

BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATION OF CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Against the sombre shadows of night, at this critical moment in our history, the inspiring white dome of our Capitol at Washington, high above the Federal City, stands resplendent in rays of shining light, a radiant monument to freedom and democracy. The plans for illuminating the Capitol dome were perfected for the recent inauguration of President Wilson, and the spectacular results were so satisfactory that the system was made permanent.

Flood lighting was the method used to illuminate the great dome, which is 135 feet in diameter at the base, 218 feet high above the roof, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of Freedom. Eighty-four flood projectors, each equipped with a 400-watt flood lighting lamp, were used. These projectors were placed in four banks, about 200 feet from the dome, on the corners of the House and Senate wings. By plac-



The Capitol at Washington, D. C., at Night with Its New Electric Flood Lighting—a Triumph in Illumination Engineering.

ing the projectors in these positions, it was found possible to throw light from different directions on the 36 columns at the base (representing the 36 states in the

service. At the end of 1914 there was a total of 1,940 stations supplying electricity, 390 of these being central stations, 24 railway plant, 47 combined railway and central station plant, 1,366 isolated plants, and the remainder official installations. The water-power stations number 695, steam 788 and gas-driven stations 547. The total capacity of these stations is 608,544 kw., of which 341,809 kw. are central stations, 140,000 isolated plants. The water-power equipment totalled 366,243 kw., steam 217,967 kw., and gas stations 24,344 kw. There were 21,909 miles of aerial and 751 miles of underground transmission lines.

METAL HEATING PAD.

A western manufacturer has placed on the market, after thoro testing, a metal heating pad. This hot-pad consists of a heating element encased in a nicked steel jacket made up of hinged units permitting the bending of the inner heating element. The flexibility is sufficient for the requirements demanded of a hot-pad as the illustration shows; it may even be wrapt around a limb.

It operates from any lamp-socket, consumes 40 watts and its heat is easily regulated, even in the dark or under the bed-cover, by a small lever. Any temperature from 100 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit is

A REAL "WAR" LAMP MADE FROM SHELLS.

An Ohio concern is now offering a special lighting unit which is known as the "War Lamp."

This remarkable and appropriate (sic pacifists) lamp is shown in the accompanying illustration and is made from genuine shrapnel shells, 3-in. Russian and British, called "18-pounders" or the French "75 mm." The total height is 23 in. and the base 5½ in., with the bullet globe 3 in. The base support uses nickel shrapnel balls. Lamps up to 75-watts can be used in the unit. This lamp is intended as a reading lamp for homes, offices or stores and is a practical unit, besides being a souvenir of historical value later. A 5 in. by 8 in. silk flag eye shade and a suitable holder for it is furnished with each lamp and adds a patriotic touch. The makers guarantee each shell to be genuine.



To Be Up to Date You Must Have One of These Electric Table Lamps Made from Genuine 75 mm. Shells.

Union at the time it was designed), and thus eliminate objectionable shadows. Some shadows are desirable to bring out the architectural beauty, but if the shadows are too pronounced they become objectionable.

The building proper was also lighted to a low intensity, to form a setting for the dome and to relieve the contrast between a very light dome and a dark building. The building is about 750 feet long and 250 feet wide. The central portion, or main building, is of sandstone painted white, and the House and Senate wings at the ends are of white marble. Surrounding the building on three sides is a wide concourse bounded by a parapet. Thirty-four flood lighting projectors, each equipped with a 400-watt flood lighting lamp, were mounted on ornamental posts and placed on this parapet. The poles were originally designed to take large opal globes. These globes were removed and blocks of wood were placed in the fittings, to which the projectors were bolted. Thus the projectors were inconspicuous and did not detract from the natural architectural features around the building. Photo. G. E. Co.



The Electric Metal Heating Pad Here Illustrated is Excellent for That Stiff Neck, Ear-ache, or Neuralgia. It Connects with Any Lamp Socket.

ELECTRIC PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Japan is taking to electricity like a duck to water. The Lake Inawashiro plant now includes six 10,000 h.p. turbines, and transmits power at a pressure of 115,000 volts over 140 miles of transmission lines in Tokio. This is one of the big hydro-electric schemes which Japan has now put in

easily attained and automatically maintained by thermostat; it cannot become overheated, as current is shut off automatically when certain temperature is reached. Under average conditions, it may be operated at least five hours for less than one cent's worth of current. It is provided with soft, washable and removable eider-down cover and encased in "parchmy" envelop. It comes complete with cord and connection plug, ready for use.