

MAGNETITE LIGHTS FOR LINDSAY

This is the electric age.

In all sections of this fair Dominion the people are awakening to the advantages of proper street illumination. Publicity clubs and the citizens at large are uniting in a common effort to boost their "home town" by the proper lighting of the streets. This activity is not due to abstract theory, but is the result of the proven fact that good street lighting is as essential to the welfare of a municipality as are good roads, and the results are measured in direct financial results. Real estate owners find that proper street illumination causes property values to advance, business men note increased activity in trade and the community finds that as a "town booster" it is the most effective way to advertise the progressiveness and public spirit of a municipality.

For some time the citizens of Lindsay have been discussing the adoption of a system of street illumination, especially for our main thoroughfares. This took definite shape some months ago, when an agitation started favoring the installation of cluster lights as a street illuminant. Thanks, however, to the expert advice of several engineers of the Electric Power Co., the council was advised to hasten slowly in the matter until it was ascertained what other municipalities were doing, and thus profit by their experience. Then again, there was considerable uncertainty regarding the success of certain street illuminants, and until these were thoroughly tested, it was felt that Lindsay would be making a mistake in hastily installing any particular system. The town has profited by the delay, for after the inspection of both the cluster light and magnetite systems of street lighting in Buffalo by the deputation from the council, there was no doubt in the minds of any individual member of that body but that the magnetite was the "last word" in a street illuminant, and the only system for Lindsay.

THE DEPUTATION.

The deputation which consisted of His Worship Mayor Beal, Reeve Kyle, Dep-Reeve Dobson, Ald. Smaile, Clarke, and Irvine, Mr. W. E. Reesor and press representatives, left Niagara Falls, N. Y., by trolley for Buffalo, arriving in that city at 7 o'clock. The party registered at the Statler Hotel.

After supper three automobiles were secured and the deputation started out on a tour of inspection.

THE INSPECTION.

A run was taken along Broadway where the deputation got their first glimpse of magnetite lamps, and the impression created was at once a favorable one. The lights on this thoroughfare were about 110 feet apart on standards or posts 14 feet six inches high to the lamp. They threw a wonderfully clear light over a wide area. Genesee street was next covered, where the cluster lights were inspected. The clusters consisted of five lights and they were placed close together on the thoroughfare in order to give more effective lighting. Their inferiority to the magnetite light was at once apparent to all true, they make a very ornamental illuminant, but what Lindsay requires is a satisfactory lighting system. This can be secured in the magnetite or luminous arc lamps which combine both qualities.

On Chippewa and Franklin-sts the deputation saw a beautiful stretch of magnetite lights which made these thoroughfares veritable white ways. A stop was made in front of the city hall where the cluster and magnetite lights could be judged under equal conditions. Twelve cluster lamps of five lights are in front and on one side of the city hall while four magnetite lights have been placed on the four corners of the thoroughfares. The superiority of the magnetite light over the clusters could no longer be doubted after a visit to this spot. The light from the clusters was of a dull nature, and devoid of any brilliancy. The light from the four magnetites was not only powerful, but of high efficiency being absolutely free from glare. It was an easy matter to read the smallest print a considerable distance from the lamp.

Church-st, with its beautiful line of magnetite lights was covered and the same story could be told of this as of other thoroughfares. The distance the lights were apart varied on some of the thoroughfares visited.

A visit was made to Main st, the leading thoroughfare in the Bison City. The old style arc lights are in use on this street but magnetites will be installed as soon as the contract expires. In fact one of the city officials informed the Post representative that dissatisfaction was expressed on all sides over the cluster, which had failed as an illuminant. It might be mentioned in passing

that the magnetite lights on Broadway were 180 feet apart and alternated or "staggered".

Two beautiful magnetites of great strength and brilliancy have been installed in front of the Convention Hall. This effect as an illuminant was wonderfully striking.

One strong point in favor of the magnetite light is its great purity. It is a consistent illuminant and does not dazzle the eye. It not only gives a uniform distribution over street areas and building fronts, but the facades and cornices of eight and ten story buildings are beautifully illuminated in all their details. Such results have long been desired in ornamental street lighting. The illumination emanates from a large Alba globe, unique in design and of such density that they form a beautiful secondary source of pearl white light and low intrinsic brilliancy, the arc being invisible. Moreover, the globe is perfectly filled with light, there being a noticeable absence of circular shadows upon its surface. The dignified single light columns also present a pleasing appearance by day. It might be mentioned that these columns cost \$36.00 each.

Globe breakage, it might be said, is reduced to a minimum. The globe is large and away from the arc, its removal for cleaning is unnecessary and its simplicity and durability assure reliability and economy of maintenance. A cluster costs \$10 more a year to maintain than a magnetite.

The large amount of illumination from these lamps renders possible their installation with a spacing two or three times the distance maintained in connection with any other system of ornamental street lighting.

It might be stated that the civic deputation in making their inspection showed commendable sincerity in their endeavors to ascertain the merits and demerits of the different lighting systems. Their one object was to decide on what was best for the town as an effective street illuminant.

The unanimous verdict was that the magnetite system was the "last word" in street lighting, and although it costs a little more to install this system, it was felt that the town would be making a serious mistake in not getting the best.

The inspection lasted until midnight and the deputation returned to the hotel, feeling that the night had been profitably spent.

MAGNETITE ARC LAMPS.

The cities of Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg have recently completed installations of these lamps with very satisfactory results, and although no installations have been made up to the present in Ontario cities, it is expected that a number will be made during the present year.

Brantford, Peterboro and Lindsay are among the centres to adopt this system.

The lamp itself is known as the Magnetite Arc lamp, and is so named from one of the main constituents of the electrodes. This lamp's main departure from the old type of arc lamp lies in the fact that the source of light is in an intensely white flame between the electrodes, instead of a very small spot on one of the carbons. The light from the magnetite flame is so intense that it permits the use of a very dense white glass globe, through which the arc or any of the lamp mechanism is invisible. This results in the globe having the appearance of being filled with light, and consequently the illumination is very evenly distributed over the sidewalk and roadway, as the light is really distributed from the entire surface of the globe, instead of from a small point in the centre of it, as in the case of the old-style arc lamps. This is an effect which it is impossible to obtain with tungsten lamps, as on account of the much lower intrinsic brilliancy of even a high candlepower tungsten lamp, the loss of light by absorption in a globe dense enough to conceal the light source would cut down the useful illumination to a very small value.

Daylight Appearance.

The daylight appearance of the lamps on their iron standards is much superior to any type of tungsten cluster standards as, owing to the very nature of the latter, their design must always be more or less classical, and this is entirely out of keeping with the architecture of business streets. The magnetite lamp and its standard, on the other hand, lend themselves to simple lines in their design, which will harmonize well with any type of building to be found on business streets.

The light from the magnetite lamp is pure white, without any trace of yellow or blue rays, and, although brilliant, is very soft and pleasing to the eyes.

The cost of installation is a little higher than for the tungsten clusters.

Difference in Efficiency.

When compared with the five-light tungsten cluster, the magnetite lamp is very much more efficient, or, in other words, for a given amount of

power consumed the tungsten cluster furnishes very much less illumination. The power consumption of the magnetite lamp and the five-light cluster are practically equal. For this equal current consumption the table below gives a comparison of illuminating values which brings out clearly the great superiority of the magnetite lamp. In each case the value of the magnetite lamp is expressed as 100 per cent., and the figures for the tungsten cluster show the relative value:

	Five-light Tungsten Arc Lamp Cluster
Total light units ...100 per cent	52
Maximum horizontal illumination ...100	41
Minimum horizontal illumination ...100	22
Average horizontal illumination (centre of road) ...100	13
Average horizontal illumination (sidewalk) 100	35

NOTES OF THE TRIP.

The deputation was up bright and early Friday morning. A number struck out to take in the sights before the departure of the train for Niagara Falls, New York.

The trip to Lewiston was made by trolley over the gorge route. The palatial steamer Cayuga was taken for Toronto, which city was reached at one o'clock.

While at Niagara Falls on the trip to Buffalo a few hours were spent profitably. Among the places visited was the immense power house, to which an extended reference will be made in Saturday's issue.

Mr. W. E. Reesor, who acted in the capacity of "official chaperon" of the party, was untiring in his efforts to make the trip one of enjoyment. That he succeeded to an admirable degree goes without saying.

The deputation was joined at Toronto by Mr. Shepherd, of the Canadian General Electric Co., and at Buffalo by Mr. Helvey, of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., Mr. McLaughlin, manager of the Electric Power Co's plant at Belleville, Ont., and Harvey S. Tonks, general manager Ornamental Lighting Pole Co., New York.

The city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is installing 216 Magnetite lights.

Mr. Felix Forbert, who with Mrs. Forbert accompanied the deputation, took a snap shot of the party when the steamer Corunna was entering Niagara River.

CHOICE RECEIPTS TO USE BANANAS

There are many who remember the outcry which went up from fruit-growers when the first large cargoes of bananas and pineapples arrived in Montreal. No one will buy our strawberries and other native fruit, they said, and we will be ruined. Others said, why bring all that stuff here, our own fruits are enough and the importers of tropical fruit will simply be ruined? Nowadays, we can laugh at the memory of these fears, as we realize how the appetite and demand for fruit have grown with the increase in the supply. We do not take less delight in our delicious strawberries because we enjoy and make use of the banana. Bananas, indeed, have a place of their own among fruit. The year they were first introduced to the people of Montreal there was a wild rumour to the effect that one banana contained more nourishment than three pounds of steak. We do not compare them with meat now, but all know that they contain a very large percentage of starch. It is this fact which gives the banana its special value as a food. In the tropics the finer kinds are dried when they somewhat resemble figs in colour and flavour. The coarser varieties are cooked as vegetables, or dried and ground to use as a flour.

There are many ways in which they can be used both cooked and uncooked. Possibly some of the following recipes will prove new or suggestive to some of our readers.

Banana Canapes—Slice four peeled bananas lengthways and cut each in half. Fry these in hot butter in a saucepan. Season with salt, pepper and serve hot on well-buttered toast-bread.

Banana Toast—For banana toast make a hot sauce with one pint of boiling water, one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved with a little cold water, one tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a saltspoonful of salt. Boil till clear, stirring all the time, add five bananas rubbed through a sieve, stir and boil a minute longer, then pour over thin crisp buttered toast.

Deviled Bananas—Melt two ounces of butter, add one finely chopped red pepper, two teaspoonful of Worcester-shire sauce, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, and four peeled bananas cut in four equal parts. Cook for five minutes. Serve hot.

Banana Custard—Peel six bananas

and rub them through a sieve into a basin, add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one pint of milk, and four beaten eggs. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake slowly till set. When cold, cover with whipped cream and sliced banana.

Banana Sherbet—Four bananas, the strained juice of two lemons, one pound of sugar, one quart of water, one gill of boiling water, half an ounce of powdered gelatin. Dissolve the gelatin in the boiling water. Boil the sugar and cold water for ten minutes then add the gelatin. When this syrup is cool, add the lemon juice and the bananas rubbed through a sieve. Freeze in the usual way. Serve in glasses, decorated with a preserved cherry on top of each glass.

Banana Charlotte Russe—Four bananas, one-half ounce of powdered gelatin, two ounces of sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla essence, half pint of cream, and half a pint of milk. Peel and cut the bananas into fingers, line the bottom and sides of a small plain charlotte mould with them. Mix the gelatin with the milk, dissolve carefully, add the sugar and vanilla, strain and fold the whipped cream. Pour into the prepared mould. Set aside until firm, then turn out and decorate with sliced bananas.

Banana Sauce—The pulp of four bananas, half a pint of water, one-quarter pound of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, two eggs, a few grains of salt. Boil the sugar and water for ten minutes. Mix remaining ingredients and pour hot syrup on to them. Beat well and serve hot.

Banana Cream—Four bananas, three-quarters ounce of powdered gelatin, 3 ounces of sugar, three-quarters of a pint of milk, half a pint of whipped cream, strained juice of one lemon, sliced bananas and whipped cream for garnishing. Skin the four bananas and rub them through a fine sieve. Dissolve the gelatin in the milk, add the sugar, banana pulp and lemon juice. Allow it to cool a little and stir in the whipped cream. As soon as it begins to set, pour the mixture into a ring mould previously rinsed in cold water. Unmould, fill the centre with the whipped cream, decorate with the sliced bananas.

TERRA NOVA UNLOADING.

Scott's Fossils Will Be Put on View in London.

LONDON, June 24.—The Terra Nova, now lying in Cardiff, has been divested of much of her contents. The natural history collections, which are very extensive and fill nearly 200 cases have been transferred to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, but have not yet been unpacked. Of the collections of high scientific interest, perhaps the most important, and from a personal point of view certainly the most precious, is the collection of fossils discovered by Capt. Scott and Wilson during the ill-fated return journey from the South Pole. This box of fossils was found on a sledge when the relief party arrived at the place where Capt. Scott and his brave companions perished. The whereabouts of the sledge was indicated by a pole which Scott had erected, knowing the sledge would be hidden by the snow.

Canadians Get Scholarships.

LONDON, June 24.—Two Canadian scholars are included among the appointments to the science research scholarships made by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1951. These are John Ross Tattle of Queen's University, Kingston, and Otto Maas of McGill University, Montreal. The scholarships are worth \$750 per annum and are tenable for two years.

Bloodshed on High Seas.

BROCKVILLE, June 24.—Passengers who came down by the steamer Toronto Sunday state that the chef and the butcher undertook to settle an old feud with butcher knives in the vicinity of Clayton. The incident occurred in the kitchen, and before the men were separated each bore marks of the encounter, the chef being stabbed in the abdomen, breast and shoulder.

Almost the Speed Limit.

"No man is a coward to himself," said the war veteran oratorically. "At Chattanooga one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him till after the battle, when he appeared in camp wounded and unharmed. Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't admit it. "I only retreated in good order," he declared. "I heard of the matter, and a few days later I asked him if he had any idea how fast he had retreated." "Well, I'll tell you, cap'n," he said, "if I'd been at home and going after the doctor folks that see me passin' would have thought my wife was right quick!"—Youth's Companion.

Skinning Goats.

The Abyssinians and Somalis are considered the most expert in skinning goats. The former rarely permits his knife to touch the animal after killing and during the skinning process and by the means of a bellows removes the skin in an excellent condition. Somali women are also very adept in this art and exercise great care throughout.

Dreaming.

The cause of failure with most men is dreaming what they might have been.

We'll do our level best for you



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WHERE THE GOOD CLOTHES COME FROM

SOLD CHILDREN COCAINE.

Montreal Youth Charged With Peddling in Schools.

MONTREAL, June 23.—Mortimer Gleason, a young fellow showing the fearful effects of the constant use of cocaine, appeared in court yesterday, charged with peddling the drug among school children. He made a pathetic appeal to the police to supply him with some "coke," but his begging fell upon deaf ears. Gleason is an old "Snowbird." He got into trouble here a while ago by attempting to throw cocaine over the jail wall to some of his friends who were cooped up inside at work on the stone pile.

Eight Hurt in Auto Wreck.

HAMILTON, June 23.—On the Plains road, outside Freeman's post-office, an automobile, the owner of which was unknown at the time of going to press, turned turtle and fell into the ditch on Sunday afternoon. There were eight occupants in the car, two of whom were seriously injured that they were removed to the hospital.

Lost Life While Cooking Dinner.

MONTREAL, June 23.—Geo. Arkwright undertook Saturday to cook his own supper while his wife attended to the children. While frying potatoes, the pan upset, and he sustained fatal burns. His wife was also badly burned while she wrapped her blazing husband in a blanket.

Brantford Carpenters' Union.

BRANTFORD, June 23.—Winnipeg carpenters here were greeted with demands in a new agreement with the Builders' Exchange after several weeks of negotiations, although the ultimatum to strike had been given twice. The carpenters will work nine hours a day and will receive 35 cents per hour.

PENIEL (Special to The Post.)

June 15—Miss Belle Ramsay spent the week end at her home at Orillia. Miss Myrtle Brentnell is the guest of Bexley friends for a couple of weeks.

Messrs. John and Will Teel were at Carden for a couple of days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Allandale visited their cousin, Mr. A. Bagshaw.

The masons have almost completed bricking the spacious new residence being erected by Mr. Henry Wright.

Miss Hazel Osborne has returned from spending a week with Toronto friends.

Both the Ladies' Aid and the Girls' Social Society held their monthly meeting last week, the former at the home of Mrs. Thos. Osborne and the latter at Miss Gladys Smith's. At both meetings the attendance was good, and both societies are busily engaged in furthering plans to raise money for the new church.

Rev. L. W. and Mrs. White and children, of Wilton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hardy for a few days this week.

Mr. L. Edwards, of Woodville spent Wednesday at his farm here, where the masons have been engaged for the past two weeks in building a foundation for an addition to his barn.

Mr. Elmer Lillico and his mother spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Ernest Wright.

Mr. Oscar Wakely of Oakwood, spent Friday at Mr. G. W. Hardy's, repairing his windmill.

Children City FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Mrs. MacCorvie, Miss Kathleen Corvie, and Miss Nellie were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Corvie on Tuesday.

A large number from here celebrated the anniversary services at the yesterday and today. Also a quartette will help furnish the programme tonight.

Mrs. A. Arksey, Mrs. E. B. B. and Miss Gertrude Bagnall were the guests of Oakwood friends Friday.

Miss Lillie McKague is spending a few days with Toronto friends.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

No medicine for little ones is highly recommended as Baby's Own Tablets. They are guaranteed a government analysis to be perfectly safe and besides that the opinion of mothers throughout the world praise them as the best for childhood ailments. Concomitant with the tablets is a booklet, "Baby's Own Tablets," which commends Baby's Own Tablets as the best for constipation or teething troubles. The Tablets are sold by all the best dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Miss Harvey gave a talk, "How to dress economically and well." To do progressive sermons.