Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☑ Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☑ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:

- ☐ Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur
- ☑ Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☑ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☑ Pages detached/ Pages détachées
- ☑ Showthrough/ Transparence
- ☑ Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue
- ☐ Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- ☐ Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison
- ☐ Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison
- ☐ Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐

CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PUBLIC • WORKS • • TENDERS • ADVANCE • INFORMATION • AND • MUNICIPAL • PROGRESS

EVERY THURSDAY

THIS PAPER REACHES EVERY WEEK THE TOWN AND CITY CLERKS, TOWN AND CITY ENGINEERS, COUNTY CLERKS AND COUNTY ENGINEERS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Vol. 5. NOVEMBER 29, 1894 *No. 43*

THE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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,

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO.
Telephone 2362.

New York Life Insurance Building, Montreal
Bell Telephone 2299.

Information solicited from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender.

Advertising Rates on application.

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

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the First Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, held in Montreal, Oct. 10th and 11th, 1890: "Moved by M. 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."

Subscribers who may change their address should give prompt notice of same. In doing so, give both old and new address. Notify the publisher of any irregularity in delivery of paper.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

MIDLAND, ONT.—Chew Bros. propose enlarging their saw mills here

TILBURY CENTRE, ONT.—A Presbyterian manse will probably be erected here.

BRIGDEN, ONT.—The question of constructing a system of waterworks is under consideration.

GATINEAU POINT, QUE.—John Wallingford has purchased property on which he proposes to erect a large hotel.

MONTICELLO, ONT.—T. Essery's saw mill, at this place, was completely wrecked last week by the explosion of a boiler.

HALIFAX, N. S.—A company is being formed to erect a large summer hotel. H. L. Chipman is among the promoters.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.—The Jenckes Machine Co. propose to erect a new factory. The City Council has granted a site.

BONDVILLE, QUE.—Wm. Hunter, of Brome Corner, has purchased a lot on the lakeshore and will erect a summer residence thereon.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.—A by-law has been carried by the ratepayers authorizing the Council to proceed with the erection of a new town hall.

PETROLEA, ONT.—The purchase by the Council of a chemical engine and a complete hook and ladder apparatus has been recommended.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T.—Tenders are invited by H. McDougall, Treasurer, for the purchase of $5,000 of permanent improvement debentures.

STURGEON FALLS, ONT.—The ratepayers will shortly vote on a by-law to grant a bonus of $7,000 towards the erection of a pulp mill in this village.

GANANOQUE, ONT.—G. A. Allan, architect, of Brockville, has just completed plans for converting the old carriage works building in this town into an hotel.

WIARTON, ONT.—The C. P. R. are said to contemplate the construction of a branch line of railway from Chatsworth to this place. A charter for the road has already been obtained.

NORTH BAY, ONT.—Engineers from the Public Works Department, Ottawa, last week examined the dock and the lake surrounding for the purpose of repairing or building a new dock or breakwater here.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.—Mr. Gardiner, promoter of the Algonquin hotel, has purchased the Argyle hotel and six acres of land and, it is understood, proposes to erect another large summer hotel on the property.

KINGSTON, ONT.—It is proposed to submit a by-law to the ratepayers to raise the sum of $8,500 for permanent improvements.—The Montreal Transportation Co. will construct a new dry dock adjoining their shipyard here.

AYLMER, QUE.—At a special meeting of the Town Council held last week, the waterworks privileges were transferred from E. J. Rainboth, of Ottawa, to W. Poupore, of the firm of Poupore & Fraser, Morrisburgh, who will commence work in the spring. The site has already been purchased for the pumping house.

KNOWLTON, QUE.—The by-law for the construction of waterworks will be submitted to the ratepayers shortly, and it is expected will meet with little opposition. —The Trustee Board of the Methodist church propose to erect a new building next spring. A prize of $50 is offered for the best plan of a church having a seating capacity of 350, the cost of erection not to exceed $4,000. Competition closes 1st January. Address W. Smith, Chairman of Board.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Ottawa Electric Railway Company and the C. P. R. have a scheme under consideration to connect Ottawa and Aylmer by an electric railway, crossing the Ottawa River at Duschene Rapids on a bridge to cost about $150,000. The officials of the companies are said to have stated that the work would shortly be proceeded with.—The Underwriters' Association have recommended the erection of an additional fire hall near the scene of the recent fire at J. R. Booth's mills.—The Dominion Government has decided to expend a considerable sum of money in transforming Gordon Island, a few miles from Gananoque, into a public park. A wharf will be built in the spring.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—On the 17th of December the ratepayers will vote on a by-law empowering the City Council to issue debentures to raise the sum of $225,000 for the construction of a system of waterworks for fire protection and for the establishment of an electric light plant for street lighting.—A joint meeting of representatives of the various Masonic lodges was held in this city a few days ago to consider the erection of a Masonic temple for the fraternity. A majority of the members were of the opinion that the scheme could be successfully financed, and a committee was appointed to report as to the arrangements which could be made for a suitable site.—A new building is to be erected on the site of the Western Canada Loan Co.'s building recently destroyed by fire. S. Frank Peters, architect, will have charge of the work.

HAMILTON, ONT.—A deputation from this city last week interviewed Government officials, at Ottawa, regarding the proposed new bridge over the Burlington canal. They were informed by Mr. Coste, Chief Engineer of Public Works, that the plans were almost completed and that tenders for the work would be called for at an early date, in order that the bridge could be built in time for next year's traffic.—Architect Smith, of Boston, has drawn sketches of the station and car sheds proposed to be erected by the Hamilton Radial Railway Co. should their railway scheme be carried out. The buildings will cost from $75,000 to $100,000.—Building permits have been granted as follows. James Hobbs has a permit for a brick dwelling on Oak avenue, to cost $1,350, Thos. Allen, brick dwelling on Morden street, cost $1,200, Coleman Planing Mill and Lumber Co., two-story brick dwelling on Grant ave., cost $1,500.

TORONTO, ONT.—It is stated that ex-Ald. Thomas Pells is receiving tenders for the erection of a large theatre building at the corner of Queen and Frederick streets, to accommodate 2000 persons, and that work on the building is to be commenced without delay.—Tenders are wanted at 18 Maitland street for alterations to seven roomed house. In a report presented to the Board of Works on Monday last, the City Engineer asked for authority to purchase 120 British water meters, at a cost of $14,000. The matter was referred back by the Board, and it is probable the purchase of Crown meters will be recommended. The Committee appointed by the City Council to consider the application of the Metallic Roofing Co. for a site on which to erect a factory, have decided to offer the company a site with 100 feet frontage on King street, near Dufferin street. A Chicago firm engaged in the same business is also said to be considering the erection of a factory in this city. Building permits have been granted as follows. R. C. Waterson, det. 2 story and mansard bk. dwelling, 41 Dunn ave., cost $3,500; A. W. White, pr. s. d. 2 story and attic bk. dwelling, 23 Roxborough st., cost $8,000. The Toronto Radiator Mfg. Co. contemplate erecting a new factory building.

FIRES.

The residence of Capt. Forsythe, at Windsor, N. S., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $4,000.

The Commercial Hotel and a frame block occupied by P. Dickson & Co., at Alexander Station, Man., were totally consumed by fire on the 22nd inst. Loss, $10,000. Furlong's hotel at Eganville, Ont., was burned on Thursday. No insurance.—Two blocks of buildings at St. Mary's, Ont., were badly damaged by fire last week. The loss on the buildings are. W. Tyler, $3,000; insurance, $1,200; T. M. Harrison, $1,500; insurance, $700; J. H. Mathieson, $3,000, insurance, $2,500. Graham's apple evaporator, at Norwich, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Loss, $8,000; insurance on building, $1,000.—The two story brick residence of Thomas Holliday, about one mile from Stratford, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss, $9,000; insurance, $2,500. A double tenement house at Bothwell, Ont., owned by Thomas Dillon, was burned on the 27th inst. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

STRATFORD, ONT. It is understood that Messrs. Jeffrey Bros., this city, have been awarded the contract for a metal ceiling for the Stratford City Hall.

PARRY SOUND, ONT. It is stated that Poulin & Fitzpatrick have been awarded

the contract for constructing eight miles of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The contracts for two sections of the Trent Canal have been awarded by the Department of Public Works. For section one of the Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe divisions, there were twelve tenders, the successful tenderer being Andrew Onderdonk, of Chicago, his figure being in the neighborhood of $475,000. Section one of the Peterboro' and Lakefield division was secured by Hogan & Macdonald, of Montreal, at the price of $260,000. For this work fourteen tenders were sent in.

TORONTO, ONT.—D. McIntosh & Sons, of this city, have been awarded the contract by the Dominion Government for the erection of monuments, 38 feet high, at Crysler's Farm, Chateauguay and Lundy's Lane.—Tenders for various supplies required by the Works Department for the ensuing year were opened by a sub committee of the Board of Works on Saturday last. The following were accepted: good coarse sand per cubic yard —W. J. Adare, 75c.; pit gravel, clean, east of Yonge—John Bourne, 72c.; west of Yonge, W. J. Adare, 80c., screened, east of Yonge, John Bourne, 97c.; west of Yonge—R. A. Scarlett, 90c.; five-inch wire nails P. Meredith & Co., $2.14 per 100 pounds; horse feed—P McIntosh; cedar paving posts—D. L. Van Vlack, $5 20 per cord, culls, $4 75; lumber Reid Company, plank per 1000 feet $12.57, scantling $12.27; other tenders (Bryce & Co.), plank $13.39 and scantling $12.40; hardware—Aikenhead Hardware Co., $1,014.06; ironwork, Galloway, Taylor & Co., castings per 100 lbs., $1 40; wrought iron, $3; sewer pipe—Ontario Sewer Pipe Co.

QUEBEC, QUE.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Road Committee for the construction of the new City Hall: excavation and masonry, J. B. Jinchereau, $71,316; carpentry and joinery, J. B. Gingras, $27,966; plumbing and gasfitting, Paul Parent, $1,775; heating apparatus, Ovide Picard, $7,400; roofing, N. K. Connolly, $5,400; painting and glazing, Jos. G thier & Frere, $2,755; total $116,612. The unsuccessful separate tenders were:—Excavation, etc.—Honore Dorion, $79,500; Louis Larose, jr., $81,518; W. Peters, $79,000; N. K. Connolly, $128,300; Francois Parent, $88,147.78; carpentry and joinery—Jos. Bussiere, $29,429; Elzear St. Pierre, $36,720; W. J. Peters, $37,000; N. K. Connolly, $35,000; plumbing, etc.—James Maguire, $2,115; N. K. Connolly, $2,900; Ovide Picard, $3,430; Chas. Vezina, $2,349; heating apparatus N. K. Connolly, $10,800; Chas. Vezina, $10,139; roofing —J. J. Barbeau, fils, $5,472, Alfred Langlais and C. Labrecque, $5,473; N. Barbeau, $5,900, painting and glazing— W. J. Peters, $3,200; N. K. Connolly, $3,200; tenders for the whole work were received as follows. Emery Lafontaine, Montreal, $141,000; Ferdinand Devarenne, $131,000 for city labor and $129,000 for work done by outside laborers; W. J. Peters, $134,800 for city labor; N. K. Connolly, $178,550, outside labor; Alph. Charlebois, $129,801.57, city labor; outside labor, $124,628.15; Francois Parent, $144,591, city labor, and $135,716 outside labor.

NEW COMPANIES.

BROCKVILLE, ONT Cossitt Bros Co, limited, seeking incorporation, capital $400,000, to manufacture harvesting machinery and other implements.

WALLACEBURG, ONT. — Sydenham Glass Co., incorporated; capital $50,000; to manufacture glassware; incorporators, J. Steinhoff, D. A. Gordon, H. Morris and others.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Kingston Vehicle Co., incorporated; capital, $70,000; to manufacture carriages, waggons, etc.; incorporators, George Richardson, R. J. Carson, John Hewton, and others.

WINDSOR, N. S.—Dominion Atlantic Railway Co., applying for incorporation; to purchase the assets of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co. and to construct and operate telephone and telegraph lines, railways, etc.

THE UNITS OF MEASUREMENT OF MASON'S WORK ARE.

For excavation, the cubic yard.

For concrete, foundations, the cubic foot.

For concrete, floors, the superficial foot.

For dimension-stone, footings, the superficial yard.

For dimension-stone, bridge masonry, the cubic foot.

For dimension-stone, surface dressing, the superficial foot extra.

For rubble-work, the cubic foot.

For rubble-work, surface dressing, the superficial foot extra.

For brick-work, common, the thousand brick.

For brick-work, pressed, the superficial foot

For tuckpointing, cleaning fronts, the superficial foot.

For plastering, plain surfaces, the superficial yard.

For plastering, cornices, the running and superficial foot.

ROMAN CONSTRUCTION IN BRICK AND STONE.

The Romans, at a very early period, adopted two distinct methods of construction, which they were accustomed to combine in their buildings—the construction with squared and figured stones, and that with rubble or brick. The former was employed by them only as a thick facing composed of large blocks laid together without mortar, united by gudgeons and cramps of metal, or even of wood, behind which they threw masses of small stones or gravel imbedded in an excellent mortar. The vaults were made of principal arches or ribs of cut stones or bricks, with a filling of concrete. This construction imposed on Roman architects plans peculiarly their own, composed of massive piers as points of support for the springing of their vaults. In these constructions there were no walls properly speaking, but isolated points of resistance, connected together by certain walls or screens, comparatively light, as they had no weight to support. The arrangements of plans, necessarily resulting from this principle, were admirably adapted to vast edifices containing numerous apartments for various uses.

WHAT MILL CONSTRUCTION IS.

1. Mill construction consists in so disposing the timber and plank in heavy solid masses as to expose the smallest number of corners or ignitable projections to fire, to the end also that when fire occurs it may be most readily reached by water from sprinklers or hose.

2. It consists in separating every floor from every other floor by incombustible stops—by automatic hatchways, by encasing stairways either in brick or other incombustible partitions—to the end that a fire shall be retarded in passing from floor to floor to the utmost that is consistent with the use of wood or any material in construction that is not absolutely fireproof.

3. It consists in guarding the ceilings over all specially hazardous stock or processes with plastering laid on wire lath or upon dovetailed lath or by plaster board of a suitable kind, following the lines of the ceiling and of the timbers without any interspace between the plastering and the wood, or else in protecting the ceiling over hazardoes places with tin or other suitable metal, but not with zinc.

4. It consists not only in so constructing the mill, workshop, or warehouse that fire shall pass as slowly as possible from one part of the building to another, but also in providing all suitable safeguards against fire.

5. It consists in laying the top floor and the outer boarding of the roof over mortar, plaster board, or some other fire retardent between it and the plank, where the maximum of safety is to be attained.

CORK AS A BUILDING MATERIAL.

Mr. S. Campolo calls the attention of architects and engineers to the value of the cork waste for building purposes. With a cement of plaster of Paris, dextrine and sequioxide of iron which may be made waterproof by oxychloride of zinc, the pulverized cork may be formed into bricks, which, while resisting compression, retain the peculiar properties of the cork. Such bricks, which have already been made and tested in France, only begin to crack under a pressure of 190 pounds per square inch. The material is an efficient non-conductor of heat, and may be employed to confine the heat of boilers and pipes, or it could be used to line roofs and walls to make houses cooler in summer and warmer in winter. As a non-conductor of sound, cork concrete has been tested in Paris for a hall ceiling to protect tenants overhead from troublesome noise at night. The cork composition is so elastic as to have an important effect in reducing vibrations due to the running of machinery; and as a lining for walls and partitions in a gunpowder factory it has so resisted the force of an explosion that only a harmless shower of cork fragments fell upon the workmen. Cork bricks are very light, only about half as heavy as ordinary porous bricks. While not strictly fireproof, they do not spread fire but carbonize very slowly, giving out smoke but no flame.

Systems of mechanical ventilation are very often faulty, says Heating and Ventilation, in that, while the supply of a sufficient volume of pure, fresh air has been provided for, the ducts through which it is conveyed are of too contracted area, so that the air enters the room at too high a velocity, causing disagreeable currents and too much of an admixture of the pure and impure air within them. Naturally this lessens the useful effect of the air admitted, which should act as nearly as possible to push the impure air out bodily before it, thus replacing the foul air instead of merely diluting it. The best results can be obtained in hot blast heating and ventilation only by introducing volumes of air at a slow velocity.

BRICK DUST AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

The use of brick-dust mortar as a substitute for hydraulic cement, where the latter cannot be obtained, is now recommended on the best engineering authority, experiments made with mixtures of brick-dust and quicklime showing that blocks one-half inch in thickness, after immersion in water for four months, bore without crushing, crumbling or splitting, a pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch. It is considered, too, that the addition of even as small a portion as one-tenth as much brick-dust as sand to ordinary mortars, is preventive of the disintegration so often characterizing mortars used in the masonry of public works. The use of brick-dust mixed with lime and sand is said to be very generally and successfully practised in the Spanish domains, and it is said to be in all respects superior to the best Rosendale hydraulic cement in the construction of culverts, drains, tanks or cisterns, and even of roofs, whether for setting flat tiles or for making the usual tropical flat roof. The proportions used there in the manufacture are approximately one of brick-dust, one of lime and two of sand, mixed together dry and tempered with water in the usual way.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Prenoveau, Turcot & Martineau, masons, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.

Napoleon Turcot, plumber, Montreal, has compromised with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Granite metalling was used in the construction of a road in Toronto in 1893, which was built in a manner described essentially as follows by Mr. H. D. Ellis, the roadway engineer of the city. The surface of the ground was excavated to a depth of 11 or 12 inches, and thoroughly rolled with a 10-ton roller until a compact subgrade was obtained, upon which a layer of large stones was placed on end by hand and the interstices filled with small pieces of granite. The whole was then rolled until the stone formed a true surface. Upon this a layer of broken granite was laid and rolled, the surface and binder being composed of fine granite screenings. The roadway was rolled longitudinally, beginning at the curb, with a final rolling on the crown. This rolling was kept up, with thorough sprinkling, until no impression could be made with a horse roller 3½ feet in diameter and 4½ feet in width, loaded to weigh ten tons, and giving a pressure of 433 pounds per lineal inch of roller. No loam or sand was allowed to be mixed with the stone, which was clean and broken to pass through a 1½-inch ring.

The sewage disposal works at Teddington, England, are described by their engineer, Mr. Henry York, in a paper recently read before the Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers. The sewage is charged with milk of lime and then pumped up about 36 feet into a channel leading to the precipitating tanks, alumino-ferric being injected into the rising main before the tanks are reached. The latter have a capacity of about 67,200 gallons each and are adapted for either continuous or intermittent use. The effluent from the tanks is discharged over a filtration area of 6¾ acres, the underdrains of which terminate in a 15-inch stoneware pipe emtying into the Thames River. The buildings at the disposal works contain the air compressing machinery for working the Shone ejectors on the sewerage system, a small electric lighting plant driven by an arrangement of pulleys from the pumping engine, and a duplicate sewage pumping and sludge compressing plant. The works are designed to treat the sewage of 30,000 people, but at present only 5,200 persons are connected with the sewerage system. The machinery was started up about a year ago and has been run 12 hours a day only until recently; continuous pumping is now maintained and is found to be more satisfactory.

Mr. Charles F. Chapman, an eminent civil engineer, and a native of Prescott, Ont., died in Minneapolis last week. He had been employed on many important works in Canada and the United States.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MATERIALS.

Prices of Building Materials.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

TORONTO: The improvement noted in the hardware business has been maintained, and numerous orders are reported from the upper lakes, to be shipped by boats before the close of Navigation. Trade has fallen off in plumber's supplies, window glass and paints and oils. Galvanized iron is moving freely, and prices are being well maintained at $4.25 for 28 gauge. A few ton lots of lead pipe have changed hands during the past week, but in general the demand is only for small quantities. Cement quotations are unchanged.

MONTREAL: The market for builders' supplies remains quiet, and no renewed activity is looked for until the spring. Small lines of hardware are moving freely, and travellers report a brighter feeling among the country dealers. The arrivals of cement at this port for the week ending November 23 were 5,700 casks of English brands, which completes the importations for the present season of navigation. Business is quiet and no large sales are reported. Firebricks are reported in good demand at prices quoted below. Glass is steady. Galvanized iron, lead and iron pipe, and cut nails remain unchanged.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

	Toronto.		Montreal.	
	$	$	$	$
1¼ to 2 clear picks. Am ins	33 00	@36 00	40 00	@45 00
1¼ to 2 three uppers, Am ins.	37 00		40 00	45 00
1¼ to 2, pickings, Am ins	26 00		27 00	30 00
1 inch clear			52 50	60 00
3 x 10 and 12 dressing and 1 better	20 00	22 00	18 00	20 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill run	16 00	17 00		19 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing	20 00	22 00		18 00
1 x 10 and 12 common	13 00	14 00	8 00	10 00
1 x 10 and 12 spruce culls	10 00	11 00	10 00	11 00
1 x 10 and 12 culls	9 00	10 00		9 00
1 inch clear and picks	25 00	3200	33 00	35 00
1 inch dressing and better	20 00	22 00	18 00	20 00
1 inch siding, mill run	14 00	15 00	14 00	16 00
1 inch siding, common	12 00	13 00	12 00	14 00
1 inch siding, ship culls	11 00	12 00	10 00	11 00
1 inch siding, mill culls	9 00	10 00	8 00	9 00
Cull scantling	8 00	9 00	8 00	9 00
1¼ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00	22 00	25 00
1 inch strips, 4 in to 8 in. mill run	14 00	15 00	14 00	15 00
1 inch strips, common	11 00	12 00	11 00	12 00
1¼ inch flooring	16 00	17 00	14 00	15 00
1½ inch flooring	16 00	17 00	14 00	16 00
XXX shingles, sawn, per M 16 in.	2 50	2 60	2 60	2 60
XX shingles, sawn	1 50	1 60	1 60	1 70
Lath	2 40			

VALUED QUOTATIONS.

Mill cull boards and scantling	10 00			10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths	13 00			13 00
Shipping cull boards, stocks	16 00			16 00
Hemlock scantling and joist up to 16 ft	11 00	12 00		10 00
Hemlock scantling and joist up to 18 ft	12 00	3 00	12 00	3 00
Hemlock scantling and joist up to 20 ft	13 00	14 00	13 00	14 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord		5 00		5 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M		14 00		14 00
Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft		14 00		14 00
" " 8 ft		15 00		15 00
" " 20 ft		16 00		6 00
Scantling and joist, up to 22 ft		17 00		17 00
" " 24 ft		19 00		19 00
" " 26 ft		20 00		21 00
" " 28 ft		22 00		23 00
" " 30 ft		24 00		25 00
" " 32 ft		27 00		27 00
" " 34 ft		29 50		29 50
" " 36 ft		31 00		31 00
" " 38 ft		33 00		33 00
" " 44 ft		34 00		36 00
Cutting up planks, 1¼ and thicker, dry	25 00	28 00	25 00	26 00
Cutting up planks, 1¼ and thicker, board	18 00	24 00	18 00	22 00
	B. M.			
1½ in. flooring, dressed, F M	26 00	30 00	28 00	31 00
1½ inch flooring, rough, B M	18 00	22 00	18 00	22 00
1¼ " dressed, F M	25 00	28 00	27 00	30 00
1¼ " undressed, B M	18 00	19 00	18 00	19 00
1¼ " dressed	18 00	20 00	18 00	22 00
1¼ " undressed	12 00	15 00	12 00	15 00
Beaded sheeting, dressed	20 00	35 00	22 00	35 00
Clapboarding, dressed		12 00		12 00
XXX sawn shingles, per M 18 in.	2 60	2 70		3 00
Sawn lath	2 50	2 60	2 50	2 60
Cedar		2 90		2 90
Red oak	30 00	40 00	30 00	40 00
White	37 00	45 00	35 00	45 00
Basswood, No. 1 and 2	28 00	30 00	18 00	20 00
Cherry, No 1 and 2	70 00	90 00	70 00	80
White ash, No. 1 and 2	24 00	35 00	30 00	35 00
Black ash, No. 1 and 2	20 00	30 00	18 00	30 00
Dressing stocks	16 00	22 00	16 00	22 00
Picks, American inspection		30 00		40 00
Three uppers, Am. inspection		50 00		50 00

BRICK—₱ M

Common Walling		6 50		6 00
Good Facing		8 00		8 50
Sewer	8 50	8 00	8 50	9 00
Pressed Brick, Per M:				
Red, No. 1, f.o.b. Beamsville		16 00		
" " 2		14 00		
" " 3		9 00		
Buff		21 00		
Brown		24 00		
Roman Red		30 00		
" Buff		35 00		
" Brown		40 00		
Sewer		7 50		
Hard Building		6 00		
Roof Tiles		22 00		
Hip Tile (each)		20		
Ridge Tile "		60		
Red "A" f. o. b. Don Valley		18 00		25 00
Red "B" " " "		16 00		20 00
Red "C" " " "		13 00		17 00
Trojan and Corinthian		21 00		28 00
Pompeiian		22 00		29 00
Athenian and Egyptian		25 00		31 00
Tyrian		35 00		41 00
Sicilian		40 00		45 00
Roman		35 00		40 00
Carthaginian		40 00		45 00
Ornamental	30 00	100 00	30 00	100 00
1st quality, f.o.b. at Port Credit		14 00		18 00
2nd " " " "		12 00		15 00
3rd " " " "		8 00		12 00
Hard building brick		6 50		
Ornamental, per 100	3 00	10 00		

SAND.

Per Load of 1½ Cubic Yards		1 25		1 25

STONE.

Common Rubble, per toise, delivered		14 00		14 00
Large flat Rubble, per toise, delivered		18 00		18 00
Foundation Blocks, per c. ft.		50		50
Kent Freestone Quarries Moncton, N. B., per cu ft., f.o.b.		1 00		
River John, N. S., brown Freestone, per cu. ft., f.o.b.		95		
Ballochmyle	80	90	65	75
New York Blue Stone				1 05
Granite (Stanstead) Ashlar, 6 in. to 12 in., rise 9in., per ft.				25
Moat Freestone			70	80
Thomson's Gatelawbridge, cu. ft.			75	80
Credit Valley Rubble, per car of 15 tons, at quarry		8 00		
Credit Valley Brown Coursing, up to 10 inch, per sup. yard, at quarry		1 75		
Credit Valley Brown Dimension, per cu. ft. at quarry		60		
Credit Valley Grey Coursing, per superficial yard	1 50	2 00		2 15
Credit Valley Grey Dimension, per cubic foot		60		75
Madoc Rubble, delivered, per toise	14 00	14 50	14 00	14 50
Madoc dimension floating, f. o. b. Tororto, per cubic ft.	30	32		
Ohio Freestone, No. 1 Blue Promiscuous, f.o.b.		60		
No. 1 Blue Dimension		65		
No. 1 Buff Promiscuous		80		
No. 1 Buff Dimension		85		
The above prices means freight and duty paid.				
2 in. sawed flagging per sq. ft		11		
2½ " " " "		13½		
3 " " " "		16½		
4 " " " "		22		
5 " " " "		27½		
6 " " " "		33		
Duty to be added to these prices.				
Quebec and Vermont rough granite for building purposes, per c.ft. f.o.b. quarry	33	1 50		
For ornamental work, cu. ft.	35	2 0		
Granite paving blocks, 8 in. to 12 in. x 6 in. x 4½ in., per M		50 00		
Granite curbing stone, 6 in. x 20 in., per lineal foot		70		

SLATE.

Roofing (₱ *square*).				
" red		18 00		20 00
" purple		9 00		10 00
" unfading green		8 50		6 00
" black		8 00		7 50
Terra Cotta Tile, per sq.		25 00		
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing		8 00		

PAINTS. (In oil, ₱ lb.

White lead, Can., per 100 lbs.	6 25	5 50	6 00	6 25
" zinc, Can., " "	6 50	7 50	7 50	8 00
Red lead, Eng	4 00	5 00		6
" venetian, per 100 lbs	1 60	1 75	1 60	1 75
" vermillion	90	1 00	90	1 00
" Indian, Eng	10	12	10	12
Yellow ochre	5	10	4	6
Yellow chrome	15	20	15	20
Green, chrome	7	12	7	12
" Paris	20	25	20	20
Black lamp	15	25	12	25
Blue, ultramarine	15	20	12	18
Oil, linseed, raw, & *Imp. gal.*	54	59	63	65
" " boiled "	57	63	66	68
" " refined, "	78	85	75	75
Putty	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
Whiting, dry, per 100 lbs	75	1 00	60	75
Paris white, Eng., dry	90	1 25	90	1 10
Litharge, Eng	4	5	6½	8
Sienna, burnt	10	15	12	15
Umber, "	8½	12	12	15

CEMENT, LIME, etc.

Cement, Portland, per bbl.	2 25	2 50		3 50
" German, " "		3 25	2 65	2 85
" London "	2 50	2 75	2 45	2 90
" Newcastle "		2 50	2 05	2 30
Cement, Belgian, per bbl		2 30	1 80	2 00
" Canadian "	2 50	2 50	2 25	2 30
" Roman "				2 75
" Parian "	4 50	4 75	4 50	4 75
" Superfine "	6 50	7 00	6 50	7 00
" Thorold, "		1 50		
" Queenston, "		1 50		
" Napanee, "		1 50		
" Hull, "		1 50		
Keene's Coarse "Whites"	4 50	4 75	4 50	4 75
Calcined plaster, per barrel		1 55	1 50	1 70
Fire Bricks, Newcastle, per M	23 00	30 00	16 50	22 00
" Scotch "	23 00	30 00	24 00	30 00
Lime, Per Barrel, Grey		30		
" " White		40		
Plaster, Calcined, N. B.		2 00		
" " N. S.		2 00		
Hair, Plasterers', per bag	80	1 00		

HARDWARE.

Cut nails, 5d & 6d, per keg		2 40		2 25
Steel " " " "		2 50		2 35
CUT NAILS, FENCE AND CUT SPIKES.				
40d, hot cut, per 10 lbs		5		5
30d, " " "		10		10
20d, 16d and 12d, hot cut, per 100 lbs		15		15
10d, hot cut, per 100 lbs		20		20
8d, 9d, " " "		25		25
6d, 7d, " " "		40		40
4d to 5d, " " "		60		60
3d, " " "		1 00		1 00
2d, " " "		1 50		1 50
4d to 5d cold cut, not polished or blued, per 100 lbs		50		50
3d to 5d cold cut, not polished or blued, per 100 lbs		90		90
FINE BLUED NAILS.				
3d, per 100 lbs		1 50		1 50
2d, " "		2 00		2 00
CASING AND BOX, FLOORING, SHOOK AND TOBACCO BOX NAILS.				
12d to 30d, per 100 lbs		50		50
10d, " "		60		60
8d and 9d, " "		75		75
6d and 7d, " "		90		90
4d to 5d, " "		1 10		1 10
3d, " "		1 50		1 50
FINISHING NAILS.				
3 inch, per 100 lbs		85		85
2½ to 2¾ " " "		1 00		1 00
2 to 2¼ " " "		1 15		1 15
1½ to 1¾ " " "		1 35		1 35
1¼ " " "		1 75		1 75
1 " " "		2 25		2 25
SLATING NAILS.				
5d, per 100 lbs		85		85
4d, " "		85		85
3d, " "		1 25		1 25
2d, " "		1 75		1 50
COMMON BARREL NAILS.				
1 inch, per 100 lbs		1 50		1 50
⅞ " " "		1 75		75
¾ " " "		2 25		2 25
CLINCH NAILS.				
inch, per 100 lbs		85		85
⅝ and 2¾ " " "		1 00		1 00
2 and 2¼ " " "		1 15		1 15
1½ and 1¾ " " "		1 35		1 35
1¼ " " "		2 00		2 00
1 " " "		2 50		2 50
SHARP AND FLAT PRESSED NAILS.				
3 inch, per 100 lbs		1 35		1 35
2½ and 2¾ " " "		1 50		1 50
2 and 2¼ " " "		1 65		1 65
1½ and 1¾ " " "		1 85		1 85
1¼ " " "		2 50		2 50
1 " " "		3 00		3 00
STEEL WIRE NAILS.				
Steel Wire Nails, 75, 10 and 5 % discount from printed list.				

Iron Pipe:

Iron pipe, ⅛ inch, per foot		6c.		
" " ¼ " "		7		
" " ⅜ " "		8½		
" " ½ " "		12		
" " ¾ " "		17		
" " 1 " "		24		
" " 1¼ " "		30		
" " 1½ " "		43		
" " 2 " "				
Black wrought iron pipe, 67½% off above prices.				
Galvanized " " 40% " "				
Cast and soil " " 57% " "				

Lead Pipe:

Lead pipe, per lb		7c.		
Waste pipe, per lb		7½		
Discount, Toronto and the West, 30 % off in small lots; 30 and 10% off in ton lots; points east of Toronto, 35 and 10 % off.				

Galvanized Iron:

Adam's—Mar's Best and Queen's Head:				
16 to 24 guage, per lb		4½c.	4¾c	
26 guage, "		4¾	5	
28 " "		5	5¼	
Gordon Crown—				
16 to 24 guage, per lb		4¼	4½	
26 guage, "		4½	4¾	
28 " "		4¾	5	
Note.—Cheaper grades about ¼c. per lb. less				

Structural Iron:

Steel Beams, per 100 lbs		2 75		2 50
" channels, "		2 85		2 60
" angles, "		2 50		2 30
" tees, "		2 80		2 65
" plates, "		2 55		2 35
Sheared steel bridge plate		2 25		2 25

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

In the "Canadian Architect and Builder."