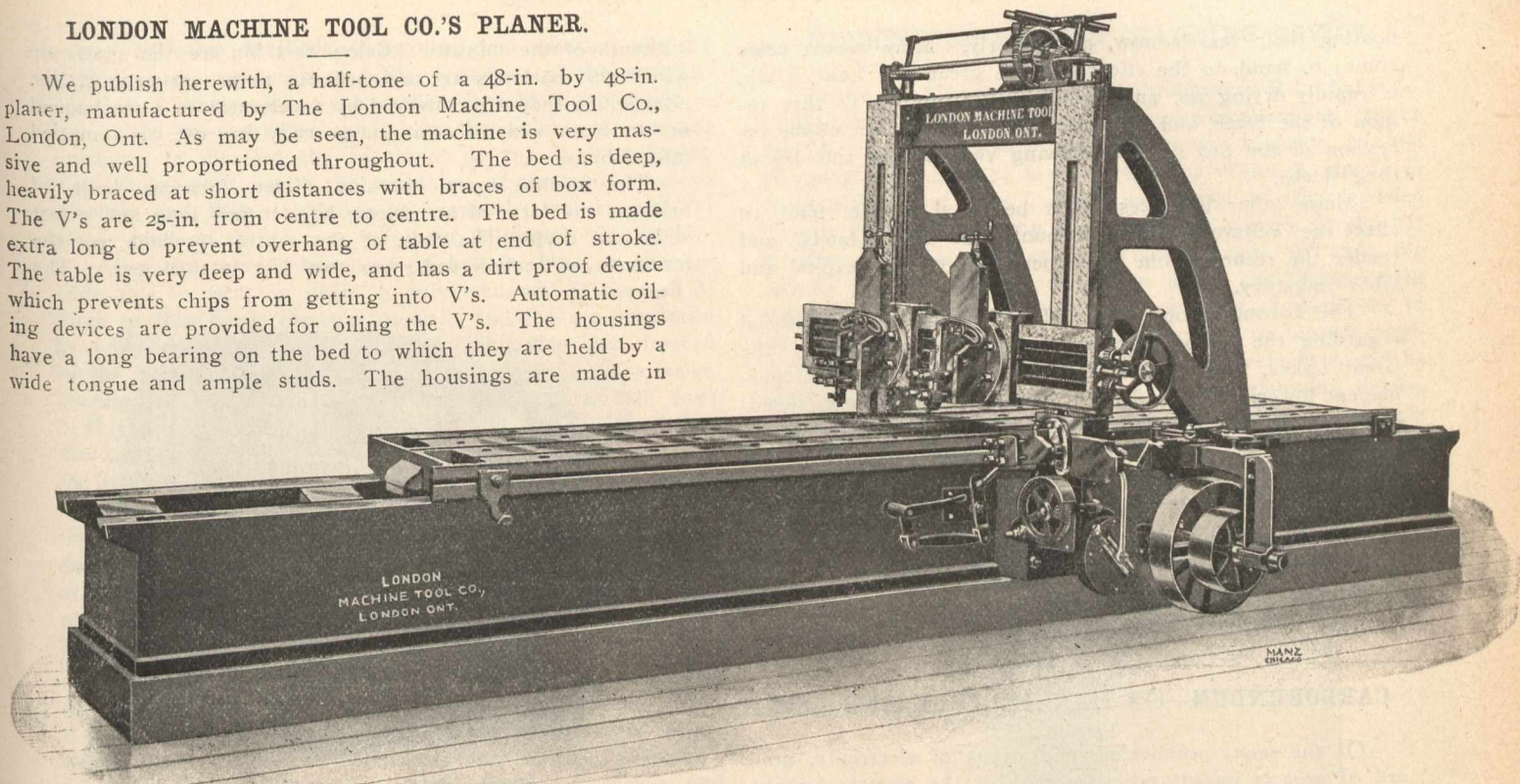


LONDON MACHINE TOOL CO.'S PLANER.

We publish herewith, a half-tone of a 48-in. by 48-in. planer, manufactured by The London Machine Tool Co., London, Ont. As may be seen, the machine is very massive and well proportioned throughout. The bed is deep, heavily braced at short distances with braces of box form. The V's are 25-in. from centre to centre. The bed is made extra long to prevent overhang of table at end of stroke. The table is very deep and wide, and has a dirt proof device which prevents chips from getting into V's. Automatic oiling devices are provided for oiling the V's. The housings have a long bearing on the bed to which they are held by a wide tongue and ample studs. The housings are made in



heavy box form and are of a style best calculated to resist the strains of cutting. The bar is raised and lowered by power, the lever for which is easily reached by operator. The heads have power and hand feeds in every direction, the swivels are graduated to degrees. The shoes have long bearings on bar and are accurately scraped thereto. The driving mechanism is simple but powerful. Loose pulleys are all bronze bushed. The driving pulleys can be arranged for either parallel or right angled drive. Feeds are driven by either friction or positive gear, as desired. This machine can be arranged for motor drive and also can be arranged for the use of high speed cutting steels. The weight of this planer with 14-foot bed is 32,000 lbs.



THE WATER OF THE GLOBE.

Sir,—Moses, in his account of the genesis of the earth, tells us that God said: "Let the waters be gathered together; and let the dry land appear, and it was so done." But that King of all true scientists was far too wise and knowing to assert that all the external surface matter of the earth should, or did, become dry land within, or during the epoch of time designated as "evening and morning, one day." Much rather does he teach us that a "day," in relation to the generation of "the earth and the furniture thereof," differs widely from a day as accounted in the life of man. A brief record of the relative order in which certain evolutionary effects became manifested. An epoch of events, rather than of time, measurable by man, which he foretold shall continue in operation so long as water exists in conjunction with the earth, in an ever-increasing ratio of velocity. And the dry land everywhere bears testimony to the absolute truth of the Mosaic science. Wherever eye has seen, and foot has trod, hill and valley alike proclaim their subjection unto water in the more or less distant past. What has become of all that immense volume of water which has left the testimony of its influence on the rounded boulders and pebbles of all lands? Has it merely changed its location? If so, to where? Or, has it not rather been changed in substance? And is not the water still remaining in conjunction with the earth ever in process of being changed from its natural form and properties to the extent of many billions of tons annually, adding that amount to the dry land, through the ordinary operations of Nature, whereby vegetable and animal forms, perpetually absorbing the watery elements, evolve therefrom their own substance, a

veritable "evolution of species," much of which never again reverts to its original state and condition as water?

Inasmuch as this process of evolution has been in continuous operation, possibly during millions of years, so also it may possibly continue for millions more, but at an ever-increasing rate of progress, until water is no more. Then! What of the earth, the inhabitants and "furniture thereof?" It is not my purpose to multiply words in attempting to forecast such remote future; but prefer to leave that to the professional writer of books, and confine myself to the purpose of this article, in directing public attention to the cause tending to produce certain effects, in order to enable them to intelligently conserve the best interests of the entire community, when, and wherever menaced by ill-advised and unwise projects of the avaricious, oftentimes under the specious but delusive plea of "developing the country" by enlarging, for example, existing waterways, and creating others, from these "Upper Lake" regions to the ocean, whereby their waters would be depleted at a proportionately greater rate, entirely ignoring the constant complaints—even their own—of navigators of the present existing natural channels of ever-decreasing available depth of water, not understanding or giving thought to the cause. As we have, so far, endeavored to show, the evaporative area of the water is rapidly becoming more circumscribed, so also are the retentive areas and powers of the forests and lands, whilst at the same time, congested areas of populations are multiplying between the oceans, the chief gathering-places of the rain clouds, and the drainage area of inland lakes and fresh-water storages, thus curtailing the replenishing of their waters by the amount of moisture abstracted from the water-bearing clouds coming in contact with the warm, dry air of the industrial centres. Under such circumstances, therefore, to increase the volume of outflow from these lakes, as well as others in various lands, without ensuring a commensurate increase of the supply, cannot be too strongly reprehended. Whilst, superficially, this article may seem to be more adapted for publication in the columns of a paper devoted to the exposition of abstract science and philosophy, or to one on civil engineering, rather than to one devoted to mechanical engineering it is not so in fact, inasmuch as science, civil and mechanical engineering are so intimately intercorrelated as to be inseparable. A few months ago it was reported that the great Vulcan Shipbuilding and Engineering Company had purchased an extensive tract of land on the river Elbe, to which it was about to remove its extensive works from Stettin, on the Oder, owing to the great and continuous decrease of water in the Oder, and even in the Baltic Sea, which preclude the company from