



BY JAMES SPRATT'S PATENT LIGHTNING RODS.

The undersigned having made arrangements for the manufacture of these celebrated Lightning Conductors, are prepared to furnish the Cheapest and Safest Protection from Lightning ever offered to the Public.

Their diameter is sufficient to conduct even a thunderbolt without fusion; no instance having occurred of an iron bar, of rather more than three-eighths of an inch square, or a cylinder of the same diameter, having been fused or even heated red-hot by lightning. On the principle that Electricity always chooses the best conductors within its reach, Franklin constructed his Thunder Rod for protecting buildings.

The Rod ought not to terminate in a dry conducting body, but be conveyed, if possible, to moist earth, so that the electricity may be at once discharged into a good conducting medium.

The greatest risk is incurred when a conductor is afforded so far and then cut short, and an insulating substance succeeds, the lightning is thus attracted and conveyed a certain way with ease; but how then is it to force its passage by violence, or by going out of its course to meet in with some tolerable conductor? This insulation takes place in every rod that is fastened together by means of hooks; consequently those rods put up with hooks are dangerous to the building or buildings on which they may be placed. The supports of Spratt's Rod, attaching it to the building, being furnished with glass insulators, all discharges of the electric fluid laterally into the house, or anywhere, except into the earth, is prevented. The many accidents that occur annually, and almost daily, are sufficient reasons why persons should have their dwellings safely and securely protected from its power. As it regards the quality of these Rods, we would respectfully refer to the opinions of scientific men in this city; and would add, that we have never found a man that was acquainted with the laws of electricity that did not give Spratt's Rod his approbation.

CERTIFICATES

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9, 1851.

At the request of Mr. Wilson, I have examined his Lightning Conductor and heard his explanation respecting it. His views appear to me to be reasonable and correct, and the metallic point a good form of the Instrument. The platinum point is an essential part of it, but I do not consider the magnets to be so, or that they can have any possible effect, good or bad, as such; as additional points, the opinion of the best authorities is that such are of no use, one good point being all that is necessary, but they can do no harm.

I further state, at Mr. Wilson's request, that in my opinion any building so elevated as the St Lawrence Hall, or the Lunatic Asylum, ought to be provided with several points and several conductors which latter should be placed in good metallic communication with the tin covering of the roof and any other considerable masses of metal about the building. The conductors should be led off to the iron water-pipes underground.

J. H. LEFROY, Capt. R. A. &c.

Having examined Mr. Wilson's Lightning Conductors, and having given considerable attention to the subject, I entirely concur with Captain Lefroy's observations.

Toronto, April 5, 1853.

HENRY CROFT,
Prof. of Chemistry, &c.

Louisville, Jan. 27, 1853.

The Lightning Conductors put up in this city on the plan of Mr. Spratt, of Cincinnati, appear to be very well devised; and in point of mechanical construction are the very best I have ever seen. It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

B. SILLIMAN, Jr.
Prof. of Chem. in Univ. Louisville, Ky.

The Subscribers may be found at No 50, Yonge Street, where they would be happy to give any information required, or to receive orders to protect private dwellings or public buildings. Orders left at H. PIPER & BROTHER, Tinsmiths 50 Yonge Street, will meet with prompt attention.

REFERENCES IN TORONTO :

Normal School Buildings; Trinity College; City and St. Lawrence Halls; St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Markets; Osgood Hall; Church of the Holy Trinity; St. Andrew's Church. besides a large number of the first Private Dwellings in the city.

No Policy of Insurance covers LOSSES by Lightning, unless Burned or Set on Fire
CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building with these Rods, without our Certificate of Agency signed and dated at Toronto. The Subscribers are the only authorised Agents in the Canadas.

March, 1854

E. V. WILSON, & H. PIPER & BROTHER,
50, Yonge Street.