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CHAS. H. MORTIMER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising rates sent promptly on application. Orders for advertising should reach the office of publication not later than the 15th day of the month immediately preceding date of issue. Changes in advertisements will be made whenever desired, without cost to the advertiser, but to insure proper compliance with the instructions of the advertiser, requests for change should reach the office as early as the 22nd day of the month.

SURSCRIPTIONS.

The Electrical News will be mailed to subscribers in the Dominion, or the United States, post free, for \$1.00 per annum, 50 cents for six months. The price of subscription may be remitted by currency, in registered letter, or by postal order payable to C. H. Mortimer. Please do not send cheques on local banks unless 25 cents is added for cost of discount. Money sent in unregistered letters must be at senders' rick. Subscriptions from foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, 5: 50 per annum. Subscriptions are payable in advance. The paper will be discontinued at expiration of term paid for if so stipulated by the subscriber, but where no such understanding exists, it will be continued until instructions to discontinue are received and all arrearages paid.

Subscribers may have the mailing address changed as often as desired. When ordering change, always give the old as well as the new address.

The Publisher should be notified of the failure of subscribers to receive their papers promptly and regularly.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited upon all topics coming legitimately within the scope of

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE desire to announce that the subscription price of the ELECTRICAL NEWS has been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per year. This has been done in order to make it possible for every person interested in electricity or steam engineering to become a subscriber.

The first number, notwithstanding its many imperfections, met with a flattering reception. Many kind things have been said of it in the press and elsewhere, for which we are grateful.

Subscriptions have been coming in during the month from all parts of Canada, and there is no reason to doubt that as the result of the personal canvass now being made the names of subscribers will soon mount up into the thousands. Those who have paid the rate of \$1.50 have been credited with an additional half year. We desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance already received from the officers of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.

Our advertising patronage shows satisfactory growth, and altogether, the outlook fully justifies our expectations concerning the future of this new enterprise. In view of such encouragement, no effort will be lacking to make the paper fulfil a useful purpose in the interest of every reader and advertiser. Let each reader who feels friendly towards the paper resolve that he will make some individual effort, however small, to advance its interests, and the results of such a combination of effort will not be long in manifesting themselves.

THE inconsistencies of public opinion have never been so strongly brought out as in the relative cases of accidental death by electricity and by the fumes of gas. If a careless and reckless lineman working amongst "live" wires and disregarding even the dictates of ordinary prudence, unfortunately meets with an accident which terminates fatally, the circumstance is proclaimed through the length and breadth of the land-the newspapers chronicle it with startling and sensational headlines, and call for summary vengeance on the person and property of the electric light people. But when a respected citizen in the peaceful pursuit of his everyday business, leaves his home and family never to return, having succumbed to the effects of the deadly gas served out at a dollar twelve and a half per thousand feet, these are the words found at the close of a six line paragraph in the local news of a city paper. "Coroner Johnson concluded that an inquest was unnecessary." Further comment is needless.

INQUISITIVENESS is a good thing if exercised within proper limits. Unfortunately it has in some degree come to be regarded as a characteristic worthy only of reprobation, because of its abnormal development in certain individuals. Few indeed there are so thoroughly posted as not to be in need of information on some subject appertaining to the profession or calling in in which they are engaged. Asking questions is one of the speediest methods of obtaining knowledge on any subject. We should be pleased therefore to receive and publish questions from our readers relating to subjects coming legitimately within the scope of this journal. Without laying claim to the possession of any extraordinary degree of knowledge, we nevertheless promise to exhaust all the sources of information at command in an endeavor to satisfy any demands for information which may be made upon us as the result of extending this invitation. The reward for any efforts put forth with this object would come to us in the interest and value to our readers which would attach to the publication of questions and answers of this character. Now bring on your questions!

THE incandescent light supplied from a well-equipped central station and by means of an exclusively underground system of mains and service pipes, may be looked upon as one of the most , artistic and beautiful developments of the industry. Especially i is this the case in the more modern edifices where the interior i wiring is entirely concealed and the architectural and decorative details are made to conform and adapt themselves to the perfect illuminant. The glow-lamp lends itself in a peculiarly successful manner to the production of novel and charming effects. Whether in brilliant combination with reflecting mirrors and cut glass, or modestly peeping forth from the heart of a cluster of flowers, natural or artificial, there is a charm in the softness and steadiness of the light that is all its own. While for a time perhaps the cheapness of its smoky and noxious competitor may be detrimental to its general introduction, it is a fact not to be disputed that the cultured and aesthetic taste of modern society is creating a demand for it that is more than keeping pace with the supply. The advantages of the low-tension system of distribution in connection with underground mains are many and obvious. The difficulties are, that in a large city the demand comes from so many quarters that they cannot be reached as quickly as desirable, and would-be good paying customers are for a time left out in the cold; but this is only a temporary evil. The multiplication of central sources of supply will remove the difficulty, and the admirers of the modern illuminant will have, the satisfaction of a perfect service when their district is reached as a compensation and reward for the exercise of the needful Christian grace of patience. Those who are not in a position by reason of distance to avail themselves of the coveted light, have the satisfaction of knowing that when it does come along they will have the advantage of all recent improvements and modern ideas. There are some fixtures for drawing room use that are a perfect dream of beauty, and every day adds to the number and variety. The low-tension system, while not so far reaching in its earliest inception as some others, still has advantages by reason of the means at command for keeping a supply of electricity in the mains at all times and seasons, irrespective of the difficulties that are inseparable from central station operations, even with the most perfect and approved facilities.

WE are glad to find that there is an increasing interest being taken amongst electric light men in our proposition anent the formation of an Electric Light Association in Canada. It is true that there is a similar association in the United States, but what is required is something distinctively Canadian. Electric light men as a rule are busy men, with scarcely leisure enough to keep track of the many improvements and developments being constantly made in their art. The meetings of the American Association being held anywhere from Maine to New Orleans, or San Francisco, are altogether too inaccessible to the modest and busy Canadian. The adoption, also, by our friends of the screaming eagle, of a higher and thicker wall of demarcation between the two countries, would seem to make it desirable that we should depend upon ourselves in a greater measure than formerly, and should seek as much as possible a community of interests that would render an entire commercial separation or