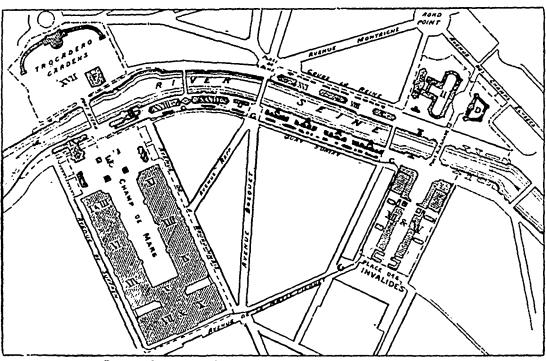
and be subject to the provisions hereof in the same manner as if the individuals were a company.

- (a9) Any municipal corporation and company or individual may agree that the official arbitrators appointed under The Act respecting Municipal Arbitrations shall determine any matters in difference hereunder, and in such case his award shall be final and binding upon the parties as if such award had been made by arbitrators appointed under this Act.
- 2. Article (b) of the said sub-section 4 and sub-section (7) of section 569 of the said Act are hereby amended by adding at the end thereof respectively the following words: "Or the provisions contained in any contract now existing between any municipal corporation and any company."
- (3) Articles (d) and (e) of the said sub-section 4 of section 566 are amended by adding the words: "Electric light" after the word "gas" wherever the latter word occurs in the said clauses, and by inserting after the words "supply pipe" in the seventh line the words "or wires."
- (4). Sub-section 5 of section 569 of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting the words "electric light" after the word "gas" wherever the latter word occurs in the sub-section 5 of the title thereof.
- (5) Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect any by-law now in force or which has, at the time of the passing

REGULATIONS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Canadian Commission for the Paris Exposition of 1900 have issued a booklet giving regulations, classification of exhibits, and general information for intending exhibitors. The accompanying plan, which is herewith reproduced, shows the arrangement of the Exhibition grounds and buildings, and will no doubt be found of interest. The Exhibition will open on the 15th of April and close on the 5th of November. The Colonial building will be situated on the Trocadero grounds overlooking the Champs de Mars, not far from the Great Eiffel tower, and will cover 36,000 square feet, of which 27,100 feet has been allotted to Canada.

Forms of application for space must be returned to the Canadian Commission, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, not later than June 1st, 1899. It is the desire of the Commission to secure the best possible exhibit of Canadian goods, and there will be no charge to exhibitors for space. Accepted exhibits from Quebec, Ontario and the west must be delivered at the ex-



PLAN OF EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS-PARIS EXPOSITION.

of this section, come into effect, or contract heretofore made or entered into between a municipal corporation and any gas, electric light or water company; nor shall anything in this Act contained be deemed to prevent any contract being entered into hereafter between a municipal corporation and any such company or any by-law being passed by a municipal council not inconsistent with this Act in the same manner and for the same purpose and to the same extent as heretofore.

WHEN WAS COAL FIRST USED AS FUEL.

The general opinion, according to the "German Pottery and Brickmaker's Gazette," has been that coal was first used as fuel about 700 years ago, at Leige, in Belgium, but the fact is it was employed for this purpose at a much earlier date. The discovery was made on German soil in the beginning of the 12th century that the mineral we call coal was good to burn. The place where it was first obtained is exactly known; it is the present Kohlenberg, in Wurmthal. In the ancient chronicles this place was called Kalkulen, the same thing as Kohlenkull; later it was called Koalberg.

At the present time the good people of the Wurmthal call a coal mine "Kull," and the coal miner is not called a miner, but a Kohler (coaler), the common name in other parts of Germany for a charcoal burner.

The City Council of Hamilton, Ont., have appointed Campbell Leckie as engineer of the sewage disposal works.

hibitor's expense at Montreal or Quebec not later than November 1st, 1899, and exhibits from the Maritime provinces at Halifax, N. S., not later than November 15th. These will be shipped to Paris by the Commission free of charge. Exhibitors are expected to dispose, in Paris, of their exhibits when these have a commercial value, as only valuable collections of objects of special character will be granted free return transportation. The exhibits are divided into eighteen groups, which are again subdivided into numerous classes.

Group four includes apparatus pertaining to mechanical engineering, and is divided into three classes, as follows:

Class 19.—Steam Engines: Fire boxes, furnaces, boiler chimneys; stationary, semi-portable or portable boilers; packings and boiler fittings; feed apparatus; steam jacketing anti-fouling compounds; water softening; feed water heaters, steam driers, superheaters; steam piping, joints, cocks, piping; stationary, semi-portable and portable engines; valve gear; condensers; regulators and governors; lubricators and fittings; engines set in motion by evaporation other than that of water; methods of testing and examining steam apparatus; associations of owners of steam plants.

Class 20.-Various Kinds of Engines: Engines worked by hot