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THE

Canadian Contract Record

A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works.

Vol. 1.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, May 17, 1890.

No. 14

THE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD.

A Weekly Journal of Advance Information and Public Works.

PUBLISHED FVERY SATURDAY

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

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

C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher.

14 KING ST. WEST, - TORONTO, CANADA.

Temple Building, Montreal.

The purpose of this journal is to supply Contractors, Manufacturers and Dealers throughout Canada, with advance information regarding contracts open to tender, and to furnish Architects, Municipal and other Corporations with a direct medium of communication with Contractors.

Information from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender will be gratefully received,

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 publisher of the "Canadian Contract Record" desires to ensure the regular and prompt desivery 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.

USEFUL HINTS.

The expansion of wrought iron pipe under the varying degrees of temperature to which it will be subjected in ordinary use, may be calculated by multiplying the length of pipe in inches by the number of degrees increase of temperature to which it may be heated, and divide by 150,000, which will give the amount of expansion in inches. The expansion of cast iron pipes may be calculated in a similar way by dividing by 162,000.

In the Memoires de la Societe des Ingenieurs Civils, some particulars are given of the oscillation of a chimney stalk near Marseilles, 35 meters (115 feet) high, with an exterior diameter at the top of 1.22 meters (four feet). During a severe storm it was determined, by observing the shadow of the chimney, that its greatest oscillation was half a meter (nearly one foot, eight inches). It was further observed that a chimney set in motion by a gust of wind oscillates from four to five times backwards and forwards until it is at rest again. M. E. Burg asserts that should this momentum during the oscillations of a chimney repeat itself in such a manner that its direction coincides with that of oscillation, the overthrow of the chimney may be expected. This is the explanation given for the destruction of many a chimney constructed in accordance with sound principles of stability. In the case of a chimney near Vienna, 50 meters (164 feet, high, and constructed of concentric hollow rings, with an inner diameter to the top of two meters 61/2 feet, which is exposed to considerable gusts of wind, the oscillations were most carefully and repeatedly incasured with a theodolate, when the observations showed an extreme oscillation of only 16 centimeters, (161/2 inches) during severe storms.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Some time ago, says the Lumber Trade Journal, we gave a tabulated statement of the crushing strength of various materials, and, though very incomplete, owing to the lack of material at the time, the result commanded a great deal of attention. The following table shows the tensile strength—the amount of cohesion existing between the atoms of a mass, or the tenacty with which the fibers of a body, the particles, resist separation. The tensile strength of a body, then, is therefore in proportion to the number of its fibers, or rather to the area of its section. The following results of wood and some metals may be considered a fair average, and should be preserved for future reference. It would cost not less than fifty dollars to have these tests made regularly by any one competent to make them. One square inch of material used to tear asunder requires of:

Copper, wrought 34.0°0
Copper, cast • • • • 19,000
Copper wire
Gold, cast 20,000
Iron, cast 27,000
Iron wire 103,000
Iron, best bar - 72,000
Iron, medium bar 60,000
Iron, inferior hat 30,000
Lead 880
Platinum - 53,000
Silver • • • • • 40,000
Strel 120,000
Tin 5000
Zinc - 3.5∞
Bmss 42,000
Ash 16,000
Beech
Birch
Boy 20,000
Cedar - 11,400
('hesnut 10 000
Cypress 6.800
Elm • • • • • 13.800
Fir, strongest 12,500
Fir. American 8.coo
Lignum vit.e 11.000
Locust 20,800
Mahogany
Maple 10.500
American White Oak . 11.500
American White Oak, seasoned 13.600
Pine, Yellow 6,870
Pine, Pitch 7.660
Pine, Fat 7.200
Sycamore
Walnut, White 7.000
Walnut, Black 6,800
Willow
Poplar
Basswood 12,000
Tamarac 8,000

The foregoing list comprises about all the woods used manufactured into lumber by a chentage like outs, and also tells about all the difference, so far as practical utility is concerned, between one lumber and another, in fact, tells which is the strongest.

Doubtless the next question of importance is which kind of word will wear the longest, when simply exposed to atmospheric influences and not subjected to any particular stress or treat ment. In general dealings and usage the more open the grain the better the lumber will decompose, masmuch as the moisture from the atmosphere can easily penetrate and find lodgment among the elements of putrefaction, cellulose and gluten, causing a more rapid decay. This, rule, however, will not apply to all varieties, for some of the most opened grained of all woods

are found to outlast the closer grained varieties, on the hypothesis that the air having free access soon coagulates the softer particles of the wood, even the finer pores, rendering them impervious to the decomposing influences causing rot, etc. Then, again, some woods shrink rapidly without checking, in seasoning, closing up these pores, shutting out, as it where, all these disturbing influences, becoming more solid, dense, and non-porous with age; other woods, on the contrary, do not get much smaller in circumference in drying, but the pores expand to meet the inequalities of seasoning, hence become practically more porous, though the rings may become more dense with age, hence may be considered a short-lived wood.

Generally speaking, however, those woods containing the greatest amount of cellulose, gluten, and those soluble elements, may be considered quick rotters from the simple fact that, as the solvent enters, usually water, making a solution of these fixed elements, fermentation ensues very energetically and rapidly, and fermentation and decomposition really being two names for one process, the results are very apparent. On the other hand, those woods containing the greater proportion of resinous and gummy matter will stand the longest, inasmuch as these elements, not being soluble in water, are not affected by its presence. Hence the moisture goes in and goes out about in the same condition, but of course there are exceptions to all rules.

Since the advent of iron, superseding wood in all large structures, the limit of elasticity becomes an important test. It was not many years ago, however, that the builder was just as careful concerning this property as he now is of the iron he uses in the structures. He wanted to know to what extent the timbers, and joists, and scantling, could be bent by a load, and would come back to their original shape when the loads were removed. This is what the tests to determine elastic limit do tell us, and nothing more.

Speaking of timbers, joists, etc., brings up another question of great importance to builders and producers as well, and that is whether a stick eight by eight inches will carry a heavier load without breaking than two pieces eight by four laid by the side or on top of each other, and which is the strongest method when two pieces are used as suggested. Now if the stick eight Ly eight inches, no matter how straight or crooked the grain, nor how knotty, if sawed in two-of course allowing for the waste in sawing-are placed alongside of each other, in the same relative position in which they grew, will hardly bear any heavier weight than the original; but if either piece is changed in position, end for end, side for side, etc., and then placed alongside, the combination will bear twenty-five per cent., at least, more weight than the original stick without breaking: and, moreover, if each of these halves be sawn in twain longitudinally, and treated in the same manner as the halves, the resistance to breaking pressure is correspondingly increased.

The solution of this is extremely simple. Any and every piece of timber, however sound and strong, has its weak places and its strong places. Now, by sawing in two and changing the ends, the weaker places of one half are strengthened by the strong places of the other half, and must possess a more even structure throughout, and the halves being of themselves divided, the tendency to produce an evenly balanced whole is augmented.

This argument can be easily demonstrated by means of some very cross-grained pieces of any tumber. Measure the force required to break a piece, split in two, change the ends, and see how much more it will stand; the breaking tendency of the grain of one place bears upon the non-breaking tenduncs of the other, acting as a brace like a cantilever bridge.

TO FIND THE DIAMETER OR CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE.—1st. To find the circumference, the diameter being given. Rule.—As 7 is to 22, so is the diameter to the circumference. Example.—If the diameter of a circle be 84.5 inches, what is the circumference? As 7 is to 22.0, so is 84.5 to 265.751, the circumference required. 2nd. To find the diameter, the circumference being given. Rule.—As 22 is to 7, so is the circumference to the diameter.



CONTRACTS OPEN.

CARMAN, MAN,-The Baptists are about to erect a new church.

Shelburne, Ont.—Dr. Norton is having plans prepared for a new residence.

GANANOQUE, ONT. -- A town hall will be erected, the material to be stone

INGERSOLL, ONT.—The C. P. R. propose to erect a handsome passenger station here.

VANCOUVER, B. C .- Mr. Hugh Keefer will build a factory for turning granite columns.

MILTON, ONT.—The plans for Knox Church have been finally revised, and tenders will be asked.

CLAYTON, ONT.—A number of improvements will be made this year, including a dock 70 x 30 feet.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—The water works committee have decided to advertise for the various works required in the extension of the system.

MEAFORD, ONT,—The plans for the High School prepared by Mr. W. R. Graham are about complete, and tenders will be asked for in a few days.

ARNPRIOR. ONT,—Mr. Clarke will erect a fine brick building on Daniel St.—Messrs. McCreary & Whyte are going to build a new sash and door factory.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—The plans for the proposed new drill shed will, it is said, have to be modified, the Government grant not being so liberal as was expected.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.—A by-law will be submitted on the 16th of August to provide for the issuing of debentures to the amount of \$20,000 for waterworks.

SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.—In the supplementary estimates of the Dominion Government \$4,000 has been granted for the purchase of a site for a post office and Custom house.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The members of the newly formed Church of England congregation, consisting of the secessionists from St. George's church, have decided to erect a new church edifice on Elgin street, to be known as Grace church.

WINDSOR, ONT.—The Board of Education have advertised for tenders for the new first ward school; the following by-laws will be submitted on June 11th \$40,000 for water-works, \$15,000 for an electric light plant, and \$5,000 for market purposes.—The by-law granting \$27,000 for school purposes has passed.

HAMILTON, ONT,—The T. H. & B. Railway will probably purchase the old post office building and remodel it to serve the purposes of their head office.—The council has given notice of its intention to construct cedar block roadways on Cameron St., Herkimer St. and Burton St.—The Royal Templars of Temperance will erect a large building with a public hall capable of seating from 800 to 1,000 people.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Board of Trustees of the Pandora St. Methodist Church have decided to build the new church with stone, thus increasing the cost about \$10,000. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of \$60,000.—Among the building operations contemplated are Y. M. C. A. hall, court house, the Cunningham block, new public library, the city waterworks system, and about 150 residences.

LONDON, ONT.—A flagstone pavement will be constructed on Queen's Avenue.—Tenders will be received at the City Engineer's office until May 22nd for calsomining and repairs to p'astering at the General Hospital—The council gives notice of its intention to block pave portions of King St.. Talbot St.. York St., and Queen's Avenue, unless petitions against the work are presented by ralepayers interested.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The Queen street school is to be re-furnished.—The Collegiate Institute Board ask the assistance of the council towards the erection of a new building, estimated to cost about \$30,000.—Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a sne for a new Presbyterian church on the corner of Princess and Gordon streets.—A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers immediately, authorizing the expenditure of about \$8,000 in the erection of a fire hall.—The School Board has sent one of its members to Toronto and Hamilton for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon improved systems of heating.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Property Committee will again recommend to the council that permission be granted McIntyre & Storm to creet an \$80,000 hotel in Centre Island as soon as City Surveyor Sankey will have his new plan of the Island ready.—The University authorities will instruct their architect to prepare plans for the proposed new library.—The council will submit a by-law to the people authorizing a grant of \$20,000 towards the erection of a girls' industrial school.—Plans will be immediately prepared for a high level bridge across the Don at Queen St.—The following building permits have been granted: Mrs. McCready, pr. 2 story and attic brick dwellings and alterations, John St., N. of Richmond St., cost \$4.500; Mr.

Hardey, 2 story bk. add. to dwelling and 11/2 story bk, stable, cor. Elm Grove and King St., cost \$2,000; Robt. Armstrong, six attached 3 story bk, dwells, cor. of Gloucester and Church Sts., cost \$19,800; R. S. Williams, three 4 story bk. stores, 363, 365 and 367 Yonge St., cost \$15.-600; R. J. Irwin, 2 story bk. fronted dwellings, 97 University St., cost \$1,400,

MONTREAL, QUE.-The City Surveyor will receive tenders until noon on the 21st inst., for the supply and laying of flag stones on Craig St., and supply and laying of flag stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, etc.-Regarding the improvement of city roadways, the Roads Committee has decided that the city wards should be paved first, the City Surveyor's estimates being as under:-Barmek street, \$15.500; St. Therese, \$3 000; portion of St. George, \$1,200; St. Lambert hill, \$6,877; Place d'Armes hill, \$5,308; St. Vincent, \$6,000; Lacroix, \$18,000; St. Gabriel. (two sections), \$4,007 and \$5,450; Fortification lane, (two sections), \$8,600 and \$14,000; St. Peter, \$8,500. The total for the Centre ward is \$78,433. East ward \$204,100, and West ward \$191,100. St Lawrence street, from Craig to Lagauchetiere, is to be paved with wood at a cost of \$15,000; Notre Dame street, between DeLorimier avenue and Frontenac, with asphalt, except the hill, which will be paved with granite, at a cost of \$75,000; St. Catherine, between Panet and DeLorimier avenue, wood, \$38,000; St. Catherine, between Amherst and St. Andre, wood, \$12,000; Papineau, between St. Catherine and Ontario, asphalt, 521-000; St. Denis, between St. Catherine and Ontario, wood, \$25,000; Windsor street, between St. James and St. Antoine, wood, \$8,200; Windsor street, between St. Antoine and Osborne, stone, \$15,100; Peel, between Osborne and St. Catherine, asphalt, \$8,500; Union avenue, betweeen St. Catherine and Sherbrooke, \$19,500; Dorchester, between Peel and Fort, wood, \$62,400; St. Patrick, stone, \$31,300; St. Catherine, between University and Peel, wood, \$26,600.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

WYOMING, ONT.-Mr. John Ireland has the contract for the brick work on the English Church and Mr. John Foster the carpenter work.

MONTREAL, QUE.-The Standard Drain Pipe Co., of St John's, P. Q., have received the contract again this year for the supply of drain pipes for this city.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, where plans and specifications may be seen on or be ore Friday. May 23rd at 12 o'clock noon, for the several works required in the crection of a dwelling on Main street east. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accented.

cepted.

JAMES BALFOUR, Architect, James and Main streets, Hamilton.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned architects until NOON OF MAY 26, for the

MASONRY WORK

of an office building to be erected on Yonge, Richmond and Victoria streets, for the

Confederation Life Association.

Each tender must be written in ink and signed by the tenderer, and accompanied by a marked cheque for \$2,000, payable to the Confederation Life Association, said cheque to be returned to the tenderer unless forfeited under the conditions

of tendering.

The directors reserve the right to reject any or all tenders.

Plans, specifications, etc., may be seen at the office of

KNOX & ELLIOT, Architects.

Cor. Queen and Victoria-streets.

J. K. MACDONALD, Esq., Managing Director. May 13, 1890.

TENDERS WANTED

For all works required in erection and completion of PAIR SOLID BRICK DWELLINGS on Major Street. Tenders received up to 12 o clock noon, FRIDAY, MAY 23RD.

ROBT. OGILVIE, Architect, 9½ Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until 5, p. m. on THURSDAY, THE 22ND INST., for the various works required in the erection and completion of a Stone-fronted Building at 5t King Street East, Toronto.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily

GORDON & HELLIWELL, Architects. 26 King St. East, Toronto.

TENDERS

Will be received until THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, for the various works required in the enlargement of

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BLOOR STREET.

Plans can be seen on and after the 21st inst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-

GORDON & HELLIWELL, Architects. 26 King St. East, Toronto.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Masonry for Two Steel Bridges.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to noon on the 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1890, for the construction of

MASONRY

two Steel Bridges, one across the Rosedale ravine ad of Sherbourne street, and the other on the line of

head of Sherbourne street, and the office.

Dundas street.

Plans can be seen, quantities and forms of tender obtained on and after Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1890, at the City Engineer's office.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of five per cent, on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2½ per cent, over that amount, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

tained.
All tenders must bear the bona fide signatures of the contractor and his sureties (see specifications) or they will be ruled out as informal.
The committee do not bind themselves to accept the

lowest or any tender.

JOHN SHAW. Chairman Committee on Works. Committee Rooms, Toronto, May 14, 1890.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1890, for the construction of

TWO STEEL BRIDGES

Across the Rosedale Ravine, at the head of Sherbourne Street, and on the line of Dundas Street,

Dundas Street.

Plans can be seen, quantities and forms of tender obtained on and after TUESDAY, MAY 6711, 1890, at the City Engineer's office.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of 5 per cent. on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2} per cent. over that amount, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained. All tenders must bear the bona fide signatures of the contractor and his sureties (see specifications) or they will be ruled out as informat.

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

accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN SHAW, Chairman Committee on Works. Committee Rooms, Toronto, April 25th, 1890.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received at our office until noon of

WEDNESDAY, 28TH INST.,

for the several works required in the remodelling of Shaftesbury Hall, corner Queen and James Streets, Toronto, for the Sons of England Hall Company. Plans and specifications may be seen after 19th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

STRICKLAND & SYMONS, Architects, 18 Toronto Street.



Notice to Contractors.

Fenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1890, for the construction of the following works, viz.

SEWERS.

Melleville Ave., Christie Street to west terminus; Davenport Road, present terminus to west limits; Edwin Ave., Royce Ave. to O. & Q. Ry., Markham Street, London Street to Johnston Ave., Perth Ave., Bloor Street to C. P. Ry., Irving Ave., Franklin Ave. to Perth Ave.; Lake Street, Queen Street to Asbridges Bay; Royce Ave., Perth Ave. to Edwin Street; Margueretta Street, Bloor Street to north terminus; Symington Ave., Bloor Street to Ernest Ave.; Carlaw Ave., Queen Street to Danforth Ave.

Plans can be seen, quantities and forms of ten-der obtained, on and after TUESDAY, THE 6111 DAY OF MAY, at the City Engineer's

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of 5 per cent, on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2} per cent, over that amount, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

All tenders must bear the bona fide signature, of the contractor and his sureties (see specifications) or they will be ruled out as informal.

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

> JOHN SHAW. Chairman Committee on Works.

Committee Rooms, Toronto, May 2nd, 1890.



Notice to Contractors.

enders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 6711 DAY OF MAY, 1893, for the supply of the following

Iron work for year ending June 30th.

1891.
Brick for year ending June 30th, 1891.
Cement for year ending May 31st, 1891.
Sand for west of Yonge street for year
ending December 31st, 1890.

ending December 31st, 1890.

Quantities and forms of tender can be of tained on and after Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1890, et the City Engineer's office.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of five per cent. on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2½ per cent. over that amount, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

All tenders must bear the bona fide signatures of the contractor and his sureties (see specifications), or they will be ruled out as informal.

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

lowest or any tender.

JOHN SHAW,

Chairman Committee on Works.

Committee Rooms, Toronto, April 16th, 1890.

POSTPONED.

The time for receiving tenders for the supply of CEMENT for the Department of the Board of Works has been extended to the 20711 OF MAY.

W. T. JENNINGS, (Signed)

City Engineer.

April 30th, 1890.

Notice to Contractors.

KEELE STREET SUBWAY, WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

Tenders will be received, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Works Committee of the Council of the Town of West Toronto Junction, up to 6 o'clock p. m. on SATURDAY, THE JIST OF MAY, 1890, for the construction of a Subway on Keele Street, West Toronto Junction, under the Canadian Pacific railway

Toronto Junction, under the Canadian Pacific railway tracks.

Plans and specifications can be seen, quantities and forms of tender obtained, on or after Thursday, the 1st of May, at the Town Engineer's office, Council Chamber. Parties may tender for the whole work, or, 1st, for the excavation, foundation, masonry, drainage, &c., to be marked "Tender No. 1," or, 2nd, for steel superstructure, flooring, &c., to be marked the Tonder No. 2." A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the Town Treasurer, for the sum of 3 per cent. on the value of the work tendered for, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained. All tenders must bear the bona fide signatures of the contractor and his sureties or they will be ruled out as informal. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES PERCY,

JAMES PERCY, Chairman Boatd of Works.

Council Chamber, West Toronto Junction, April 29th, 1890.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 6711 DAY OF MAY, 1890. for the construction of the following works and supplies:

CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENTS.

Dewson Street, from Ossington Avenue to Dovercourt Road; Smith Street, from Broadview Avenue to Logan Avenue; Lobb Avenue, from Shaw Street to Crawford Street; Callender Street, from Queen Street to North terminus; Euclid Ave., from B oor Street to Johnston St.; Bedford Road, from Bloor Street to Lowther Avenue; Badgerow Avenue, from Pape Avenue to its eastern terminus.

Plans can be seen, quantities and forms of tender obtained on and after April 29th, 1890, at the

der obtained on and after April 29th, 1890, at the City Engineer's office.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of 5 per cent. on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2½ per cent. over that amount, mu-t accompany each and every ender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

All tenders must bear the bona fide signatures of the contractor and his surelies (see specifications) or they will be ruled out as informal.

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

cept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN SHAW.

Chairman Committee on Works. Committee Rooms, Toronto, April 25th, 1890.

POSTPONED.

Notice is hereby given that the reception of the above named tenders has been postponed to the 20TH INST.

JOHN SHAW.

Chairman Committee on Works.

Committee Rooms, Toronto, May 151, 1890.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, up to 12 o'c'ock noon of the 20TH MAY, 1890, for the supply of the following works and material:

STONE FLAG SIDEWALKS,
Front street and York street, being in front of
two sides of the Walker House premises; Queen
street, north side, from John street easterly to
street on west side of St. Patrick's market; Queen
street, north side, from McCaul street easterly 40
feet, and on McCaul street 92 feet.

CROSSING STONES. Six thousand five hundred lineal feet.

LAND STONE. Eight hund-ed toise, to be delivered according to terms of specifications.

Plans can be seen, quantities and forms of ten-

der obtained on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of May, 1850, at the City Engineer's office.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque, expable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of 5 per cent, on the value of the work tendered for under \$1,000, and 2½ per cent, over that amount, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

All tenders must bear the bona fide signatures of the contractor and his sureties (see specifications) or they will be ruled out as informal.

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

JOHN SHAW,

Chairman Committee on Works. Committee Rooms, Toronto, May 7th, 1890.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS. 1 1/4 and thicker clear picks, Am. ins. 1 1/4 and thicker, three uppers, Am ins. 1 1/4 and thicker, pickings, Am ins. 1 1/4 and 1 2 mill run. 1 1/4 to and 1 2 mill run. 1 1/4 to and 1 2 common. 1 1/4 to and 1 2 mill run. 1 1/4 to and 1 2 mill run. 1 1/4 to dessing and better. 1 1/4 inch dressing and better. 1 1/4 inch siding, ommon. 1 1/4 inch siding, intl culls. 2 cull scanling. 2 1/4 and thicker cutting up plank. 1 1 inch strips, 4 in. to 8 in. mill 1 un. 1 1 inch strips, common. 1 1/4 inch flooring. 1 1/4 inch strips, sawn. 2 1/4 inch flooring. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$30 00@32 00 37 00 18 00 20 00 13 00 14 00 14 00 15 00 12 00 13 00 9 00 18 00 20 00 18 00 20 00 18 00 20 00 11 00 12 00 11 00 12 00 10 00 11 00 8 00 9 00 8 00 9 00 14 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 16 0
W. G., per square. Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, 26 W. G., per square.	6 00
Round pointed galvanized steel	5 50 4 00 6 00
shingles, per sq	4 25
Manitoba galvanized, steel siding, per	4 00
square Manitobs painted steel stding, per sq. Painted sheet steel pressed brick Painted crimped steel sheeting Price of Copper shingles according to w	5 00 3 50 3 50 3 40
YARD QUOTATIONS.	
Mill cull boards and scantling Shipping cull boards, promiscuous	10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths. Shipping cull boards, stocks Hemlock cantling and joist up to 16 ft Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft	13 00 14 00 11 00 12 00 12 00 13 00 13 00 14 00 14 00
n n 18 ft	15 00
9 9 20 ft	16 on 18 oo
11 11 24 ft 11 12 26 ft	22 00
" " 30 ft	24 00 25 00
11 11 32 18	26 00 28 50
" 36 ft " 38 ft	3° 00
Cutting up planks, 11/2 and thicker, dry board,	35 00 35 00 25 00
" board, Cedar for block paving, per cord Cedar for Kerbing, 4 × 14, per M	18 00 22 00 5 00 14 00
B. M.	
132 inch flooring rough, B. M	18 00 33 00 18 00 33 00
1½ inch flooring, dressed, F. M 1½ inch flooring rough, B. M 1½ " dressed, F. M " undressed, B. M	25 00 28 00 18 00 19 00
" undrested	18 00 22 00 12 00 15 00
Beaded sheeting, dressed	22 00 35 00
XXX sawn shingles, per M, 16 in	2 65 2 75
Sawn lath	30 00 40 00
White Basswood, No. 1 and 2 Cherry, No. 1 and 2 White ash, No. 1 and 2 Black ash, No. 1 and 2 Dressing stocks.	35 00 45 00 18 00 20 05
White ash, No. 1 and 2	70 00 70 0c 25 00 25 00
Black ash, No. 1 and 2	20 00 30 00 16 00 22 00
Dressing stocks	40 00 50 00
BRICK————————————————————————————————————	-
Common Walling	. 025
Pressed Brick:	
Plain brick, f. o. b. at Milton, per M " 2nd quality, per M Ornamental brick, at Milton, per 100	• \$18 ∞ • 13 ∞ • \$3 to 10 ∞
Stone.	
Common Rubble, Per Toise, delivered Large flat " " Foundation Blocks, " Cubic Foot.	18 00

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State: Roofing (# square).			
red n purple n untading green	• • • • • •		3 00 10 00
Teera Cotta Tile, per sq Ornamental Black Slate Roofing			7 50 25 00 8 00
Sand: Per Load of 11/2 Cubic Yards			1 25.
PAINTS. (In oil,	18 <i>(b.</i>)	6 20	
White lead, Can "zirc, Can Red lead, Eng		6 25 614 514	7 50 61/4
venetian	• • • •	90	1 75 1 00-
" Indian, Eng		10 5 15	12
Green, chrome		7 25	12
Black, lamp Blue, ultramarine Oil, linseed, raw (12 - gallon) boiled refined, Putty. Whiting, dry. Paris white Eng., dry. Litharge, Am., Sienna, burnt	•	15 68 72	21 25 70
Putty. refined,		78 214	75 80 21/2
Paris white Eng., dry	••••	75 90 61/4	1 00 1 25 8
Sienna, burnt		15 8%	20 12
CEMENT, LIME,		-,-	
Lime, Per Barrel of a bushels, Gi	hite ck		40 55 2 00
Hair, Plasterers', per bag	••••		2 00
Cement, Portland, per bbl	••••	3 00	3 50
Plaster, Calcined, New Brunswin "Nova Scotia. Hair, Plasterers', per bag Cement, Portland, per bbi "Thorold, """ "Quenston, """ "Napanee, """ "Hull, """	••••		1 50 1 50 1 50
Cut Nails:	•		. 3.
American Pattern, 11/2 inch, per ke	g		4 40 3 65
American Pattern, 1½ inch, per ke "1½ to 1½ inch, per Canadian Pattern, 1½ inch, per ke "1½ to 1½ inch, per ke "1½ to 1½ inch, per ke "2½ to 2½ inch, "2½ to 2½ inch,	g r keg		3 90
" " 2 to 2% inch, " 2% to 2% inch,	"		3 40 3 15 2 90
Steel nails 100, per keg e	xira.		
Finishing nails, r inch, per keg " 1½ inch, " " 1½ " "	• • • • •		5 90 5 20 4 95 4 60
" " and large			4 60
MONTREAL PRIC	ES.		
Lumber, Etc. Ash, 1 to 4 m, M	\$1	3 00@	18 00
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M	1	3 00 2 00	30 00 32 00
Butternut, per MCedar, flat	2	00	00 00 40 00 00 00
Cherry, per M Elm, Solt, 1st	6	00	80 00 17 00
Maple, hard, M	2	5 00 5 00	18 00 31 00 30 00
Oak, MPine, select, M	3	, 00 , 00	95 00 40 00
Pine, and quality, M Shipping Culls	20	, ∞	25 00 10 00 10 00
Lath, M	10	50	1 92
Butternui, per M. Cedar, flat. Cherry, per M. Elm, Soft, 1st. Elm, Rock. Maple, hard, M. Maple, Soft. Oak, M. Pine, select, M. Pine, select, M. Shipping Culls. Mill Culls. Lath, M. Spruce, 1 to 2 inch, M. Spruce Culls. Shingles, 1st quality. 2nd "Canant de	4	00	3 00
		25	1 50
Portland Cement, per barrel Koman " Fire Bricks, per M	\$:	2 70G	3 00 30 00
Cut Nails: Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 3 is		,	30 00
and above Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2½ and above Hot-Cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2½	nch		\$2 85
Hot-Cut Am. or Can. pattern, 21/2:	and	3 🚳	
Hotcut Am. or Can. pattern, 23; 2 inch. Am. pattern, 1½ and 1½ inch hot. 1½ inch. Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1½ and 1½ inch. Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg to 1½ inch. and 1½ inch. Finishing Nails, per 100 lb keg, 2 inch.	cut	4 23	4 20 5 60 5 80
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 11/4 and 11/4 inch	nch :;;	3 25 3 75	4 45 5 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg	3)	75 Co	nts e on
		Hot (Cut
and up	••••		
White Lead, pure, 25 to 200 lb. ke	gs. (50 25	7 00- 5 50 5 00
" NO 2	4	3C	4 60.
" No. 3 dry	1	25 50 25	5 75 1 75 3 00 0 65
Whiting, London, washed	1	30 15	0 65
0fts :		3	o 55.
Linseed, raw	1	10	0 58 1 15
machinery extra, qt., per case pts-(bts-(y pts-,	 3	93 00 50	3 25 3 65
Spirits turpentine.	2	75 67	3 10 0 70