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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 EVERY SATURDAY

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

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

**C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher.**

14 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.  
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 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.

### 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 (6½ feet), which is exposed to considerable gusts of wind, the oscillations were most carefully and repeatedly measured with a theodolite, when the observations showed an extreme oscillation of only 16 centimeters, (16½ 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 tenacity 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              | 34,000  |
| Copper, cast                 | 19,000  |
| Copper wire                  | 51,200  |
| Gold, cast                   | 20,000  |
| Iron, cast                   | 27,000  |
| Iron wire                    | 103,000 |
| Iron, best bar               | 72,000  |
| Iron, medium bar             | 60,000  |
| Iron, inferior bar           | 30,000  |
| Lead                         | 880     |
| Platinum                     | 53,000  |
| Silver                       | 40,000  |
| Steel                        | 120,000 |
| Tin                          | 5,000   |
| Zinc                         | 3,500   |
| Brass                        | 42,000  |
| Ash                          | 16,000  |
| Beech                        | 11,400  |
| Birch                        | 15,500  |
| Box                          | 20,000  |
| Cedar                        | 11,400  |
| Chestnut                     | 10,000  |
| Cypress                      | 6,800   |
| Elm                          | 13,800  |
| Fir, strongest               | 12,500  |
| Fir, American                | 8,000   |
| Lignum vitae                 | 11,000  |
| Locust                       | 20,800  |
| Mahogany                     | 21,500  |
| Maple                        | 10,500  |
| American White Oak           | 11,500  |
| American White Oak, seasoned | 13,600  |
| Pine, Yellow                 | 6,870   |
| Pine, Pitch                  | 7,600   |
| Pine, Fat                    | 7,200   |
| Sycamore                     | 13,000  |
| Walnut, White                | 7,000   |
| Walnut, Black                | 6,800   |
| Willow                       | 13,000  |
| Poplar                       | 12,300  |
| Basswood                     | 12,000  |
| Tamarac                      | 8,000   |

The foregoing list comprises about all the woods used manufactured into lumber by a cleavage like cuts, 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 wood will wear the longest, when simply exposed to atmospheric influences and not subjected to any particular stress or treatment. In general dealings and usage the more open the grain the better the lumber will decompose, inasmuch 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 were, 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 by 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 timber. 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 tendencies 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.

**ARNPHOR, 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 water-works.

**SOUTH 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 water-works system, and about 150 residences.

**LONDON, ONT.**—A flagstone pavement will be constructed on Queen's Avenue.—Tender will be received at the City Engineer's office until May 22nd for calomining and repairs to plastering 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 ratepayers 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 site 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 & Storin to erect 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. McCreedy, pr. 2 story and attic brick dwellings and alterations, John St., N. of Richmond St., cost \$4,500; Mr.

Harley, 2 story bk. add. to dwelling and 1 1/2 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:—Burrack 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 Lagachetiere, 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, \$21,000; 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, between 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 before Friday, May 23rd at 12 o'clock noon, for the several works required in the erection of a dwelling on Main street east.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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,  
9 1/2 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 51 King Street East, Toronto.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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 accepted.

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

for two Steel Bridges, one across the Rosedale ravine head of Sherbourne street, and the other on the line of 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 2 1/2 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 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.

Plans can be seen, quantities and forms of tender obtained on and after TUESDAY, MAY 6TH, 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 1/2 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 informal.

The Committee do not bind themselves to 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 remodeling of Shaftesbury Hall, corner Queen and James Streets, Toronto, for the Sons of England Hall Company. Plans and specifications may be seen after 10th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

STRICKLAND & SYMONS, Architects,  
18 Toronto Street.



**Notice to Contractors.**

Tenders 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 tender obtained, on and after TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF MAY, 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 1/2 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.**

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1890, for the supply of the following material:

*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.*

Quantities and forms of tender can be obtained on and after Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 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 2 1/2 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 informal.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the 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 20TH OF MAY.

(Signed) W. T. JENNINGS,

City Engineer.

April 30th, 1890.

