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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. 2.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, April 4, 1891.

No. 8

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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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 H. Ferrault, 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.



Toronto Water Works.

TENDERS.

Notice is hereby given that tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders" upon the outside of the package, will be received by registered post only up to the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1891, for the various works set forth below, specifications and plans for which may be seen and all information obtained at the office of the Engineer of the Water Works Department at the City Hall.

The works for which tenders are asked are as follows:

Foundations for Pumping House and work in connection therewith; also New Steel Tank Well, with special pipes, flanges, etc.

Each tender must be made upon the proper form attached to the specifications, and must be accompanied by a marked cheque or cash deposit of the amount stated in the specification, also the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. J. HILL,

Chairman Committee on Water Works.

City Hall, 30th March, 1891.

CLERK OF WORKS.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified and experienced Clerk of Works in Montreal. Apply, stating particulars and sending copies of testimonials, to TAYLOR & GORDON, Architects, 43 St. Francois-Xavier Street, Montreal.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by Malcolm C. Munro, Esq., Kilmartin P. O., until April 18th, for Brick and Stone Church. Plans may be seen at above address after April 1st.

FRED. HENRY, Architect,
Masonic Temple, London.

TO IRON WORKERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1891, for the erection of the Iron Shelving in the County of York Registry Office, on the corner of Richmond and Bertie streets in Toronto. For particulars apply to the undersigned. No tender necessarily accepted.

By order. JOHN T. STOKES,

County Engineer.

County Engineer's Office,
Court House, Toronto.

TENDERS

Will be received until noon of WEDNESDAY 15TH INST., for tearing down

COOKE'S CHURCH

at north-west corner of Queen and Mutual streets, and also for the several trades required in erecting a New Church on the same site. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office

No tender necessarily accepted.

HENRY SIMPSON, Architect,
9½ Adelaide st. east, Toronto.

Bishop's College School, Lennoxville,

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the erection of new School Buildings. Plans and specifications can be seen at the offices of the British American Land Co., Sherbrooke, and at the offices of the Architects, Messrs. Taylor & Gordon, 43 St. Francois-Xavier Street, Montreal, from the 13th April, and sealed tenders must be sent in not later than the 21st April at noon to the undersigned at Lennoxville. Only tenders for the complete building, to include all the trades, will be considered. It is not guaranteed that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

ROBERT H. TYLER, Secretary.

TO REMOVE OLD PUTTY FROM SASHES.—In place of the muriatic acid or vitriol, either of which are occasionally used to decompose putty in sashes when the ordinary procedure of "hacking out" with a knife is likely to injure the woodwork, petroleum oil will probably be used in future. Three coats of this over the old putty will penetrate effectually into the pores of the material, and by dissolving the hardened linseed oil, the putty soon regains its original plasticity. In about three hours from the application of the first coating of petroleum, it is practicable to cut out the putty with the point of a knife with as much ease as though the sash had only been glazed a day or two previously.

USEFUL HINTS.

In a paper in the *Chem. Zeitung*, "Magnesia in Portland Cement," by R. Dyckerhoff, the author, who has already pointed out the dangerous character of cements rich in magnesia, their tendency being to expand slowly after setting, careful measurements of their expansion giving also only doubtful indications unless at least half a year has elapsed since gauging, says he is disposed to fix the maximum permissible amount of magnesia in Portland cement at 4 per cent., and the Association of German Cement Manufacturers has formed a committee to report on the subject; such makers as are using dolomitic material, being specially interested.

TO CLEAN BRASSES AND BRONZES.—

The brass articles that are fashionable just now require careful attention to keep them clean and bright. If not lacquered, rub sweet oil on the flannel, then rub them over with rotten-stone, using a second piece of flannel; finally polish with a chamois. If lacquered, wash with a soft brush in warm water and soap, wipe well, and set before the fire until perfectly dry. Bronzes are cleaned with sweet oil rubbed on with a brush; then rub off with a second brush and polish with a chamois. Another plan is to plunge them into boiling water until very hot, then wash with flannel and yellow soap, drying carefully with soft rags. If soap and water prove ineffectual, try beeswax, dissolve in turpentine, rubbed on and off with clean soft rags.

Bassett's composition for plaster is as follows. Two hundred parts of a viscous mixture of glue and water are mixed with 40 parts of oil, such as rape or raw linseed, and 12 of sodium carbonate, the whole being heated and agitated. In making such things as artificial stone 6½ parts of this mixture are taken and 16 parts of water and 9 of borax added thereto. One part of the resulting mixture is added to 6 parts of water, one part of white china clay, and enough plaster of Paris to give a stiff paste which can be moulded and polished. For the preparation of plaster for walls, etc., 6½ parts are added to 16 of water, 96 of plaster of Paris, and one part of air-slaked lime, the mass dried and mixed with 9 parts of powdered borax; one part of the dried mass is mixed with 14½ parts of plaster of Paris, 40 parts of building sand, 1½ parts of wood dust and enough water to form a paste, which is applied as a first coat. The material for the second coat is made by using 10 of the dried composition, 112 of plaster of Paris, 140 of fine sharp sand, 10 of white china clay or powdered Bath stone, and enough water to form a fairly stiff paste. Similar compositions for other purposes may be used.—*Scientific American*.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

KINGSVILLE, ONT.—A new Public School and Anglican Church will be erected here.

PORT HOPKIN, ONT.—The need of an electric fire alarm system is receiving consideration.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The City Engineer is preparing plans for the improvement of the water works system.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is the intention to erect a Women's Hospital at the corner of Sixth ave. and Pine sts.

NORTH BAY, ONT.—It is said to be the intention of Messrs. Murny & Co. to erect a large summer hotel at Trout Lake.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Council is being petitioned to erect a new bridge over the Assiniboine to accommodate the electric street railway.

W. TORONTO JUNCTION.—It is said to be the intention of the Council to call for new tenders for electric light plant required to light the town.

NANAIMO, B. C.—J. Mahrer has purchased the lot at the corner of Farquhar and Haliburton streets, and it is his intention to erect a large hotel thereon.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Funds are being raised for the construction of an iron bridge across the Thames near the Indian Institute.—It is proposed to erect during the coming summer a Railway Y. M. C. A. building.

TRURO, N. S.—It is said to be the intention of the local government to erect an Agricultural College at Bible Hill the coming summer, capable of accommodating 25 to 30 students, and containing a large lecture hall and laboratory.

LONDON, ONT.—The ratepayers of Delaware and Caradoc townships have decided to erect a bridge over the river between the townships.—A deputation waited on the Minister of Education at Toronto a few days ago and presented reasons in behalf of the erection here of a Normal School.—Mr. Fred. Henry, architect, is receiving tenders for a large double dwelling.

QUEBEC, QUE.—The Board of Trade has petitioned Parliament to authorize the Government to build the railway from Edmundston to Moncton and the railway bridge over the St. Lawrence at this city, and to own and operate both as part of the Intercolonial Railway.—It has been pointed out that the drainage system of the city is defective, and the Council is asked to improve the same.

WINDSOR, ONT.—Application has been made to the legislature to incorporate a company with power to construct one or more tunnels suitable for railway and other purposes, from some point in or near the towns of Windsor and Sandwich and townships of Sandwich East and Sandwich West, in the county of Essex, in and under the river Detroit, westerly, to the boundary line of the Dominion. The petition is presented by Mr. Sol. White, the representative of the constituency.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The Wolfe Island Bridge Company has been formed in New York State with a capital stock of \$500,000, to construct a railroad bridge across the St. Lawrence from Cape Vincent to some point near this city.—A deputation interviewed the Dominion Government a few days ago asking for the improvement of the approaches to the Kingston harbor.—Improvements will be made to the city buildings.—It will probably be found necessary to purchase a new pumping engine for the city water works shortly.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—One of the conditions of an arrangement concluded between the New York Central and C. P. railways is said to be the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at this point.—Messrs. D. Ross and J. C. Rutherford, the commissioners appointed by the County Council of Leeds and Grenville to arrange for the construction of a bridge over the Rideau river at Burritt's Rapids, have adopted a plan prepared by Mr. B. J. Saunders, County Engineer. The bridge will be 210 feet in length, with 18 ft. roadway, and is estimated to cost about \$8,000.

HAMILTON, ONT.—A special committee has been appointed by the congregation of the Centenary Methodist Church to report on the advisability of enlarging and otherwise improving the building.—The management of the Hillcrest Convalescent Home will appeal for funds to erect a wing for male patients, and effect other improvements, the total estimated cost of which is \$3,000.—The following building permits have been granted: Thos. Oliver, bk. dwelling, Macnab street, between Hannah and Herkimer streets, cost \$4,500; Erskine Smith, 2-storey bk. dwelling, Erie avenue, between Main and Stinson streets, cost \$1,100.—The Charlotte St. Methodist Church is to be enlarged.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Sketch plans have been prepared for the proposed new St. Gabriel school. The building will be three stories, constructed of brick, with cut stone trimmings.—Tenders will be immediately invited for the erection of the new High School building.—The design has been received from the sculptor, for the statue of Mais, sonneuve to be erected on Place d'Armes.—The following building permits have been granted: Anna Brindamour, five 2-storey wood and bk. dwellings, Gain St., nr. Ontario St., M. Galarneau, mason; Jos. Contoure, carpenter; probable cost \$5,000; Clovis Monbleau, 2-storey wood and bk. dwelling, 272 Iberville St., cost \$800.—The St. Jean Baptiste Society have purchased a site on St. Lawrence St. for the proposed national monument.—The Freemasons of the city have purchased what is known as the Hunter property on Dorchester St., and will spend about \$20,000 in altering, enlarging and fitting it up as a Masonic temple.—Messrs. Armstrong & Cook, through their manager, Mr. Hickey, ask tenders for the erection of a block of 3-story solid brick stores at Montreal Junction. Plans and specifications to be seen at the firm's office at the Junction.

TORONTO, ONT.—It has been decided to rebuild Cooke's Presbyterian Church at an estimated cost of \$40,000. The new building will be built of red brick, faced with stone, and will be capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. It will have a sub-basement with lecture and Sunday school room.—The following building permits have been granted: G. E. Edgell, three attached 2-storey bk. dwellings, n. side Macpherson avenue, cost \$8,000; Mrs. C. Paul, 2-storey bk. addition, rear 634 Queen west, cost \$1,500; James Murray, pr. attached 2-storey dwellings, n. side Niagara St., opposite Mitchell ave., cost \$1,500; Dr. Doolittle, 1-storey bk. addition, cor. Sherbourne and Shuter, cost \$1,000; John Walpole, det. 2-storey brick dwelling, e. side East ave., cost \$1,000; William Muir, bk. addition, cor. Yonge and Grenville Sts., cost \$1,000; M. A. Wiggins, pair s. d. and one det. 2-storey bk. dwellings, s. side Marlborough ave., near Yonge St., cost \$6,500; R. Milligan, three s. d. bk. dwellings, w. side Ossington ave., near Dawson St., cost \$5,000; Douglas Bros., 4-storey bk. factory, 124 Adelaide street west, cost \$8,000; Geo. Worrell, six att. 2-storey bk. fronted dwellings, s. side Sydenham St., near Sumach St., cost \$4,500; A. Leighton, two pairs s. d. 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, w. side Bathurst St., nr. Ulster St., cost \$14,000; Wm. Reeves, 2-storey r. c. dwelling, 152 Manning Ave., alterations, cost \$1,000; Hawkes & Walker, pr. s. d. 2-storey and attic bk. dwellings, corner Ossington Ave. and Ossington Place, cost \$7,000; Jos. Murphy, 2-storey bk. store, Dundas St., nr. Royal St., cost 1,200; Jas. Crowther, two 3-storey bk. stores, 453 and 455, and three ditto, at 465, 467, and 469 Yonge St., cost \$13,500.—W. Park has commenced the erection of two pr. of s. d. 2-storey bk. dwellings at 185 St. Patrick St., cost \$12,000.—A new bridge is projected to connect Rosedale with the 2nd concession of York township.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

MAGOG, QUE.—Mr. J. Osborne has been given the contract for the erection of the new town hall.

TORONTO, ONT.—The contract for excavating for the foundation of the Toronto drill hall has

been awarded to Messrs. William Davis & Sons, of Ottawa.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The contract for the construction of a large three-storey hotel on Dallas road, James Bay, for W. Jensen, has been let to Wm. Lorimer.

HARRISTON, ONT.—Mr. George Gray has received the contract for building all the station buildings on the Waterloo Junction Railway between Waterloo and Elmira.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Mr. Peter Nicholson has received the contract for the building of the extension to the Normal School at the price of \$41,500.—Messrs. Bastien & Valiquette have been given the contract for repairs to Bonsecours market, price \$1,579.

EXUDATIONS FROM BRICK.

At the late session in Memphis of the National Association of Brickmakers, one of the principal topics discussed was that of the exudation of saline substance on the outer surface of brick walls, greatly marring the appearance of buildings where such walls appear. Prof. J. F. Elsom, chemist of New Albany, Ind., a contributor to the columns of the *Industrial World*, read an article on this subject before the Association at Memphis. He said a competent chemist, could by analysis of different samples of clays, detect the presence of the objectionable elements before the material should get into the walls. In his opinion, the best application in the nature of cures was to wash the wall well, first, with a strong soap solution, and then with a solution of alum. Otherwise the wall might be washed with water and glass silicate of potash. Another good plan is to soak the brick, so as to cause the surface to imbibe a quantity of oil or fatty matter, which prevents the admission of the elements that favor crystallization. In England, with exceptionally fine brick work, the bricks are well soaked and then plunged into a hot solution of resin, turpentine, oil and wax, or pitch, till they are impregnated sufficiently to exclude air and moisture. Another process consists of treating the surface first with silicate of potash and soda in solution, following with chloride of barium, by which means an insoluble silicate is deposited within the pores of the brick. Copperas solution is also used with good results, and sulphate of zinc, followed by treatment with sulphur ore, will be found serviceable.

A novel use of a light engine, an expansion of the general method which has been in use for some time on the high Chicago buildings, is to mount a donkey engine working a crane on a tram car, which is itself propelled by the engine along a track laid along the floor pieces of the building. The car is operated by one man, and is used in hoisting and placing in position the structural iron of the successive stories. When the uprights and crosspieces for another storey are all in position, an inclined tramway is laid from the floor on which the engine has been working to the one above, which has just been built by means of the machine. A pulley is attached to the upper end of the tramway and a wire rope is fixed to the car, carried over the pulley, and brought back to the drum on the car. The engine is set in motion and drags itself up the incline to the next floor, where the same process is repeated.

USEFUL HINTS.

Diamond ink, for etching on glass, is made by mixing with hydrofluoric acid enough barium sulphate to give it consistency, so that it will not spread, and show well on the glass. After the writing has stood some time it is washed or dusted off, and the etching appears.

A good varnish for wooden patterns :— Thirty pounds of shellac, ten of manilla copal and ten of Zanzibar copal, are put in a steam-jacketed kettle and heated together for four to six hours: then there are added 150 parts finest potato spirit, and the whole is heated 4 hours to 87 degrees, C equals 189° F. It may be dyed orange color.

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 linseed oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistence of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kind of materials. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.—*Revue Industrielle.*

A remarkable imitation of black walnut may be manufactured from poor pine, the quality and appearance of the article being such as to defy detection, except upon very close examination. To accomplish this, one part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and with this solution the wood is coated. When the material is half dry, a solution of bichromate of potash, with water, is rubbed on it and the made walnut is ready for use.—*Painters' Magazine.*

The Monier system of arch construction was recently tested in Budapest, with very satisfactory results. Two arches of similar dimensions, 8.69 feet long, 0.87 feet rise and 2 inches thickness at crown, one of the best quality of concrete and the other on the Monier system, were loaded until rupture took place. The concrete arch broke completely under a load of 371 pounds per square foot, while the other began to sink, without breaking, however, only when loaded up to 1,917 pounds per square foot.—*Architecture and Building.*

A few general principles lie at the foundation of all house decoration. Take, for example, the reasons for different colors; dark colors suggest strength, and doors should be darker than the walls; dark rooms should have light tints, and small rooms small patterns on the walls. Color may have an enlivening or depressing effect; blue, for example, is a cold, quieting color; red is warm and stimulating. Blue, again, produces the effect of distance, and will make a ceiling higher, or a recess deeper, while yellow, appearing to advance

towards the eye, will seem to lower the ceiling, or exaggerate a moulding, and red is the only color that remains stationary. Although these principles may be true, authorities differ. No less a person than William Morris refuses to hear of aught but patterns of the largest size for small rooms. The late William Burges recommended pure vermilion for walls, as the coolest color, if only used in sufficiently large masses.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.	
1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, Am. ins.	\$30 00 @ \$32 00
1 1/2 and thicker, three uppers, Am ins.	37 00
1 1/2 and thicker, pickings, Am ins.	27 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing and better.	18 00 20 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill run.	13 00 14 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing.	14 00 16 00
1 x 10 and 12 common.	12 00 13 00
1 x 10 and 12 spruce culls.	10 00 11 00
1 x 10 and 12 maple culls.	9 00
1 inch clear and pickings.	28 00 30 00
1 inch dressing and better.	18 00 20 00
1 inch siding, mill run.	14 00 16 00
1 inch siding, common.	11 00 12 00
1 inch siding, ship culls.	\$10 00 @ \$11 00
1 inch siding, mill culls.	8 00 9 00
Cull scantling.	8 00 9 00
1 1/2 and thicker cutting up plank.	22 00 25 00
1 inch strips, 4 in. to 8 in. mill run.	14 00 15 00
1 inch strips, common.	11 00 12 00

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Mill cull boards and scantling.	10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths.	13 00
Shipping cull boards, stocks.	1 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 "	15 00
" " " " 20 "	17 00
" " " " 22 "	19 00
" " " " 24 "	21 00
" " " " 26 "	23 00
" " " " 28 "	25 00
" " " " 30 "	27 00
" " " " 32 "	29 50
" " " " 34 "	31 00
" " " " 36 "	33 00
" " " " 38 "	35 00
" " " " 40 to 44 ft.	36 00
Cutting up planks, 1 1/2 and thicker, dry board.	25 00 26 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord.	5 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M.	14 00

B. M.

1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, F. M.	28 00 31 00
1 1/2 inch flooring rough, B. M.	18 00 22 00
1 1/2 " " dressed, F. M.	25 00 28 00
1 1/2 " " undressed, B. M.	18 00 19 00
" " " " undressed	18 00 20 00
" " " " undressed	12 00 15 00
Beaded sheeting, dressed.	22 00 25 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.	15 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.	20 00 30 00
Dressing stocks.	16 00 22 00
Picks, American inspection.	40 00
Three uppers, American inspection.	50 00

BRICK—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
" " 2nd quality, per M.	14 00
" " 3rd quality, per M.	10 00
Hard Building.	8 00
Moulded and Ornamental, per 100.	\$3 10 10 00
Roof Tiles.	24 00
Diamond locking tile.	16 00
First quality, f. o. b. at Campbellville, per M	18 00
2nd " " " "	14 00
3rd " " " "	11 00
Ornamental, per 100.	\$3 10 10 00
Tiles.	24 00

Stone.

Common Rubble, Per Toise, delivered	14 00
Large flat	18 00
Foundation Blocks, " Cubic Foot.	50

Slate: Roofing (per square).

" red.	18 00
" purple.	9 00
" unslating green.	9 00
" black slate.	7 75
Terra Cotta Tile, per sq.	25 00
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing.	8 25

Sand:

Per Load of 1 1/2 Cubic Yards	1 25
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PAINTS. (In oil, per lb.)

White lead, Can.	6 25 6 50
" zinc, Can.	6 50 7 50
Red lead, Eng.	5 50 6 50
" venetian.	1 60 1 75
" vermilion.	90 1 00
" Indian, Eng.	10 12
Yellow ochre.	5 10
Yellow chrome.	15 20
Green, chrome.	7 12
" Paris.	25 40
Black, lamp.	15 25
Blue, ultramarine.	68 75
Oil, linseed, raw (per Imp. gallon).	72 70
" " boiled.	78 85
" " refined.	2 1/2 2 50
Putty.	75 1 00
Whiting, dry.	90 1 25
Paris white Eng., dry.	6 1/2 8
Litharge, Am.	15 20
Sienna, burnt.	8 1/2 12
Umber.	8 1/2 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.	1 50
" " Thorold, "	1 50
" " Queenston, "	1 50
" " Napanee, "	1 50
" " Hull, "	1 50

HARDWARE.

Cut Nails:	
American Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	4 30
" " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg	3 55
Canadian Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.	3 80
" " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg	3 30
" " 2 to 2 1/2 inch, "	3 30
" " 2 1/2 to 3 inch, "	3 05
" " 3 inch and larger.	2 80
Steel nails roc, per keg extra.	
Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg.	5 90
" " 1 1/2 inch, "	5 20
" " 2 inch, "	4 65
" " 1 1/2 " and larger.	4 35
" " " " " "	3 30

N.Y. Note Some Street, Montreal. October 14th 1890

G. H. Mortimer Esq., Pub. 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. Ferauld. 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. Bliff, Secretary

1 1/2 inch flooring.	14 00 15 00
1 1/2 inch flooring.	14 00 16 00
XXX shingles, sawn.	2 30 @ 2 35
XX shingles, sawn.	1 30 1 35

Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada:

	Per Square.
Eastlake steel shingles (galvanized),	\$2 25 to \$5 75
Eastlake steel shingles (painted)	3 75 4 00
Improved Broad Rib Roofing, (galvanized)	5 00 5 75
Improved Broad Rib Roofing (painted)	3 50 4 00
North Western steel siding (painted).	3 25 3 50
Manitoba steel siding (painted).	3 25 3 50
Metallic Finished Brick.	3 25 3 50
Tower or Mansard shingles, (galvanized).	6 25
Tower or Mansard shingles (painted).	4 50
Metallic Terra Cotta Tiles.	7 00
Price of Copper shingles according to weight, and "Hayes" Patent Metallic Lathing according to quantity.	

Canada Galvanizing & Steel Roofing Co.:

Corrugated Iron, galvanized, 26 W.G., per lb.	5 cts.
Corrugated Iron, galvanized, 28 W.G., Corrugated Iron, painted, 26 W.G., per square.	5 1/2
Corrugated Iron, painted, 28 W.G., Broad Rib Roofing, galvanized, per square.	4 00 3 50
Broad Rib Roofing, painted.	5 50
Westlake shingles, steel, galvanized, per square.	4 00
Westlake shingles, steel, painted	5 00
Standard shingles, "Walter's patent," galvanized, per square.	3 50
Standard shingles, "Walter's patent," painted.	5 50
Northwestern steel siding, patented, per square.	4 00
Metallic Finish Brick, per square.	3 50
Metallic Finish Clapboard, per square	3 25 3 50

MONTREAL PRICES.

Lumber, Etc.

Ash, 1 to 4 in, M.	\$13 00@18 00
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.	15 00 25 00
Basswood.	12 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, 2nd quality, M.	20 00 25 00
Shipping Culls.	13 00 16 00
Mill Culls.	8 00 10 00
Lath, M.	1 50 1 95
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.	\$ 75 \$ 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 1¼ inch hot-cut	3 50 5 60
1¼ inch	4 25 5 20
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1½ and 1¼ inch	3 25 4 45
" " " 1¼ inch.	3 75 4 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1½	75 cents advance on Hot-Cut Nails.
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg 1½ to 1¼ inch.	
and 1¼ 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 25 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 60
" ½ pts.	2 75 3 10
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