the bottom end of the boiler or in any other place where the gases would have a chance to cool before striking the superheater.

I think there is very little doubt that the use of superheated steam in a reasonably large plant would be of great advantage, but in a smaller plant it would hardly pay on account of the cost of construction. The separate fire in a larger plant for superheating the steam would, in my opinion, be much the best.

Mr. Barron,-

That answers my question. As I understand it, now the amount of heat required to superheat the steam is small in comparison with the heat required to evaporate water to make steam.

Mr. McRobert,-

If you put the superheater in the front end of the boiler it would be impossible to regulate the temperature of the steam. What means have you of preventing it getting too much superheat?

Mr. Wickens,-

The means you have of regulating your steam is simply to proportion your superheater to such a size that the amount of heat you use is just enough to give the superheater the necessary amount of heat to superheat the steam to the required temperature.

Take the case of the cast iron superheaters. They will hold enough heat to make up for any fluctuations in the fire. I have never operated a superheater, but so far as I can learn the superheaters are proportioned so that they will not make the superheated steam too hot.

Mr. Bly,-

Is there any pressure at which it is most economical to superheat at 150, 200 or 250 lbs.?

Mr. Wickens,-

I do not think there is any fixed amount of superheat that is most economical. It is like everything else. There is some particular point for each particular case according to the engine that is being driven and the amount of work the engine is called on to do. I believe it is