then has plenty of spare time: on smaller plants he usually has charge of the engine.

Each single retort is capable of producing 180 cubic feet of gas per hour without forcing.

One ton of wood gives 25,000 cubic feet of gas, and about 400 pounds of charcoal.

The 1,000 cubic feet of gas, with wood at $3.00 per ton and without allowing any value for the charcoal, costs fourteen cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The one-hour horse power is obtained at a half cent and at a consumption of about six pounds of wood.

A gas engine consumes, approximately, about thirty-five cubic feet of gas per hour per horse power.

To many uses is the gas Riche being applied to-day in Europe and South America, and that it is a success is in its being erected by the largest users of coal, every day new plants being put down.

The largest company of Emery, in France, do the driving of all their machinery by means of it, besides the drying and cooking of their products, also many electrical companies derive their motive power by its means at a cost unheard of.

Owing to its high calorific power it is used for all kinds of drying and heating purposes, and is largely used for smelting iron and other metals, and in the manufacture of china it is used for the cooking of same.

Due to its composition, alone it does not serve for illuminating purposes, but by means of the incandescent wicks an extremely brilliant flame is produced at a mere nominal cost.

When you take into consideration the high price of coal gas, viz., $1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the low price of gas Riche, the gain is apparent, and also the low price that the horse power can be obtained by means of this gas.

From the above short description of wood gas I hope I have shown to my readers how to-day, from that plentiful and cheap matter—wood—in its many forms, a gas may be made which produces to them their motive power, heat, and light at a price unheard of, and a process in whose working there is no need of skilled labor, it being simplicity itself.