

FROM THE FAR WEST.

KAMLOOPS, January 8th, 1892.

Editor ELECTRICAL NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—I will send you the fee required to become a member of the Canadian Electrical Association in a couple of days. I send you by this mail one of my calendars, which please accept with my best wishes for your enterprise. I sold my electric light plant here to a company for \$9,300, retaining \$4,500 worth of shares. The institution is doing well, and expect to add a 500 light dynamo (1000 volt machine) very shortly.

Again wishing you success, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. E. SAUCIER.

"CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS."

Editor CANADIAN ELECTRICAL NEWS.

SIR,—The head line to this article should be the watch word for all persons engaged in any electrical industry in Canada, when any thought or consideration is given to joining an electrical association. It is hard to conceive how a person engaged electrically in Canada can become a member of a National Association—national in the United States only—in fact, that Association is a traitor to its very name in accepting members who are not "National" in their character, according to their standard, which we take it means "national" in the United States only—consequently there should be no hesitation as to which association Canadians should become members of and there should be no holding back by any one interested in joining hands to make the Canadian Association shine just as brightly, and do just as much good in its way, as the National Association does on the other side of the line.

There seems to be an effort in some directions to discourage any one who contemplates becoming a member of the Association in Canada, and to favor their joining the U. S. Association. Surely no one who has Canadian interests at heart, nor any one who is operating an electric plant of any kind in Canada, can doubt but that it is his bounden duty to uphold the Canadian Association first, last, and all the time. There are, we know, quite a number of the knights of the screaming eagle among us who are doing good work in operating or managing electric companies in Canada; even they must see that the only proper path for them to tread is to become active members of the Canadian Association, for is not their entire interest centered in trying to make a Canadian company pay a dividend to its shareholders and thereby have their own conditions bettered? and is not their very living expenses paid by Canadian dollars? It therefore becomes to them purely a Canadian industry, and they become Canadians as it were in consequence, under which conditions one would have to stretch his imagination to a large degree to give even a thought to going into a national U. S. Association.

It is difficult to understand by what means the U.S. National Electric Light Association so far stretched their nationalism—if we may be allowed the expression—as to hold a convention outside of the nation, as they did their last one, simply because one of their "Canadian-national" members suggested it. No doubt they enjoyed themselves and had a good time generally, but they evidently must have been so much elated over the proposition as to be entirely blind to the fact that their convention could not be a national one in Montreal, under the Queen's flag, any more than if it had been convened in Asia or China. Now that they have so far digressed from their nationalism, would it not be a good scheme for them to hold their next convention, after the Buffalo one, say in London, Eng., or one of the large continental cities? What a glorious opportunity to take in some of the large electric plants in operation on the other side of the pond!

In conclusion, if any of your readers are thinking of becoming members of an electrical association, and are fitted therefor by connection with electrical industries in Canada in any shape or form, their interests must centre in the Canadian Association. It will welcome them and they are bound to profit by their connection with it. I feel sure that if they look before they leap, their leap will be into the new and well organized Canadian Electrical Association, the first yearly convention of which will be held on the second Tuesday in June of the present year, in the city of Hamilton, and which bids fair to be of two or three

days duration with a running exhibition of electric apparatus of all kinds and a general display of electrical appliances.

Yours truly,

"CANADA."

A MODEL CENTRAL STATION AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., Jan. 14, 1891

Editor CANADIAN ELECTRICAL NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—As my business necessitates my travelling around the country a good deal, and having for several years been engaged in the electric light business, I concluded that the readers of your valuable journal might be interested in reading descriptions of some of the different installations of lighting plants throughout the province.

Last night I was looking through the central station of the Niagara Falls Electric Light Company. It is a limited stock company composed of citizens of the town. The officers are: Mr. J. Bampfield, President; Mr. J. Quillman, Secretary; Mr. Wm. Doran, Treasurer; Capt. Carter, Superintendent.

The station is a neat little building near the Clifton depot of the M. C. Railway. The streets of the town are lighted by 60 2,000 c. p. arc lamps, which are supplied by a 65 light 9'6" amp. Wood arc light dynamo, and I must say that the satisfaction expressed (by many prominent people of the town) with the street lighting must be pleasing to the Electric Light Company, and certainly is very creditable to the Edison General Electric Co., who supplied and installed the plant.

Mr. J. Foster, who has charge of the electrical department, and through whose kindness and courtesy the writer was allowed the privilege of going over the station, speaks very highly of the Wood arc dynamo. There are also two Edison incandescent dynamos, each having a capacity of 360 16 c. p. 110 volt incandescent lamps, run on the three wire system.

There is a fine switch board connected up on bus bars, with all the necessary ammeters, voltmeters, and ground testing instruments necessary to all first-class plants.

The power is transmitted from the engine to a counter shaft, from which the two incandescent machines are driven direct. The Wood arc machine is driven from countershaft by a Goldie & McCulloch friction grip pulley. This arrangement allows the arc machine to be started up or shut down at any time without interfering with the rest of the plant, and is very handy, as the incandescent machines have to be started up much earlier than the arc, and are also run until a later hour in the morning.

The power is furnished by an eighty-five h. p. Wheelock engine, running 96 revolutions per minute, supplied with steam by a 60" x 14', 98 3" tubes, steel Goldie & McCulloch boiler, which is fed by a Northey pump and Plunger pump, the latter being driven by belt from crank shaft of engine.

The position of engineer is filled by Mr. George Perrie, and they do not yet know what a "shut down" is.

This station (for a central), to use a vulgar phrase, "takes the cake" for cleanliness and good order in each department, and is a credit to the men in charge. In conclusion, I will say that there are many stations in the country that might, with profit to themselves and better satisfaction to their customers, take pattern from the central station of the Niagara Falls Electric Light Company.

Yours truly,

"TRAMP."

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Motors may be classified as:—

1. Series motors, in which the field coils are connected in series with the armature.
2. Shunt motors, in which the field coils are connected in shunt or parallel with the armature.
3. Compound-wound motors, which have both the shunt and the series winding.

This latter class may again be subdivided into:

- A. Differential motors, in which the series coil magnetizes the field magnets in opposite polarity to the shunt coil.
- B. Cumulative motors, in which the series coil magnetizes the field magnets in the same polarity as the shunt coil.—*Electrical Age.*

There has recently been discovered near Kamloops, B. C., a deposit of mica of excellent quality.