superintendent of construction for the Ottawa Electric Company, along with a representative of the City Engineer, con-ducted the experiments in Ottawa. Two ducted the experiments in Ottawa. Two Packard transformers, tpye F, made for 1,000 and 2,000 volts on the primaries, ratio of transformation of one to twenty, 125 cycles, were mounted on a sleigh and driven around where required. It was usually drawn up to the foot of the pole and plimary wires carrying about 1,000 volts were brought down to

the transformers by means of flexible wires. The transformers were worked in parallel and had the connections so made as to obtain a ratio of transformation of forty to one, so that about 25 volts were obtained on the secondary. With this ar-

rangement it was found possible to do without the reactive coil and other means of re-gulations which had been used in the first trials, so that the pipe-thawing outfit con-sisted simply of the two transformers above referred to and an ampere meter which received to and an ampere meter which was inserted in the primary, therebeing no portable instrument with large enough range to put on the secondary; a voltmeter was connected across the secondary coils. Following is the data of five trials which ware made.

were made :

151. Secondary volts 17, primary am-peres 8. Connections made from water pipe 25 feet of $\mathcal{H}^{"}$ lead pipe to a hydrant at the door. Water flowed in three minutes and came out at full pressure in six minutes

2nd. Secondary volts 21, primary amperes 5. Connections from water pipe in one house through about 100 feet $\frac{1}{5}$ lead pipe and 16 feet $\frac{5}{5}$ iron pipe to water tap in next house. One of the services only was frozen. Water flowed in eight minutes and with full pressure in ten minutes.

3rd. Secondary volts 22, primary am-peres 9. Connections made to water tap inside and to iron main pipe in street, which was reached by opening a man-hole. Current passed through 25 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ lead and 4 feet 5" iron main. Water flow-ed freely in two minutes.

ARTIFICIAL

WALTER MILLS, General Manager.

THE MILLER-

4th. Secondary volts 23, primary am-peres 7. Connections made from water tap in one house through about 60 feet 55" lead and 24 feet of 5" iron pipe to the water taps in next house. Water flowed in one minute and full pressure was on in 3 minutes.

5th. A lead pipe service between a residence and a stable being frozen, connec-tion was made between the water taps in each place and water flowed freely in one

A INCH (BON STREET MAIN

 \Box

CULFLING

----CUTHERE ed by Mr. Jones, Superintendent of Waterworks, by the aid of current and a transformer and 100 ampers capacity supplied by the Gas and Electric Co. Using a current of 52 volts, two frozen hydrants were thawed in 45 minutes.

August 16, 1899



minute. No reading of current was taken in this last case. By the time the p pes completely thawed out the water in some parts of them had become very hot. In some cuses it was found impossible to get any current through at all. This was due to the style

FIG. 2—Apparatus for Thawing out Water Pipes.

of the joints made in some of the main iron pipes where there was no electrical contact between the different lengths. The experiment at Chatham, which

was also entirely successful, was conduct-

