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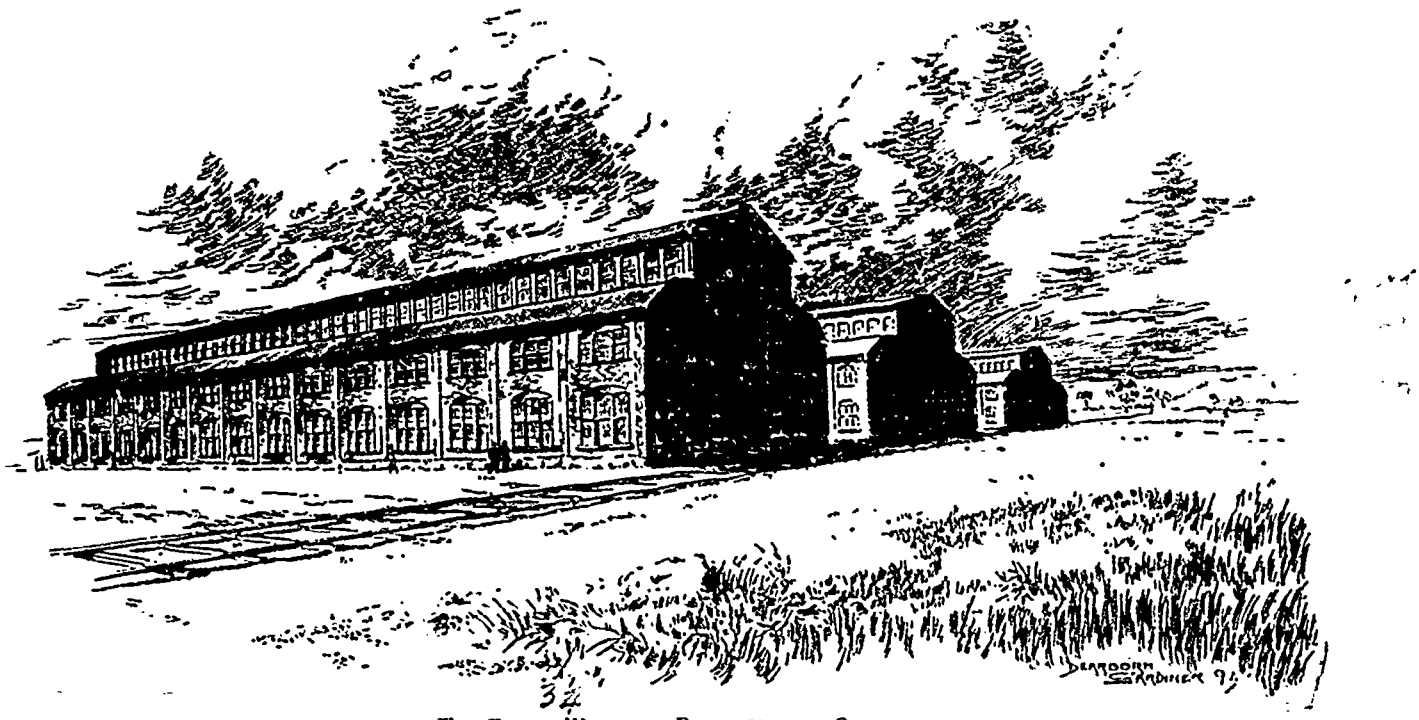
THE EDISON WORKS, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

THE accompanying illustrations and description of the Edison General Electric Company's new manufactory at Peterborough Ont., are reproduced from an article in the *Electrical Engineer*, of New York, descriptive of the various branches of the Company's extensive business:

"It is a well-known fact that Edison lamps and other electrical apparatus are now being made and used all over the world by various corporations, as the result of the exploitation of the patents secured. But in the growing Dominion of Canada, whose relationships with us are already so numerous, the Edison General Electric Co. is carrying on the business itself. From a very small beginning, with only a dozen men in February, 1888, the Company has already come to employ hundreds of skilled mechanics, and is now concentrating its productive energies in a huge new factory at Peterborough, Ont. These Canadian Works are in many ways a replica of the vast shops at Schenectady. The property consists of about thirty acres of level ground, and the main building is without a doubt the finest machine shop in the provinces. It is 110 feet wide, 272 feet long, with a gallery of 25 feet on each side, and a central height of 60 feet. In it are employed about 400 hands engaged in the manufacture of dynamos; motors for stationary power and electric railway purposes; mining locomotives; underground conductors; various small electrical instruments and appliances; electric cables and insulated wire. When the other buildings are finished, this will be used exclusively as a machine shop at once, and with that end in view it has already been equipped with a 10-ton travelling crane. Two other buildings, one 50 feet by 272, two stories high, and the other, 50 feet by 272, one storey, are in course of erection, and when finished will be occupied by the wire insulating and cable department. A power station is also in process of construction, with an ultimate engine and dynamo capacity of 1,000 h. p. In the distribution of power the same methods are followed at Peterborough as at Schenectady; namely, all the power is transmitted electrically by means of underground conductors, and each shop is provided with an Edison motor to drive each main line of shafting. This mode of distributing power is at once a great convenience and a great economy, since the motors are entirely automatic and require no attention.

But this does not exhaust the plans. Two new buildings for the lamp factory, two for the carpenter and pattern shops, two for underground conductors, a second machine shop, iron foundry, brass foundry, office and store house are already laid out, and will soon constitute an imposing suburb, with the others, to the prosperous little city of Peterborough. The works have, moreover, direct railway connections with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railroads. These connections are for the exclusive use of the company and unite with four tracks running parallel between the two rows of buildings throughout the entire length of the property 1,800 feet. Besides these steam railway connections there are railroad tracks connecting all the buildings, over which loaded hand cars may be run to any portion of the establishment. The Dominion may well be proud of this addition to its manufacturing industries.



THE EDISON WORKS AT PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

The recent catastrophe at Moenchenstein called attention to Riess's process for rapidly repairing ironwork by electric welding. The *Revue Industrielle* devotes some considerable space to showing how admirably this process works when applied to the repairing of various iron structures, rails, etc, that have become damaged by accident, and which, owing to the circumstances of such cases, required to be very rapidly repaired because of the traffic.