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CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

PUBLIC WORKS • TENDERS •
ADVANCE INFORMATION •
AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

EVERY SATURDAY

Vol. 3.

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No. 36

THE CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD,

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Information solicited from any part of the Dominion regarding contracts open to tender.

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 following resolution was unanimously adopted at the First Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, held in Montreal, Oct. 10th and 11th, 1890: "Moved by M. Yerrault, seconded by A. F. Dunlop, that we the Architects of the Province of Quebec now assembled in Convention being satisfied that the CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD affords us a direct communication with the Contractors,—Resolved, that we pledge our support to it by using its columns when calling for Tenders."

Subscribers who may change their address should give prompt notice of same. In doing so, give both old and new address. Notify the publisher of an, regularly in delivery of paper.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post, addressed to the City Engineer, Toronto, up to TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15T, 1892, for the construction of the following works—

CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENT

On Walmer Road, from Bernard Avenue to Van Horne Avenue.

Plans can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the City Engineer's office on and after Tuesday, October 25th, 1892.

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 2½ per cent, for the value of the work tendered for 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 Room, Toronto, Oct. 14, 1892.

TENDERS

Will be received up to noon of FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1892, for the various works EXCEPT STONE WORK required in the erection of Two (2) Stores and Dwellings and double tenement on corner of Bleury and Berthelet Streets, for Messrs. W. & J. S. Wylie. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WRIGHT & SON, Architects,
204 St. James Street, Montreal.

TENDERS

Will be received up to THURSDAY, OCT. 20TH, for STAINED GLASS for the Phelpsston R. C. Church.

Plans and specifications can be seen at my office, Barrie, or at the church, Phelpsston. Those tendering will require to give designs for various windows.

Tenders to be addressed to the Rev. Father Garin, Aprio P. O., or to the Architect.

THOS. KENNEDY, Barrie.

Heating Contract.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT, for heating by hot water of the Public General Hospital, Chatham.

J. B. RANKIN,
Secretary.

Chatham, Oct. 7th, 1892.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned to 6 p.m. of Thursday, November 8th, for the erection, next spring, of a Presbyterian Church at Wick, Ont.

Tenders may be for the entire work or may be in two separate tenders, viz., one tender for the mason work, including brickwork, lathing and plastering, and one tender for the carpenter work, including all work not included in mason work. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Wick Post Office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM BAIRD,
Chairman Building Committee.
Wick, Oct. 7, 1892.

Partner Wanted.

A Scotch Canadian Architect in established practice in Chicago City, Ill., U.S.A., wants a partner of from 25 to 40 years of age; must be of recognized ability and good moral character. To the right party a ½ or ⅓ interest will be sold. About \$200,000 under one contract in the office. Answer quick. References exchanged. Address Suite 35, 175 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bulk tenders will be received by the undersigned up till noon on TUESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER, for the erection and completion of

Brick Methodist Church

in the Village of Kingsville, County of Essex. Plans and specifications may be had at the Kingsville Post Office or at the office of J. L. Wilson, Architect, Chatham.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. H. SMART,
Sec. Building Committee.

PERSONAL.

W. E. Doran, architect, Montreal, has removed to new offices at 180 St. James street.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—The erection of a fine hotel is contemplated.

KALSO, B. C.—A local company is about to undertake the construction of a system of water-works.

MANITOU, MAN.—Tenders are now being asked for the erection of a twenty-five thousand bushel elevator.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—The by-law to raise the sum of \$10,000 for a new fire hall and apparatus was defeated on Monday last.

TORONTO JUNCTION, ONT.—The Council has decided to accept the offer of a well known milling firm to erect a flour mill here.

HULL POINT, ONT.—Messrs. Gilmour & Hughson have decided to rebuild their saw mill which was destroyed by fire some years ago.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is arranging for the construction of a large stern wheel steamer to ply on Okanagan lake to connect with trains at Vernon.

HAMILTON, ONT.—The Board of Education have appointed a sub-committee to obtain estimates for the erection of a new Collegiate Institute, also for making alterations to the present building.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S.—The Board of School Commissioners will receive tenders until Thursday, the 20th inst., for heating the new high school building on Regent street by hot water. Tenders are to be addressed to Mr J N Armstrong.

LONDON, ONT.—Mr. O. Graydon, architect, will receive tenders up to 6 o'clock on Monday next for the erection of a two story annex to Talbot street school, also for the hot air heating and ventilating of same.—A drain is to be constructed on Emery street.

QUEBEC, QUE.—Achille F. Belleau, John Trotter, Edmund Duchesneau, and Simon R. Angers, all of Montreal, and Wm. G. O'Neill, of this city, are applying for letters patent to incorporate the St. Louis Hotel Company of Quebec, with a capital of \$100,000.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—The County Councils of Leeds and Grenville has decided on the establishment of a County poor house, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements. Tenders are now being called for a suitable site. It is estimated that the buildings and land will cost about \$16,000.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Pacific Construction Company, limited, is to construct the Canada Western railway. The trustees are Messrs. Rihet, E. Crowe, Baker, Wm. F. Butler Marvin, Wm. J. Macaulay, Theodore Lubbey, Joshua Davies, Chas. Vernon and Frank Bakeman. Capital stock is \$5,000,000.

SARNIA, ONT.—The Council has given notice of its intention to construct a twelve-inch pipe sewer on George street, between Christina and Forsyth streets, and a ten inch pipe sewer on same street, between Forsyth and Milton streets. The estimated cost of the work is \$4,125.—The Fire and Water Committee have been granted leave to ask for specifications for another pump and two boilers.—Work will soon be commenced

upon enlarging and improving the Belchamber House.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Messrs. Wright & Son, architects, are preparing plans for a block of stores and double tenement house to be erected at the corner of Bleury and Bathurst streets, for Mr. J. S. Wylie.—G. Mann, architect, is preparing plans for five cottages on Park ave., three on St. Dennis st., and six tenements on Delorimier ave.

WATERDOWN, ONT.—At a meeting held on Wednesday last, the sum of \$50,000 was subscribed to build the electric railway from Hamilton to Guelph. The company will have a capital stock of \$500,000. Sir W. P. Howland, W. O. Sealey, Leopold Bauer, J. I. Flatt, Dr. McGregor, A. W. Brown, F. Slater, J. Nicholson and W. Laking are to be the provisional directors.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Messrs. Archibald & Howell will erect a large business block in the spring on a site next to the post-office. The building will be five stories high, and will be fitted up with all modern improvements.—The Council has decided to construct sewers on the following streets: On 1st street south, from and avenue south to 4th avenue south, on 10th street south, from Portage avenue to 4th avenue south, on Dagnair street, from 2nd avenue north to 3rd avenue north.—Plans are now being prepared for a fine residence to be erected by Mr. Frank Fairchild.—Mr. D. Smith, superintendent of Dominion Public Works, has received instructions from Ottawa to have constructed a first class heating apparatus in the customs examining warehouse.

OTTAWA, ONT.—I. Trudeau, Acting Secretary Department of Railways and Canals, will receive tenders until Monday next for the reconstruction of the two new wings above the guard lock at Grenville, Ont.—The Minister of Public Works was waited upon recently by a deputation representing the Canadian Electric Company, of Montreal, consisting of Messrs. R. McLennan, of Toronto, president, and Mr. J. H. Emard, of Montreal, in furtherance of an application made by the company for water power on the Black river, which runs in rear of the island of Montreal. The company propose to utilize the Black river as a motive power. To do this it is proposed to build a dam from the easterly point of Isle de la Visitation to the north shore. If the company be given the necessary authority slides will have to be built.

TORONTO, ONT.—The erection of the proposed residence in connection with Victoria College will not be proceeded with until next year.—Mr. William Roberts has purchased the property of the old Presbyterian church on Charles street, on which he has decided to erect four dwellings, at a cost of \$18,000. The old church building is now being torn down.—The Board of Works will be asked to report at an early date the best means for the construction of a trunk sewer.—Mr. James E. Lythe, of Minneapolis, Minn., has been in the city for the past few days in connection with the establishment of the Peerless Manufacturing Company in this city. The capital stock of the company will be \$500,000, and they propose to manufacture steam engines, threshing machines and agricultural implements. The

construction of the factories will be commenced as soon as a suitable site can be secured.—Mr. Luther Anderson, of Lowther ave., has under consideration the erection of a new residence on the site of his present one.—The Toronto and Richmond Hill Railway Company and the Junction Electric Railway Company intend to erect a large building on Bathurst street, near the O. & Q. railway crossing, to be used as a waiting room and ticket office.—The City Council will be asked to provide the sum of \$1,000 for putting a new floor in the pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens.—Building permits have been granted as follows: Andrew Nelson, 406 Manning ave., pair & d. 2 story and attic bk. dwellings, w. s. Spadina ave., opp. Castle ave., \$9,000; Victoria Curling Club, one story bk. curling shed, e. s. Huron st., north of Russell, cost \$4,000; James C. Mitchell, 558 Manning ave., pair attached 3 story bk. stores and dwellings, n. e. cor. Queen st. and Brooklin ave., cost \$12,000.

FIRES.

Messrs. Woodcock & Ramsden's saw mill and planing factory at Mount Albert, Ont., were destroyed by fire last week. The loss is about \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000.—Mr. John Johnston's residence at Rodgerville, Ont., was burned to the ground recently. The loss is heavy, as there was no insurance.—A brick block at Halifax, N. S., owned by Murdock Bros. and occupied by Anderson & Co., grocers, H. H. Harrison & Co., painters and paperhangers, and the Nova Scotia Furnishing Company, was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. The buildings were insured for \$7,000.—Brossoneault, Martel & Bastien's 4th and door factory at the corner of William and Ottawa streets, Montreal, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The loss will be about \$5,000.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Mr. R. Burdett has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new court house and gaol at Sudbury.

TILBURY CENTRE, ONT.—James McDonald, of Blenheim, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new Methodist parsonage, for the sum of \$1,585.

HARRISON, ONT.—Geo. Gray, architect, has awarded the contract for the erection of a large brick creamery room, with stone basement, for the Harriston Butter and Cheese Co.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—The Court House Committee has awarded the contract for the combination fittings for electricity and gas to Messrs. Keith & Fitzsimmons, of Toronto, at the price of \$1,500.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The contract for repairing the Government steamer Newfield has been awarded to Mr. S. M. Brookfield of Halifax, the contract price being in the neighborhood of \$16,000.

MONTREAL JUNCTION, QUE.—Jas. Amess, architect, has awarded the contract for a pair of houses for Messrs. Armstrong & Cook, to John A. Lambert, also the contract for erecting the new Methodist church to R. J. Boyd.

TORONTO JUNCTION, ONT.—The tender of D. D. Christie has been accepted by the Council for the supply of 100 ton of stone, at the price of \$8 per ton.—Messrs. G. & J. Brown, of Belleville have been given the contract for building a foot bridge over the C. P. R. yards, to cost \$5,263.

MORRISBURG, ONT.—The contract for the lock masonry on the Rapid de Plate Canal has been awarded to Messrs. Garson, Purser & Co., of St. Catharines, Ont., the amount of the contract being \$180,000. This firm are now engaged getting out the stone from their extensive quarries at Mille Roches, Ont.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The contract for the erection of the new rink for the Granite Curling Club has been awarded to Messrs. Brydon & Matheson. Work will be commenced at once.—Mr. F. W. Lee has been awarded contracts for the construction of sewers on Main street and 9th street, at the tender of \$840 and \$665 respectively.

AMHERST, N. S.—Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have been awarded the contract for building the new post office in Dartmouth. They are also about commencing work on a \$20,000 residence for Prof. Bell, to be erected at Baddeck.

The Dartmouth post office will be of brick with stone trimmings. Prof. Bell's house is to be a magnificent wooden structure of ancient Grecian architecture.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—The contract for the erection of the isolation hospital has been awarded to Mr. Geo. S. Young.—Messrs. Garson, Purser & Co., of St. Catharines, have secured the contract for the erection of the new asylum buildings. Their tender was \$242,000. The general average of tenders, of which there were over twenty, was \$275,000. The work will proceed at once. The contract for heating has not yet been awarded.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The following tenders have been accepted for the erection of the Verdun Insane asylum: Masonry, Hoffman V. Fraser \$5,805; brickwork, Hoffman V. Fraser \$12,455; carpenter work, James Shearer, \$10,925; heating, Smead Dowd, \$3,480; closets, Smead Dowd, \$500; plastering, Thomas Phillips, \$3,132; plumbing, R. Mitchell, \$1,190; painting, George Glenn, \$655; roofing, Montreal Roofing Co., \$1,419; iron work, Dominion Bridge Co., \$810; Messrs. Wright & Son, are the architects.—G. Mann, architect, has let contracts as follows: for 2 stores and dwellings on St. Dennis street, for O. Rober.—Masonry, J. Leonard, carpenter work, Bastien & Provost, for 3 houses same street for Mrs. Guerd, masonry, Huot & Son; other trades not let, eight houses on Charlevoix st., to be built of wood and Don Valley pressed brick, masonry, J. Grenier; carpenter work, Mr. Metivier.

TORONTO, ONT.—The tender of Messrs. Baumhard & Geddes has been accepted for work on the new rifle range. The figures are as follows: caretaker's cottage, \$1,067; general offices, \$1,604; shelter buildings, \$2,031; digging and bricking well, \$50; total, \$4,752.—The Board of Works has awarded the following additional paving contracts in connection with the street railway: cedar block with granite tooth- ing, Queen street east from G. T. R. crossing to Leslie street, D. L. Van Vlack, \$1,748; Queen street from Leslie street to Eastern avenue, Clark & Connelly, \$15,087; Queen street from Eastern avenue, Chas. Farquhar, \$16,720; Queen street west from High Park avenue to Roncesvalles avenue, Chas. Farquhar, \$11,865; Asphalt on concrete, with granite tooth- ing, Avenue road, from Bloor street to north city limit, Toronto Construction and Paving Company, \$24,999; Concrete on track allowance, Gerard street from Rivier street to Pape avenue, W. H. Cathro, \$16,833.

ANALYSIS AND TESTS OF DRAWING PAPER.

The multiplicity of materials used by paper manufacturers has rendered the testing and analysis of this product a difficult operation, and one which necessitates the use of really scientific methods.

The following is, according to the *Revue de chimie industrielle*, the method by which the tests are carried out at Charlottenburg. The operations relate to the following points:—

- Tenacity and elasticity.
- Resistance to rubbing.
- Thickness.
- Nature of the size employed.
- Ashes.
- Nature of the materials composing the stock.
- Presence of chlorine or free acid.

The analysis includes mechanical processes, chemical essay and especially microscopic examinations. To determine the tenacity, a certain number of strips, taken in different senses, are tried on a special machine, called the Gartyg-Reisch; the mean of the results is taken and the tenacity is expressed in terms of the length of the strips essayed, whereat they break; this figure is easily deduced when the weight of the paper and the coefficient of tension are known.

The Gartyg-Reisch machine gives also the degree of elasticity of the paper.

For the resistance to rubbing, a sample is simply rubbed between the hands during a given time; the number of operations necessary to obtain complete disaggrega-

tion is proportional to the quality of the paper.

The thickness is determined very exactly by means of an instrument provided with a micrometer screw.

The nature of the size is determined by means of chemical reagents: a sample of the paper is boiled in water and a solution of tannin is poured into the decoction; if gelatine (animal glue) be present, a precipitate shows itself, or the liquid becomes at least turbid. To liberate vegetable glue, a decoction is made of the paper in alcohol; when this decoction is poured into cold water, the resin is precipitated.

The amount of the size in the paper is estimated by the following ingenious method; several lines are traced on one side of the paper with an aqueous solution of perchloride of iron, and the paper is then laid on a solution of tannin with the unwritten side downwards; the time which elapses between the placing of the paper in the bath and the blackening of the lines is proportional to the amount of size.

Commercial cellulose does not leave one per cent. of ashes; if the paper leaves a greater proportion, it proves that mineral substances have been employed, and the percentage of them is easily determined.

The presence of chlorine is easily detected by means of starch, saturated with iodine of potassium; this latter then takes a bluish hue.

The detection of free acids is a very delicate operation, and is preferably performed by the Gertzberg process, by means of a sensitive red.

In good papers, however, it is rare that traces of either chlorine or free acids are discovered.

The microscopical tests are often very useful; a small piece of the paper is placed on the stage of the instrument, and a drop of a solution of iodine poured upon it; if the paper is made from wood pulp, the fibres will turn yellow; if flax, hemp or cotton alone form the stock of the paper, the coloration of the fibres will be brownish yellow, and if the paper be made of pure cellulose, the iodine will in no way affect the color of the fibres.

It is better, for the microscopical examination, after having damped the paper with the iodine solution, to boil it in a porcelain capsule with a few drops of alkaline solution; if the paper is sized, the solution will become, after two or three minutes, of a yellowish tint. After a quarter of an hour's boiling, the paper pulp is washed in water, then held in fresh water to be examined with the microscope.

The appearance of the different vegetable fibres is not the same in the pulp of the paper that it is at the beginning of the process of manufacture; the determining of the materials composing the stock is therefore difficult and can only be done by an expert. The *Bulletin de la Societe d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale* published some time ago a series of drawings which singularly facilitate the determination of the fibres.

It is well known that the average quality of paper made in Germany has sensibly improved of late years, and there is no reason to doubt that this result is in a great measure due to the influence of these scientific analyses and tests.—*Revue Scientifique*.

A CHANCE FOR A CONTRACTOR.

A Chicago correspondent writes to the *CONTRACT RECORD* as follows: "Enclosed is one of my contracts for \$150,000, and if you know of any person in the contracting line who can command \$15,000 or \$20,000 cash, send him to me and I will guarantee to give him this contract, make for him over \$10,000 profit. Persons who may be desirous of further information may obtain it at this office."

TORONTO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The first regular meeting of the above club for the season of 1892-93 will be held on Monday evening next, at which Mr. C. H. Acton Bond will give a paper on "The Interior of a House," and the drawings for the late examinations will be on exhibition.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

ELECTRICAL PURIFICATION OF SEWAGE.

Dr. C. A. Burghardt recently read before an English engineering society a paper on sewage and its purification. Among other processes is mentioned an electrical process. Iron is the active agent and is derived from iron plates placed in cells through which the sewage constantly flows. One set of cells is positive and the other negative. Only the positive plate is acted upon and dissolved upon its surface, hydrated ferrous oxide being produced by the action of the nascent oxygen (liberated by the decomposition of the water at this pole) acting upon the metallic iron. This hydrated ferrous oxide (which is in solution) then acts upon the organic matter, becoming, first, hydrated ferric oxide by absorption of oxygen from the air, giving up this oxygen again to the organic matter and becoming the lower oxide, and repeating this operation for a considerable time until the carbonaceous matters which are oxidizable have been oxidized, when no further reduction of the ferric hydrate can take place and it remains insoluble and suspended in the effluent, as a yellowish precipitate. In order to cause the plates to wear off or dissolve equally, the poles are reversed on alternate days, a plate being positive one day and negative on another day.

The electrical process has been submitted to a thorough trial at Weaste from October, 1891, to March, 1892, on a specified quantity of 4,167 gallons per hour, or 100,000 gallons per 24 hour. The current density employed was one ampere for every seven square feet of electrode surface, or 0.4 ampere hour per gallon of treated sewerage. The electric shoots or channels were constructed in four lengths—the smallest number which would be adopted in practice. Each of the four shoots is divided into 34 cells, each cell containing 16 iron plates each two feet by one foot six inches by one-half inch. The total weight of iron plates employed in this trial was about 55 tons. The plates were connected all parallel in each cell, the cells in each shoot connected in series and the four shoot parallel. The electrical energy employed was 50 amperes at a pressure of 50 volts, or a little over four induced horse-power. Each of the shoots was connected by conductors with a distribution board and suitable switches in the engine house, in order to enable the operator to reverse the current of any one shoot if desirable. This reversal of the current was carried out upon one shoot at a time, the other three shoots taking temporarily the whole flow of the sewage. The poles of the shoot in question being reversed, the cells in that shoot were short-circuited, which at once caused a very rapid discharge of the back current. After this had taken place the current was reapplied in the opposite direction through a resistance coil, and the resistance gradually cut out as the normal electrical conditions were established. The treated sewage then flows into ten settling tanks (two sets of five), each tank being eight feet wide, 16 feet long, and about 5 feet deep. The sewage flowed continuously through one or other of

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MATERIALS.

the sets of five tanks, and over the intermediate walls of each tank, which were provided with double lips in order to assist the oxidation of the effluent. It was found that the production of wet sludge was at the rate of 17.5 tons per million gallons of sewage treated. The suspended matter is principally hydrated ferric oxide, and practically free from organic matter of an objectionable character. The amount of metallic iron used is about three grains per gallon of treated sewage, and nearly all this is present in the sludge as hydrated ferric oxide. Experiments were carried out with this sludge, by burning it under proper conditions, when it was found that a red oxide of iron was obtained which could be converted into a pigment. Possibly this pigment may be so produced in a satisfactory condition and disposed of at a price which will cover the cost of production; and thus get rid of the sludge. The suspended matter was removed by passing the settled effluent over ordinary sand filter-beds, and it was found that the filters did not become choked at all, but retained their efficiency from October, 1891, to the end of the trial in March, 1892.

Doubtless there is a future before this process, and American engineers would do well to investigate it thoroughly. It seems to leave little to be desired, regarded from a scientific point of view.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING MUNICIPALITIES.

Gooderham v. City of Toronto—Judgment on appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of the Common Pleas Divisional Court (Galt, C. J. and Rose, J.) affirming by a division of opinion the judgment of Ferguson, J., the trial judge. These judgments are reported 21 O. R., 120. The action was brought by George Gooderham as owner and one Stark as lessee of certain land in Toronto, lying south of Eastern avenue, against the corporation of the City of Toronto, to restrain the defendants from entering upon the property, and for a declaration that the defendants had no right to open up certain streets to the south of Eastern avenue, viz., Saulters, Strange and McGee streets. The land in question, about twenty acres fenced in, had been owned and occupied by the plaintiff Gooderham and his predecessors in title for 25 years. Before that it had, with the other land lying to the north, been surveyed and laid out on a registered plan into lots and streets, and some lots had been sold by the then owners partly from the land now vested in the plaintiff, and partly from the land to the north of it. The plaintiff subsequently re-purchased the lots sold, except those lying to the north. Ferguson, J., held that sec. 62 of R. S. O., ch. 152, was retrospective, and applied to streets surveyed and laid out in plans made before the passing of that act, and that the streets so laid out here were public highways; but he also held that the defendants, not having passed a by-law for the purpose could not proceed to open them up. He awarded the plaintiffs an injunction until the defendants should pass a by-law. The plaintiffs appealed to the Divisional Court from the decision that the lands in question were public highways, with the result that Galt, C. J., held that McGee street and Strange street were not public highways, while Rose, J., held that all these streets were public highways. The plaintiffs now again appealed on the ground that these so-called streets were not public highways. The majority of the court held that the judgment of Ferguson, J., was right. Burton, J., held that the appeal should be allowed and the injunction made perpetual. Appeal dismissed with costs.

THOROLD CEMENT

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT,
RESIDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
WELLAND, April 17th, 1884.

JOHN BATTLE, Esq., Thorold.
Dear Sir,—Yours of yesterday, relative to Thorold Hydraulic Cement, is received. In reply, I beg to say that my tests of the Thorold Hydraulic Cement have extended over a period of twenty-eight years, and have been on a large scale, as exemplified in the locks, bridges, culverts and other masonry on the Welland Canal and Welland Railway, and that the record, which has been invariably satisfactory, is to be found in examination of the structures. The necessary tearing down of masonry and concrete, during the Welland Canal Enlargement, has afforded abundant evidence of the reliability of the Thorold Hydraulic Cement, both in masonry and concrete, and above and under water. I desire no better cement for the class of work referred to.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
W. G. THOMPSON,
Resident Engineer.

ISAAC USHER & SON,
THOROLD, ONT.

Manufacturers of
QUEENSTON CEMENT
Proved by Government tests to be the best Canadian natural cement. Write for prices, &c.

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Vitrified Clay Sewers - Dust Bins - Sewer Pipe
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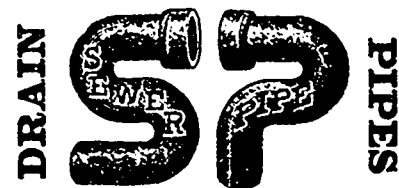
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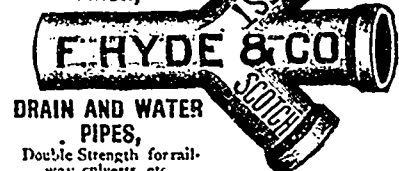
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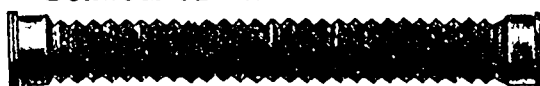
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Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing lumber prices for various types of wood, including clear picks, spruce, and hemlock, with prices in dollars and cents for Toronto and Montreal.

Table listing building materials and their prices for Toronto and Montreal, including items like cutting up planks, floorings, bricks, and various types of stone.

Table listing building materials and their prices for Toronto and Montreal, including items like black lamp, oil, putty, cement, and various types of iron and steel.

Table listing building materials and their prices for Toronto and Montreal, including items like cold cut, nails, slating nails, and structural iron.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

Index to advertisements listing various professionals and companies such as Architects, Cement, Galvanized Iron, Plumbing Supplies, Roofing Materials, and others.