TOPPING.	
Hansen, Harald M.	ix
CONSULTING ENGINEER.	
Barry, A. B.	III
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.	
Andrews, Francis.	II
Amess, James.	ii
Davidson & Kelly.	ii
Davis, H.	ii
Davie, George.	ii
Dick, James, sr.	ii
Dagenais, J. Benjamin.	ii
Hood & Co., C.	ii
Grant & Goddard.	ii
Hancock, Thomas.	ii
Hannah Bros.	ii
Humphrey, T. R.	ii
Hamilton, Edward.	ii
Lyall, Peter.	ii
Marshall, John.	ii
Mortimore, Geo. T.	ii
Murison & Co., John.	ii
Pudifin, Wm.	ii
Thomas & Howell.	ii
Webb, John E.	ii
CUT STONE CONTRACTORS.	
Bristow Bros.	II
Hibbard, H. & T.	III
Isaac B. others.	III
Johnson & Son, Wm.	II
Oakley & Holmes.	III
ELECTRIC LIGHTING.	
Anderson & Co., A. T.	12
Royal Electric Co.	I
The Keegans-Milne Co.	10
ELEVATORS.	
Ives & Co., H. R.	IV
Leach & Turnbull.	I
Miller Bros. & Tomis.	viii
ENGRAVERS.	
Canadian Photo-Eng Bureau.	12
Kramer, W. J.	vii
Laidlaw, R.	12
Wiseman, James L.	12
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.	
Colman-Hamilton Co.	vii
Wright & Sons, C. B.	11
GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.	
Baird Bros.	v
Douglas Bros.	v
Douglas & Haines.	v
Douglas & Co., John.	v
Hedges & Lankin.	v
Ormsby, A. B.	xii
Tucker & Dillon.	v
GRATES AND TILES.	
Earl & Co., Edward.	ix
Holbrook & Mollington.	ii
Rice Lewis & Son.	IV
Scott & Son, Wm.	xi
Wright & Sons, C. B.	11
IRON PIPE.	
Ives & Co., H. R.	IV
HEATING.	
Burrow Stewart & Milne.	x
Clare Bros. & Co.	v
Howard Furnace Co.	viii
King & Son, Warden.	xii
McClary Mfg. Co.	v
Ormsby, A. B.	xii
Toronto Radiator Mfg Co.	vii
Waterous Engine Works.	xii
LPGAL.	
Denton & Dods.	v
LIME AND STONE.	
Wright & Sons, C. B.	11
MAÑTELS AND OVERMANTELS.	
Earl & Co., Edward.	ix
Scott & Son, Wm.	xi

METALLIC LATH.

B. Greening Wire Co.	IV
MINERAL WOOL.	
Gast & Aitchison.	vi
ORNAMENTAL PLASTERERS.	
Baker, J. D.	11
Hynes Terra Cotta & Brick Co.	vi
Littleford & Thorne.	11
Wright, Jas.	viii
PAINTERS.	
Dill & O'Hearn.	III
Dunham, Frank T.	III
Gilmor & Casey.	III
Hatch, W. J.	III
Polito, T.	II
Taylor, W. J.	III
PAINTS, VARNISHES, &C.	
Cottingham, Walter H.	IV
Muirhead, Andrew.	x
PAVING.	
Excelsior Pavement Co.	viii
Forsyth, Robert.	viii
Gardner & Co., A.	IV
PLASTERERS.	
Fox, R. B.	II
Hynes, W. J.	I
Little ord & Thorne	II
Magill, E. T.	II
Watson Bros.	II
PLATE GLASS.	
McCausland & Son.	v
Toronto Plate Glass Importing Co.	xi
PLUMBERS.	
Bennett & Wright.	III
McCrae & Watson.	11
PLUMBING SUPPLIES.	
Booth & Son.	ii
Higman, O.	v
Malcolm, W. B.	i
St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.	iii
ROOFING MATERIALS.	
Canada Galvanizing & Steel Roofing Co.	12
Merchant & Co.	11
Metallic Roofing Co.	x
ROOFERS.	
Baird Bros.	v
Duthie & Sons, G.	11
Forbes, Duncan.	11
Hutson, W. D.	11
Metallic Roofing Co.	x
Ormsby, A. B.	xii
Rennie & Son, R.	11
Saulter, Wm.	11
Shales, John H.	11
Stewart, W. T.	11
The Parmalee Roofing & Paving Co.	11
Toronto Roofing Co.	11
Williams & Co., H.	11
SANITARY APPLIANCES.	
Booth & Son.	viii
Earl & Co., Edward.	ix
Higman, O.	v
Ives & Co., H. R.	IV
Malcolm, W. B.	i
St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.	iii
SEWER PIPE.	
Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Co.	iv
McNally & Co., W.	xii
Maguire, William.	iv
McKae & Co.	iv
Terry, Edward.	iv
The Ontario Terra Cotta Pressed Brick & Sewer Pipe Co.	xi
The Colman-Hamilton Co.	vi
Wright & Sons, C. B.	11
SINGLE STAINS.	
Cabot, Samuel.	x
SLIDING BLINDS.	
Clawworthy, Geo.	x
STAINED AND DECORATIVE GLASS.	
Castle & Son.	v
Dominion Stained Glass Co.	iv
W. C. Barnes, Son & Gilson.	iv
Elliott & Son.	1
Grimson, G. & J. E.	iv
Longhurst & Co., H.	iv
McCausland & Son.	v
Spence & Son, J. C.	iv
The Bell Art Stained Glass Works.	iv
TERRA COTTA.	
Morrison & Co., T. A.	iv
The Hynes Terra Cotta & Brick Co.	vi
Toronto Pressed Brick & Terra Cotta Co.	iii
The Ontario Terra Cotta, Brick & Sewer Pipe Co.	xi
TERRA COTTA FIREPROOFING.	
Rathbun Co.	vi
The Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Co.	10
WALL PAPER AND CEILING DECORATIONS.	
Elliott & Son.	11
Murphy, John.	11

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

ADAMANT WALL PLASTER.	Page
Adamant Mfg. Co.	II, vi
National Association	x
ARCHITECTS.	
Ontario Directory	III
Quebec Directory	11
ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTORS AND CARVERS.	
Carnovsky, B. H.	ii
Gullet, F. B.	ii
Hicks, W. Stevens.	ii
Holbrook & Mollington.	ii
Johnson & Son, Wm.	ii
Mowbray, Thos.	ii
Turner Frederic	ii
Wagner, Zeidler & Co.	ix
Young & Collins.	ii
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.	
B. Greening Wire Co.	IV
Dennis, R.	xii
Ives & Co., H. R.	IV
Whitfield, John.	11
ART FURNITURE.	
Scott & Son, W.	xi
ART WOODWORK.	
Wagner, Zeidler & Co.	ix
BENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.	
Polito, T.	III
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.	
Aikenhead & Crombie.	viii
Rice Lewis & Son.	IV
BRICKS (PRESSED).	
Hynes Terra Cotta & Brick Co.	vi
Morrison & Co., T. A.	iv
Toronto Pressed Brick & Terra Cotta Co.	iii
The Ontario Terra Cotta, Brick & Sewer Pipe Co.	xi
BUILDING STONE DEALERS.	
Britnell & Co.	11
Bristow Bros.	11
Brodie, James.	11
Gillespie & Brooks.	11
Lyall, Peter.	iii
Morrison & Co., T. A.	iv
Rathbun Co.	vi
Vokes Malcolm Stone Co.	11