artificial light now in use and the numerous ways and means of obtaining it. Is not then this subject worthy of careful study and deepest thought? Can the problem of the most economical and satisfactory illuminant be decided upon in a happy-go-lucky hap-hazard way? Should it not be treated as an engineering proposition equally as important as heating and ventilating or any other branch of domestic engineering which has become a specialty?

Of how this important matter is neglected I will cite as an example, the usual method adopted in choosing the lighting for our homes. We decide to build a house. We go to an architect and with him think over the plans, the materials, the furnace, the paint, the color scheme for the different rooms, etc., but when it comes to the lighting, the common practice is to bring out in the centre of the ceiling one gas or electric outlet, with here and there an additional one in the side walls. The contracts are let. When the house is nearing completion, the husband and wife decide it is time to choose the fixtures. They go to the fixture house, and the conversation regarding the dining room is typical of each room. They request the salesman to show them a dining-room fixture in much the same manner as they would inquire for a chair or sideboard. They are shown two-light, three-light or four-light fixtures, ranging in price from ten dollars to a hundred. They decided that after paying for the carpets they can afford twenty-five dollars for the dining room fixture. The one chosen has the proper colored art glass. It is put up. Not one word has been said about the color of the walls or ceiling, the decorations, the carpets or other fittings. No one has determined the proper amount of light to be used, the correct number of units or candle power. When the light is used the electric light or gas company is called all kinds of bad names on account of the poorly lighted room.

Has not this same principal been carried out in our stores, office buildings and our churches? Is not the lighting of our mills, factories, shops and work rooms only too often left to the artisan whose knowledge of the subject consists of the tools and materials he uses?

Every detail of a modern factory is gone into with utmost precision. The choicest location is sought, architects are engaged, consulting engineers retained. The best machine tools and equipment are purchased. The merits of different tool drives are considered, and thousands of dollars are spent in labor saving devices in order to cut down the factory cost, or to increase the output. How much study or engineering ability is devoted to the artificial lighting of this "new plant" of which we are justly proud? Is not the lighting nearly always left until the last, when too frequently the appropriation is