HOW TO USE EMERY WHEELS.

An emery wheel manufacturing company gives this advice to users of such wheels: Too great a variety of work should not be expected from one grade of wheel. If the amount of grinding will warrant it, several grades can be profitably employed, each carefully selected for its particular purpose. Wheels should be kept perfectly true and in balance. In order that they may not become in the least out of true an emery wheel dresser should be used to dress up the wheels a little each day, or as often as they require it.

In mounting emery wheels never crowd them upon the arbor. Use flanges at least one-third the diameter of the wheel. Flanges should always be concaved and fitted with rubber washers between flange and wheel. Have wheels slip easily on the arbor and screw flanges only tight enough to prevent wheels from slipping. Stands on which wheels are mounted should be heavy and strong, and solidly bolted to a firm foundation. Keep machine well oiled so that arbor will not become heated, otherwise there is danger of wheels breaking from expansion of arbor.

Users of wheels are particularly cautioned not to run wheels on shaky machines or on machines in which the arbors have become loose in the boxes from wear. See that rests are properly adjusted in relation to the wheel, otherwise accidents may occur owing to work being drawn between the wheel and the rest. Never run wheels at a higher speed than the maker recommends. Don't try to grind malleable iron witha wheel that was made for brass, as no one wheel can be made which will be just right for all kinds of metals.

To obtain the best results, emery and corrundum wheels should be run at a surface speed of 5,500 feet per minute. Wheels if run too fast will heat the work and glaze, and if run too slowly will wear away rapidly and do but little work. The same speed should be maintained as the wheel wears down, and the speed of the spindle should be increased correspondingly as the diameter of the wheel is decreased. Where there is a sufficient amount of grinding to warrant the use of more than one machine, this can be accomplished by transferring from the first or larger grinder to smaller ones as the wheels wear down, otherwise by means of cone pulleys.

The snow storm early in March last caused a heavy loss to the Nova Scotia Telephone Company. Many of their wires in Halifax and vicinity were blown down. The cost of repairs was in the vicinity of $25,000.

Mr. W. T. Steward, an electrical engineer of wide experience has recently established an office in the Temple Building, Toronto, and is prepared to give expert advice on electrical projects, installations, and improvements to plants. It is Mr. Steward's avowed intention to take an entirely independent attitude as regards electric manufacturing concerns, and by so doing to give his patrons the benefit of unbiased advice such as is only possible under these conditions. He has just made a report on an electric lighting system for the town of Toronto Junction. Mr. Steward is well known in electric circles in Western Canada, having been for ten years electrician for the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and afterwards engaged in the electrical contracting and supply business at Vancouver, B. C.

The Western Ontario Hat Co., London, have purchased two new motors in addition to the two they already have, all being manufactured by the Electrical Construction Co., of London, Ltd.

The Erie Iron Works, of St. Thomas, Ont., have placed an order with the Electrical Construction Co., of London, Ltd., for a 12 h.p. motor, which has already been installed to their satisfaction.