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ELECTRICAL REVIEW

Managing Editor : July 28, 1944 Hugh S. Pocock, M.I.E.E. Technical Editor : Commercial Editor : C. O. Brettelle, M.I.E.E. J. H. Cosens Contents :--Contents continued :--Page Page Correspondence 124 Editorial. - Many Inventions 107 Full-Time Lighting 110 126 Commerce and Industry Course for Teachers 112 130 Disposal of Surplus Earth-Leakage Protection. By K. 131 South Wales Enterprise Dannenberg, Dipl. Eng., and R. T. . 132 I.M.E.A. Policy Defended Lythall, M.I.E.E. 113 . |33 Appliance Maintenance A Lighting Code 116 . 134 Electricity Supply Provincial Electric Supply Associa-Financial Section 136 tion. By E. G. Baker 117 New Patents 141 Power Station Protests 118 142 Contract Information . 119 Patent Law . I.E.E. Elections 121 Classified Advertisements 122 Index to Advertisers Personal .

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ENGINEERS

67 76 ELECTRICAL REVIEW

July 28, 1944

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Vol. CXXXV. No. 3479.

JULY 28, 1944

9d. WEEKLY

Many Inventions

Points for the Patents Committee

EGISLATION is likely to be introduced in the fairly near future with a view to clearing up anomalies in the patent position and to bringing the law more nearly into line with modern needs. Anomalies do exist, but what might seem to the uninformed to be the most obvious ways of getting rid of them would not necessarily be to the greatest general advantage. All proposals for improvements should therefore be closely scrutinised by technical societies in the light of their special experience lest changes bring more evils than they cure.

Monopoly Rights

One question to the fore is whether the monopoly rights now granted to an inventor for a term of years should be taken from him, leaving it open for anyone to exploit the patent under licence. The opinion of a correspondent in this issue, who writes with the authority of a past-president of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, is against the removal of the incentive to industrial development provided by this means. In this he is in close accord with last year's president of the same Institute, Mr. E. W. Moss, who is also chairman of the I.E.E. Measurements Section. In his inaugural address to the latter, Mr. Moss produced evidence in support of his view that "it would be nothing short of disastrous if monopolies for inventions were abolished." Another matter that needs ventilation is whether the high value legally attached to a mere trace of novelty is justifiable, particularly since it is limited to written matter (including

8.4

prior publication, even by the inventor himself). Experience, however, appears to be in favour of retention of the principle on good grounds.

Then there is the matter of the surrender of patent rights by an inventor to his employers. That the custom has its objectionable features is clear, as our contributor shows. On the other hand, patentable devices produced by staff members are usually small improvements of primary inventions. They are likely to owe much to the resources of the employing concern and to the collaboration of colleagues and their predecessors. The inventor may have been lucky in having a task assigned to him that has enabled him to fill in a gap in a line of investigation, a large part of the credit for which is due to others. He may also perhaps be tempted, if the reward seems immediate, of following up a side issue to the prejudice of his main duties. There is also the risk that the pooling of information, which is the keynote of successful staff working, would become less ready if the attention of individuals tended to thoughts of the remunerative possibilities of patents.

Suppression and Delay

Perhaps the aspect that will give most cause for thought to the Departmental Committee now sitting is that relating to the power possessed by concerns to suppress or delay the development of patents—a possibility more often talked about than found in practice. Patents are granted in order that the public may benefit by inventions as soon as may be

practicable. It may be found that the present safeguards against abuse (which are more far-reaching than appear to be generally supposed) are not enough and that further regulation in certain respects is necessary. Any reforms introduced, however, should be based upon a thorough knowledge of how the present system works and also upon an expert estimation of their international bearings.

FEW men have achieved LE.E. distinction in electrical science and in commerce Council to the same degree as has Sir Harry Railing, who will become President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers next October. As this year's chairman of the B.E.A.M.A., as well as chairman and joint managing director of the G.E.C., Sir Harry furnishes an example of the busy man who is proverbially most likely to get things done, and presidency of the Institution is likely to be less of a sinecure than ever it was in the event of an early termination of the war in Europe. A new Vice-President, Mr. W. J. H. Wood, with Mr. W. N. C. Clinch and Mr. F. C. Winfield, ordinary members of Council, are recognised authorities on large-scale electricity in all its aspects. Mr. E. S. Byng, the hon. treasurer, has made administration questions, against a background of communications, his special interest. In the election of Mr. H. Bishop may be found not only a personal tribute but also appreciation of the technical excellence of the B.B.C. Associate members will be appropriately represented by Dr. R. W. Sillars, who is concerned with the immediately topical and always important subject of research.

WHILE the chairman and The Sections vice-chairman of the four I.E.E. Sections for next

session have been elected on grounds of personal qualities, there are especial advantages in present circumstances in the high proportion of them who happen to be technical officers of public or semipublic bodies. An intimate knowledge of affairs in the electrical world aids them, on the one hand, in leavening the policy of lay administrators and, on the other, should ensure that any regulations they may be responsible for drawing up give due weight to opinions expressed by engineers generally. At the same time the

latter will carry them out all the more effectively when they can be brought to appreciate that official requirements are reasonable.

Good Lighting

To auote the words of the draft Code of Practice referred to elsewhere in this issue, artificial lighting

should be considered as much an integral part of the design of the building as the windows provided for natural lighting. Installation work should be carried out at the time of construction and this implies the need for co-operation between the lighting engineer and the architect in the earliest stages. Provision should also be made for the tendency of standards of illumination to rise, especially with improvements in efficiency of lighting sources. The lighting engineer should, it is stated. know not only the positions proposed for the fixtures but also the normal disposition of furniture. This should apply to electrical installation work generally, of which lighting forms only a part.

Post-War Installations

A COPY has been received of the Ministry of Works Post-War Building Publication No. 12

dealing with mechanical installations, but so far we have not seen No. 11-electrical installations. Mr. W. Riggs, president of the Electrical Contractors' Association. which was represented on the committee responsible for the report, referred at last week's E.C.A. meeting to the delay in publication which he described as "unfortunate." He pointed out that local authorities all over the country were making their own arrangements for installation work apparently without regard to the unknown contents of the report. We are aware that there is some difference of opinion upon certain points of practice, but this must not be allowed to cause indefinite delay.

A DIFFERENCE of opinion exists between the E.C.A. Basic and the Institution of Regulations Electrical Engineers upon

the question of the basic regulations recommended by a sub-committee of the Institution. Mr. Riggs said he had failed to find " any evidence as to its justification or the expressed wish of any section of the electrical industry to have such basic regulations." In this matter and in the

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question of compulsory registration of contractors and operatives (which the E.C.A. supports) Mr. Riggs accused the I.E.E. of seeking to impose "doctrines or dogmas" upon the industry and "hampering progress which the industry demanded for the safety of the public." These were rather harsh words with which to describe what was, after all, quite a reasonably-worded report.

As had been generally Preserving expected, the Government Amenities has decided that a public

inquiry shall be held into the North Eastern Electric Supply Co.'s proposal to erect a power station on the outskirts of Durham—a proposal which opponents say threatens to mar the natural and architectural scene on that section of the River Wear. The Durham dispute seems to have aroused a similar storm at Lincoln where extensions of the St. Swithin's power station are contemplated. Here it is a pair of cooling towers which appear to form the main object of dislike even though Mr. F. Newey, the city electrical engineer, says that they will carry " a certain amount of architectural ornamentation which will provide relief from the regular lines."

It is evident that there is a feeling abroad that in this respect, too, crabbed age and youth cannot live together—that historic buildings and power stations consort but ill. It is doubtful whether the best of modern architecture or "ornamentation" can overcome these objections and this makes the possibility of compromise remote. But further comment must be suspended until the holding of the inquiry (or maybe inquiries).

What are Engineers? CONSIDERING how much this country has owed to its engineers and must continue to owe to them in

maintaining its pre-eminence, the results of ignorance as to their proper status go far beyond any question of professional pride. Inability to distinguish between one who applies the resources of nature to human needs and anybody who has to do with engines or handiwork generally is not confined to the man in the street. Letters to the editor of the Daily Telegraph emphasise that the status and remuneration offered by Government and other bodies are not enough to attract the best brains to essential work. Yet a glance at the educational and technical qualifications required of any engineer entitled to the prefix "chartered," indicating corporate membership of one of the three senior Institutions, ought to be enough to correct an all too common misapprehension.

Government Surplus REMEMBERING w h a t happened after the last war, many manufacturers and traders are dreading

the possible effects of the release of vast quantities of articles of all kinds no longer required by Government Departments. The immediate public reaction to any suggestion of control of disposable surpluses is: "We have paid for it, why can't we have it?" The answer is that they must choose between a flood of goods at bargain prices and their jobs. If, however, the business is properly handled they can still have surplus goods at reasonable prices and still be sure that their particular trade or industry will not be dislocated. This is the Government's intention as expressed in the White Paper from the Board of Trade which is reviewed in this issue.

Orderly a Disposal s

WHAT has to be aimed at in the disposal of surplus stores is a correlation of this material with

new production and so promote an orderly flow regulated as to speed and price. The only way of ensuring this is to set up a co-operative arrangement between the Disposal Departments which are being formed and the representative trade associations, and this is the method which the Government proposes to pursue. Where articles are to be reconditioned or made suitable for civilian service this is pre-eminently the best way of handling them. In any event the public will be better served by having expert guidance in the acquisition of technical equipment instead of being left to buy it because it is cheap, regardless of its suitability.

Sidelight to

AIRCRAFT equipment is to be the subject of

separate attention and what a subject it will be! It will amaze most readers to be reminded that after the last war the Aircraft Disposal Corporation dealt with 10,000 aeroplanes and 30,000 engines. After this war . . .

Full-Time Lighting

Underground Factory Installation

THE illustrations accompanying these notes are reasonable photographic representations of the lighting in different sections of an underground factory devoted to the manufacture of aero-engine components, and, of course, the main interest of the installation lies in the fact that at all times the factory is absolutely dependent on artificial lighting. The lighting intensities in the various sections of the



All the illustrations on this page depict sections of the factory with high-intensity lighting





factory differ very considerably, according to the classes of work carried out in the sections, and in order to facilitate our presentation of the scheme as a whole we have arranged the illustrations in three groups, representing h i g h -, medium- and lowintensity lighting.

Illustrations Nos. I to IV depict sections with high-intensity lighting. In the spring test section, shown in illustration No. I, 15 ft.candles at the 4-ft. working plane is required to permit the satisfactory setting up of the machines and the inspection of the springs. The section has a floor area of about 90 ft. by 19 ft. and is about 16 ft. high, and the lighting is provided by means of two lines of seven 16-in. diameter 200-W dispersive reflectors. The lines are about





8 ft. apart, the spacing in the lines is about 10 ft. 6 in. and the fittings are mounted about 11 ft. from the floor level.

Photograph No. II shows the toolroom which has a floor area of about 60 ft. by 19 ft. and is about 16 ft. high. A high



Two examples of medium-intensity lighting are shown above and two of lowintensity below



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general-lighting intensity of 15 f.c. is provided by means of three end-to-end lines of 80-W fluorescent trough-type fittings, each outer line comprising four and the centre one three. The mounting height of all the fittings is 11 ft.; they are 5 ft. 5 in. long and are spaced in each line at 13 ft.; distance between lines is 4 ft. 6 in. At each machine-tool the general illumination is supplemented by local lighting from a 50-W low-voltage adjustable machine fitting, and in this way precision work is carried out in "spot" lighting intensities as high as 30 to 50 f.c.

Even higher local-lighting intensities of from 75 to 100 f.c. for extra fine inspection work are obtained at the benches in the final-view bay depicted in photograph III by means of 75-W "Anglepoise" and M.E.M. bench-lighting fittings. The general lighting in this bay has an intensity of 15 f.c. at the 3 ft. 6 in. working plane; it is afforded by means of two staggered end-to-end lines of fittings with a spacing of 12 ft. 6 in. between the lines. There are seven fittings in each line and the mounting height is about 11 ft. The bay measures 116 ft. by 19 ft. at the floor and is 16 ft. high.

The drawing office depicted in illustration No. IV is an outstanding example of highintensity general lighting, particularly as the standard 80-W fluorescent fitting is employed. But, of course, the concentration is greater for "covering" a floor area of 40 ft. by 19 ft.; there are two lines of fittings disposed sideto-side, with six in one line and five in the other. The spacing between lines is 8 ft. and between fittings 6 ft. The mounting height is very low for general lighting, too, namely, 7 ft. The overall result is 25 f.c. at the average drawing-board level.

Medium-Intensity Lighting

The first two pictures on the second page are of sections with medium-intensity lighting. Photograph No. V shows a typical machine bay measuring 136 ft. by 19 ft. by 16 ft. high, which is served by two end-to-end lines of 80-W fluorescent reflectors-ten in one line and nine in the other. Mounted at 11 ft., the fittings are spaced at 13 ft., with a 4 ft. 6 in. spacing between rows. The two lines are out of centre in relation to the room, so as to afford unobstructed lighting at both the backs and fronts of the machine tools. This lay-out affords an illumination intensity of about 11 to 13 f.c. at a 3-ft. working plane.

The other medium-intensity illustration, No. VI, relates to a machine-tool section in a main 16-ft. high corridor. The working area here is about 600 ft. by 16 ft. and it is served by two lines of 80-W fluorescent reflectors—forty in one line and forty-one in the other. The unit spacing is 13 ft. and between the lines 5 ft. Here again for a similar reason the lines are out of centre in relation to the bay, and the mounting height of the fittings is 12 ft. The resulting average lighting intensity of 11 to 13 fc. at the working plane is supplemented by English Electric, G.E.C., and M.E.M. low-voltage local lighting units at the machines.

The two illustrations at the bottom of the second page portray sections of the factory

with low-intensity illumination. Photograph No. VII shows a heat-treatment bay with two lines of 16-in. diameter 200-W dispersive reflectors—nine in one line and eleven in the other—with in-line and between-line spacings of 9 ft. 6 in. and 11 ft., respectively. The mounting height is 12 ft. 6 in. and 7 f.c. is afforded at a 3-ft. working plane. The floor area is 116 ft. by 18 ft.

The last picture, No. VIII, is of a small corridor serving the general offices where only 3 to 5 f.c. is necessary. This is obtained by a central line of eleven 9-in. diameter "Coolicon" shades with 40-W lamps mounted at 7 ft. 6 in:

Course for Teachers

Experiment at Loughborough

The response to an invitation sent out by Mr. D. B. Hoseason, of the Brush Electrical Co., Ltd., a number of well-known concerns have nominated teachers from their works' schools to take part in an experimental and intensive course in the principles and technique of teaching. The aim of the course is to give training of the type described as "Unit B" in the proposals for the training of the technical teacher made in the McNair Report, but as it is impossible in present circumstances to release such teachers for from four to six weeks, the time suggested by the McNair Committee, plans have been made for the students to be in residence at Loughborough College for two long week-ends separated by a period of nine weeks during which prescribed reading will be carried out. The first of these week-ends has just been completed and the enthusiasm and response of the students is most encouraging and augurs well for the success of the scheme.

The course is under the direction of Mr. J. W. Bridgeman, head of the department for the training of teachers at Loughborough College, and he has the assistance of Dr. M. M. Lewis, vice-principal of Goldsmith's College, Mr. A. H. Stewart of University College, Nottingham, and Mr. F. R. Dain, Loughborough College. The number of students has been limited to twentyseven so that tutors and students can be in residence together in one of the smaller halls of Loughborough College. In addition to the Brush Electrical Co., the following are taking part in the scheme: Fielding & Platt, Ltd.; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., English Electric Co., Ltd., Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., and Ericsson Telephones, Ltd.

Zinc Alloy Die Casting

THE Zinc Alloy Die Casters' Association, Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford, has just issued its first publication entitled "How Zinc Alloy Die Casting Serves Industry." Besides describing the process, it gives details of the Association, including a list of members. Other booklets are to follow on "Plastics and Die Castings Compared," "Plastics and Hot Stampings Compared," The Designing of Die Castings," The Plating of Die Castings," etc.

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Earth-Leakage Protection

Application to Fused Switchgear

N his chairman's address* to the I.E.E. Installations Section last October Mr. A. G. Ramsey drew attention to the problem of persistent earth leakage. He

pointed out that when a circuit was protected solely by an overload device a fault could be cleared only after the earth-leakage current



Fig. 1.-Circuit diagram of assumed fault conditions

exceeded the setting of the relays or had developed into a short-circuit. Whereas on lighting sub-circuits breakdowns to earth would often be dealt with by low-set pro-

tection, on power and main supply circuits they might require 50 to 100 A to bring about operation and within that range leakages could persist without anyone's knowledge. In a conduit system, a breakdown of one phase would result in current through flowing the conduit and thence through the earth - continuity conductor to a water main or earth electrode. The hot spots created might occur at a bad point in the conduit or, with lead - covered cable, at a chance contact between sheathing and pipework.

Another path for leakage current mentioned by Mr.

* 1.E.E. Journal, Pt. 1, February, 1944.

By K. Dannenberg, Dipl.Eng., and R. T. Lythall, M.LE.E.

Ramsey was the sheathing of the supply service where bonded to the installation earth-continuity conductor and any chance contact with pipe-work on the premises. To quote his words, "A problem worthy of investigation is how to devise simple means for determining earth leakage or, better still, simple protection against it."

In his I.E.E. paper "Transmission and Distribution of Electricity to Mines,"⁺ Mr. B. L. Metcalf referred to the amendment to the General Regulations Governing the Use of Electricity in Mines, which advocated that where the voltage exceeded 125 earthleakage protection should be provided to open the circuit if the current to earth exceeded 15 per cent. of the rated current or 5 A, whichever was the greater. "Earthleakage protection," he said, "has so far

† Electrical Review, February 11th.



Fig. 2. - Typical characteristic curves for cartridge fuses of different ratings

not been generally adapted to switch-andfuse gear and the use of this apparatus is not, therefore, permitted."

The purpose of the present article is to



Fig. 3.—Diagrammatic lay-out of substation with fuse protection on both sides of transformer

describe a development which is at once simple and effective as required by Mr. Ramsey and which at the same time provides air-break switch-and-fuse gear to satisfy Mr. Metcalf's case.

One of the major disadvantages of fused switchgear, *i.e.*, switch-fuses, fuse-switches or air break circuit-breakers backed up by fuses, is that the main circuit fuses, which are provided chiefly for short-circuit protection, will not in general operate when the shortcircuit is between one line and earth. This is



Fig. 5.—Connection of earth fault relay in association with fuses

particularly true on lower voltage systems (say, 400 V) and the reasons are not far to seek. They start with the problem of earthing. For the purpose of illustration 2 ohms will be assumed for good conditions (Fig. 1) —anything less can be regarded as excellent.

We have here a simple case where Ohm's law may be applied to an AC circuit (noting

that the value of 2 ohms resistance swamps the zero-phase-sequence impedance) and across the resistance there is impressed the voltage $400/\sqrt{3}$, *i.e.*, 231 V. Therefore the



Fig. 4.-Fuse ratings in substation for several parallel feeders

value of current available to operate the fuse in the faulty phase is $231,2=115\cdot 5$ A. In Fig. 2 are shown the characteristic curves of one make of cartridge fuse for ratings of 60, 200 and 400 A. A line drawn at 115.5 A cuts the curve for the 60-A fuse at a fusing time of 6.5 sec. but does not cut the curves for the 200- or 400-A fuses. From this it is clear that, if an earth fault develops on a circuit with fuses above 60-A rating, it must continue as an earth fault until disconnected either by manual operation of the switch



Fig. 6.—Sensitive earth-leakage protection system incorporating striker

or until the fault develops into a line-to-line fault. Careless earthing or unsuitable conditions may result in much higher values and at 5 ohms the current will be 231/5 = 46 A, and now even the 60-A fuse will not clear.

For earth-leakage protection, considerably smaller values of earth current should be

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detected; e.g., a 5-A lower limit is indicated in mines work. In a recent article,* one of the present authors outlined certain recent developments in fused switchgear and their application to high- and medium-voltage



Fig. 7.-General view of new tripping device

systems. In a typical recent case the lay-out of the substation was generally as shown in Fig. 3, fuses being used for both highand lower-voltage protection (see also curves in Fig. 2).

In order to ascertain whether an earth fault on the lower-voltage side, insufficient to blow the 200- or 400-A fuses, would cause the high-voltage fuse to operate, the fault current on the high-voltage side (Fig. 1) has to be considered. As the fault current is 42 A in two lines it cannot operate a 75-A fuse. An alternative method sometimes suggested, and quoted by Mr. Metcalf, is to put earth-fault protection on incoming switches. Providing the load currents of incoming and outgoing circuits are not widely different, this will give a degree of protection, but an earth fault on any outgoing feeder will trip out the incoming supply. If there is a considerable difference between incoming and outgoing circuits, as must nearly always be the case, then a 7.5 per cent. setting on an incoming switch means a considerably increased setting on outgoing circuits. In the case given by Mr. Metcalf, with circuits as in Fig. 4 and a 7.5per cent. setting on an earth-leakage relay at (a), the percentages of protection afforded to other circuits is (b) 15, (c) 30, (d) 75, (e) 75 and (f) 150, which is useless.

In the earlier article it was shown how incorporation of means of tripping permitted the addition of other forms of protective gear as well as fuses to fused switchgear.

* Electrical Review, April 7th.

Such an arrangement could, therefore, employ not only three line fuses but also an earthfault relay connected in the star point of three current transformers in the conventional manner. The relay is connected to complete a circuit to a shunt trip coil energised from a battery (Fig. 5). This scheme, sound as it is, is relatively costly when applied to simple industrial gear. It involves not only the sensitive relay but also the trip coil and the battery.



Fig. 8.-Experimental circuit for testing operating times of striker with varying resistance values

times of striker with varying resistance values B, ammeter to measure fault current. C, variable choke coil to adjust fault current. F, low VA ammeter to measure spill current, i.e., current passing through earth-leakage striker device. G, 550-kVA, 3-phase, 50-c/s generator. L, balanced 3-phase load; power factor approximately 0-4. M, ammeters and current transformers for line current measurement. S, 200-A switch-fuse unit fitted with earth-leakage striker device (main fuses replaced by copper links). TI, 550-kVA, 3-phase transformer; step down ratio 10/1. T2, 3-phase core-balance current transformer

A new scheme has, therefore, now been devised needing no relay or trip coil but employing an earth-fault striker, not unlike a fuse and no more costly. Like the relay, it needs current transformers (preferably of the core-balance type). The striker is con-nected as shown in Fig. 6. Such an arrangement can be applied in many ways not only to new gear but also to existing. If existing gear has no suitable trip coil (e.g. shunt or no-volt) then the device can be used to give an alarm. A simple container (Fig. 7) accommodates the core-balance transformer, the earth-leakage striker and an auxiliary or tumbler switch arranged either to make or break circuit. The container can be mounted in the run of existing cables without great difficulty. An arrangement of this kind should allow of compliance with I.E.E. Regulation No. 1,006 if this has not hitherto been achieved.

The normal instantaneous earth-leakage relay generally has a fixed setting. e.g., 1 per cent., and an earth leakage of 5 per cent. may be present on the system indefinitely without its operating. The new striker, however, has an inverse time characteristic and, in general, is expected to disconnect a faulty circuit with - per cent. leakage in from 3 to 4 sec. With 5 per cent. leakage, the time may be of the order of 10 to 14 sec. while, with a 15 per cent. leakage, operation will be instantaneous.

Recent tests, with the circuit shown in Fig. 8, gave the following results. Variation in operating times was due to the experimental strikers purposely being given different resistance values.

Primary Line Amperes		Primary Fault	Secondary Spill Amps	Operating time
RY	В	Amps	to striker	Seconds
117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101 117 101	106 106 106 106 106 106 106	စစ်စွာတွေက ရ ရ ရ ကို ကို ကို ကို ကို ကို ကို	14 13 136 14 155 155 135	5871147161

The tripping device forms the major operating component. Its action is distinguished from that of a fuse in that it depends entirely on heating and not on fusion. Fig. 9 shows a section of a typical device, in which a short heating element is suspended between two leads of low resistance. This element is of non-corrosive material of high specific resistance entirely embedded in a small chemical charge. The temperature setting of the charge is related to the section of the heating element in such a manner that a plunger device (driven by explosion of the charge) operates at definite current values within time limits. As indicated the relation between current and time can be shown by an inverse timecurrent characteristic. The minimum operating time is, for all practical purposes, identical to the instantaneous operation of a relay.

to the instantaneous operation of a relay. The heating element at "A" (Fig. 9) is in series with the leads "B." The plunger, indicated in two positions. moves through § in. and is locked out in its final position. Through the use of a short-time welding process efficient jointing of the low- and highresistance metals has been ensured. The plunger striking force may be varied to suit the application: certain forms of utipping



Fig. 9. —Arrangement of heating element. Clips and tags silver plates to give low resistance contact

may require 6 to 10 lb. while, to operate an auxiliary switch, a much lower force may be required.

The application of the new striker device may be extended to all circuits in which operation at predetermined but very low current values is required. The authors are indebted to Messrs. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., and Electric Transmission, Ltd., for permission to publish the data set out in this article.

Lighting Code

A DRAFT British Standard Code of Practice covering the provision of artificial light for dwellings and schools has been issued as Chapter VII (A) by the British Standards Institution. Comments submitted up to August 12th, 1944, will be examined by the co-ordinating committee which will then submit a final draft for approval by the Codes of Practice Committee.

mittee. The Code discusses the general principles of illumination and includes tables of recommended foot-candles at 2 ft. 9 in. above the floor and minimum illuminating values compatible with good lighting for rooms of all kinds. It is submitted that every school installation should be designed by a lighting engineer and that consideration should be given to the installation of a system of photo-electric control so that the personal element is not involved in judging the need for supplementary lighting by day.

personal element is not involved in judging the need for supplementary lighting by day. Notes on the relation of fixed fittings, a chart for determining sizes of the in living rooms and a series of definitions are given in appendices. 44

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Organisations of the Industry—VI

Provincial Electric Supply Association

EMBERSHIP of the Provincial Elec-tric Supply Association is open to those companies which supply energy in areas outside the Administrative County of London under or by virtue of Provisional or Special Orders or Special Acts. The interests, therefore, which the Association represents are to a large extent peculiar to provincial companies, and it affords the only material means to those companies of association and mutual action, and of obtaining amendments and redress whenever legislation threatens or affects their affairs.

The Association celebrated its majority in 1938, having been founded in 1917 under By E. G. Baker, the title of the Provincial Electric Supply Committee of Great Britain by the late Sir Harry Renwick; the first meeting of the Executive Committee was held on January 23rd, 1917. It is interesting to recall, in addition to Sir Harry Renwick, the names of the members of the original Executive Committee. They were Sir J. S. Harmood Banner, Mr. F. E. Gripper, Mr. H. B. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Spencer Hawes, Dr.

J. A. Hosker, Sir Henry Mance, Mr. W. L. Madgen, Mr. K. A. Scott-Moncrieff, Mr. R. P. Sloan, Mr. J. G. B. Stone and Mr. J. C. Wigham. Mr. Scott-Moncrieff and Mr. Spencer Hawes still serve on the Executive Committee.

On the death of Sir Harry Renwick in 1933, Mr. Scott-Moncrieff succeeded to the chairmanship of the Association; he resigned in 1934 but was persuaded to retain his seat on the Executive Committee, his place in the chair being taken by Mr. Selwyn S. Grant, O.B.E., who still occupies that position.

The membership of the Executive Committee is limited to twenty-one, including the chairman, and in addition to Mr. Selwyn Grant, Mr. Scott-Moncrieff, and Mr. A. J. Fippard as vice-chairman, the following gentlemen are now responsible for the direction of the Association :- Lord Erskine of uon of the Association:-Lord Erskine of Restormel, Lord Pentland, Sir Thomas Bethell, Sir John Dalton, Mr. H. J. Aylott, Mr. A. V. Barraclough, Mr. H. Bentham, Mr. W. Fennell, Mr. E. J. Guinness, Mr. G. W. Spencer Hawes, Mr. C. F. Maguire, Lt. Col. S. E. Monkhouse, Mr. G. R. J. Parkinson, Mr. F. Tyrrell and Mr. R. W. Wickham.

It will be seen that this Committee is fully representative of electricity supply throughout the country, and through its varied personnel is able to obtain and maintain contact in every sphere which is likely to affect the interests and progress of the members of the Associa-

The Committee meets in London every month and is assisted in detail work by Technical and Secretarial Sub-Committees. The Association also has a " shadow cabinet " in the shape of a Parliamentary Sub-Com-

mittee which is able to meet at the shortest notice whenever occasion necessitates.

The scale of subscriptions is based upon capital expenditure, and the liability of members is limited to the payment of their annual subscription unless written consent is obtained to any special expenditure on their behalf. Practical advice is given to members by the Association's experts on rating, income tax, agreements for supply and a great variety of technical, fiscal and legal matters.

The Association is represented upon the National Joint Industrial Council and the National Joint Board for the Electricity Supply

Industry, the British Electrical Development Association, the Conjoint Con-ference of Public Utility Associations, the British Standards Institution and on other organisations. Representatives are also nominated to serve on the many committees, technical and otherwise, which are set up from time to time by the Electricity Commissioners and the various electrical associa-The Association is a constituent tions. member of the Joint Committee of Electricity Supply Organisations and values highly the work performed by that body. It is obvious that a Joint Committee of such a nature must be of great benefit to the industry as a whole.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the many notable achievements which have been accomplished by the Association in the Parliamentary sphere and in committee and the part it has played in every activity of the The importance of the interests industry. for which it stands ensures the participation of the Association at all conferences and committees affecting electricity supply undertakings. The practical and wide experience



Secretary

of the Executive Committee is a guarantee that the interests of member companies are adequately represented, and that their statutory rights are not prejudiced by the Bills frequently promoted by other authorities.

Not Obstructive

Throughout the many conferences which have been held since the Act of 1919, right through to the present day with the prospect of further legislation, the Association has always insisted that it is in no way adverse to progressive change. It is convinced that the truly amazing progress which has been made during its life can be largely attributed to the spirit of enterprise which has animated its member companies despite the onerous difficulties and vexatious restrictions which have continually surrounded them. It must be remembered too, that the areas over which so many of the companies operate are sparsely populated and rural in character and the nature of the areas has called for the venturing of considerable capital expenditure.

The Association, together with the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association, the London Electricity Supply Association and certain individual power companies has recently submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power a "Memorandum on Electricity Distribution with Recommendations relating to Future Policy and Practice." This document resulted from the pooling of experience of recognised experts in the industry. It is not within the province of this article to discuss the question of ownership of supply undertakings, but the views of the Association are summed up in Clause 54 of the Memorandum, which states:—

"Except in cases where there is mutual agreement between the parties concerned, the Area Committee should not recommend, nor should the Electricity Commissioners or the Minister have the power to make or confirm any Order, that an undertaking or part of an undertaking shall be transferred, unless they are satisfied that substantial and permanent benefit will thereby accrue to the general body of consumers of the undertaking or part of an undertaking proposed to be transferred."

It is difficult to see how any reasonable person can take exception to this recommendation, whatever his political views may be.

Power Station Protests

Public Inquiry into Durham Scheme

THE Minister of Town and Country Planning was asked on July 20th by Mr. Storey (Sunderland, U.) whether he had considered the appeal of the Bishop and Dean of Durham and others that a public inquiry should be held into the proposal of the North Eastern Electric Supply Co. to erect a power station in the vicinity of Durham Cathedral and Castle: and whether he could give an assurance that such an inquiry would be held.

Station in the vicinity of Durham Cathedral and Castle; and whether he could give an assurance that such an inquiry would be held. Mr. W. S. Morrison replied that last April, under his statutory powers, he directed the Durham Rural District Council, the interim development authority, to refer to him any application which the North Eastern Electric Supply Co. might make for consent to the erection of buildings or the use of land in the Council's area for the purposes of a power station. The company had now made an application and it had been referred to him for decision. He would consider all the representations made before he gave a decision and the application would not be granted without the holding of a local inquiry.

the holding of a local inquiry. Mr. Ritson (Durham E., Lab.) asked the Minister if he was aware that the public authorities were strongly supporting the company in this matter but did not object to a public inquiry. Mr. Morrison said he was aware that, as in most cases, there were two sides to this question.

Questions in Lords

The matter was raised by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood in the House of Lords on July 20th. He asked the Government "whether it was true that there was a design to erect buildings of a commercial character in a position which would interfere with the well-known beautiful view of the Durham Cathedral; and what steps, if any, they proposed to take to prevent this being done." Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction,

Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, gave a reply in almost identical terms to those employed by Mr. W. S. Morrison in the House of Commons.

Lincoln Extensions Opposed

Objections have also been entered against a proposal to extend the Lincoln Corporation's St. Swithin's power station on the grounds that the extension would interfere with the City's amenities and mar the view of the cathedral. The extension includes the erection of two cooling towers 200 ft. in height and it is against these that most of the protests have been directed.

When the matter was discussed at a meeting of the City Council recently it was decided by a majority of 15 votes against 11 that the towers were necessary and that there was no practicable alternative. The chairman of the Electricity Committee (Ald. J. W. Rayment) stated that the site had been selected by the Central Electricity Board as an ideal one. It was agreed that everything possible would be done to improve the appearance of the towers and the Lincoln correspondent of *The Times* reports that later the city electrical engineer (Mr. F. Newey) stated that the towers would carry a certain amount of ornamentation which would provide relief from the regular lines. 11 0

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ELECTRICAL REVIEW

Patent Law

Desirable and Undesirable Modifications

A STRONG and representative commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Swan, K.C., an eminent patent counsel, and including Mr. H. A. Gill, a past-president of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, is sitting to investigate the operation of our patent system. No doubt the outcome of its deliberations will be amendment of the law to meet certain shortcomings, and it behoves electrical institutions to ensure that their considered views are brought to its notice.

Among the views of questionable desirability now being mooted both in this country and in the United States is one that all patents should be subject to the provision that anyone could, as a right, become licensees

under them. It may well be that some extension or clarification of the existing provision under which licences can be compulsorily granted by the Comptroller-General of Patents

is needed where monopoly rights are abused or where patentees are unable to supply a demand, but to go beyond that seems unlikely to benefit either industry or the public. It seems scarcely fair that the benefits of an important invention, resulting maybe from years of expensive research, should be placed at the disposal of anyone who chooses to make use of it to his advantage.

Supporters of this proposal argue that the patentees would benefit by royalties paid by licensees and that the invention would be more fully developed in the commercial sense. To some extent this may be true, but patentees whose foresight and courage produce some attractive product, designed by them for the purpose of extending the output of their own works and keeping their own workpeople employed, are surely entitled, as a matter of equity, to enjoy to the full the comparatively short monopoly conferred by patent rights, so long as they can meet the demands of the market and do not abuse these monopoly rights.

Pooling of Patents

The pooling of patents is another subject of attack. No doubt it does bring hardships and can operate unjustly, but it can also confer great benefits. The vices of the system are not inherent in the pooling, but arise out of the terms of the licence granted by the pool, the mode of operation of the latter and the large number of patents of doubtful validity (and sometimes of notorious invalidity) included in any pool schedule.

An example of possible injustice in pool-

licence conditions is when a licensee, whose licence is limited to complete apparatus, is required to undertake not to contest the validity of any of the patents comprised in his licence. Among the schedule of patents there may be obviously invalid patents purporting to cover certain components which the licensee might wish to make and sell, but as he had covenanted not to dispute the validity of a patent that was actually invalid, and his licence does not extend to separate components, he could have no defence in an action for infringement.

Another hardship arises when a manufacturer inadvertently infringes some quite minor detail which is the subject of an unimportant but probably valid patent.

His only way of escape from an expensive action for infringement is to take the pool licence and pay the same tribute—or more because he is only a small man and cannot take advantage

of the special benefits accorded to his bigger rivals—as does the manufacturer making expensive equipment and using many of the patents.

Adequate safeguard against such defects in present methods could probably be found by arranging for the terms of pool licences to be approved by some body, e.g., the Board of Trade, or for right of appeal by the aggrieved person to the Comptroller-General of Patents. It is due to the British Licensing Pool under which the radio trade operates, to say that although the standard licence it issues invests it with vast powers it does not usually exercise these powers unreasonably. Nevertheless, it ought not to have such unrestricted powers.

Cross-Licensing

Cross-licensing differs from pool licensing materially in that the latter is open to all reputable and substantial concerns in a particular trade, whereas the former relates to the pooling of patents between specified individual concerns, the avowed object being to divide markets and set up monopolies for the sole enjoyment of the parties to the cross-licence. An advantage of cross-licensing is that the parties may pursue different lines of inquiry in research work, thus eliminating duplication of effort. On the other hand, such licences, where they are extensive and the subject of agreement between rival concerns in different countries, eliminate competition, frequently restrict export and are regarded by many merely as a conspiracy to maintain unduly high prices of essential

By a Special Correspondent

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commodities. There would, however, seem to be no inherent vice in cross-licensing and exchange of information between individual concerns, so long as they are subject to control in cases of abuse.

Under the present system a large number, probably the majority, of patents granted are invalid. This is attributable in some measure to the inability of the Patent Office to refuse a grant if even a mere scintilla of novelty is claimed, unless the examiners can find complete and undeniable anticipation in some document available to the public.

A large body, comprising both omcial and public opinion, holds the view that the Patent Office should be empowered to refuse grants where the amount of novelty is very small. In my view, however, such a change of practice would be a mistake. There are adequate provisions under which such patents can be revoked and the refusal of a patent at so early a time as the application. stage when there is, of necessity, no evidence available as to the importance of the mere scintilla of novelty, may do an irremedial injustice to the inventor and may, moreover, result in the strangling at birth of an industrial development of great importance to the public. I have had experience of more than one case in which patents, pronounced invalid on this ground by eminest counsel, have nevertheless resulted in the creation of very large businesses. Moreover, when the patents have ultimately come before the High Court they have been held, in the light of evidence by that time available, to possess sufficient subject-matter to justify valid patents.

Enlarging Grounds of Opposition

While I feel, therefore, that the powers of refusal of a grant should not be conferred upon the Patent Office, I do feel that the grounds of opposition might with advantage be enlarged, for instance, to give the Comptroller power to refuse a grant where actual prior use of an alleged invention is established beyond doubt. I have been many times involved in opposition proceedings rendered farcical because an article, alleged to be a patentable invention, was actually on the market, but since no prior published documents describing the article could be produced the Comptroller had no power to refuse a grant.

A matter which may not perhaps call so much for a change of law as a change of heart concerns the vexed question of the complete surrender of inventions of employees to their employers (including both the Crown and municipal authorities, who seem to be the greatest offenders) as a condition of employment. To impose such a condition is, in my view, not only vicious but unwise, since the benefits of inventions made in one works by the "true inventor" frequently accrue to another organisation because the inventor, knowing that if he discloses his invention to his own employers he will get nothing, passes his ideas on to someone else to patent. Of course the patent would be held invalid if the true facts of the manter could be brought to light, but short of a breach between the conspirators, there seems little likelihood of this happening.

Powers of the Crown

Maybe it is too much to expect that the drastic powers of the Crown in respect of the commancieering of inventions can be modified by a change of law, but any proposal which would enable its actions to be subject to open inquiry at the instance of an aggrieved patentee would be a welcome innovation. To have departments of the Crown infringe patents and authorise wholesale intringement by others and seek to justify their conduct by a mere assertion that " we are advised that no valid claim of the patent is infringed " does not accord with the commonplace Englishman's idea of justice. It would surely impose on the Crown no undue burden were Section 29 altered to include a provision whereby a patentee would be entitled to bring action in the appropriate Courts to establish the validity and infringement of his patent in the normal way and subject to the normal provision of the law. To say, as the Acts says in Section 29:- A patent shall have to all intents the like effect as against His Majesty the King as it has against the subject " is farcical in view of the subsequent provisos of the Section or the manner in which those provisions are officially corstrucci

I am not at the moment considering Statutory Rules and Orders and "conditions" at present inserted in contracts, which are possibly justifiable as necessary warting measures.

Other matters for consideration by the Committee are the excessive cost of patent higherion, which amounts almost to a denial of justice to the patentee of small or moderate means, and the need for increased and simpler facilities for the amendment of patent specifications after grant.

Corrosion Prevention in Packaging

THE Packaging Code, published by the British Standardis Institution last December, is a practical handbook which detis in considerable detail with puckaging practice, and with the issue of a new Section 3, enrided "Corrosion Prevention for Metal Parts," the handbook now provides 1 commences guide to the subject. Section 3, which was not ready when the code itself was published, can be purchased separately from the B.S.I. Publications Department, 23, Victoria Street, London, S.W.I, price 2s, post free: that it can easily be inserted in the same binder as other sections of the code.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW

I.E.E. Elections

New President and Officers

T is announced by the Institution of Electrical Engineers that Sir Harry Railing has been elected President for the 1944-45 session. As our readers are aware, Sir Harry Railing is chairman and joint managing director

of the General Electric Co., Ltd., with whom he has been since 1905.

Before joining the company as chief of the test department at Witton, Sir Harry had had some years of practical experience in works practice and manage-ment in the United States and on the Con-tinent. In 1907 he went to the company's head office as technical assistant to the late Lord Hirst. Four years later

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Sir Harry Railing

Sillars, research engineer, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., is the associate member repre-sentative on the Council.



Mr. W. J. H. Wood

The chairman of the Installations Section will be Mr. G. O. Watson, Lloyd's Register of Shipping, with Mr. Forbes Snipping, with Mr. Forbes Jackson, L.C.C., as vice-chairman. Dr. W. G. Radley, Post Office Research Department, Dollis Hill, and Mr. S. H. Richards, chief meter inspector, Electri-city. Commission he city Commission, become chairman and vicechairman, respectively, of the Measurements Section, while the chairman of the Radio Section is to be Mr. H. L. Kirke,



Mr. E. S. Byng

Mr. H. Bishop

he was elected to the board and at the same time appointed general manager of the Witton group of works. He retained this position when he returned to Magnet House in 1933 to take over further administrative duties and he became joint manager in 1941. Upon the death of Mr. M. J. Railing in the following year he was appointed vice-chairman of the company and he succeeded Lord Hirst as chairman and joint managing director (with Mr. Leslie Gamage) in

Sir Harry Railing is also chairman of the B.E.A.M.A. Council for the current year and he is a member of the management board of the Engineering Employers' Federation. He had previously served as vice-president of the Institution for two years.

Institution for two years. The new vice-president is Mr. W. J. H. Wood, a director and engineer-in-chief of the County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and associated companies. Mr. E. S. Byng, vice-chairman of Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., has been re-elected honorary treasurer. The new ordinary members of the Council are Mr. H. Bishop, Controller (Engineering), B.B.C.; Mr. W. N. C. Clinch, general manager, Northmet Power Co.; and Mr. F. C. Winfield, chief electrical engineer, Merz & McLellan,

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Mr. W. N. C. Clinch

Mr. F. C. Winfield

B.B.C., with Mr. C. E. Strong, Standard Telephones & Cables, as vice-chairman. The Transmission Section chairman is to be Mr. H. W. Grimmitt, Electricity Commission, and the vice-chairman Mr. E. T. Norris, Ferranti, Ltd.

Public Transport Association

PEAKING at the annual general meeting of Spectral meeting of the Public Transport Association on July 14th, Mr. T. E. Thomas, the chairman, said that at December 31st, 1943, the membership stood at 385, comprising 109 company operators, 24 municipal operators, 138 contractors, 2 extra-ordinary members, 105 associate mem-bers, and 7 overseas members. The total number of vehicles owned by these members was 40,927. Technical committees had done much valuable work and memorande had been much valuable work and memoranda had been submitted to the Ministry of War Transport's committees dealing with traffic signs and the design of roads in built-up areas. Other activities concerned facilities for major coachwork repairs, the supply of labour to the road transport industry, dimensions of public service vehicles and legislation relating to war damage to public utility undertakings.

PERSONAL and SOCIAL

News of Men and Women of the Industry

THE Central Electricity Board has promoted Mr. J. G. Bentley, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., senior

assistant operation engineer, to be operation engineer for the South-East England and East England Areas as from August 1st, in succession to Mr. A. R. Cooper who, as already reported, becomes operation engineer, head office. Mr. C. Sykes, who has been the Board's operation engineer for the Central England Area since 1930, is retiring for health reasons at the end of August, and will be succeeded by Mr. P. W. Cash, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., chief assistant operation engineer, head office.

Mr. E. H. Ball, manager of the transformer sales department of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., has been elected a director. Mr. Ball received his

Mr. Ball received his electrical training at Faraday House, where he received an honours diploma. His practical training was received at Crompton's, Chelmsford; Belliss & Morcom, Birmingham: and Bruce Peebles, Edinburgh. He joined the B.T.H. Co. in 1923 as commercial engineer in the export department. He was made head of the industrial section of the export department in 1927, and became in 1923 manager of the transformer sales dept.

1932 manager of the transformer sales dept. The company also announces that, after fortytwo years' service, Mr. W. J. Belsey has retired from the managership of the marine department, but has been retained in a consulting capacity. Mr. Belsey joined the company in 1902 and was at the Rugby works for about eighteen months. In April, 1903, he was made manager of the Belfast office and two years later also manager of the Glasgow office. During the last war he went to the U.S.A. to see what the General Electric Co. in Schenectady was doing in connection with main propelling machinery. As a result the B.T.H. marine department was formed in Rugby in 1919 and he became manager. Mr. Belsey has played a prominent part in the application of electric drive to ships and during his managership of the department the company supplied turboelectric equipment for the P. & O. liners Viceroy of India, Strathnaver and Strathaird.

of India, Strathmaver and Strathmara. Mr. W. S. Steel, assistant manager of the marine department, who succeeds Mr. Belsey, was born in South Africa and was educated at the Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, where he obtained the vice-chancellor's gold medal. Afterwards he went to the B.T.H. Co.'s works at Rugby as a student and on completing his course he became an assistant in the AC engineering department, and subsequently held positions in the supply department, which afterwards became the industrial sales department. He then went out to Wilson & Herd, Johannesburg, the B.T.H. representatives in

South Africa. as engineering representative for the B.T.H. Co. He returned to this country during the war and was made assistant manager of the marine department last September. During 1930 he visited the U.S.A. and Honduras as guarantee engineer for the B.T.H. turboelectric ship propulsion plant in the s.s. *Platano*, and in 1931 he went to Australia in the same capacity in the s.s. *Strathnaver*.

Islington Borough Council Electricity Committee has extended the services of Mr. A. P. MacAlister, the borough electrical engineer, for twelve months.

Manchester Electricity Committee on July 19th placed on record a resolution of thanks and appreciation to Mr. H. C. Lamb, chief





Mr. W. J. Belsey

Mr. W. S. Steel

engineer and manager of the electricity undertaking, who retires on superannuation next month. He has been in the service of the Corporation since 1902, having been chief of the Department since 1925.

Mr. H. V. Pugh (not "R. V." as stated last week), who has been appointed deputy chief engineer to the Manchester Corporation Electricity Supply Department, is forty-four years of age. He was educated at the Manchester College of Technology and served an apprenticeship with the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., by whom he was subsequently employed as a power station plant erection and maintenance engineer. In 1930 he was appointed to take charge of the Ogmore Vale and Resolven stations of Cory Bros. & Co., South Wales, and five years later he joined the South Wales Electric Power Co. as deputy station superintendent at the Upper Boat power station, becoming superintendent in 1937 and generation engineer later. He is an associate member of the Institutions of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Engineers. Mr. Pugh is succeeded by Mr. E. McCabe, who has been employed by the Wessex Company since 1942. Mr. McCabe is thirty-five and studied at the Regent Street Polytechnic, proceeding from there to the Test Department of the British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd. He joined the staff of the Cornwall Electric Power Co. in 1928 as mains assistant, subsequently becoming assistant engineer (power station), control engineer, and substations and -----

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meters engineer. In 1939 he was appointed power station superintendent and three years later took up a position with the Wessex Company. Mr. McCabe is an associate member of the Institutions of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. McCabe's place with the Wessex Company is to be taken by Mr. P. L. Lutte, his deputy. Mr. Lutte was previously an engineer officer in the Royal Navy.

Mr. J. Middleton, power station superintendent with the Newcastle and District Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., was recently presented by Mr. F. A. Orchard, the company's chief assistant, with gifts from his colleagues on the occasion of his retirement. He joined the company in 1904.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. L. S. Hargreaves, managing director of Aerialite, Ltd., has quite recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. Joseph Sales, who has just retired from the Stafford works of the English Electric Co., Ltd., where he has been employed as a toolmaker, after fifty-nine years service, has been presented by Mr. J. W. C. Milligan (manager), on behalf of the directors and management, with a testimonial inscribed with the years of service and the date of presentation. Mr. Sales entered the Siemens works at Woolwich in 1885, and transferred when the Stafford works were opened in 1903.

At the annual meeting of the Electric Construction Co., Ltd., last week, Messrs. Charles Reid and W. M. B. Furniss were elected directors of the company. Mr. Reid is a member of the firm of James Meston & Co., the company's auditors, who are now succeeded by Messrs. Hay, Akers & Hay. Mr. Furniss has been manager of the company since the beginning of 1943; he has been with the company for about nineteen years.

A presentation was recently made to Mr. G. Humphreys upon his retirement from the position of area officer (No. 10 Area, London) of the Electrical Trades Union. He had been connected with the union for forty years.

Mr. L. D. Bennett has resigned from the board of the Telephone & General Trust, Ltd., owing to pressure of other business. Mr. C. E. Bailey, managing director of the Cia. Anon. Nacional Telefonos de Venezuela, has joined the board.

The Institute of Fuel announces that Dr. E. W. Smith, C.B.E., is to continue as president for another year. Mr. H. L. Pirie, who has been one of the honorary secretaries of the Institute since its inception, has been made an honorary member.

Mr. F. L. Sharpe, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.P.E., has been co-opted to the board of Vactric, Ltd., and its subsidiaries and has been appointed general manager. Mr. Sharpe was formerly the managing director of Briggs Motor Bodies, Ltd.

Obituary

Mr. D. R. Friend.—The death occurred on July 12th at the age of forty-nine, of Mr. Douglas Richard Friend, sales superintendent to the Hull Corporation Electricity Department. Mr. Friend, who was born at Chester, obtained his early technical experience at the works of Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., and the

Walsall Corporation Electricity Department. He served throughout the last war, winning the Military Medal. He was appointed meter superintendent at Hull in 1929, being promoted to sales superintendent in 1938. Besides commanding a platoon of the Home Guard, Mr. Friend's private interests included the organisation and instruction of the Electricity Department's Dramatic Society.

Mr. William Thomas Kelly, until this year foreman of the Electrical Branch, Lyness Naval Base, died recently. He had been thirty-five years in Admiralty service and was awarded the British Empire Medal (Civil Division) in the New Year Honours List.

Mr. E. S. Colley, who retired from the post of assistant generating superintendent at the Battersea Borough Council's generating station in April, died at his new home at Bridlington on July 9th.

Will.—Baron Graevenitz, a director of Siemens-Schuckert (Great Britain), Ltd., left £23,094 (net personalty £13,787).

Power Supply in Brazil

DESPITE the difficulties being experienced as the result of the war, a further increase in the demand for electric power supply was successfully met during last year by the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd., which, through its affiliated concerns, controls the supply in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Santos. It is mentioned that in September last year the Brazilian National Council of Water and Electric Energy passed an Act which provides that in the Rio region all applications for a supply of 40 kW and over and extensions of service of like amount, except in the case of military establishments, shall be subject to prior authorisation by the Council.

The report shows that the aggregate sales of power during 1943 in the three areas amounted to 2.148 million kWh as compared with 1,984.5 million kWh in the preceding year, an advance of over 8 per cent. During the twelve months the number of consumers increased from 622,051 to 654,375; the capacity of the generating plant from 591,509 to 612,570 kW; and the connected load from 1,392,522 to 1,482,911 kW.

As regards construction works during 1943, the report records that further progress has been made with the doubling of the height of the dam at the Serra hydro-electric plant, which serves the Sao Paulo system, and which will increase the effective water storage capacity sixfold. In connection with this work many problems have had to be surmounted, among sixfold. them being the training of local divers to work at a depth of over 135 ft. and the construction and placing in position of 75-ton welded caissons designed to withstand a total pressure of nearly 4,000 tons. The application for a permit for the acquisition of an additional 67,000-kW turbine and generator for the Serra plant has not yet been finally passed; on the other hand, the priority permit for a third 35,000-kW unit for the Lages plant which serves the Rio system has been granted. An auxiliary plant of about one eighth the output of the Lages installation was recently officially authorised, but the necessary priority permits have not yet been obtained.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters should bear the writers' names and addresses, not necessarily for publication. Responsibility cannot be accepted for correspondents' opinions.

Post-war Development

A^S one of those responsible for the preparation of both the White Memorandum of the Joint Committee of Electricity Supply Associations and also the Brown Memorandum of the I.M.E.A., I would like to make one or two comments on the last paragraph of "Electron's" letter in your July 14th issue relative to the Brown Memorandum.

It will be remembered that Lord Portal, speaking on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords on June 17th, 1942, laid special stress on the necessity for more uniform charges to the consumer in the post-war period and the Minister of Fuel and Power has, on a number of recent occasions, repeated this statement. In these circumstances the members of the Special I.M.E.A. Committee kept this fact very much to the fore when preparing the Brown Memorandum. It should here be stated that the Brown Memorandum was prepared by a Committee on which the selected station owners had a substantial majority (selected station owners, 6; non-selected, 4), and consequently they were at any time in a position to veto any proposals with which they disagreed, but the Memorandum was unanimously approved.

After long and careful consideration, the Committee came to the conclusion that the only way to meet the Government's expressed views on the question of charges to the consumer, was to transfer all generation to the C.E.B., who would then be in a position to pool transmission charges (including secondary transmission) and supply every authorised undertaker at his own busbars on a uniform basic tariff.

Since the preparation of the Brown Memorandum, many of the selected station owners appear to have had second thoughts and changed their views and, whilst apparently being unable to put forward any alternative constructive scheme to secure the uniformity of charges desired by the Government, now suggest that it would be unfair to the consumers in the large towns and densely populated areas to have to pay a slightly higher price in order that the consumers in the smaller, less densely populated or rural areas may obtain supply at uniform tariffs. One wonders what view the Minister will take of this attitude.

Finally, "Electron" suggests that the proposed transfer of generating stations to the C.E.B. is a revolutionary change, but is it? The C.E.B. already exercises such a measure of control in the operation of the selected stations that it would appear that the Brown Memorandum merely advocates an evolutionary change. Yes, "Electron," I think you can rest assured that the I.M.E.A. Council, after the long and serious consideration it has given to these proposals, *does* know where it is going and, what is more, has every intention of getting there.

A. J. C. DERENZI.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Plugs and Sockets

WITH reference to the plea put forward by Mr. Raynor in your July 14th issue

for the standardisation of the connector used for connecting the flexibles of irons, kettles, etc., it may be pointed out that this article has not been overlooked. The dimensions of the oval type of connector are laid down in B.S. 562, published in 1934. This standard has been adopted by a large number of manufacturers, but it is unfortunately true that some manufacturers still adhere to their own particular design of connector, usually because it incorporates some form of safety device. It is to be hoped that after the war these manufacturers will redesign their equipment so that, while not sacrificing the advantages of safety devices, standard interchangeable connectors complying with B.S. 562 can be used.

London, S.W.1. P. GOOD, Director, British Standards Institution.

Intensive Research

HAVE read with great interest the article by Mr. R. W. Steel in your July 14th issue and his cogent arguments in favour of increased support for research by the electricity supply industry and of the E.R.A. in particular. All interests appear to-day to be falling over one another in praise of research and appreciation of its possibilities as one of the most reliable means of securing future prosperity.

The arguments in favour of co-operative research have been advanced many times, but it is well to recognise, having regard to the very wide call for an expansion of research activities in the post-war period, and indeed to the many particular proposals already formulated, that only a part of what should be achieved will be done unless there is a far greater pooling of research than we have yet experienced. There will not be enough men to go round. It takes time to train new men and create new effective facilities. One may reasonably hope, however, to carry over into the post-war period the

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splendid co-operation which has existed behind the scenes during the war.

If industry decided to pool with the E.R.A. only an additional 10 per cent. of its research work, this alone would double the scale of working of the E.R.A. The Association, however. already has proposals for research before it in the form of extensions of its recent activities which would alone require doubling its scale of operations, and this before any serious consideration has been given to particular post-war problems with which the electrical industry will be faced and for which research will undoubtedly be required.

Thus the problem facing the E.R.A. is quite a serious one and it is fortunate indeed that the Association has been able during the war to purchase adequate land and to maintain continuity of its normal activities on a scale which affords an adequate basis for such expansion.

It is satisfactory to note that the Government is entirely sympathetic, but surely the scale of support to be obtained from the Government can hardly be explored before the industry has itself indicated its own requirements and intentions. This is a matter which is now receiving very close attention by my Council and no doubt in the near future representatives of the different sections of the industry will formulate an adequate scheme.

London, W.C.2. E. B. WEDMORE, Director, British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association.

New Crack Detector

Radio-frequency Apparatus

APPARATUS of entirely new design for detecting cracks in metals is approved A detecting cracks in metals is announced by SALFORD ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, ITD., Peel Works, Silk Street, Salford, 3, Lancs. It depends for its action upon the " skin effect

which results from the tendency of AC to concentrate in the surface layers of a conducting material. While the effect is noticeable at as low a frequency as 100 cs, it becomes very much more evident with increase of frequency. Thus by appropriate choice of frequency it be-comes possible to detect surface cracks of extremely shallow depth.

The instrument incorporates a radiofrequency generator in a rectangular case, which is provided with leads of any con-venient length with socket ends into depth of crack for any particular material. If desired, the equipment may be arranged to stop the mechanism feeding the material into the detector when a crack is revealed; alternatively, means may be provided to reject defective



quency apparatus for detecting cracks in metals

portions. The detector may be used for testing material from 0.05 in. to 2 in. diameter or width and will detect cracks from a minimum depth of 0 0005 in. upward. It is suitable for testing ferrous or non-ferrous metals.

which may be plugged interchangeable coils for examining different sizes of wire, strip, or bar stock of any cross-sectional shape, which may be passed through the detecting coils in continuous lengths at any speed up to 1 ft. per second.

The indicating device may be a lamp, bell, or meter which can be calibrated to indicate the

When fitted with a meter it may be calibrated to indicate the depth of crack for any particular material. The standard model is suitable for operation from the AC mains, but special models for energisation with DC can be provided. The overall dimensions are approximately 16 in. long by 9 in. high by 10 in. deep.

COMMERCE and INDUSTRY

Higher Cable-making Wages.

Wages in the Cable Making Industry

Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry, advances in wages are to be made throughout the industry on the third be made throughout the industry on the third pay day in July. Both male and female adult time and piece workers will receive 4s. more per week of 47 hours, proportionate amounts being fixed for younger workers. In the case of women who are employed on men's work, the provisions of the Substitution Agreement of January, 1944, will apply. Adult males in Districts Nos. 1 and 2 employed on the for t

occupations in Grade 1 already in receipt of the temporary increase of 1s. per week granted in March. 1944, will receive an advance of 3s. per week of 47 hours.

East Anglian Farming Exhibition

To assist farmers to decide which plant is nost suitable to their particular requirements a series of exhibitions is being run by the East Anglian Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon-shire Electricity Co. The first was held at Bury St. Edmunds and ran for a week.

Special interest was shown in two of the now well-known "Essex" hammer mills (Christy & Norris), of which the companies in question have already installed more than sixty. Dairy equipment included milking machines (Gas-coigne (Reading) and Simplex Dairy Equipment Co.), "Coldrator" milk coolers, cold rooms, compressors and storage cabinets, and G.E.C



well as a Wilson electric vehicle which has been

well as a Wilson electric vehicle which has been in general use by the company in the Bury St. Edmunds district for eight years. A working model and photographs were used to demonstrate crop drying plant manu-factured by Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries, and there were also several interesting photographs of a power station, offices, and some of the showrooms; and displays of h.v. and l.v. mains, street lighting and flood lighting, farming and showrooms; and displays of n.v. and t.v. mains, street lighting and flood lighting, farming and refrigeration. During each exhibition demon-strations are given of cooking of "Farmhouse Fare"; milking, milk cooling, storage, bottle washing, and sterilising: repair of farm machinery with the use of electric welders; pumping; grass cutting; grinding and horticulture.

In the case of Bury St. Edmunds the War Agricultural Executive Committee held a conference at the exhibition, and afterwards they and members of the companies' staffs conducted farmers to inspect crop drying and grain storage plant at Greene King's Brewery.

Post-war Building

Three publications issued this week by the Ministry of Works in the series of Post-War Building Studies are of interest to those con-cerned with the engineering aspects of this subject. The range of No. 4, Plumbing (Stationery Office 1s.), which is a product of the building Research Board, is regarded as covering the provision of water supply and drainage and the design of appliances for those purposes with a view to low-cost housing. Preference is expressed for 40-gal.



Electrical farming exhibition at Bury St. Edmunds

sterilisers, churn stools, and steam raising units. Welding machines (G.E.C. and Triangle Products) were also featured.

Among cookers and various types of small apparatus were an electric cooker which has been in use for seven years, and a vacuum cleaner and a washing machine, both of which have been in use for ten years. Live chickens in hovers illustrated the relative advantages of paraffin and electricity for heating, while pumping equipment included portable and submersible units. There were also sheep shearing machines, various types of portable drills, and other tools useful to the farmer, as

rather than 25-gal. hotwater tanks in view of an expectation of longer life in service. 42-page booklet contains seven plates of diagrams.

The second study, Mechanical Installations (2s.), has been prepared by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. It runs to 120 pages and includes six plates, five of which relate to lifts and the other to alternative forms of heating circuits. Mr. Robert circuits. Chalmers was chairman

of the Committee responsible, on which Messrs. J. I. Bernard and V. Watlington represented electrical interests, which were looked after on the six sub-committees by Messrs. L. S. Atkin-son, G. H. Church, H. W. Fulcher, E. H. Nash and the late H. Marryat. The Report is divided into five parts dealing with :--Installa-tion engineering in relation to building; lifts: cooking (except for homes), laundry appliances and refuse disposal; heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (including boiler plant); wells bore-holes and fire-fighting appliances and pumping: power plant; refrigeration. A third booklet of 72 pages (1s.) is the work

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ELECTRICAL REVIEW

of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association. It deals with the properties and specific uses of non-ferrous metals and makes various recommendations for future investigation.

A Works Council Comes of Age

Twenty-one years ago Mr. W. L. Barber, founder of the Midland Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd., established a works council with joint representation of management and em-ployees. This council has operated conwhich exists in the M.E.M. works. Owing

to the expansion of the company a revised con-stitution was agreed between the employees and the company about two years ago, providing for a council of fourteen elected representatives covering all sections of the works, with six representatives nominated by the management. The management representatives include a member of the board of directors and two foremen.

The chairman, who at the present time is Mr. W. J. Barber, the works director, is permitted to exercise the privilege of allowing some other member of the council to act as chairman for any particular meeting and usually a different member of the council presides at each meeting. Joint secretaries are appointed by the manage-

ment and by the employees' representatives. Regular meetings are held each quarter, but additional meetings are called at short notice to discuss urgent matters. Typical items covered are welfare, working conditions, general matters relating to production, and general wage standards.

Housing in America

As new homes have had to be provided for over 10,000,000 people who have moved to war production areas in the United States since 1940, the country cannot be said to be without experience in combating housing shortage. The problems arising were not unlike those facing Great Britain to-day, so that an exhibition on American Housing in War and Peace which is being held at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, London, until August 26th, should prove of particular interest to post-war planners.

Consisting of a series of photographs assembled by the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the exhibit portrays various experi-ments in mass housing, particularly under emergency conditions. Considerable success

has been achieved with assembly-line con-struction of prefabricated houses, with "de-mountable" homes which can be moved to sites where they are urgently needed, and with establishing efficient and comfortable caravan communities for times of immediate need. Interesting use has also been made of newly

developed materials such as plastics. Probably the most significant factor in the production of large-scale projects was the organisation of the building process. Many of the large construction companies which had previously built only skyscrapers and factories turned their attention for the first time to the

building of houses, adapting their time and labour-saving methods to this new field. Small house builders were forced to adopt the same methods in order to compete. Jobs were care-fully planned for the most efficient use of man-power, materials and machinery. Large operations were made possible by the training of crews to perform single operations proficiently, by the use of power tools and heavy equipment, and by the mass purchase of material. Houses have been redesigned and parts standardised to conform to new methods of fabrication on site and in the factory. Definite attempts have been made to rationalise mechanical equipment, and prefabricated walls have been built in the

factory complete with the electric wiring and plumbing installations. **Rubber** Conference

It has been announced that a Conference is to be held in London between representatives of the United Kingdom, United States and Netherlands Governments to engage in ex-ploratory talks as to the probable nature of the problems of both crude and synthetic rubber which will face these Governments after the

Electric wiring and plumbing already installed in a section of a prefabricated plywood wall forming part of a bathroom and kitchen



war. A tentative programme of studies will be drawn up to provide a basis for further discussions and the formation of a committee will be considered.

As an indication of the magnitude of the problems likely to arise, *The Times* mentions that in May the output of synthetic rubber in the United States and Canada reached 70,000 tons and the monthly production is expected to rise to 85,000 tons before the end of this year. Before the war the world's plantations were capable of producing 1,500,000 tons of crude rubber a year and may be expected to reach that figure again after restoration.

Plugs and Sockets

With reference to the recent discussion on plugs and sockets in our correspondence section, Mr. P. S. Cattle, director of Higgins & Cattle, Ltd., informs us that he has made double-pole three-

double-pole threepin fused plugs to British Standard Specification for the last twelve years. The fuses used are Siemens "Z" type which allow of suitable gauges being fitted

Double - pole threepin fused plug for small power drives

to control the amperage of the fuses in six sizes varying from 0.5 to 15 A. The body of the plug is made of "Tufnol" or hardwood, with b r a s s p in s, phosphor - bronze springs and remov-



Irish Lamp Quota Restrictions

The Government of Eire has made an Orde^r continuing until June 30th, 1945, the suspension of quota restrictions imposed by the Control of Imports (Quota No. 31) Order, 1936, which covers certain electric filament lamps.

Iron and Steel Prices

The Iron and Steel Control has had under consideration the desirability of publishing copies of the price schedules in force under the Iron and Steel Control Order for the various sections of the industry. The essential features of certain of the related schedules have now been summarised and relate to : Alloy steel; stainless steel; bright carbon steel bars and flats; bright mild steel wire (straight lengths); and wire products (wire netting and second-hand barbed wire). It



is hoped shortly to make available similar summaries of the schedules relating to other iron and steel products in wide general use. The full schedules are, of course, available for inspection at the Control offices, but it is thought that these summaries, which cover the main points in the pricing of the steel products concerned, will be of general convenience for reference purposes. Further copies can be obtained from the Control on application.

Wycombe Model Kitchen

A one-third scale model of a post-war kitchen fitting designed by Mr. C. T. Westlake, the borough electrical engineer, and his staff is now on wiew at the Corporation's electricity showrooms in Frogmoor, High Wycombe. Designed for use in a moderate-sized kitchen, the fullsized unit would occupy a wall-space of 10 ft. 6 in. It comprises an oven, two hotplates and a grill, a refrigerator, clock and a plug for an iron, kettle, etc. The oven is placed at working level, alongside the hotplates and grill, so that the working space is at the same level. There are plenty of drawers and cupboards, and the stainless steel sink has two draining boards. No provision has been mada for a washing machine, drying cupboard, etc., as Mr. Westlake does not consider the Government would spend the money on these articles or make a kitchen large enough to contain them.

Contract Price Adjustment Formulæ

We are informed by the British Electrical & Allied Manufacturers' Association that the following are the latest figures for its contract price adjustment formulæ:—(a) "Rates of Pay": the rate of pay for adult male labour at July 22nd shall be deemed to be 90s. 6d. (b) "Costs of Material": the index figure for intermediate products last published by the Board of Trade on July 22nd is 176'3 (against 176'2) and is the figure for the month of June.

Franco-British Electrical Co.

An alteration in the objects of the Franco-British Electrical Co., Ltd., publicity sign manufacturers, of Oxford Street, London, W., extending the kinds of business the company can carry on, was confirmed by Mr. Justice Cohen in the Chancery Division of the High Court on July 17th. Counsel for the company said that its main pre-war business was manufacturing and dealing in illuminated signs and because of the war that business had naturally very largely come to an end. The object of the application was to obtain power to carry on certain other business which, under existing circumstances, might be conveniently or advantageously combined with the company's business.

Under the altered objects the company, said counsel, would have power to carry on business, among other things, as engineers, illuminating and decorating contractors, general merchants, sign makers, advertising specialists, glass manufacturers, builders, shop and office fitters, manufacturers and dealers in wireless sets and machinery and appliances of all kinds, and as workers in metals, alloys, plastics and rubber. The company could also manufacture and deal in munitions and products and articles required for the efficient prosecution of any war in which the United Kingdom is engaged or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community. It may purchase or acquire patents and it can construct and manage any roads, railways, bridges, docks, gas works and other works which might be con-sidered directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's objects.

Lighting a Carriage Works

A scheme for the relighting of the Gloucester A scheme for the relighting of the Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co.'s works has recently been carried out with highly satis-factory results by John Newth, Ltd. "Mazda" 500-W lamps in "Mazdalux L.T." type dis-persive reflectors are used throughout. The mounting height is 15 ft. above floor level, the spacing 19 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. staggered, and the average illumination 11 foot-candles.

Trade with French West Africa

Arrangements have been made in Dakar for a gradual resumption of private trade between the United Kingdom and French West Africa. Private imports into French West Africa will, however, be limited both in respect of the goods affected and the channels used. Applications for licences to export goods must be accompanied by Certificates of Essentiality issued by the by Certificates of Essentiality issued by the French Authorities in London (Direction de l'Armement, 3, St. James's Square, S.W.I) but firms should not seek such a certificate unless the order has received an import licence from the authorities at Dakar.

Purchase Tax Responsibility

The attention of traders dealing in goods chargeable with purchase tax is specially directed to Section 17 (2) of the Finance Act, 1944, which has just become law. Under this Section it is now an offence, subject to heavy penalties, for anyone to acquire possession of, or otherwise deal with, any goods, having reason to believe that the tax thereon has been, or will be, evaded. Hitherto there has been no legal obligation on retailers or other unregistered traders when buying chargeable goods, to take any steps to satisfy themselves that the tax will be duly paid.

Wrongly Wired Switch

At Edinburgh Sheriff Court on July 19th, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Junction Mills, Leith, pleaded guilty to an offence under the Factory Act, 1937. It was stated that an accident occurred on January 22nd last whereby a man sustained a shock caused by an electrical defect in the wiring of a switch. An agent explained that the man had used a lamp in which some wires were exposed; if he had used one of the accepted type the accident would not have occurred. The offence amounted to two wires being crossed, in a building where miles of electric wire were installed. The injured man was now back at his normal duties. The Sheriff imposed a fine of £10, and granted expenses of 13s. 4d.

Fatality

The Pembrokeshire coroner returned a verdict of "Died from shock, following electrocution accidentally caused when he gripped a live electric cable" at an inquest held recently on Robert Livingstone Bracken Robinson (24), an electrical fitter Decreased was working on a electrical fitter. Deceased was working on a

platform upon which rested a transformer when the accident occurred, and he fell a distance of 20 ft.

Trade Publications

Newman Motors, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.—Priced catalogue C.46, dealing with totally enclosed machines, fan-cooled, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 HP two- and three-phase, 50 cycle; also $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 HP single-phase 50-cycle motors, including leading dimensions of all frames.

Feedwater Specialists Co., St. Paul's Square, Liverpool, 3.—Illustrated brochure descriptive of "Pluvite" (chemical mixing) water conditioning plant.

Copies of these publications will be sent to bona fide trade applicants on request.

Annual Holidays

The works of B. Kimber, Allen & Co. will be closed from July 28th to August 8th.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS

R ECENT applications for British trade marks include the following, objections against which may be entered within one

House, Hove, Sussex. GLISSA. No. 628,053, Class 9. Electric collectors, electric contact and conducting devices, and electrical contacts.—Aktiebolaget Pulverkemi, Thulegatan 15, Stockholm, Sweden.

Therefore, No. 628,516, Class 9. Electric-discharge devices, and parts thereof not included in other classes.—Romac Radio Corporation, Ltd., Romac Works, The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9.

CADRON. No. 628,565, Class 9. Electrolytic apparatus for the prevention and removal of apparatus for the prevention and removal of scale and similar incrustation in pipe installa-tions.—A. S. Gush and A. J. Peirpoint, trading as the Cadron Water Treatment System, 25, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. NUELAM. No. 628,894, Class 17. Electric insulating material and electric insulating sleeving made therefrom.—United Ebonite & Lorival, Ltd., Springside Works, Little Lever, near Bolton. Lancs.

near Bolton, Lancs.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

G ENERAL inquiries from readers relating to sources of electrical goods, makers' addresses, etc., are replied to by our Infor-mation Department through the post, Inquiries should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Our extensive records enable us to reply to most queries, but occasionally we ask for our readers' assistance in tracing names and addresses not known to us. We should be glad to have such information regarding the makers of the following:

British-made KINGSHAVER dry shaver.

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Disposal of Surplus

Statement on Government Plans

I N a White Paper (Cmd. 6539, Stationery Office, 1d.) published last week the Board of Trade sets forth an outline of Government policy with regard to the disposal of surplus stores after the war, although it is made clear that the proposals may be developed or modified in the light of experience and changing circumstances.

Three classes of stores are considered. The first, raw materials, are controlled by Government agencies and surpluses, including scrap, will be notified to the appropriate Department and will be allocated or disposed of in accordance with its instructions. Where the volume of Government-owned raw materials is substantial in relation to normal peacetime requirements special disposal arrangements may have to be made. Trade and other interests concerned will be consulted in connection with plans for the disposal of raw materials.

The second class—stores such as guns, ammunition, etc.—can have no direct civilian use. Some may be broken up for scrap which will be handled by the appropriate Raw Material Control and spare parts will be separately dealt with as "manufactured civilian stores" the third class. Special consideration will be given to the disposal of surplus aircraft supplies.

A Wide Variety

The greatest problem arises in connection with manufactured civilian stores which, the White Paper says, range "from typewriters to trucks, from raincoats to road rollers." The President of the Board of Trade has already announced that there must be an orderly disposal of surplus goods which will not allow profiteering at the expense of the consumer and, on the other hand, will pay due regard to the interests of producers and distributors.

Steps are being taken to ensure that no goods are declared "surplus" if they might be required for any public purpose. At present no useful estimate can be given of the quantities involved of the various classes of goods which are being classified, nor of the time when they will be actually available. In the case of some articles the whole or part of the surplus may be allocated for the relief and rehabilitation of liberated territories.

Three general principles are to be adopted:---(a) To release the stocks at a rate which, while fast enough to get the goods into the bands of consumers when they are most required and to clear badly needed storage space, aims at avoiding adverse effects on production through the flooding of the market. (b) Unless there is good reason to the contrary, to distribute goods through those traders or manufacturers who would normally handle or use them, and to secure that ultimate consumers in all parts of the country have a fair opportunity of buying them. (c) To ensure, by statutory price control if necessary, that the prices charged to the ultimate consumer are fair and reasonable in relation to the current prices of similar articles to prevent profiteering and minimise the number of intermediaries. Representatives of the industries and trades concerned will be consulted regarding the application of these principles, with due regard to the needs of consumers. Provisional disposal plans will be drawn up before the time when the goods actually become available for disposal in any quantity. While these cannot be of a precise nature it should be possible to plan in advance the general methods to be adopted for the different classes of goods, including the channels of distribution and the extent of control of margins and prices.

Proposed Traders' Organisations

It will not always be desirable to sell surplus goods by unrestricted competitive tender to the highest bidder. In some cases it may be appropriate to institute sale by negotiation with restricted tender; in others disposal may be through a non-profit-making organisation membership of which would be open to all traders normally handling the goods concrned. Discussions on these matters with representatives of trades and industries concerned have already started.

Where it is decided that some of the surplus goods should be exported arrangements will be made, where appropriate, for their sale through traders or manufacturers who normally engage in this type of business. Arrangements will be made for the reconditioning of surplus articles where appropriate. Wherever possible surplus goods will be given a distinguishing mark in order to facilitate price and distribution control.

As to the disposal machinery: for each category of goods one Department has been designated as the Disposal Department. This will usually be the Ministry of Supply but for certain classes the Ministry of Works, the Ministry of Aircraft Production, the Admirathy or the G.P.O. have been designated. Similarly for each category of goods one Department will decide methods of disposal, prices and margins and rate of release. For many articles, including almost all consumer goods, the Board of Trade will perform this function, but in a number of cases the Disposal Department itself will undertake it.

Traders or manufacturers who wish to know which Department they should approach regarding the disposal of surplus stores should get into touch with the Board of Trade, which will also deal with any general inquiries.

Sir W. Chamberlain Memorial

To establish a permanent memorial to the late Sir William Chamberlain, Regional Transport Commissioner, North Western Region, it is proposed to create a fund, the proceeds of which would enable road transport scholarships or educational grants to be given to persons engaged or intended to be engaged in the industry in the North Western Region. A minimum of £5,000 is required, and subscriptions should be sent to the Sir William Chamberlain Memorial Fund, c/o Martins Bank Ltd. Old Trafford, Manchester, 16.

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South Wales Enterprise

Expansion of Safety Lamp Company's Interests

So closely associated has the name of the Concordia Electric Safety Lamp Co., Ltd., become with lighting equipment for mines in the fourteen years of its existence that there is a tendency to overlook three

other important activities—the manufacture of transformers, electric soldering irons and devices, and tungsten and other contacts, in which the company has been engaged since just before the war broke out. The war itself, too, while increasing the importance of these new interests, has tended somewhat to distract attention from them.

A few days ago Mr. C. C. Bleach, managing director of the company, showed us something of the work now being done in these new spheres of development. Growing out of a business taken over in 1939 from Rugby Neon Signs, Ltd., the production of transformers, undertaken by the associated Concordia Transformer Co., now covers a range of units up to a maximum capacity of 50 kVA. Practically all industrial uses are catered for, but special attention is paid to apparatus for low-voltage lighting, radio, television, neon signs and electro-plating. Battery chargers are also constructed and post-war plans include the extension of the range of transformers up to 250 kVA, together probably with a return to the manufacture of small neon tubes.

Production methods follow more or less standard practice. The bobbins are cut from



Completing the assembly of small transformers

bakelite tube, the cheeks being burred on, and the winding of many of the smaller units is done, ten at a time, by means of a multiple winding machine. Impregnation is carried out in three stages. First the coils are baked in a thermostatically controlled oven at a temperature of 110–120 deg. C. for four hours and then dipped in cold varnish. They are returned to the oven and the temperature is raised gradually from 75 deg. C. to 120–130 deg. C., this process taking about fourteen hours. After redipping in sealing varnish, the coils are baked for another fourteen hours at a similar temperature. Particular care is taken to keep the specific gravity of the varnish correct in order to ensure a high degree of penetration.

The insertion of the yokes and the addition of the tags, clamp-plates and terminal boards complete the assembly, except in cases where special impregnation is required for tropical climates, etc. Colour codes are used for all leads. After a preliminary ratio test there is a final general inspection, with a flash test.



Inspecting tungsten contacts

Elco (Treforest), Ltd., the organisation responsible for making the soldering irons has studied the needs of users changing from one district to another by having all the elements for a particular loading of the same dimensions. Three sizes of elements, $\frac{1}{8}$ in., 1 $\frac{1}{15}$ in. and 2 in. in diameter, are available to cover loadings up to 175, 300 and 500 W, respectively. The elements are made in sections so that any length can be built up as required, a feature which, incidentally, makes them suitable not only for the irons but also for immersion heaters and furnaces.

The element spirals, which are wound from 40 or 41 SWG nickel-chrome wire (20 per cent. nickel, 80 per cent. chrome) are housed in slots running up and down ceramic formers, which are inserted in brass containers filled with magnesium powder and the caps are pressed home. An exceptionally long life under rigorous conditions is claimed to result from this method of construction and the company has records of some units other metals commonly used, such as silver (960 deg. C. melting point), gold (1,063 deg. C.) and platinum (1,773 deg. C.). While the production of these tungsten products



which have been in use 10 hours a day for over six months. Models for both industrial and domestic use are available, with transformers for operation at 12 V if desired. In addition to a variety of easily interchangeable bits there is a soldering pot attachment.

Tungsten Contacts

The manufacture of tungsten contacts carried out by the third associated company, the London Platinum Screw Manufacturing Co., Ltd., involves a highly specialised technique. Because of its hardness and technique. Because of its hardness and brittleness the tungsten cannot be cut or filed in the ordinary way, and grinding is the only practical method. Discs of the metal 1-2 mm. thick are therefore ground from rod of the desired diameter, by means of a wheel or disc of carborundum bonded with rubber. After microscopic inspection for faulty material followed by a micrometer checking for thickness, the discs are brazed on to bases usually of mild steel, brass or phosphor-bronze. For this process electric furnaces operating at 1,100-1,300 deg. C. with a hydrogen atmosphere are employed, the discs being placed in 6 in. by 4 in. "boats" of carbon or nickel-chrome, drilled to the appropriate size, together with the brazing medium flux and bases. After 7-8 min, treatment the boats are pushed out into a water-cooled chamber.

The contacts are then subjected to further inspection and where necessary shear tests prior to polishing with specially fine abrasive paper. As tungsten has a melting point of 3,410 deg. C., the finished products, which are in demand for magnetos, relays, teleprinters, etc., will withstand arcing much better than now forms the company's main business, contacts of other metals are also manufactured in large quantities.

Although we have given prominence to the work of the associated companies, it

Soldering iron elements under test

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must not be thought that the activities of the parent organisation have been static in the past few years. Its range of miners' lamps and charging equipment has been constantly improved and extended, and special

units have been developed for use in petroleum atmospheres and for A.R.P., police and similar purposes. An extensive electroplating department covering nickel, cadmium, tin, copper, zinc and silver not only serves the companies' own needs, but also handles a considerable amount of work for outside customers. To act as the sales organisation for all four companies with a particular view to export after the war, Elcordia, Ltd., was recently formed with an office in London.

I.M.E.A. Policy Defended

FOLLOWING a meeting of the Council of the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association at Liverpool on July 20th the Corporation Electric Power and Lighting Committee gave a dinner at which Alderman A. Critchley, who presided, said Liverpool had a feeling that all was not well with the I.M.E.A. and that it was veering away from the foundation principle of municipal control. As a municipal association it should not temporise with proposals which would hand over municipal property to some central authority; no clearly defined public advantage could result from that.

would hand over municipal proposals what central authority; no clearly defined public advantage could result from that. Mr. W. P. Lilwall, president of I.M.E.A., described Alderman Critchley's view as " too gloomy." Although they believed in municipal control, many authorities had not taken the long view and had allowed private interests to step in. Now they complained they had not got everything in their own hands.

Alderman L. Hogan, J.P., said that some form of unification and nationalisation with the object of lowering the distribution charges to the lowest point, was inevitable after the war. Lower tariffs were necessary to attract new industries.

In the view of Mr. H. C. Lamb reorganisation of the electricity industry in some parts of Lancashire was much needed.

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Appliance Maintenance

Women's Work at Bradford

VEN in peacetime the repair and EVEN in peacetime the replication of domestic electrical appliances is a big business involving many difficulties. In wartime these difficulties are strongly accentuated by the lack of labour and scarcity of materials, mainly the former. This is felt particularly by some of the larger undertakings such as Bradford, which has over 80,000 appliances of various kinds on hire and hire-purchase.

Mr. T. H. Carr, the Bradford electrical engineer and manager, has sent us some illustrated details of the way in which the problem has been met by the employment of women. It was appreciated that it was asking something of women to carry out successfully work which is usually undertaken by skilled men with many years of training, but it was felt that if they were carefully chosen and the technical instruction was made progressive and interesting, good results might be possible.

Accordingly, a start was made about two and a half years ago with a few women. They were given elementary instruction in the use of small tools, and then taught how to re-wire kettle and iron connectors and plugs. Instruction in elementary technics was given each day by members of the Department's staff, and the women were



Re-wiring and replacement of elements in hot-plates

plate reconditioning bench, and here they were shown the correct method of assembling spirals on formers, and of completing the final fitting of the element in its sheath or plate.

As the experiment looked likely to be completely successful, further women were now engaged, the Department giving preference to the wives of its own employees who were either on service with H.M. Forces or had transferred to war industry, and to other women whose husbands were similarly situated. It was decided to give the majority of the women a complete training in domestic apparatus repairs and reconditioning, so that, in the event of congestion in any section,

qualified workers could be transferred to meet the demands of the situation. Most of the new women were, therefore, put through the same course of training as that given to the original employees.

The next work undertaken was the repair of such apparatus as irons and radiators, and in this section certain of the women proved specially proficient, a selection of the more advanced of the employees being tentatively made with a view to more advanced training and inbeing given. struction

Selected women were also put on the kettle repair bench and instructed in the use of the blow-lamp and soldering iron, and here again the instructors were surprised at the aptitude shown in the rather difficult tinning and soldering operations.

It was found about this time that certain

Assembling cookers after reconditioning

encouraged to keep notebooks in which they wrote details of each lecture and made sketches and diagrams of the various pieces of apparatus with which they were concerned. From repairs to flexibles they were moved to the oven element and grill-boiler 133

of the skilled men who carried out repairs to domestic apparatus on consumers' own premises were likely to be transferred to war industry, and it was decided to specially train some of the women to replace them. They were given instruction in the construction and maintenance of cookers and water heaters, and taught to drive the small vans used for carrying the spares required for outside repair work. Women are now regularly employed in this section and are dealing quite satisfactorily with a large proportion of the hundreds of domestic apparatus repair calls received each week.

Two other aspects of the work undertaken by the women may be mentioned briefly. At one period the Department experienced very serious difficulty in obtaining kettle elements. After experimental work had shown that it was possible in many cases to recondition faulty elements, a number of women were put on this work. Here again the rather intricate work of extracting the faulty element from the copper sheath, reclaiming mica from the defective parts, spiralling the new element, fitting it in the sheath, and bending the sheath into its final shape, are being carried out successfully by the women. 102

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The second new operation now being undertaken by women is the reconditioning of faulty hot-plates. This has been found both practicable and economical, and women are now engaged in dismantling the defective plates, extracting the damaged spirals, remoulding the refractory groove, assembling the new spirals in the plates, and re-cementing the whole plate.

The repair and reconditioning service which has been described has been of use not only to Bradford itself; the mutual aid scheme prepared by E.D.A. has enabled the facilities to be placed at the disposal of neighbouring undertakings, six of which have already taken advantage of the arrangement.

Before the war the women were engaged in a variety of tasks—housework, woollen textile manufacture, shop work, etc., but they have fitted into their new "trade" very satisfactorily, and their team work is noteworthy. The consumers' superintendent. Mr. F. H. Barnett, and members of his staff, Messrs. A. Hutchison, C. W. Chandler and W. Bennett, have shown special interest in the work, and great credit is due to them for their initiative and enterprise.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Breakdown at Liverpool. Wimbledon Representation Question.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—GRID SUBSTATION.—A substation is to be erected for the Central Electricity Board.

Barrow-in-Furness.—EXTENSIONS.—The Electricity Committee is to provide a supply to Bobbin Mill, Sparkbridge; premises and farms at Montbarrow; and Mill House, Bardsea.

Denbigh.—FARM SUPPLIES.—On July 18th in the House of Commons Sir Henry Morris-Jones asked the Minister of Fuel and Power whether he was aware that not more than one in twenty farms in the county of Denbigh had an electricity supply; whether he had any scheme in view to remedy this deficiency; and when the work would be commenced. Mr. T. Smith, who replied, said that owing to

Mr. T. Smith, who replied, said that owing to the great shortage of labour and materials the Minister regretted that extensions of electricity supply had had to be restricted. In the case of farms where the application for a supply of electricity was certified by the County War Agricultural Executive Committee as being urgently necessary, every effort was made by the local electricity undertaking concerned to give the supply. The development of electricity supplies in rural areas was an important aspect of the general problem of improvement of electricity services for the country as a whole, and was under consideration by the Government.

Falmouth.—PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.— The Sunday Independent (Plymouth) reports that the Electricity Commissioners will not at present sanction the exercise by Falmouth Council of its right to purchase the local electricity undertaking. Application is therefore to be made for a three years' extension of the period for giving notice to purchase.

Gateshead.—LOCAL AUTHORITIES' PURCHASE RIGHTS.—The Town Council has agreed to support a resolution from Ealing Borough Council that steps should be taken to prevent the introduction of any legislation which might tend to diminish possible rights of future purchase of electricity concerns which are vested in local authorities at the present time.

Hull.—DEPARTMENT'S FINANCES.—When Mr. D. Bellamy, general manager of the Electricity Department, had submitted his report for 1943-44 showing a net profit of £37,241 the Electricity Committee passed a resolution expressing appreciation of the excellent results attained.

Liverpool.—SUPPLY FAILURE.—There was a serious breakdown in the electrical services of Liverpool on July 18th, arising from a mishap which caused a fire at the Clarence Dock station. In a statement on the cause of the breakdown Mr. J. Eccles, city electrical engineer, says that a fault occurred on the bus-bar insulator at 10.57 a.m. which necessitated the isolation of the bus-bars, and thus loss of output from Clarence Dock. Lister Drive power station was operating in parallel with Clarence Dock and the plant there became so seriously overloaded that it was decided to trip it out by hand. As a consequence of the fault at Clarence Dock the state

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an oil-immersed reactor in the neutral circuit of one 50-MW set became seriously overheated, and the oil ignited. This fire was under control by 11.45 a.m. Work proceeded with the restoration of supply, and a partial service was available from Lister Drive at 12.15 p.m., a further supply from Lister Drive at 1 p.m., the first machine at Clarence Dock was turning round by 2 p.m., a substantial supply from the grid was available at 2.29 p.m., and full supplies were restored everywhere by 4.15 p.m.

North Middlesex.—FUTURE OF UNDERTAKINGS. It is reported that the local authorities at Enfield, Southgate, Tottenham and Wood Green are to be asked whether they are in favour of the acquisition of electricity undertakings in the North Middlesex area by the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority. Edmonton Council has already expressed itself in favour of this policy.

Pitlochry.—" THREAT TO AMENITIES."—At a meeting held in the public hall a resolution was carried unanimously that the Tummel-Garry hydro-electric scheme would inflict serious losses on the community, and a committee was formed to defend the interests involved. The speakers included the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. W. M'Nair Snadden, M.P., Capt. W. T. Shaw, M.P., and Mr. Buckham W. Liddell, W.S. Mr. Liddell said that water was to be taken from the Bruar stream and other sources northward which flowed into the River Garry, and conveyed by tunnel or aqueduct to Glen Errochty and thence by tunnel into Loch Tummel. The loch would be raised by about 7.6 and daubled in longth Opposite Bitlophru Turninel. The locat work of the probability of the fit of the location of the recreation ground, Cluny Bridge, favourite river walks and a public road would be submerged. The scheme embraced three generating stations, one below the dam, another below the Falls of Tummel and the third in Strathtummel. The amenities of Pitlochry, he said, would be gravely threatened.

HYDRO - ELECTRIC Scotland. --- FINANCING SCHEME.—In the House of Commons on July 18th, Captain Shaw asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if he had given authority, or pro-posed to give authority, to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board to raise money to finance its first constructional scheme.

Mr. Johnston said that public notice was given on June 30th that the Board's first congiven on June soin that the board's mat com-structional scheme, covering projects at Loch Sloy, Loch Morar, and near Kyle of Lochalsh, had been approved by the Electricity Com-missioners, and that any objections to the scheme might be submitted to the Secretary of State during a period of 40 days ending August 11th. The scheme would then be considered together with any objections received, and if it was confirmed, with or without amendment, it must lie before Parliament for another period of 40 days before it could come into effect. No application for consent to the raising of the capital required for the scheme had meanwhile been submitted.

Scarborough.-SUPPLY TO FILEY.-The Electricity Committee is seeking sanction to provide a supply to premises in Muston Road, Filey, within the area of the Buckrose Light & Power Co., Ltd.

at Cardiff to discuss a resolution to the effect at Cardin to discuss a resolution to the effect that the only equitable form of reorganisation for the electricity supply industry must be based on the continuance and extension of public ownership and recommending the Ministry of Fuel and Power to prepare a basis of reorganisation to provide for the amalgamation of local authority undertakings into joint boards and that the company undertakings should be incorporated into such joint boards to be controlled by representatives of the local authorities in whose area the boards will operate.

Wimbledon.—REPRESENTATION ON ELECTRI-CITY COMMITTEE.—The Wimbledon Electricity Committee is to reconsider a request from the Malden and Coombe and Merton and Morden Councils for representation on the Committee and is to receive a deputation from the two authorities. When the matter came before the Town Council last January, following a request from the Malden and Coombe Council, the Committee recommended that a reply should be sent saying that the Council was unable to see its way to accede to the suggestion, but would welcome any representations made from time to time regarding electricity supply matters in Mal-den. At the Council meeting, when it was stated that a similar request had since been received from Merton and Morden, an amendment in favour of the reference back of the Committee's recommendation on the grounds that Wimbledon would lose nothing and might gain much from such co-operation was defeated by thirteen votes to eleven.

York .- MODEL HOUSE .- The equipment of a proposed model Council house includes an electric cooker, refrigerator and water-heater. In addition an electric washboiler is to be fitted in a wash-house adjoining the kitchen.

Overseas

Eire.-RESTRICTIONS RELAXED.-The Electricity Supply Board has announced a general relaxation, as from July 17th, of the drastic restrictions on the use of electricity. Consumers of electricity for motive power and industrial process heating whose "ration" was recently increased from 75 to 85 per cent. of their con-sumption in the corresponding period of 1043 sumption in the corresponding period of 1943, are now allowed to use up to 100 per cent. Increased supplies for both cooking and lighting are also conceded. The ration of 50 per cent. of the 1941 consumption is now raised to 75 per cent, while supplies for lighting and general domestic purposes are increased from 20 to 40 per cent, of the 1941 amount. The absolute prohibition of the use of space heating (e.g., electric fires, heaters, radiators, tubular heaters, etc.) is maintained and so is the prohibition of the electric heating of water in cylinders for hot water supply, and the use of electricity for trac-tion. While thus providing more light and power, tion. While thus providing more light and power, the Electricity Supply Board says that there is an urgent and continued necessity for the utmost economy and repeats its warning that the penalty for failure to comply with the restric-tions is disconnection of the supply. This is no vain threat, for Press reports describe a large Dublin restaurant where customers eat by candle-light and in the kitchen "ghostly figures of the staff grope in the gloom."

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Company News. Stock Exchange Activities.

Reports and Dividends

The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., whose accounts were reviewed in our issue of June 30th, held its annual meeting on July 20th. Mr. G. W. Spencer Hawes, O.B.E. (chairman) said that all the company's previous achievements had been surpassed during the past year. At the last meeting he had referred to the necessity of providing for the overhauling and renewal of plant; by allocating £4,600 from the profits they had raised this provision to £29,600, and the allowance for depreciation had been increased to £20,000. The general reserve now stood at £230,000.

The report was adopted and at a subsequent extraordinary meeting resolutions were adopted for converting the preference and ordinary shares into stock.

Pye, Ltd., held its annual meeting on July 21st, when the chairman (Sir Thomas Polson) said that the company had continued to enjoy "unique" prosperity despite difficult conditions. Referring to forecasts regarding the future of the radio industry, Sir Thomas said that they shrank from seeing their name coupled with some of the other companies which had been mentioned. He warned investors that, although the radio industry had a great future, many difficulties would have to be overcome before it could he regarded as definitely stabilised. They were against any but necessary control after the war and equally they were opposed to any system which meant a price cartel or artificial protection of the market.

There was need for an intelligent and progressive point of view in dealing with surplus Government materials lest the legitimate industry became a victim of unfair conditions. The Government should help to remove obstacles to export trade; for instance, the strengthening and improvement of the organisation of our consulates was urgently required. While many radio devices invaluable in war had been produced, many would be of little, if any, use in peacetime. He concluded by expressing his confidence in the future of the industry.

The Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co., Ltd., which is controlled through the Telephone and General Trust by the Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., records a net profit for 1943 of £52,126 (against £52,267). A final dividend of 5 per cent., again making 8 per cent. is to be paid on the ordinary stock and an 8 per cent. (same) dividend on the "A" ordinary shares, leaving £39,237 (£39,086) to be carried forward. In a statement circulated with the report Sir

In a statement circulated with the report Sir Alexander Roger, chairman and joint managing director, said that the company had only managed to meet the more urgent priority demands and this solely by ingenious improvisations and readjustment. The number of stations in service at the end of 1943 was 63,176. The Azores Agreement between the British and Portuguese Governments last October was of the widest importance to both countries. The company's programme involved the expenditure of at least a million pounds on the telephone service in the immediate post-war years. All Portugal's vast colonial empire was now and would be still more interested in intercommunication by radio, telephone, telegraph, air, roads and railways, and there was ample room for collaboration between Portugal and Britain.

H. J. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., report a profit for the year ended March 31st last of £22,136, as against £33,873 for the preceding twelve months. Taxation takes £5,680 (£17,651), but the sum available is increased by the addition of £56,374 (nil) from profit on sale of assets. The general reserve receives £46,374 (nil) and the contingencies reserve £10,000 (nil). The ordinary dividend is maintained at 10 per cent. and £16,695 (£13,239) is carried forward. Profits from subsidiaries, none of which has been included in the accounts, amount to £8,095, subject to taxation.

Hick, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., report a net profit for 1943-44 (after providing for taxation, depreciation, etc.) of £40,169 (against £47,430 for 1942-43.) Contingency reserve receives £10,000 and £5,000 is set aside for the foundation of a benevolent and welfare fund for the employees. The year's dividend is again 10 per cent. and £4,077 (against £5,308) is carried forward.

Ultra Electric Holdings, Ltd., states that the dividend received from the manufacturing company (Ultra Electric, Ltd.) amounts to £12,000 free of tax and a distribution of 10 per cent. is again being made. The manufacturing company's profit for the eleven months to March 31st last, after meeting taxation, was £25,988 (against £43,067 for the previous year).

The Electrical Switchgear & Associated Manufacturers, Ltd., report that after taxation the net profit for the year ended March 31st last amounted to $\pounds 16,820$, as compared with $\pounds 5,963$ for the previous five months. A dividend of 20 per cent. is to be paid (against 5 per cent. for five months) and $\pounds 15,182$ ($\pounds 14,987$) is carried forward.

Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., are to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent., again making 15 per cent. for the year. After making provision for E.P.T., the gross trading profit, together with interest and income from investments, etc., amounted to ± 155 , 105 for the year ended March 31st last, which compares with ± 152 , 167 for the previous year.

Radiovisor Parent, Ltd., records a profit of $\pounds 2,466$ for the year ended March 31st last, as compared with a loss of $\pounds 1,569$ in the previous year. This reduces the debit balance from $\pounds 36,650$ to $\pounds 34,184$.

Crossley Bros., Ltd., are repeating the deferred ordinary dividend of 5 per cent. from a net profit for 1943-44 of £35,090 (against £33,933.)

The Yorkshire Electric Power Co. is again to pay an interim dividend of 3 per cent.

Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire, Ltd., is maintaining its interim dividend at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
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Outstanding for Greater Air Movement, Reliability, and Lower Watts Consumption.

VERITYS LTD. ASTON, BIRMINGHAM 6 Sales Headquarters: BRETTENHAM HOUSE, LANCASTER PLACE, W.C.2 (A short series of open letters by L.S.E., commenting on some notable letters of the past.)

To Diogenes, who snubbed Alexander the Great

Norwich, 1944

Dear Diogenes,

We have seen your terse note in which you decline to visit Alexander, saying that it is just as easy for him to come and see you.

Was that polite? Couldn't you have pleaded indisposition? And later, when Alexander met you by chance and graciously asked how he could serve you, was it necessary to say "You can get out of my light"?

Doubtless your search for an honest man left you little time for the cultivation of the social graces, and you had attained some eminence in your particular sphere. But we ourselves are usually busy and have attained some eminence in our industry, yet when a potential patron asks for details of cur electric motors we have never said "Come and get them." We shouldn't have been in business for sixty years if we had.

How is the tub wearing? We are adapting your idea for purposes of post-war housing.

Yours philosophically,

LAURENCE, SCOTT & ELECTROMOTORS LTD. they 28

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Mather & Platt, Ltd., are to pay an interim dividend of 4 per cent. (same).

Waygood-Otis, Ltd., are maintaining their interim dividend at 10 per cent.

Hoover, Ltd., has again declared an interim dividend of 33 per cent.

New Companies

Norman Carter Co., Ltd.—Private company. Registered July 15th. Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of electrical, wireless and general engineers, etc. Directors: N. E. W. Carter, Meadowside, Badgeworth Lane, near Cheltenham, and W. H. Hines, 4, Orrisdale Terrace, Cheltenham. Registered office: 30, Winchcomb Street, Cheltenham.

Electrokits, Ltd.—Private company. Registered July 15th. Capital, £5,000. Objects : To carry on the business of electricians, radio and electrical engineers, etc. Directors: L. J. Turner and G. M. Turner, both of Radley Lodge, Inner Park Road, Wimbledon, and D. L. G. Hughes, 116, Rivermead Court, S.W.6. Registered office : 39, Church Road, Hove, Sussex.

Coil Winders, Ltd.—Private company. Registered July 14th. Capital, £100. Objects: To carry on the business of electrical equipment specialists, etc. Directors: W. E. Cameron, 16, Lytton Grove, Kempston, Beds, and Jessie R. Ball, 86, Salisbury Street, Bedford. Registered office: 16, Lytton Grove, Kempston, Beds.

H. J. Briggs, Ltd.—Private company. Registered July 8th. Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of electricians, engineers, manufacturers of, and dealers in, stoves, cookers, etc. Directors: H. J. Briggs, 65, College Gardens, Chingford, E.4, and E. C. Hardcastle, 49, Byron Avenue, E.18. Registered office: 65, College Gardens, Chingford, E.4.

C. A. Hughes Blattman, Ltd.—Private company. Registered June 30th. Capital, £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of electrical and mechanical engineers, etc. Directors: C. A. Hughes Blattman, 33, Ormond Avenue, Hampton, Middlesex; and A. Gee, 18, Farm Court, Hendon, N.W.4. Registered office: Midland Bank Chambers, 1, York Street, Twickenham.

C. S. S. Electrical Co., Ltd.—Private company. Registered July 11th. Capital, £500. Objects: To carry on the business of mechanical, motor, electrical and general engineers, etc. First directors: L. J. Clark, 107, Collinwood Gardens, Ilford, and E. W. Clark.

Companies' Returns Statements of Capital

Evered & Co., Ltd.—Capital, £300,000 in 150,000 preference and 150,000 ordinary shares of £1. Return dated March 13th. 125,000 preference and 125,000 ordinary shares taken up. £106,393 paid on 100,000 preference and 6,393 ordinary shares. £143,607 considered as paid on 25,000 preference and 118,607 ordinary shares. Mortgages and charges: Nil.

London Electrical Co. (Blackfriars), Ltd.— Capital, £27,500 in 27,500 ordinary shares of £1 each. Return dated April 5th. 24,542 shares taken up. £24,542 paid. Mortgages and charges: Nil. Capital increased to £32,500 in £1 shares (all ordinary) on April 12th, 1944. Return of allotments made up to May 24th, 1944, shows a further 5,290 shares allotted for cash.

Celestion, Ltd.—Capital, £123,100 in £1 shares (37,500 preference and 85,600 ordinary). Return dated January 13th (filed April 5th). 35,721 preference and 25,651 ordinary shares taken up. £51,408 paid. £9,964 considered as paid. Mortgages and charges: £79,834.

Direct Spanish Telegraph Co., Ltd.—Capital, £95,000 in £5 shares (13,000 ordinary and 6,000 preference). Return dated April 11th. 12,931 ordinary and 6,000 preference shares taken up. £94,655 paid. Mortgages and charges: Nil.

Holt Electric Supplies Co., Ltd.—Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares. Return dated June 22nd, 1943 (filed June 21st, 1944). All shares taken up. £207 paid. £1,793 considered as paid. Mortgages and charges: Nil.

T. G. Brunskill, Ltd.—Capital, £1,000 in £1 shares. Return dated June 27th. 701 shares taken up. £701 paid. Mortgages and charges: £250.

George Hill & Co., Ltd.—Capital, £4,000 in £1 shares. Return dated April 19th. 2,150 shares taken up. £2,150 considered as paid. Mortgages and charges: Nil.

Overhead, Ltd.—Capital, £10,000 in 9,500 preference shares of £l each and 10,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. Return dated March 31st (filed April 4th). All shares taken up. £10,000 paid. Mortgages and charges: Nil.

Mersey Cable Works, Ltd.—Capital, £70,000 in £1 shares. Return dated February 7th. All shares taken up. £62,400 paid. £7,600 considered as paid. Mortgages and charges: Nil.

Liquidations

Trippe Lights, Ltd.—Particulars of claims to be sent to the liquidator, Mr. P. Lockwood, 8, Ward's End, Halifax, by August 17th. (This notice is formal, as all creditors have been, or will be, paid in full.)

Millicent Manufacturing Co. Ltd., electric torch batteries manufacturers, London Lane, Hackney.—The first meetings of creditors and contributors under the compulsory liquidation of the company were held on July 21st, at Columbia House, Aldwych, W.C. A resolution was passed for Mr. C. L. Walker to wind up the company as liquidator.

Bankruptcies

A. C. Cooper, electrical engineer, carrying on business at 1a, Sherwood Street, Scarborough, Yorkshire.—This debtor applied for his discharge recently at the Court House, Castle Road, Scarborough. The discharge was granted subject to a suspension of one month.

E. Cookson, 14, Cambridge Road, Blackpool, carrying on business at the Express Magneto Repair Works, Elizabeth Street and Charles Street, Blackpool, as an automobile, electrical and mechanical engineer and trading under the firm name of N. Turnbull & Co.—Discharge granted forthwith on June 21st, subject to debtor consenting to judgment being entered against him for £5. (This sum has been paid to the Official Receiver.)

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STOCKS AND SHARES

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE flying bomb is responsible for a certain amount of interruption of Stock Exchange business. As is now generally known, the House is closed during the period of a warning, and reopened when "all clear" is sounded. The effect has been to check activity and to impose a rather irritating handicap upon freedom of dealing. The telephone is an indispensable adjunct, but by no means an entirely satisfactory substitute for the normal intercourse of Stock Exchange members throughout the various markets. However, Stock Exchange brokers find that their clients are understanding and sympathetic, with the result that, within the limitations caused by the mechanical interruptions, a fair amount of trade goes on; as much, probably, as the Stock Exchange expects to see at this time of year.

Home Rails

The interim dividend announcements from the Home Railway companies will be announced this week. They are awaited without enthusiasm. Some months ago, vague optimism suggested that the interim dividends might be better than those of last July. This anticipation quietly faded. The Government was asked last week whether the £129,000,000 profit it has made on the British railways has been equivalent to the E.P.T. payments of other industrial concerns. Would there be a post-war refund of 20 per cent., the Government was asked, to enable the Home Railway companies to cope with post-war replacement problems? The official answer was in the negative, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport laconically said that the profit earned was paid into the Exchequer. No changes have taken place in the prices quoted in our list.

Further Rises

In the equipment and manufacturing sections, a fresh number of rises have occurred. In fact a jobber, looking down a set of lists in the Stock Exchange, declared that it mattered very little what you bought nowadays, because the price was certain to go up. This is taking a picturesque view of the situation, but the weekly price-lists bear witness to the unceasing pressure of investment.

Rises of the each in British Insulated, Hopkinsons and Mather & Platt have lifted the prices to $5\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and 55s, respectively. Tube Investments have risen, at last, to over £5, Consolidated Signals are also thup. Ward & Goldstone at 28s. 9d. are 1s. 6d. higher and improvements of 6d. to 1s. have occurred in most of the popular shares. Johnson & Phillips at 77s. and Siemens at 36s. are both 1s. higher. During the past few days, a line of 7,000 Siemens 10 per cent. preference shares came to market at 43s. The bulk of the line found little difficulty in securing a home, the yield on the money, £4 13s., being attractive when compared with preference shares of companies in the same or similar industry.

General Electric

At their ex-dividend price of 97s. 6d., General Electric ordinary shares give a return of £3 11s. 9d. per cent. on the money. The full accounts show that the disposable amount for dividend purposes in respect of the year recently ended was $\pounds 540,730$, about $\pounds 45,000$ more than in 1943. The preference dividends took £126,000 of the total and the ordinary dividend required £367,358. The dividend, as announced last week, is 17¹/₂ per cent., including the bonus of 7¹/₄ per cent. The company reserves £700,000 for income tax, the same as the amount set aside for this purpose a year ago. The carry forward is raised by nearly £50,000 to £865,134. The company has announced that the whole of the resources of the G.E.C. are being devoted to the war effort. After the war, the technical advances made by the company in the applications of electricity will be available for carrying out electrification schemes of any magnitude.

Miscellaneous Matters

The outstanding feature of the week has been a further rise of 5s. in Calcutta Trams, lifting the price to 75s. As mentioned last week, estimates of the possible price of repayment range as high as £5 per share. In sympathy with this jump, Calcutta Electrics are 1s. 6d. better at 49s. 6d. Madras Electrics retain their last week's gain of 3s. 6d. and Cawnpore remain good at 38s. 9d. Cape Electric Trams spurted to 27s. Electricity supply shares hold their previous gains. London Electrics are a good spot with 1s. rise to 29s. 6d.; in fact, buyers who were prepared to to pay 30s. 6d. found themselves unable to get on. Northamptons, in the Provincial group, strengthened to 49s. 6d. No changes worth mentioning have occurred in the cable and telephone lists. Gilt-edged stocks keep steady; a rise to 101 in Central Electricity $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. stock 1974–1994 is the only quotable change in these issues.

Radio

E.M.I. shares have risen to 35s., following upon their improvement of last week. There seems to be a scarcity of supply, despite the speculative character of the market, which would make in the ordinary way for flexibility in dealing. E. K. Cole are a good spot, adding a further 2s. 3d. to their last week's rise of 1s. Pye deferred at 32s. 6d. ex dividend

(Continued on page 140)

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ELECTRICAL INVESTMENTS

Prices, Dividends and Yields

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Company	Pre-		July	Rise	I I	1eia 5.e.		Company Pre- Ju	e Rise		D.C.	
	vious	Last	25	Fall				vious Lest 25	Fall			
Hom	e Elect	tricity	Compani	es				Public Boards				
Rommonth and					£	в.	d.	Control The state it -		£	в.	d.
Poole	124	721	61/-		Л	2	0	Loss_60 (Chyil				
British Power and	223	775	01/-		x	4	0	Defence) 3 3 10		2	0	0
Light	7	7	33/		4	4	10	1955-75 5 5 11	5	4	7	0
City of London	7	51	29/6		3	14	7	1951-73	7	4	4	1
Clyde Valley	8	8	41/6		3	17	0	$1963-93$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ 10	31	3	- 7	8
County of London	8	8	42/-		3	16	0	1974-94 31 31 10	1 +1	3	4	4
Edmundsons :								London Elec. Trans.				
7% Pref.	7	7	34/6	• •	4	1	4	Ltd $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ 9	13	2	11	3
Urd.	6	6	30/6	••	3	18	8	London & Home			-1	1
Elec. Dis. Forkshire	9	9	40/0	••	5	19	0	Tond Pass Trans		4	1	1
Elec. Fill, and Se-	191	191	58/6		4	19	A		11		14	1
Flee Supply Cor-	123	108	00,0		T	14	Ŧ	B 5 5 19	1	4	2	4
noration	10	10	47/-		4	б	0		2	4	10	3
Isle of Thanet	NU	NI	18/-			_		WestMidlandsJ.E.A.				
Lancs. Light and			í.					1948-63 5 5 10	31	-4	12	4
Power	7불	71	36/-		4	3	4					
Lianelly Elec	6	6	26/-		4	12	4	telegraph and teleph	one			
Lond. Assoc. Electric	3	4	25/6		3	2	9	Prof 6 6 19	11	4	10	7
London Electric	6	6	29/6	+1/	4	1	3	Def 11 11 3	12	5	10	0
LondonPowerRed.	-	۲	1041			14	-	Anglo-Portuguese 8 8 27		3	18	6
Deb	0	0	104 <u>4</u>	••	4	14	0	Cable & Wireless :				
Midland Counting	8	8	41/		3	18	0	51% Pref 51 51 11	11	4	16	1
Mid. Elec. Power	9	9	44/-		4	1	9	Ord 4 4 79	·	ត	0	8
Newcastle Elec	7	7	31/-		4	10	4	CanadianMarconi \$1 Nil 4cts. 10	6		-	
North Eastern Elec			/					Globe Tel. & Tel.:				
Ordinary	7	7	35/		4	0	0	Ord 81* 5* 40		2	10	0
7% Pref	7	7	35/-		4	0	0	Pret. 6 6 30		4	U	0
Northampton	10	10	49/6	+6d.	4	0	6	(C10) Nil Nil 94				
Notting Hill 6%								Inter Tel & Tel Nil Nil 22				
Pref. (£10)	6	Nil	11			_		Marconi-Marine., 71 71 35	L	4	5	7
Northmet Power :	7	7	20/6		0	11	0	Oriental Tel. Ord. 16 10 49			_	
60/ Drof	6	6	30/6	••	3	18	8	Telephone Props. 6 Nil 18				
Richmond Elec	6	6	25/6		.4	14	1	Tele.Rentals (5/-) 10 10 12		4	3	4
Scottish Power	8	8	41/-		3	8	0	Traction and Transa	n má			
Southern Areas	5	5	23/-		4	- 7	0	Anglo Arg Trans	in the second se			
South London	7	7	28/-		5	0	0	First Pref. (£5) Nil Nil 2	6			
West Devon	5	5	23/6		4	5	1	4% Inc. Nil Nil 5			—	
West Glos.	41	31	24/6	• •	2	17	4	Brit. Elec. Traction :				
Yorkshire Elec	8	8	43/-	• •	3	14	Ð	Def. Ord 45 45 1275		3	10	6
Overs	eas Ele	ctricit	y Compa	nies				Pref. Ord 8 8 180		4	9	0
Atlas Elec.	Nil	Nil	7/6	- 3d.		—		Bristol Trams 10 10 56	6	3	10	10
Calcutta Elec	6*	6*	49/6	+1/6	2	8	6	Brazil Traction \$1 \$13 27	+ ±	6	7	2 7
Cawnpore Elec	10	7	38/9	• •	3	12	1	Calcutta Trams 52 52 75	- +0/-	4	0	6
East African Power	7	7	34/-		4	2	4	Lange Transport 10 10 45	1/0	4	8	ŏ
Jerusalem Elec	7	5	29/6		3	15	0	Mexican Light:			5	
Kalgoorlie (10/-)	5	5	10/6	• •	4	15	3	Ist Bonds 5 5 104	100	4	15	7
Mantas Elec.	4*	12	23		6	7	8	Rio 5% Bonds 5 5 105	1 11	4	14	9
Palosting Flog "A	12	1.5	41/6		2	8	2	Southern Riy. :				
Perak Hydro-elec	6	7	13/-			-		5% Prefd 5 5 78		6	8	2
ShawiniganPower	83cts.	90ct	s. 16	+호				5% Pref. 5 5 118		4	4	9
Tokvo Elec. 6%	6	6	22			-		T. Tilling 10 10 59	6	3	10	3
VictoriaFallsPower	15	15	41		3	12	7	West Riding 10 10 40	(10)	4	10	0
WhitehallInv.Pref.		6	24/6	• -	4	18	0	(Concineed on next pa	2.03			

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* Dividends are paid free of Income Tax.

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	Divi	ldend	Middle	Dice	v	Inté			Divi	dend	Middle	Dica	V	ad	
Company	Pre- vious	Last	July 25	or Fall	p	.c.		Company	Pre- vious	Last	July 25	or Fall	p).C.	
Equip						£	s.	d.							
					£	8.	d.	General Cable (5/-)	15	15	15/-		5	0	0
Aron.Elec.Ord	10	15	61/-	11	4	18	4	Greenwood&Batley	15	15	45/-		6	13	4
Assoc. Elec. :								HallTelephone(10/-)12]	121	30/6	-+6d.	4	2	0
Ord,	10	10	56/6	+1/-	3	10	9	Henley's (5/-)	20	20	28/-	+6d.	3	11	5
Pref	8	8	40/6		3	19	0	41% Pref	41	41	24/-		3	15	0
AutomaticTel.&Tel.	121	$12\frac{1}{2}$	64/-		3	18	2	Hopkinsons	15	17늘	71/3	+ 🕏	4	18	4
Babcock & Wilcox	11	11	55/-	+6d.	4	0	0	India Rubber Pref.	51	51	23/6	11	4	13	9
British Aluminium	10	10	51/-	+1/-	3	18	5	Intl. Combustion	30	30	6 <u>§</u>		4	10	8
British Insul. Ord.	20	20	52	+ 🛧	3	9	7	Johnson & Phillips	15	15	77/-	+1/-	3	18	0
British Thermostat								LancashireDynamo	22 <u>1</u>	22 분	98/9		4	11	2
(5/-)	18]	18 1	21/3	+34.	4	7	0	Laurence,Scott(5/-)	121	12불	13/3	1.1	4	14	2
British Vac. Cleaner	r							London Elec. Wire	71	71	39/-	10	3	17	0
(5)	15	30	30/-		5	0	0	Mather & Platt	10	10	55/-	+ 1	3	12	9
Brush Ord. (5/-)	8	9	11/-		4	1	10	Metal Industries(B)	5	8	51/-	+6d.	3	2	9
Burco (5/-)	15	17 1	16/-		5	9	5	Met. Elec. CablePref.	5]	5]	21/3		5	3	6
Cailender's	15	20	5 18		3	11	4	Murex	20	20	105/9		3	15	6
ChlorideElec.Storag	el5 .	15	85/-		3	10	7	Pye Deferred (5/-)	25	25	32/6 -	+1/9	3	17	0
Cole, E. K. (5/-)	10	15	35/-xd	+2/3	2	2	10	Revo (10/-)	171	171	43/-		4	1	4
ConsolidatedSignal	24	27 1	6	+ +	4	3	10	Reyrolle	121	$12\frac{1}{2}$	70/-		3	11	5
Cossor, A. C. (5/-)	710	10*	26/6		1	17	6	Siemens Ord	71	71	36/-	+1/-	4	3	4
Crabtree (10/-)	171	171	40/-		4	7	6	Strand Elec. (5/-)	71	10	8/-		6	5	0
Crompton Parkinson	<u>n</u>	-						Switchgear & Cow	_						
Ord. (5/-)	20	22]	31/6		3	11	6	ans (5/-)	20	20	19/-	+6d.	5	5	1
E.M.T. (10/-)	6	8	35/-	+9d.	2	5	9	T.C.C. (10/-)	5	78	22/6		3	6	8
Elec. Construction	10	121	55/-		4	11	0	T.C. & M.	10	10	54/6	1.1	3	13	6
Enfield Cable Ord.	123	121	62/-		4	0	8	TelephoneMfg.(5/-)	9	9	11/9		3	16	8
English Electric	10	10	53/3	10	3	15	2	Thorn Elec. (5/-)	20	20	26/		3	17	0
Ensign Lamps (5/-)	25	15	21/3		3	10	8	Tube Investments	20	20	101/-	+1/-	3	19	4
Ericsson Tel. (5/-)	22 [‡]	20*	56/3		1	15	7	Vactric (5/-)	NII	Nil	17/-			_	
Ever Ready (5/-)	40	40	45/3	C	4	8	6	Veritys (5/-)	71	71	8/3		4	11	0
Falk Stadelmann	71	71	35/-	100	4	5	9	WalsallConduits(1/-	-)55	55	49/6		â	ĝ	0
Ferranti Pref.	7	7	31/3		â	9	7	Ward & Goldstone	100				-	5	Ŭ
G.E.C. :			0.10		1			(5/-)	20	20	28/9	+1/6	3	13	6
Pref.	61	61	34/-		3	16	6	WestinghouseBrake	121	14	75/-	1 4/0	3	14	9
Ord.	171	171	97/6 rd	-11-	2	11	9	West Allen (5/-)	71	71	8/9	+1/-	4	15	Q
* Dividends are paid free of Income Tax.															
							-								

Stocks and Shares (Continued from page 138)

have gained about 1s. 9d. Cossor held to their last week's 26s. 6d. Ultra Electric, now ex dividend, have gone back a trifle to 9s. 3d.

South Wales Power

One of the subsidiaries of Edmundsons Electricity Corporation is the South Wales Electric Power Company which, in its turn, controls the South Wales Power Station Company. The last-named made an issue the other day of £750,000 in 3½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock 1955-1968. The security is gilt-edged, the interest and sinking funds being covered by payments from the Central Electricity Board. The stock was placed privately at 100 and a cumulative sinking fund calculated to redeem the whole amount by September, 1968, is in operation.

Allen West

Allen West have paid an annual dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their 5s. ordinary shares for some years past. There has always been a market in the shares, though until lately a somewhat limited one. Inquiry recently arose for the shares, and the price has gone up 1s. to

8s. 9d., attention being directed to the company by reason of the useful yield which the shares afforded at their previous figure. The yield on the money at 8s. 9d. is £4 5s. 9d. per cent. The dividend is paid once a year, in April. At the moment, there are about 5,000 shares on offer at the price mentioned. Of the $\pm700,000$ authorised capital, in 5s. ordinary shares, £487,500 is issued. There is £198,308 first mortgage debenture stock outstanding.

The Tilling Twins

Tilling Motor Services was formed in order to acquire half of the undertaking of Tilling and British Automobile Traction. The other half of the Tilling and B.A. Traction undertaking is the B.E.T. Omnibus Services Ltd. Tilling Motor Services has declared a dividend of 7½ per cent. tax free. The 10s. shares stand at 37s. 6d., giving a yield of 2 per cent. free of tax. B.E.T. Omnibus Services 10s. ordinary are quoted at 36s. 6d. The company paid a tax-free dividend for the year ended June 30th last of 6½ per cent., affording at the present price a return of 35s. 6d. per cent. tax free. In both companies there is an issue of 10 per cent. preference shares of 10s. each. These are both quoted at 25s. 6d. Ц

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NEW PATENTS

Electrical Specifications Recently Published

The numbers under which the specifications will be printed and abridged are given in parentheses. Copies of any specification (1s. each) may be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

H. ALLEN and B. Wolrajch and L. Kosky (trading as Angel Glass Works).—"Elec-tric welding devices." 13214. September 18th, 1942. (562474.)

Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., and L. Reeve.—" Magnetic means for the detection of the quality of steel." 18464. December 29th

of the quality of steel. 18404. December 25th 1942. (562563.) R. Bain.—"Electrical connections." 1728. February 2nd, 1943. (562496.) British Insulated Cables, Ltd., and J. K. Glover.—"Apparatus for controlling the pro-

duction of inert atmospheres." 17523. Decem-ber 9th, 1942. Addition to 520450. (562558.) British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.—" Elec-tric capacitors." 4775/43. March 31st, 1942. (562531.)

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., and C. W. Wood.—" Electric lampholders of the Edison screw-type." 18232. December 23rd, 1942. (562562.)

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., T. H.
Woodfield and G. J. Ralph.—" Circular saws."
I4606. October 19th, 1942. (562476.)
E. K. Cole, Ltd. and A. R. Knipe.—" Variable inductance coils." 4830. March 25th, 1943.

(562533.)

Equipment & Engineering Co., Ltd., and G. B. Young.—" Apparatus for magnetic crack detection." 4681. March 23rd, 1943. (562530.) H. Gent and R. H. H. Pryde.—" Electrical junction systems." 15189/42. April 15th, 1942.

(562580.) W. S.

W. S. Glover.—" Electric lamps." 733 January 14th, 1943. (562626.) Heenan & Froude, Ltd., and G. H. Walker.– 733.

"Means for controlling the speed of eddy current clutches." 18479. December 30th,

Current clutches. 18479. December 30th, 1942. (562509.)
S. I. Hitchcock.—"Permanent magnets." 6642/42. May 14th, 1943. (562472.)
W. Holmes and T. Fletcher.—"Domestic washing machines." 12899. September 14th, 1942. (562547.)

1942. (562547.) Johnson Laboratories, Inc.—" Multi-range high-frequency systems." 18538/42. January 5th, 1942. (562512.) Landis & Gyr. Soc. Anon.—" Clamping screw for electric terminals." 13429/42. October 14th, 1941. (562548.)
H. J. Lorant and J. W. Bridgland.—" Electric soldering, brazing and like tools." 120. January 4th, 1943. (562602.) Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.— " Electric amplifier and like circuits." 18398/42. December 27th, 1941. (562482.) " Apparatus for controlling the frequency of oscillators."

18570/42. December 31st, 1941. (562513.) "Receivers for receiving modulated carrier waves." 16754/42. November 25th, 1941. (562553.)

(362353.) Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. (Radio Corporation of America).—" Methods of unit-ing parts." 4483. April 3rd, 1942. (562539.) Modinstal Electric Co., Ltd., and E. C. Malins.—" Adjustable stands or brackets suit-

Malins.—" Adjustable stands of orackets suit-able for infra-red generators and other articles." 17454. December 8th, 1942. (562556.) J. N. Morris and R. L. Kent.—" Refrigerating apparatus." 3345. March 1st, 1943. (562634.) G. F. N. Oliver and Oliver Pell Control, Ltd.— "Electric motors." 69. January 1st, 1943.

(562572.) W. S.

W. S. Percival.—" Receivers for receiving amplitude modulated carrier wave signals."
18091. December 21st, 1942. (562508.)
Philco Radio & Television Corporation.—
"Method and means for reducing disturbances in transmission lines." 37/43. February 3rd, 1942. (562569.) "Mounting panel for radio valves." 12755/42. November 13th, 1941.
(562577.)

Philips Lamps, Ltd. (Naamlooze Vennoot-schap Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken).—" Reschap Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken).—" Regulating apparatus for the voltage supplied to direct-current apparatus from a source of alternating voltage." 11387. September 5th, 1941. (562638.)
A. Sadler and British General Manufacturing Co. (1941). Ltd.—" Electric couplings." 17596. December 10th, 1942. (562481.)
Schall & Son, Ltd., and B. W. Harding.—" Radiographic apparatus." 1881. February 4th, 1943. (562497.)
G. H. Scholes & Co., Ltd., G. H. Scholes and

4th, 1943. (562497.)
G. H. Scholes & Co., Ltd., G. H. Scholes and F. J. Pearce.—" Electric switches having resilient movable contacts." 2037. February 8th, 1943. (562631.)

Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., and C. E. Rose.— "Electric cable terminations." 741. January 14th, 1943. (562490.)

Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., and F. Turner.— "Electrical recording apparatus." 18569. December 31st, 1942. (562598.)

Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., and E. Taylor.—"Rotatable control knobs and the like." 18577. December 31st, 1942. F. E. Tay the like. (562514.)

(3023)4.)
Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., and
W. H. D. Yule.—" Electro-magnetic relays."
18628. December 31st, 1942. (562515.)
Teletype Corporation.—" Printing telegraph apparatus." 13846/42. September 29th, 1941.

(562551.)

Wallace & Tiernan Products, Inc .--- " Electrode structures and cell apparatus." Cognate applications 1086/42 and 1087/42. December 28th, 1940. (562537.) "Electrical determination or control of the amount of oxidizing or reducing substance in liquids." 1088/42. December 28th, 1940. (562538.)

E. G. Williams and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.—"Covering of electrical conductors with an insulating coating of a thermoplastic material." 17501. December 9th, 1942. (562557.)

CONTRACT INFORMATION

Accepted Tenders and Prospective Electrical Work

Contracts Open

Where "Contracts Open" are advertised in our "Official Notices" section the date of the issue is given in parentheses.

Cumberland.—August 14th. County Council. Installation of complete new electric lighting and power installation at the hospital block at Meadow View House, Whitehaven. Applications for plans to county architect, 4, Alfred Street North, Carlisle, not later than July 31st

Plymouth.—August 19th. Electricity Supply Department. Boiler water control and heat recovery equipment. (See this issue.)

Stockport.—Education Committee. Electric lamps for schools. Particulars from the director of education, Town Hall.

West Midlands.—August 25th. Joint Electricity Authority. Travelling crane. (See this issue.)

Orders Placed

Australia.—New SOUTH WALES.—Sydney County Council Electricity Department. Accepted. Low-voltage switch and fuse panels for substations to Spec. 700 (£1,114).—British General Electric Co.

General Electric Co. VICTORIA.—State Electricity Commission. Accepted. Spec. 43-44/44. Cable.—W. T. Henley's (£1,643); Noyes Bros. (Melbourne); Johnson & Phillips (£1,640); Enfield Cable Works (Australia) (£5,236). COMMONWEALTH.—Department of Supply and Division & Computed Reg. 12548. Cable

COMMONWEALTH. — Department of Supply and Shipping. Accepted. Reg. 12548. Cable (£26,245).—British Insulated Cables. Reg. 11304. Electric lamps.—British General Electric Co. (£3,638); Australian General Electric (£3,639); Philips of Australia (£3,639).

Bedford.—Highways Committee. Accepted. Electric sluice valves (£453).—Glenfield & Kennedy.

Darlington.—Corporation. Accepted. Wagon lift for the electricity works (£2,700)—R. Dempster & Sons.

London.—WESTMINSTER.—Cleansing Committee. Accepted. Five electric vehicle batteries (£735).—Young Accumulator Co., Ltd. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.—Works

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD. — Works Committee. Accepted. Electrically driven compressor (£136)—Hamworthy Engineering Co.

Swansea.—Electricity Committee. Accepted. Unit type sub-station l.v. fuse-gear (£11,427)— W. Lucy & Co. *

Contracts in Prospect

Particulars of new works and building schemes for the use of electrical installation contractors and traders. Publication in this section is no guarantee that electrical work is definitely included. Alleged inaccuracies should be reported to the Editors.

Bangor.—Extensions to infirmary (£100,000); secretary, Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, Upper Bangor, North Wales.

Burton-on-Trent.—New schools (£72,000); G. Moncur, borough surveyor, Town Hall.

Birmingham.—Police quarters, Thornhill Road (£3,383); city engineer.

House, Alum Rock estate (£16,999); C. Bryant & Son, Ltd.

Bristol.—Rebuilding houses; H. M. Webb, borough engineer, 7, College Fields, Clifton, Bristol.

Cambuslang (Lanarkshire). — Proposed remand home (£2,000); burgh surveyor.

Failsworth.—Works canteen, Regent Mill; Lancashire Cotton Association (Architects' Department), Hopwood Hall, Middleton.

Hampton Wick.—Rebuilding workshop premises, 1-3, Vicarage Road; Nightingale, Page & Bennett, Eagle Chambers, Kingstonon-Thames.

Inverness-shire.—Proposed new secondary school at Fort William; county architect, Inverness.

Lancashire.—School canteens at Tottington and Westhoughton; A. J. Nicholson, county architect, County Buildings, Fishergate Hill, Preston.

Llanfyllin.—Waterworks; Wallace A. Evans, engineer, 38, Victoria Road, Penarth, Glam.

Manchester.—Works additions, Rodney Street, W. Thorpe & Son, Ltd., builders, Chester Road, Cornbrook.

Mansfield.—Canteen kitchen at Newgate School; R. F. B. Grundy, borough surveyor, Town Hall.

Northampton.—Extensions for 100 additional beds (£100,000); secretary, General Hospital, Billing Road.

Northamptonshire.—School canteen kitchens at Wollaston and Bozeat; J. Perkins, county architect, County Hall, Northampton.

Salford.—School canteen kitchens on three sites; W. A. Walker, city engineer, Town Hall, Bexley Square, Salford 3.

Catholic School, Gerald Road and Cromwell Road, Pendleton; secretary, Catholic Board of Finance, Bishop's House, Wardley Hall, Swinton.

Sheffield.—Staff canteen, Eyre Street (£3,000); W. G. Davies, city architect, Town Hall.

Stockport.—Junior Technical School, Pendlebury Hall and grounds; W. F. Gardner, borough surveyor, Town Hall, Wellington Street.

Swansea.—Completion of section of Grammar School; E. Morgan, borough architect, The Guildhall.

Towcester.—Houses (100) for Rural District Council; Sir John Brown, architect, 83, St. Giles' Street, Northampton.

Waddesdon.—Erection of cottages, Lower Blackgrove Farm, for Bucks. War Agricultural Executive Committee; R. C. White, Brooke House, Market Square, Aylesbury.

Wigan.—Dining centres at St. Andrew's. St. Mark's, St. Joseph's, St. Cuthbert's and St. Patrick's Schools; L. Lyons, borough engineer, Municipal Buildings, Library Street.

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FLECTRICAL REVIEW

INDUCTION INSTRUMENTS

Modern instruments for Modern Switchboards—Induction ammeters, voltmeters, watt-meters, powerfactor meters, frequency meters and synchroscopes—all available in round sector and edgewise cases which are uniform in appearance and dimensions with "Metrovick" moving iron, moving coil and dynamometer instruments.

> Outstanding features :--★ Long, clear scales, ★ Robust movements, ★ 1st grade accuracy.





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Arrangement of one of two Clarke, Chapman Tri-Drum Watertube Boilers. EVAPORATION (Each Boiler) 120,000 lbs, pr. hr. WORKING PRESSURE - 300 lbs, per sq. in. HEATING SURFACE - - 12,000 sq. feet.



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To those interested in 5-100 Ampere size fuse units for any purpose whatsoever, but particularly for positions subject to vibration, the SLYDLOK fuse answers all problems. Get your name on our mailing list for advance information of new developments as they are available.





July



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BRUSH CUBICLE TYPE SWITCHGEAR



TYPE S.C.R. REAR ACCESS.

RATINGS up to 2,500 AMPERES 660 VOLTS THIS type of equipment is designed for use chiefly in industrial substations to control incoming bulk supplies and feeders to heavy plant and distribution gear.

- NEAT and EFFICIENT DESIGN and LAYOUT
- **ROBUST CONSTRUCTION**
- UNRESTRICTED ACCESS
- SAFE OPERATION



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THE RHEOSTATIC COMPANY LIMITED SLOUGH TELEPHONE: SLOUGH, 23311/6. TELEGRAMS: RESISTANCE, SLOUGH



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McKechnie Non-Ferrous Ingots are uniform in composition and therefore easier to melt and handle. Produced by a perfect plant under constant supervision to the correct analysis, the McKechnie range of Non-Ferrous Ingots covers the entire need of the Brass Foundry. McKechnie Chill Cast Bars are closer in structure than Sand Cast Bars and possess greater homogeneity and resistance with an absence of segregation. They are clean, concentric and sound.

Apart from the saving on tool costs and labour which naturally follows the use of Chill Cast as against Sand Cast Bars the saving in scrap and turnings is very considerable.





July

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THE ORIGINAL SELF - LOCKING CABLE COVERS Established throughout the Electrical Industry

GOOD SERVICE and DEPENDABLE MATERIAL

CABLE COVERS LTD. ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT WESTMINSTER, S.W.I

Telephone: WHITEHALL 3616





From the famous range of Delco refrigerator motors... made by the largest manufacturers of fractional h.p. electric motors in the world for silent and vibrationless performance. Delco-Remy & Hyatt, Ltd. 111 Grosvenor Rd, S.W.1.

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ELECTRICAL REVIEW



Railway Engineers and all users of traction Batteries have, for many years, sought a battery charging system that is automatic in operation.

The Davenset Fluxomatic System has provided the answer.

Without manual control, a constant pre-determined current is maintained against a rising battery voltage.

The charging rate, having been pre-set, is unaffected by normal mains Buctuations, and the regulation of the charge current is entirely automatic, insespective of the hastery unitage.



The advantages of these features, coupled with a reduction in the recharging time, will be apparent to all battery users, and we shall be glad to send full particulars and diagrams on amplication.

E. PARTRIDGE WILSON & CO. LTD. MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS DAVENSET ELECTRICAL WORKS, LEICESTER.

L.T. OUTDOOR ISOLATING SWITCHES

Specially designed for isolating low tension overhead distribution lines erected in vertical formation. The switch embodies a quick-break mechanism and selfaligning contact blades. The operating shaft can be fitted either for hooked rod operation or for operation by hand from ground level. The whole assembly including the pole fittings makes a very neat and inconspicuous arrangement.

Available for 2, 3, 4 or 5 wire lines, working current 150 amperes, up to 500 volts.

An alternative design embodies H.R.C. Cartridge Fuses up to 150 amperes max. working capacity, 500 volts. Write for Catalogue W.O.3.



ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT

WT.HENTENE TELEGRAPH WORKS CO.LTD. MILTON COURT. WESTCOTT. DORKING. SURREY

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FLECTRICAL REVIEW



180 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.I And 76 Oldhall Street, Liverpool 3, Lancs



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ELECTRICAL REVIEW

July 28, 1944

Readers of the article "OCCLUDED GASES" in the March 17th issue of "Electrical Review" were told that

AMMONIA

in make-up water can cause

BOILER CORROSION

They may not know that PERMUTIT'S

"DEMINROLIT"

PROCESS

is in use for Ammonia Removal at large generating stations in this country.

Full particulars on application to The Permutit Company Ltd., Water Treatment Engineers, Permutit House, Gunnersbury Avenue, W.4. (Telephone : Chiswick 6431)

The



Cat. No. 192-J

FOR YOUR DEMONSTRATIONS : Californian Spaghetti

IN SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD HERE IS ANOTHER RECIPE

Ingredients

8-ozs. spaghetti or macaroni. I clove of garlic. Pepper. l oz. fat. 2 ozs. grated cheese.

Method.

Put spaghetti in boiling salted water, parboil it and strain it. Peel the clove of garlic, chop it and fry in the fat ; add the spaghetti and pepper and cook in a double pan for about 45 minutes. Serve the grated cheese separately.

ackson ELECTRIC STOVE Co. Ltd. **143 SLOANE STREET** LONDON S.W.I

Reasonable deliveries against priority orders

Rectifying Equipment

FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY AT LOW OPERATING COST

The unit depicted operates from a 3-phase supply having an output of 4.5 KVA.

We design and manufacture Industrial we design and manufacture industrial Rectifying Equipment for all purposes where a D.C. supply is required from an A.C. source. Other products include: Battery Charging Equipment. Transform-ers from 60 VA to 10 Kw. Battery Testers.

M-W.22

Full details on request : LEGG (Industries) LTD., WILLIAMSON ST., WOLVERHAMPTON. Phone : 23732



Electrical Review, July 28, 1944

POWER PLUS

power factor correction

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28

This is one of several 1000 h.p. Crompton Auto-Synchronous Motors installed in a large South Wales cement works. While being used for important drives they, at the same time, correct power factor and prevent waste in the system.



ELECTRICAL REVIEW

July 28, 1944



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LTD. EL RO FEED W

ELECTRICAL REVIEW

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Designed to provide HIGH EFFICIENCY SIMPLE OPERATION EASY MAINTENANCE

The illustration shows two Hick Hargreaves single effect evaporating units with raw water heaters and motor driven sludge pumps in course of erection in workshops. Each unit operates with low pressure steam and is capable of giving 7,500 lbs. of vapour per, hour.





AD 33B

61



Every advance in technical achievement brings new and more complex problems for the designer and producer in all fields of engineering. New applications call for new designs. If these are of an electro - mechanical nature, then it is our special business to advise and assist in any such problem or difficulty.

Write for particulars of any special type of apparatus that interests you: we will forward details and literature when available.

E

SMALL ELECTRIC MOTORS LTD. A subsidiary of BROADCAST RELAY SERVICE LTD. ELECTRICAL REVIEW

July 28, 1944



63



STILL THE BEST ELECTRIC COOKERS ELECTRIC FIRES ELECTRIC IRONS ELECTRIC TOASTERS, ETC.

When obtainable again after the war they will be STILL BETTER

ELECTRICAL DOMESTIC APPLIANCES Elexcel Ltd., Victor Works, Broad Green, Liverpool, 14

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LATING SLEEVING

and Empire's Communications



VARNISHED COTTON SLEEVING VARNISHED SILK SLEEVING PLASTIC SLEEVING & TUBING REINFORCED PLASTIC SLEEVING METAL SCREENING AND METAL SCREENED SLEEVING from smallest to largest diameters

SUFLEX LTD., AINTREE ROAD, PERIVALE, GREENFORD, MIDDX. PERivale 4467

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This illustration shows a W. & G. Fused Bell Transformer on porcelain base, one of several types of transformers supplied with and without fuses.

To operate Electric Bells, Buzzers, Indicators, etc., from A.C. circuits.

A wide and comprehensive range of electrical accessories is available to consumers for National Service.

WARD& GOLDSTONE LTD. PENDLETON, MANCHESTER. 6.

As pioneers of this type of motor we have supplied over 3,000 machines to one customer alone



July



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Adut. of The General Electric Co. Ltd., Head Office, Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

ELECTRICAL REVIEW

......CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the following Friday's issue are accepted up to First post on Monday at Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Por August 11 issue see notice below.)

THE CHARGE for advertisements in this section THE CHARGE for advertisements in this section is 2/- per line (approx. 8 words) per insertion, minimum 2 lines 4/-, or for display advertisements of per interval with a minimum of one inch. Where advertisement includes a Box Number there is an advertisement includes a Box Number there is a SITUATIONS WANTED. — Three insertions under this heading can be obtained for the price of two il ordered and prenaid with the first insertion.

two if ordered and prepaid with the first insertion.

REPLIES TO advertisements published under a Box Number if not to be delivered to any particular firm or individual should be accompanied by instrucfirm or individual should be accompanied by matter tions to this effect, addressed to the Manager of the ELECTRICAL REVIEW. Letters of applicants in ELECTRICAL REVIEW. And the name ELECTRICAL REVIEW. Letters of applicants in such cases cannot be returned to them. The name of an advertiser using a Box Number will not be disclosed. All replies to Box Number is should be addressed to the Box Number in the advertisement, c/o ELECTRICAL REVIEW, Dorset House, Stam-ford Street, London, S.E.1. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to ELECTRICAL REVIEW LTD, and crossed. REVIEW LTD. and crossed.

Original testimonials should not be sent with applications for employment.

AUGUST 11th ISSUE

Classified Advertisements for the above issue should reach us by first post on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4

OFFICIAL NOTICES TENDERS. ETC.

WEST MIDLANDS JOINT ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

Contract No. 135-Crane

THE above-named Authority invite tenders for the supply, delivery, erection, testing and setting to work of one 80-ton Electrically-operated Engine Room Travelling Crane.

an me sorton Electrically operated Linghe Robin Haven-and Char. A copy of the Conditions, Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on payment of one guinea, which will, after the Authority have come to a decision on the tenders received, be returned to the tenderer, provided he shall have sent in a bona fide tender and shall not have withdrawn it. Additional copies of the specification, etc., can be obtained on a further payment of one guinea per copy. which sum will not be returnable. Cheques should be made payable to "West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority." Tenders must be forwarded in the envelope provided so as to reach the undersigned not later than noon on Friday, 25th August, 1944. The Authority do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

lowest or any tender.

H. F. CARPENTER. Clerk and Manager.

437

Central Offices of the Authority. Phænix Buildings. Dudley Road, Wolverhampton. 19th July, 1944.

CITY OF PLYMOUTH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

THE Plymouth Corporation invite tenders for the supply. delivery and erection of Boiler Water Control and Heat Recovery Equipment. Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained from the City Electrical Engineer, Armada Street, Plymouth. Completed tenders must reach the undersigned not later than noon on the 19th August, 1944. COLIN CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

SITUATIONS VACANT

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 41 unless such woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministru of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

ELECTRICAL Wholesalers require a Clerical Assistant, conversant with trade and materials as handled.— London Electrical Co. (Blackfriars) Ltd., Blackfriars Road. 3.E.1

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA

Electricity Department

Appointment of Generation Engineeer

A PPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Engineers, not over 45 years of age, for the position of "Genera-tion Engineer."

tion Engineer." The hard a through mechanical and electrical engineering training, preferably including ex-perience in a manufacturing engineering works; possess a degree or equivalent technical qualifications admitting to Corporate Membership of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and have held a similar appointment in a large Power Station operating under the direction of the Central Electricity Board. The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the operation and maintenance of the Department's Generating Station with any extensions or modifications thereto and to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office.

of his office. The salary will be in accordance with Grade 2. Class J, of the N.J.B. Schedule of Salaries, which, at the present time, is 2802 rising to 2842 per annum. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannustion Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, which must be made on a prescribed form obtainable from the Borough Electrical Engineer and Manager, Guildhall, Swaasea, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 19th August, 1944. 1911

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is prohibited and will be a disqualification.

T. B. BOWEN, Guildhall, Town Clerk,

Swansea. 21st July, 1944.

446

BORQUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Lady Demonstrator

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the post of TEM-PORARY LADY DEMONSTRATOR in the Electri-city Department of the Corporation from persons over 41 years of age. The person appointed will be required for the time being to take charge of the Electricity and Gas Showrooms of the Corporation. The post will be re-advertised after the termination of hostilities and a per-manent appointment made. Treference will be given to applicants who hold a Diploma of Domestic Science or other approved Certifi-cate, and who have had practical experiences in the demonstration of electrical domestic appliances. The salary will be fixed according to experience and quali-fications, stating age, qualifications and experience, Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience,

Applications of the successful applicant. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than 9th August, 1944.

W. P. ERRINGTON Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, 84. High Street, Scunthorpe. 19th July, 1944.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON

Transport Department

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Overhead Line and Outdoor Superintendent.

Candidates should have up to date experience of modern overhead construction and maintenance of trolley bus equipment.

The position is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the success-ful candidate will be required to pass a medical examina-tion. The commencing salary will be in accordance with qualifications, with a maximum salary of £450 plus bonus.

Form of application may be obtained from the General Manager and Engineer, Transport Department, Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton, to whom applications should be addressed, and must be delivered not later than the morning of Tuesday, 15th August, 1944. Envelopes should be endorsed. "Overhead Line Superintendent."

. Canvassing will disqualify.

J. BROCK ALLON, B.A., Town Clerk

Town Hall, Wolverhampton, 22nd July, 1944. 461

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the position of Junior Switchboard Attendant, at a modern power station. Applicants should be technically qualified and have had experience with power plant switchgear. Salary and conditions of appointment in accordance with N.J.E. Agreement. Class J. Grade 10a (present salary £290 per annum). Applications, stating present position, age, details of training and experience, together with coiles of testimonials, to be addressed as helow and received not "Junior Switchboard Attendant."—Director and Engineer. The Mersey Power Co. Ltd., Roche House, Runcorn. (Attended States) Ches.

DEPUTY Mains Superintendent and Technical Assistant DEPUTY Mains Superintendent and Technical Assistant. Location, Borougeh of Cheltenham. Salary in accord-ance with N.J.B. Schedule, Grade 6, Class F (at present £449 p.a.). Applicants must have had wide experience in the distribution of electricity supply, including overhead line construction and maintenance. Minimum technical qualifications Grad. I.E.E. The successful candidate will be required to undergo a medical examination, and to participate in the Corporation's superannuation scheme. Applicants should write, quoting D.896XA, to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Room 432, Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, for the necessary forms, which should be returned completed on or before 7th August, 1944, together with three recent testimonials. 429 DESIGN and Production Manager.

August, 1944, together with three recent testimonials. 429 **D**ESIGN and Production Manager. West of England manufacturers require an experienced Engineer for production of Cooking and Water Heating Equipment for the Services. Applicants must be capable of designing and producing economically, possess initiative and have pre-vious experience in a similar capacity. Salary £600 per annum, plus bonus, rising rapidly for competent man. Pension scheme working. Applicants should write, quoting D 815XA, to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Room 432, Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. for the necessary forms, which should be returned com-pleted on or before 31st July, 1844. 430

pleted on or before 31st July, 1844. 430 GENERAL Manager, Lead Acid Accumulator Manufac-turers, London area. Salary, £850 p.a. upwards, according to qualifications. Applicants must combine knowledge of design and construction of accumulators with ability to organise and lead a team comprising technical, production, commercial, servicing, accounting and buying personnel. Age 35 to 50. Excellent post-war prospects. Superannuation fund. Applicants should write, quoting D 899XA, to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Room 432, Alexandra House, Kingsway, London W.C.2. for the necessary forms, which should be returned com-pleted on or before 8th August, 1844. 436 EXSTIMATOR Switchegar required canable of premaring

ESTIMATOR. Switchgear, required, capable of preparing technical tenders, knowledge of costing an advantage. Very good prospects of advancement for successful appli-cant.-Box 6065, c/o The Electrical Review.

MANCHESTER firm of old-stabilished general engineers has vacancies for qualified Technical Correspondents and Sales Engineers. Good post-war prospects. Applicants should be not more than 35 years of age and unft for military service. Special consideration given to those invalided from the forces. Apply by letter.—Box 433. c/o The Electrical Review.

SALES Representative. Permanent progressive position for man with knowledge of power application of A.C. and D.C. motors. Apply-Higgs Motors, Kingsway, W.C.2, or Birmingham, 6. TRAVELLER required for North and North West London by electrical wholesale distributors. Must have knowledge of wiring supplies and general factory requirements.--Wm. Pryor & Co. Ltd. 3, Kingsland High Street, Dalston Junction, London, E.8. 6076

APPOINTMENTS FILLED

Dissatisfaction having been so often expressed that un-successful applicants are left in ignorance of the fact that the position applied for has been filled, may we suggest that Advertisers notify us to that effect when they have arrived at a decision? We will then insert a notice free of charge under this heading.

DOROUGH of King's Lynn-Shift Charge Engineer.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A DVERTISER, A.M.I.E.E., college/works trained, 25 years' practical experience, 17 years in Spain, fluent Spanish, fair French and Portuguese, seeks post abroad. Modest salary.—Box 6043, c/o The Electrical Review. A DVERTISER (44), desiring change, requires situation Salesman, Order Clerk, etc. Many years' electrical rade experience London area.—Box 6061, c/o The Elec-trical Review.

CHARTERED Electrical Engineer seeks position as Engineer and Manager. Experienced design, manu-facture, sales small electric motors (industrial, domestic, aircraft). Competent to take full control.—Box 6026, c/o The Electrical Review.

CHARTERED Secretary (39), extensive supply authority CHARTERED Scoretary (39), extensive supply authority experience, now assistant secretary to company manu-facturing steel and light alloy products, desires position as secretary of company making electrical products. Salary 5750.—Box 6042, e/o The Electrical Review. CONSUMERS' Engineer (43), i/c. extensive London district, desires post-war change to country town, South or West Country, many years' experience pre-war development, excellent record and references.—Box 6033, c/o The Electrical Review. DUECTRICAL and Machanical Engineer 37, desired

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineer, 37, desires change. Experienced in medium and heavy engineer-ing, jig and machine tool work, plant maintenance and layout. - Box 6077, c/o The Electrical Review.

ayout.—Box 6077, c/o The Electrical Review. ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineer (46), A.M.I.E.E. desires change with a view to post-war permanency. Administration large factory, maintenance, manufacturing, generating, heating and ventilating experience. Free at short notice. Present salary £700.—Box 6068, c/o The Electrical Review.

Electrical Review. **D**LECTRICAL Engineer (45), disengaged, seeks position experience all classes elec. and mech. plant. Long experience all classes elec. and mech. plant, installation. buying and supervision of labour. Salary level, £520 p.a. —Box 6071, c/o The Electrical Review. **D**LECTRICAL Engineer, age 52, seeks supervising position or charge of factory plant, long experience with D.C. and A.C. layouts for power and lighting, highest testimonials.—Box 6044, c/o The Electrical Review.

Review

Review. FOREMAN Electrician (37), fully conversant main-tenance or construction of power plant, etc., open to transfer, genuine. — Box 6062, c/o The Electrical Review. LEADING Manufacturers' technical Sales Representa-tive desires substantial progressive post. 10 years Eastern Counties and Midlands, genuine connection Government departments, traders and wholesalere, own car.—Box 6059, c/o The Electrical Review. MAINTENANCE and Plant Manager, A.M.I.E.E., desires change, anywhere.—W., 17, Avoudale Park Gardens. W.11. DADIO and Telephone Engineer desires planning of

Gardens, W.11. 6064 **R** ADIO and Telephone Engineer desires planning or control 250 mixed labour, mass-production radio equip-ment and coll winding. A.M.I.E. age 34, 2500/year.— Box 6072, c/o The Electrical Review. **SUPERVISING** Electrician, plant or manufacturing. over military age, permanency, post-war prospects.— Box 6024, c/o The Electrical Review. **Y** OUNG Man (26) desires contact progressive firm for A Inst. P., Grad I.E. E., and 4 years 'factory expreince. Keen interest in application of science and development work on own initiative and with responsibility, or technical and German good.—Box 6030, c/o The Electrical Review.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW

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GEORGE COMEN. SONS & CO., LTD.

for

GUARANTEED ELECTRICAL

PLANT.

MOTORS. GENERATORS.

SWITCHGRAR,

ote

WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12. Telephone: Shepherds Bush 2070 and

STANNINGLEY, NEAR LEEKDS

Telephone: Pudsey 2241. Established 1834.

REBUILT MOTORS AND GENERATORS

I ONG deliveries can often be avoided by purchasing Ly vebuilt secondhand plant. We can redesign or replace suppose plant of any size.

SEND US YOUR ENOURIES.

OVER 1.000 RATINGS ACTUALLY IN STOCK HERK.

DYNAMO & MOTOR REPAIRS LTD.. Wembley Park, Widdlesex. Telephone : Wembley 3121 (4 lines).

Also at Phoenix Works, Belgrave Terrace, Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Telephone : Northern 0896.

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND DYNAMOS

W hold one of the largest stocks of New and Second-hand Motors. Secondhand machines are thoroughly contained. Inspection and tests can be made at our Works.

For Sale or Hire. Send your enquiries to :-

BRITANNIA MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 22-23. BRITANNIA STREET. CTTY BOAD, LONDON, N.1.

Telephone : 5512-3 Clerketwell

BURDETTE & CO. LTD.

Stock

Reconditioned A.C. and D.C. Motors and Starters Equal to New.

STONHOUSE STREET. CLAPHAM. S.W.4. MACaulay 4555.

Day and night service.

ONE MOTOR GENERATOR SET by E.C.C. Input. Mathematics 3-phase, 50-cycles, 230-b.p., 73 r.p.m. Sip-Mathematics Generator. Direct coupled on cast-tron base

DNE DIVERSIBIE EC-STER SET by R.C.C. com-nising Meter. p. 440 volts D.C. 1.000 r.p.m. direct ounded to a 200 any. 1160-volt. 1.000 r.p.m. Generator. with currier 2 anys. 250 volts, 1.000 r.p.m. All mounted

NEWMAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED. YATE. BRISTOL 660 ELECTRIC MOTORS FROM MANUFACTURERS STOCK

		Fer	Essenti	al Wer	k
HP.	R.p.m.	Volts.	Phase.	Crc.	Туре.
3	1.420	400 440	3	50	Prot., Sq. Cage
74	715	400 440	3	50	Prot., Sq. Cage
10	1.450	400 440	3	50	Prot., Sq. Cage
20	960	400 440	3	50	Scr. Prot., Sq. Care
15	715	400 440	3	50	Sipring, vert. shaft
20	715	400 440	3	50	Slipring with flame-
					shpring cover.
					terminal boxes for
					armoured cable.
					Class B menhation
		Fu	ull detau	ils from	

BRUCE PEEBLES & CO. LTD., ENGINEERS,

WATER TUBE BOILERS IN STOCK

We mstall complete, including brickwork. Economisers, Pomps. Piping Valves, Generating Sets and Motor in stock. Please send us your enquiries: we can give immediate delivery.

BURFORD, TAYLOR & CO. LTD.,

Boiler Specialists, Middlesprough, Telephone, Middlesbrough 2622.

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427

ARC WELDING MACHINES FROM STOCK

WE can an latest type No. 2 Max-Arc Welder for immediate delivery, 15/250 amperes. Operates off A.C. supply voltage. Send for details.

MAX-ARC WELDERS ITD

190, THORNTON BOAD, CROYDON.

THOTATON Heath 4276-8.

18.5 kW. 230-volt Dissel-driven Generating Set. com-prising 274 30-h p. VATIONAL 3-cylinder vertical cold scare Diesel Engine. 1.000 r.p.m. direct complet to 15.5 kW. 200-volt D.C. compound wound WESTING-HOUSE Generator. 29 kW. Diesel-driven Generating Set. comprising 45 h.p. PETTER vertical, angle-cylinder atomic Diesel Engine, 375 r.p.m. direct coupled to 29-kW. 460-volt D.C. compound wound "G.R.C." Generator.

NEWMAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED. YATE. BRISTOL 420

ECONOMISERS IN STOCK

TWO Green's Economisers, 206 tubes, 250 line, W.P. ONK Green's Economiser, 128 tubes, 185 line, W.P.

All guaranteed re-insurable and first-class condition only, now prices. Quotations per return. Installations delivered and erected complete.

BURFORD, TAYLOS & CO. LTD., 7. Commercial Street. Middlesbrough. Telephone 2622

MODINSTAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED INDUSTRIAL INFRA-RED APPARATUS FOR PAINT DRTING. COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OR SINGLE UNITS PROVIDED. GUARANTEED HEAT GENERATORS. OLDHAM WORKS, OLDHAM TERRACE. ACTON. W 3, LONDON.

Telephone : Acorn 3504/5.

M.E.C. APPARATUS, DULL EMITTER SYSTEM 46

EDINBURGH, 5.

ALTERNATOR FROM MANUFACTURERS' STOCK

For Essential Work

100 kVA (70 kW at .8 P.F.), 440 volt, 3-phase, 50 cycles, 750 r.p.m. Direct coupled Exciter, two bearings, pulley 19" dia. × 12" face, slide rails, foundation bolts, shunt regulator, and automatic voltage regulator.

Full details from

BRUCE PEEBLES & CO. LTD., ENGINEERS, EDINBURGH, 5. 428

Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 22/26. Britannia Walk, London, N.1. A ERIAL Cables, all sizes quoted for: good deliveries against. Government contract numbers.—Edwardes Bros., 20. Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.I. GO78 A LTERNATING Petrol Sct. 60 kVA. 400/3/50. self-contained, rad. cooled, semi-portable, as new.—J. Gerber & Co. Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex. 41 A LTERNATOR, 500 kVA. 3.p. 50 c., 400/440 v., 750 revs., direct coupled exciter, 2 brgs., on bedplate. Stewart Thomson & Sons, Fort Road, Seaforth, Liver-pool, 21. A LTERNATORS, 5, 7, 10, 15 kVA, 230/1/50, and 10. 15, 30 kVA. 400/3/50, all brand new from stock.— J. Gerber & Co. Ltd., Wembley, Middlese, and the stock r.p.m., compound wound, No. V73684, direct coupled to 200-hp., type D steam engine 200 bS. per sq. inch. complete with switchboard, new 1932, installed as stand-by unit. Britannia Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 22/2/6. Britannia Walk, London, N.1. B ELST English Cables, 17.044 up to 127/.103, deliveries D Bets English Cables, 17.044 up to 127/.103, deliveries D Backfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 6078 D CARBONS, large stocks assorted sizes, solid and cored.— Edwardes Bros., 20, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 6079 C ARBONS, large stocks assorted sizes, solid and cored.— Edwardes Bros., 20, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 6079 CARBONS, large stocks assorted sizes, solid and cored.— Edwardes Bros., 20, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 6079 CARBONS, large stocks assorted sizes, solid and cored.— Edwardes Bros., 20, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 6079 CARBONS, large stocks assorted sizes, solid and cored.— Edwardes Bros., 20, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 6070 CARBONS, large stocks assorted sizes, solid and cored.— Edwardes Bros., 20, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 6070 CARBONS, large stocks assorted sizes, solid and cored.— Edwardes Bros., 20, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 6070 CARBONS, large stocks assorted sizes, colid and cored.— Edwardes Bros., 20, Blackfriars Road, London S.E.1. 6070 CARBONS, large sto

6080 **D**IRECT current Circuit Breakers, large stock 500 amp., 600 amp., 1,000 amp., single pole and double pole. Britannia Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 22/26, Britannia Valk. London, N.1.

DRV Batteries, B class, best quality only. Secure your autumn-winter supplies now. Good stocks available Dangarfield & Moir, 100, Victoria for immediate delivery .- Dangerfield & Moir, 100, Victoria

autumn-winter supplies now. Good stocks available for immediate delivery.—Dangerheld & Moir, 100. Victoria Street. Bristol. 1. 386
 EXHAUST Fans, new, 14", 1-phase, 200/250 v., 1,900
 cu. ft./min. £11 15s.—Southern Ignition Co., Itd. 190, Thornton Road, Croydon. "Weir Snlzer/E.C.C."
 Diesel driven Generating Sets, 220 volt D.C.—Stewart Thomson & Sons, Fort Rd., Seaforth, L'pool, 21. 74
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COMPANY MEETINGS

REVO ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

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Mr. Bertram Silcock's Speech

THE They-seventh Annual General Meeting of Revo Electric Company Ltd. was held on July 19th at Dudley

Mr. Bertram Silcock, F.C.A. (the chairman), said: The net profit for the year, after provision for taxation, staff pensions, war damage and war risks insurance, is £66,845, as against £72,638 last year.

Including a balance of £92,012 brought forward, less an interim dividend of £9,187 already paid, there is for dis-posal a sum of £149,670.

Your directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, and a cash bonus of 24 per cent.; the transfer to general reserve of \$25,000, to plant depreciation reserve \$3,000, and to taxation reserve \$16,500.

Heavy Tax Requirements

You will note that while the net profits are only £5.793 less than last year, a record year, the trading profits are very substantially less. This is not due in any way to diminution of effort during the year, but to diminution in output or sales owing to variation in contracts which have affected the even flow of production. Owing to the 100 per cent. excess profit tax, however, net profits are not affected. Of the trading profit earned during the year 74 per cent. has been earmarked for taxation.

The Balance Sheet

Turning to the balance sheet, you will observe fixed assets stand at £264,394, or £1.881 less than last year, in spite of substantial additions to buildings, machinery and plant. The difference is due to depreciation written off these assets. The excess of current or liquid assets over inabilities is £387,776, as against £351,206 last year. Thus it is satisfactory to note a decrease in the book value of fixed assets and an increase in the excess of current assets over liabilities.

I am privileged to pay tribute, following a year of more than ordinary stress, to the good work put in by our managing directors, and to the help they have received from the works directors, managers, stalf and employees generally. We are well served, and our thanks are due to them. To those of our employees serving with the Forces we send our sincere greetings and wish them a speedy return. return.

Post-War Prospects

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The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. \$18

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machines being viope coupled. Fuses and output socket are built not the alternator, all other electrical controls being incorporated in a separate control unit which carries voltmeter, switches, two output sockets, ballast resistance, field regulators, control relay, etc. A 50 yard cable fitted with metal-clad plugs connects the control unit to the BRIMAIN.



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ELECTRICAL REVIEW

(Supplement) 79

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