

The Canadian Architect and Builder

VOL. XVII.—No. 203.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

ILLUSTRATIONS ON SHEETS.

First Christian Church, Bathurst Street, Toronto.—S. H. Townsend, R. C. A., Architects.
Palace Pompei Verona—Measured and Drawn by Cecil A. Burgess. A.

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS IN ARCHITECTS' EDITION.

Views of St. James Cathedral, Toronto—Cumberland & Storm, Architects.
Design for New Post Office Building at Winnipeg—Darling, Pearson & Over, Architects.

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The Duty on Architectural Plans.

The Ontario Association of Architects are endeavoring to have changed the present customs regulation fixing the amount of duty to be paid on plans brought in from other countries. Until a few years ago, duty was charged not, as at present, on the value of the plans only, but on the total value of the completed building erected from the plans. In some way the regulation was changed so that duty has to be paid on the value of the plans only. The regulation in its present form is felt to be unfair to Canadian architects, and an effort will be made to induce the Government to revert to the former regulation.

Power From Refuse.

Perfection in municipal arrangements is to be found in Great Britain rather than on this side of the Atlantic. They have crowded cities over there that must be well run if they are to be run at all to suit the English taste for having things in good order. It would do us good to cultivate the same taste and, even at some little cost, to qualify the prevailing shabbiness of our towns. But it is not cost so much as economy that would result from a study of English municipal methods. Administration is the forte of the English and they are making their municipal works pay in many ways. In the matter of refuse destructors, there are said to be one hundred now in operation which supply power for electrical purposes, sewage pumping or water pumping, equivalent to the use annually of 150,000 tons of the best steam coal. An average

annual saving of 1500 tons of coal wherever one of these destructors is used must offset the working cost considerably, but there is another point worth considering—that combined works of this kind are better worth having than works where the power is not utilized, inasmuch as the high temperatures which are essential for satisfactory power production are at the same time a guarantee against nuisance.

Concrete Piles

For wet and dry conditions in a piled foundation concrete piles have recently been used successfully as reported in the Engineering Record, in building the Dittman factory, on the canal in Cincinnati, Ohio. The piles ranged from 8 to 22 ft. in length. They were square in cross-section, with a 2 in. bevel on the edges, and tapered 2 inches in 16 feet; being 10 in. square at the point end and 14 in. at the upper end of a 16 ft. length. The piles were reinforced with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. twisted bars, one in each corner, and these were bound together with $\frac{1}{4}$ in. hoops, 12 in. apart on centres. These bars turned in at the bottom into a cast iron shoe weighing 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ lb. As it was desired to drive them as soon as possible after being made, a 1 : 2 : 4 mix was used. The piles were aged at least four weeks before being driven. In order to keep the top of the pile from fracture a special cap was used, which was stuffed with rubber from old hose. The hammer used was two tons, and the drop averaged from 4 to 6 ft. Higher drops were used but the record was against them. The cost of the piles is only stated as "considerably more than the cost of