

by the Governor in Council, call on an inspector to test the pressure of the electricity supplied by the contractor, and to furnish a certificate thereof.

24. The inspector shall give to either the contractor or the purchaser, or to both, on payment of the proper fee, a certificate stating the result of his inspection, and the time at which it was made, and at whose instance, and any other particulars he thinks it right to insert for the information and guidance of the persons concerned; and such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the condition of the meter inspected, and shall bear an adhesive stamp or stamps representing the fee lawfully chargeable for such certificate.

25. The contractors shall at all times keep in their office, in a book or books, the names and addresses of purchasers for the time being—which book or books shall be open to the inspector during office hours, and from which he may take such extracts as he thinks fit; and for any failure to comply with the requirements of this section, the contractors shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars.

26. The fees for inspection of purchasers' wires and the testing of lamps and meters shall be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council and published in the Canada Gazette, and such fees shall be regulated so that they will, as nearly as may be, meet the cost of carrying this Act into effect; and all fees received under this Act shall be accounted for and paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General and in such manner as the Controller directs, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

27. The Governor in Council may from time to time direct stamps to be prepared for the purposes of this Act, bearing such device as he thinks proper, and may defray the cost thereof out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada; and the device on such stamps shall express the value thereof, that is to say, the sum at which they shall be reckoned in payment of the fee hereby prescribed.

28. Separate accounts shall be kept of all expenditures incurred and of all fees and duties collected and received under the authority of this Act; and a correct statement thereof up to the thirtieth day of June then last past, shall be yearly laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the then next session thereof.

29. Every person who, except under the authority of this Act, makes, causes or procures to be made, or knowingly acts or assists in making, or who forges or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be forged or counterfeited, or knowingly acts or assists in the forging or counterfeiting any stamp or mark used for the stamping or marking of any meter under this Act, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars; and every person who knowingly sells, utters or disposes of, lets, lends or exposes for sale, any meter with such forged stamp or mark thereon, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars; and all meters having on them such forged or counterfeited stamps or marks shall be forfeited and destroyed.

30. Every person who knowingly repairs or alters, or causes to be repaired or altered, or knowingly tampers with or does any other act in relation to any stamped meter, so as to cause such meter to register wrongly, or who prevents, or refuses lawful access to any meter in his possession or control, or obstructs or hinders any exam-

ination or testing authorized by this Act, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, and shall pay the fees for removing and testing, and the expense of purchasing and fixing a new meter: Provided that the payment of any such penalty as aforesaid shall not exempt the person paying it from liability to indictment or other proceeding to which he would otherwise be liable, or deprive any other person of the right to recover damages against such person for any loss or injury sustained by such act or default.

31. Every person who fixes for use, or causes to be fixed for use, any meter, before it has been verified and stamped as herein required, shall incur a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every such unverified or unstamped meter.

32. Every inspector who stamps any meter without duly testing and finding it correct, or who refuses or neglects, without lawful excuse, for three days after being required under the provisions of this Act, to test any meter, or to stamp any meter found correct on being so tested, or who neglects to perform any duty imposed upon him by this Act, or by any regulations made under the authority thereof, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than ten dollars, and shall be liable to dismissal from office.

33. All penalties imposed by this Act, or by any regulation made under the authority thereof, shall be recoverable in a summary manner, with costs, before any justice of the peace for the district, county or place in which the offence was committed, if the penalty does not exceed twenty dollars, and before any two justices of the peace if the penalty exceeds twenty dollars, and may, if not forthwith paid, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand and seal of the justices, by whom also any imprisonment to which the offender is liable may be awarded.

34. No action or prosecution shall be brought against any person for any fine or penalty under this Act, unless it is commenced within three months after the offence is committed.

35. Before supplying electricity to purchasers, the contractors shall obtain from the department, or from an officer appointed for the purpose, a certificate of registration and shall pay the officer issuing such certificate the fees prescribed by the Governor in Council.

2. Such certificate shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, in each year, and shall be renewable from year to year.

36. So soon as the standards and apparatus have been obtained and approved, the Governor in Council may issue a proclamation, fixing a day, not less than six months from the date of such proclamation, upon which the provisions of this Act respecting inspection shall go into operation, and may from time to time determine at and for what places inspectors shall be appointed; and until such inspectors are appointed, this Act shall be deemed not to have come into operation with respect to such places.

37. The Governor in Council may establish rules and regulations—
(a.) For the testing of electric light lamps for illuminating power;
(b.) For instituting tests to determine what style or make of meter shall be used to measure the quantity of electrical energy supplied; and

(c.) Such other regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are necessary for giving effect to its provisions, and for declaring its true intent and meaning in all cases of doubt.

Recovering Valuable Products.

The recovery of valuable products from the waste waters of many manufacturing industries is not only a matter of interest to the manufacturers, but of vital importance, in view of the very narrow margins of profits in production. And this is especially true as regards woolen mills, dye houses, bleacheries, slaughter and packing houses, print works, etc., the proprietors of which should consider that they now waste thousands of dollars annually instead of turning it into profit. We allude to the reclaiming of valuable products from the waste liquors now running into the streams. Take, for instance, a woolen mill scouring 50,000 pounds of wool per week, and having a shrinkage of 60½ in average. It sends out in the waste water every week—

12,500 lbs. of grease worth 2 cents per lb.....	\$250.00
6 tons of fertilizing material worth \$10 per ton..	60.00
	<hr/> \$310.00
The cost of reclaiming this is ½ cent per lb.....	\$ 62.00

Leaving a net profit per week of..... \$248.00 or more than \$12,000.00 per annum. This does not include what could be saved from the soap liquor in the fulling room or in the dye house, which would bring it in a mill of that capacity up to some \$18,000.

Messrs. A. P. Mende & Co., New York, who own a patented process for the recovery of these waste products, write us concerning this matter as follows:—

Our patented process of reclaiming from such waste waters is finding recognition. We have just taken a second contract for an apparatus for a mill that is now running away from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum.

The process of reclaiming in the old country is not adapted for this

side. It is too slow and too expensive, and that accounts to some extent why our mills have not taken it up sooner. Our process recovers the valuable materials at about one-half the cost and produces a higher percentage; furthermore, we attain in 24 hours what European mills take 10 days to accomplish; and last, but not least, with one-fourth of the manual labor, for our process is almost wholly automatic.

We furnish the apparatus and sell the working right of the patent in such a manner, that the investment repays itself to the mills in about one year, and thereafter it becomes a clear profit. It seems to us that a great many mills can make use of that additional profit and, at the same time, send purer water into the streams.

According to a French engineering paper, experiments recently made at Rheims are said to have shown that gasoline gas is more suitable than coal gas for the singeing of textile fabrics. When coal gas is employed, the blue part of the flame—which is the part yielding the intensest heat—is so situated that it never comes in contact with the fabric. The latter, being reached by the yellow part of the flame only, has to be passed through it again and again, the number of times being in proportion of its fineness, because of the low temperature of this part of the jet. In the case of gasoline gas, on the other hand, the blue part of the flame—that is to say, the part furnishing the maximum of heat—is applied to the surface of the piece under treatment. Consequently, as the heat is better utilised, the number of passages of the material through the flame is reduced by one-half or one-third, according to the class of goods under consideration. The apparatus is in the possession of the manufacturer, and is perfectly under his control, so that he can regulate the pressure according to will. This is only one of several advantages which will readily occur to experienced persons.