March, 1887, when gas was \$1.25 a thousand feet, 349,300 cubic feet, \$436,75.

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Another ontrage was discovered by the reporter in the ense of a large dry goods house on Eighth Avenue. To appreciate the figures, it must be understood that the same number of burners were used for the same number of hours, in the corresponding months of the two years:

January,	1886,	at	\$1.75	a thousand	feet		362,900	feet.
**	1887,	••	1.25	"	"	• • • • •	. 414,500	• •

Here is another sample from the same establishment :

February,	1886,	at	\$1.75 a	thousand	feet.		313,900	\mathbf{feet}
**	1887,	"	1.25	61	""	· · · •	347,200	"

The more pressure put on the pipes the less light is given at the burner. Dr. Walter M. Jackson, a famous gas expert, told a "Herald" reporter that in order to burn all the gas that passes through an ordinary Scotch burner it should not be given a greater pressure than two-tenths of an inch. The ordinary day pressure on gas mains in New York as shown by a pressure gauge is one inch and a-half. This pressure gains a tenth of an inch for every twelve feet in height, counting the floor space, so that if the pressure is an inch and a-half on the ground floor it is a tenth of an inch greater on each successive floor.

Dr. Jackson said that under two inches of pressure a burner would consume more than twice as much gas, and give less light, than if the pressure was only half an inch.

The following are some exact scientific tests, showing that under increased pressure a great deal of gas is consumed, but the light given lessens in proportion. Not only does a man have to pay more, but he actually gets less. These figures were obtained by actual experiments upon the two common

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