Bituminzed Water Pipe. A pipe for conveying water, so as to preserve it from any poisonous or dangerous qualities, and having it brought to our houses as pure as if obtained direct from springs or fountains, seems to be a great desideratum. Various materials have been used, and various methods tried, all of which have disadvantages attached to them. Hydraulic cement has been used to some extent. It is durable no doubt, but the pipe is very liable to crack in process of manufacture. It has been suggested in some of the recent scientific journals that a pipe of rubber with cement upon the outside, would make a good tube for conveying water. This would then be a cement pipe lined with rubber, and would be a costly one, as rubber—which of itself would be a good article—is only purchased at a pretty high price. If a pipe, either for the purpose of conveying water from a fountain, or used as a sink or other drain, be made of cement, it must of course be placed below the reach of frost, as it has been found to crack and leak if not so placed.

A new kind of pipe, which has been used to a large extent in England and France for a number of years, has recently come into some use in Boston and other cities. It is called "Bituminized Pipe," and possesses many advantages over other kinds now in use. It is very durable, and is not contracted or expanded by the influence of heat or cold, while the joints when once made perfect will seldom or never leak. It is made in lengths of seven feet each, with a diameter ranging from two to thirty-six inches. The joints are connected by a cement of the same composition as the pipe, and is therefore easily laid and securely jointed. Its weight is only one-fifth that of iron pipe, while it is thirty-five per cent. cheaper. It is one-fourth the price of lead pipe, without the possibility of the formation of oxide or carbonate of lead, with their poisonous effects. The pipe will bear a hydraulic pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, or 500 feet head of water without any signs of leakage; and it will bear a temperature of 150° of heat receiving therefrom no injury. A pipe possessing these qualities will surely be a great benefit, and must eventually be largely used for aqueduct and other purposes.