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OUR NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

The troubles in the North-West have suddenly come to an end as was expected. The poor benighted rebels will, no doubt, think twice again before rebelling.

Great credit is due to our brave volunteers and those in command for the thorough way in which everything has been done and the country wont soon forget the self-sacrifice and valour displayed by those who are now numbered among the dead. Now that war is over it behoves those in authority to punish with one hand and mete out justice with the other. General Middleton and others will, no doubt, be able to give valuable suggestions to the Government as to the securing a permanent peace in the North-West, or the avoidance of such an unfortunate occurrence in the future.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

Toronto had a most phenomenal Sunday, meteorologically speaking, on the 7th June last. The day entered hot, increasing in intensity until late in the afternoon, when, suddenly heavy, dark clouds appeared in the west, followed by a steady and solid downpour of hail-stones for fully five minutes.

The stones were so numerous and the size quite phenomenal, averaging about one-half inch in diameter of solid clear ice.

Such showers seldom occur in our midst and are oftener known by report than actually seen. The hail shower was no doubt quite local and only extended over a few square miles doing damage to fruit and other blossom. Thunder and lightning raged all night with heavy rains, and ushered the next morning in disagreeably cool.

GAS AS A FUEL FOR HEATING AND COOKING PURPOSES.

The general public do not seem yet to have appreciated the immense advantage and convenience of gas as a fuel in preference to coal or wood, especially during the warm seasons.

The prevalent notion is that gas is too expensive to use for cooking and other purposes and that gas stoves and other appliances make this draw-back still greater. Now these notions are more or less erroneous, and the sooner they are dispelled the better for the sake and convenience of the household kitchen.

It should be remembered that it has now been demonstrated beyond a doubt that gas burners can be suitably fitted to almost any make of ordinary cooking stoves including even the oven, and that very many households are getting their ordinary coal or wood stoves so fitted that either gas, wood or coal can be used at will to suit the requirements and wishes of the owner. The great advantages of this system are that it is much cheaper, handier and compact while much of the fumes go away up the chimney.

In warm weather the system has indeed superiority over all others because cooking, etc., can be done so quickly without raising the temperature of the room in the slightest degree while at the same time it permits the attendant to work pleasantly, and in point of cleanliness, there is absolutely no comparison.

Gas companies are in the habit of giving a reduction for gas used for heating, cooking and other purposes and experience has proved that for ordinary cooking the cost runs from 30 cts to 60 cts a week for families from 3 to 12 persons. In fact it is as cheap if not cheaper than coal or wood all other things considered.

Where gas is not available, coal-oil stoves will doubtless hold their own, but where gas can be had its immense superiority over all other fuels can be fully established.

The day may not be far distant when cheaper gas may induce parties to adopt it for general house-heating purposes as well. One difficulty to the more general adoption of gas for heating is that the gas for illuminating, is the only quality obtainable, whereas a gas for heating use could be manufactured at fully one-half the cost but its separate distribution to customers would at present be a still greater difficulty.