

indicated by a meter, at a cost not exceeding the usual cost for coal.

As in the case of gas supply, the steam supply pipes are laid up to the curbstone, the consumer paying for all internal pipes, fittings, and radiators, which can be furnished at about half the usual charges, as a house boiler is not required.

Where buildings are already fitted up, steam is taken direct from the mains, and the house boiler cut off. Where houses are supplied with a furnace, it is only necessary to substitute steam coils in its place, for heating the air, no changes being required in the flues, or registers.

#### APPARATUS REQUIRED.

**BOILERS.**—The steam is generated in boilers centrally located with regard to minimum distance of transmission to consumers, convenience of procuring fuel, and water, and cost of site.

The form of boilers should be such, as will secure the largest possible evaporation, with the most economical description of fuel.

Those adopted at Lockport were, Seguin Boilers, flat-ended cylindrical shell, 5 feet diameter, and 16 feet long, containing 54 tubes,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  diameter, arranged in vertical, and horizontal rows, in the lower half of the shell; and having a steam dome on the top.

The boilers were entirely surrounded with brickwork, and were supported by the smoke box in front, and a cast-iron belly bracket at the rear.

The grate was placed beneath the boilers, at the front, and the products of combustion returned from the back, through the flues, into the smoke box, and from thence to the chimney.

These boilers evaporated as their regular daily work, 9 pounds of water (from cold feed water) per pound of coal, with a pressure of 25 to 30 lbs. per square inch, using anthracite coal, stove and grate size.

#### STREET MAINS.

From the boilers, the steam passed into the mains, which are composed of American standard wrought-iron steam pipe, lap-welded, from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  up, and tested to a pressure of 500