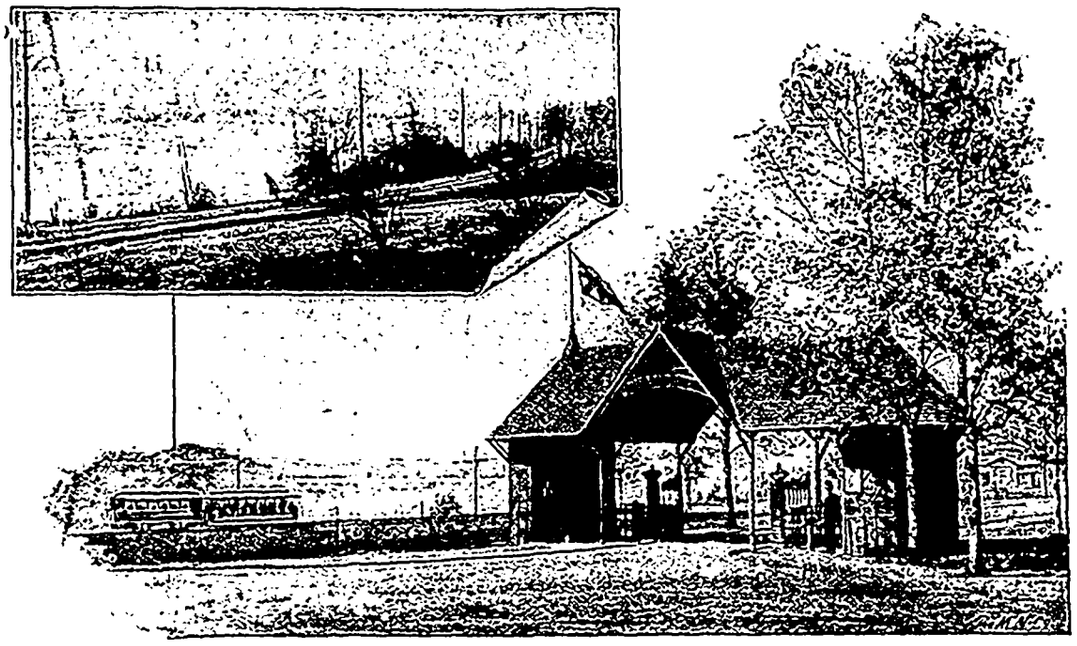
ciation and the electrical profession owed a deep debt of gratitude to the electrical press, and that the importance of its labors in behalf of electrical industries could hardly be over-estimated.

The Committee on Data made its report through H. M. Swetland, its chairman. It embodies the results obtained by an engineering expert engaged for this purpose, but covers only fourteen plants. The majority of station managers object to the publication of their data, hence the restricted ground of the report. The report of the Finance Committee showed that the association possessed net assets of $52,572 23, of which $1,385 94 consisted of cash, and that there was no indebtedness.

J. B. Cahoon, Elmira, N.Y., read a paper on "The Establishment of a Base Price for Current," which dealt chiefly with the lack of knowledge of the cost of incandescent lights, and the difference between charges for these lights and arcs. He thought the variation in cost between place and place should be largely based on the price of coal. The Committee on Wiring brought in a code which it was hoped would unite the interests of those who are insured and those who do the work in the adoption of a common standard code. The code was adopted.

J. G. White, in his paper on "The Niagara Power Transmission Line," included an interesting review of the history and an account of the construction of the line, and the reasons adopted for the various specific modifications in the usual design of power transmission lines adopted in this instance. At its conclusion Mr. White explained that it was perfectly practicable to replace insulators on the line without shutting off the current. This has been done by the use of a large insulated stool, on which a ladder is placed, or by handling the wire with an insulator mounted on the top of a pole, which is forced up under it, thus lifting it up off of the pin insulator and permitting the ladder to be replaced. With current of 10,000 volts the capacity of a man is sufficient to cause a flow of current which will give him a considerable shock, and a nervous man might be knocked off the ladder by this. The consequence is that replacing insulators is neither a very safe nor a very pleasant task. The lightning arrester problem is still in process of solution, and is largely in the experimental stage. The line is protected by barbed fence wires, which are run on top of the poles and on the outer end of the cross-arms, in a little fork at the top of an iron pin stuck through the end of the arm. At every fifth pole these fence wires are grounded with a number six copper wire running to a coil at the bottom of the pole.



PICTURESQUE NIAGARA—THE CANADIAN SIDE.

INDUSTRIAL NIAGARA—THE AMERICAN SIDE.

Arthur Wright, of Brighton, England, read a summary of his paper on "Profitable Extension of Electricity Supply Stations." This was an interesting thesis upon the desirability of domestic lighting and of certain other forms of custom which can be secured by the use of more equitable systems of charging for current. The author contended that the only available method is the sliding scale of hours of consumption. This paper was followed by a long discussion. Mr.