separate lights. One form of construction of the Brush machine is capable of producing four independent lights, of 3,000 candle powers each.

The best means, however, for obtaining a number of lights from a single source consists in the employment of thin strips of platinum or iridium, whose temperature is raised by the passage of the current to a point only slightly below the melting point of these metals. When strips or wires of either metal are rendered incandescent, a mild and pleasant light is emitted, much less contracted and glaring than the light obtained from carbon pencils; and with the additional advantage also, that no vitiation of the atmosphere occurs, and the amount of light, at any one point, can be made as small as may be desired.

Platinum, according to Mr. Farmer, affords about 100 candle light per square inch of incandescent surface, when within 220° of the point of fusion, and a bar or wire of this metal can be maintained at this temperature for any length of time by means of a suitable regulator and current. Iridium is even better adapted for illuminating purposes than platinum, as, in consequence of its higher melting point, it yields more light per square inch of heated surface.

While it is undoubtedly true that the light obtained in this way is not the most advantageous for light-house and steamship purposes, or for places where the dazzling light of the arc is required, it is none the less true that for many other, and especially for private or domestic uses, it possesses decided advantages over the carbon light, and on many accounts—among which the facility attending its regulation is not least—is far preferable.

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