

side Arthur street, being lot 42, plan 748, assessed at \$606.

Henry S. Mara to Eleanor Nash, 25x142, east side Lansdowne avenue, being part lot 28, plan 525, assessed at \$2.

John A. Walker to Thomas Urquhart, 30x140, west side St. Clarens avenue, being part of lot 23, plan 388, assessed at \$210.

Esther A. Drummond, to Thomas Urquhart, 33.8x134, east side St. Clarence avenue, being part lot 22, plan 152, assessed at \$210.

Wm. H. Draper to Wm. H. Ashworth, 21.4x127 west side Brunswick avenue, being part lot 206, plan 608, assessed at \$425.

Florence Sadd to Daniel Schwalm, 45x137 west side Ossington avenue, being lot 23, block K, plan 329, assessed at \$720.

Lucy M. Carlaw to Canadian Kodak Co., 51x187, north side of King street, being lot 2, plan 1086, assessed at \$2,250.

Land Security Co. to Jane Denver, 20x120, north side Hallam street, being part lot 43, plan 861, assessed at \$100.

John H. Mills to Charlotte McWilliams, 270x100 south side Maplewood avenue, being lots 10 to 18, plan 826, block D, assessed at \$198.

Andrew Reddick to Frederick S. Watson, 217x130, south side Bloor street, being part lot 1 and all lots 2 to 6, block A, plan 430, assessed at \$868.

Peter B. Whytock to Wm. C. Norman, 133x80, north side Arthur street, being parts lots 1 and 6, block II, plan \$399, assessed at \$1,066.

Wm. C. Norman to Douglas Ponton, 48x209, south side of Queen street, assessed at \$595; also lands described above; total assessment, \$1,661.

Fred A. Brophy to Samuel B. Herbert, 48x115, west side Pape avenue, being lot 15 and part lot 16, plan 718, assessed at \$432.

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Lizetta Bedford to Walter Littleford, 50x125, south side Hunter street, being part lot 11, assessed at \$100.

Lizetta Bedford to Benjamin Bedford, 40x120, south side Hunter street, being part lot \$11, assessed at \$80.

Lizetta Bedford to Edward Holliday, 40x125, south side Hunter street, assessed at \$80; and 131x233, in rear of south side of Hunter street, assessed at \$140; total assessment \$220.

Trustees of University of Toronto to Thomas B. Greening, 60x185, north side King street, east of John street, assessed at \$5,400.

STONE AND WOOD FOR BUILDING.

According to a recent article in the Morning Post, by W. E. Martin, neither porosity no weight, nor resistance to strain nor chemical composition is alone to be considered in judging the durability of a building stone. A series of experiments conducted by the writer has convinced him that the physical condition in which the competent minerals exist in a stone has much to do with its durability, and taken into consideration with the various properties enumerated above it has everything to do with it. The ring of a stone under a chisel struck smartly with a heavy mallet is a good index to its weathering properties, for it tells of the physical condition in which the materials exist in the stone; and an intelligent workman being consequently in an unique position to decide on the goodness or badness of any stone which may pass under his hands, he should be relied on in this matter by whoever takes an interest in erecting a durable building.

Less, he remarks, is known of the structure and properties of timber than of any other material which passes through the builder's hands. This ignorance is frequently shared by the architect, who is apparently indifferent as to whether the wood used under his superintendence is likely to last a reasonable time or perish by premature decay. When about the beginning of the sixteenth century the use of oak was gradually being abandoned in this country, hewn pine logs, cut from large trees grown in provinces bordering on the Baltic, were imported to replace the home-grown timber. This has since completely superseded oak in all our public and private buildings, but when it was

first introduced great prejudice existed against its use, for workmen could not be made to understand that a roof of it would answer the purpose nearly as well as oak and be much cheaper. True, now that the tide of public opinion has set the other way no one thinks of using oak, except occasionally in churches, any rubbish shipped from Sweden, Russia or Canada being good enough for the jerry-built structures found in all our towns.

To gauge the change in this respect one has only to try to realize what the difference is between a piece of "heart of oak" and an "inferior fifth" quality of Swedish deal, a by no means uncommon class of building timber in England at present. Soon after the removal of the timber duty (in 1866) the country was flooded with foreign-sawn scantlings, chiefly planks, deals and battens, which varied in size from 11 in. by 4 in. to 7 in. by 2½ in., and these largely displaced the logs hitherto sent, for they saved sawing and were consequently cheaper than the same sizes cut from logs here. This flood of foreign-sawn timber continues to increase, while the sizes of scantlings diminish, and the quality of the timber goes from bad to worse. Logs of reasonable size must be cut from well-grown large-size trees, but a 4 in. by 2 in. rafter can be and is cut from a scaffold pole nearly all sapwood. On many scantlings, including flooring boards, the bark may be seen where the corners are "waney" and do not hold the full-sized specified, which is another growing fault with these imported pieces. In fact this marked deterioration of foreign-sawn timber is so well known that it is rigidly excluded from many important works, and such timbers only allowed which are cut from large logs especially selected as free from sap, shakes and large knots.

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