August 7, 1908.

Magnalium Class "Y"			
forgingsabt. 2.51	28,448	5.	abt. 11,334
Magnalium drawn			
wireabt 2.45	41,000		16,735
	to		to
Facility Papers which which	53,000		21,633
Magnalium drawn			AN ST AND
rodsabt. 2.43	60,000	P. Stal	24,691
Magnalium drawn			The second second
tubingabt. 2.4	74,000		30,833

ALLEN COMPRESSION RIVETER.

The name Allen is synonymous with standard the world over where riveting machines are known or used.

John F. Allen, of New York City, was the pioneer in the manufacture of power riveters, and the first machine of this kind was built by him over thirty years ago and met with great success. The Aller

met with great success. The Allen tools have from that time kept pace steadily with the varying demands of their ever-widening field of usefulness, improvement following improvement, and the quality constantly set at a higher mark, all making for continual progress in the development of the perfect power riveter.

The design and operation of various types of riveters built by John F. Allen to-day at his large works, 370-372 Gerard Avenue, New York, is generally well known, and it is the quality of these tools for boiler, tank and structural ironworking purposes that is now of especial interest.

Often machines of different makes and of apparently equal merit, as far as performance is concerned, will be found to differ widely in durability, workmanship, and air consumption. thus making the use of one well-nigh prohibitive in com-

parison with another. The builder, John F. Allen, has recently been making some experiments resulting in the same, marking a new status in riveting machines.

Pressure at oo lbs	20 tons	AF tons	6r tons
11055410 at 90 155	30 10113	45 10115	05 10115
Pressure at 100 lbs	35 ''	50 "	75 "
Stroke	31/2 "	31/2 "	4 "
Air consumption per			

rivet at 80 lbs.... 2 cu. ft. 4 cu. ft. 6 cu. ft. Mr. Allen says: "We are prepared to prove it in a contest with any other tool or before a jury of experts that on a given size of cylinder our tool will far excel in pressure. In recommending our tool we always aim to give surplus pressure rather than just enough. For example, where a  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch rivet is the maximum to be driven, statistics show that 45 tons pressure is required to do it. In offering for such work our 10-inch cylinder riveter, with 50 tons pressure, a surplus pressure exists that surpasses a uniform pressure at the end of the stroke."

## MONTREAL STREET LIGHTING.

## Serious Position Now Arises—Difficulties in Way of Solution—Bank of St. Hyacinthe Affairs.

## Montreal, August 3rd, 1908.

After years of negotiation with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company for better terms for electricity and gas, the city of Montreal is face to face with a somewhat serious situation arising out of the non-renewal of the contract. The

contract for street lighting expires on the last day of this year, and the vice-president of the company, in an interview in the daily press, declares that if some arrangement is not arrived at before that time the city will be in a sorry plight. He says that the impression that the city will be able to make a contract with the company for a year or so at the expiry of the present contract is entirely erroneous. The company would not make a contract for less than five years and might insist upon a ten-year contract. Unless this contract is made before the 31st December out will go the lights with the tolling of the midnight bell. The company is figuring on selling the 1,500 horse-power now under reserve for the city under its contract, and will not carry it over on the chance of the city



taking it. As to the company's attitude, the vice-president naturally spoke as though it was of little concern whither the city took the power or not.

## May Return to Old Gas Lamps.

After making due allowance for the interest the company has in representing the situation as disadvantageously to the city as possible, there is certainly considerable truth in what they say. The company has been carrying matters with a high hand for many years past. A year or so ago it began to look as though they would secure a renewal of their contract and practically have a monopoly of the lighting service of the city. But the City Council not long since made a contract with the Robert Syndicate, admitting them to the privileges of the city streets for the transmission of power. Within a few years this service will be available. Meantime it is hard to say what could be done if the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company should force the situation by threatening to turn off the power from the city streets at the end of the year. It is suggested that the city might return to gas lighting, there being still 300 of the old gas lamps on the city streets, and the contract for street lighting, with the old Montreal Gas Co., now incorporated in the Light, Heat and Power Company, holding good till May 1st, 1910. At the same time, it would be but a poor resort to have to substitute gas lights for electricity on the streets of a modern city, and it is doubtful whether the citizens would stand for it.

The company has already begun to apply pressure in the direction of getting the contract for electric street lighting arranged for another period. Some time since, the fire and light committee made an appropriation to cover the cost of ninety-six arc lights which were required. After installing some forty of these lights, the work ceased and the company made the explanation that, owing to the uncertainty of the situation, they did not feel justified in making an expenditure of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, especially as, even if the contract were renewed, some other type of lamp might be required.

If the city insisted on having lights installed, the company would supply incandescent lamps of 32 or 65 candle