

J. W. Lowe & Son's wood working factory, sawmill and adjoining buildings at Aylesford, N.S., have been totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000.

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Oliver G. Anderson, formerly of Newcastle, N.B., proposes to start a chair factory in Halifax, N.S. He plans to erect a \$100,000 plant and asks the city to guarantee bonds of the company which he would organize, to the extent of \$40,000. The city would be given a first mortgage on this for security.

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Cook & O'Brien, who formerly had control of the Rainy Lake Railroad, now controlled by the Canadian Northern, are said to be joining forces with Hines and Weyerhaeuser in a large lumber project. Between them, these men are said to possess two billion feet of pine. Part of the plan is to erect a large mill at Fort Frances.

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A new company is being formed to rebuild the Morris Piano factory in Listowel, Ont., which was burned down recently. One of the conditions is that the town shall loan to the company \$25,000 for twenty years at 4 1-2 per cent. interest, and shall grant exemption from taxation (except for school and local improvement purposes) for ten years. A by-law is to be voted on on the 30th inst. The promoters propose to put \$100,000 into the building and plant, besides the amount of the loan.

NEWLY INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Cariboo Lake Lumber Company, Ltd., Vancouver, capital, \$250,000. To manufacture lumber, pulp, sashes, doors, etc.

Adams-Powell Timber Company, Ltd., Vancouver, capital \$100,000. To take over the timber limits and sawmill of Roland D. Craig.

Tidewater Timber Company, Ltd., Vancouver, capital \$100,000. To carry on sawmills, planing mills and make woodenware of all kinds.

Heaps Timber Company, Ltd., to take over the business of the Heaps Timber Company in Vancouver and build sawmills, etc., capital \$1,000,000.

Acme Stamping and Tool Works, Hamilton, Ont., capital \$40,000. To manufacture and deal in metals, screens, tools, and machines. E. P. Bowman, Hamilton.

Gardner-Browne Company, Ltd., capital \$25,000. To take over the business carried on in Vancouver by A. F. Gardner, under the name of the B.C. Furniture Company.

Vermilion Tie and Timber Company, Vancouver, capital \$50,000. To manufacture lumber, shingles and by-products of wood. J. A. Knox, Vancouver, and George Lux, of Beaton, B.C.

Richmond Furniture Company, Ltd., Richmond, Que., capital \$75,000. To operate saw and planing mills, furniture factories, etc. A. J. Hudon, Richmond, Que., W. A. Catton, Montreal.

Pioneer Lumber Company, Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta., capital \$100,000. To do a lumber manufacturing and construction business. C. R. Carlson, Lethbridge, Alta., and F. H. Stoltze, St. Paul, Minn.

William McVicar & Sons, Ltd., Port Elgin, Ont., capital \$200,000. To take over the businesses of the Port Elgin Lumber Company, Ltd., and William McVicar & Sons, and operate sawmills, etc.

Algonquin Lumber Company, Ltd., Klock, Ont., capital \$48,000. To acquire timber limits, operate sawmills, etc.

J. H. Maybee, of Edwards, N.Y., and F. D. Sullivan, of Watertown N.Y.

THE WOODEN SPLIT PULLEY.

William Hebron, of West Hebron, N.Y., who claims to have been the original inventor of the split pulley writes of it as follows:—The idea occurred to me that if the sapling products of our forests could be utilized in the manufacture of small casks or kegs by a machine that would cut into the end of a block six or eight inches long, and produce wooden cylinders $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick, without any seam, that these cylinders would make cheap casks, as different sizes could be cut from the same block, and staves dispensed with. After some exasperating failures, I succeeded with a steel cylinder, armed with peculiarly-shaped teeth. This did the work, rapidly and beautifully.

But here I was confronted with the problem of how to hold the block. The shells of cylinders of wood were too thin to permit of dogging them at the ends, and if held in a vise the downward pressure would force the wood the jaws came in contact with, down on the cutting teeth of the cylinder and make it balk. After much thought it occurred to me if the blocks were turned on a lathe to uniform size, and placed in a clamp, where the pressure on the outside of the block would be perfectly equal and the pressure from every point of the circumference in the direction of the centre of the block, the frictional resistance being equalized, it might perhaps hold the cylinder from turning round.

I had a clamp made to test this principle. The lower half of it was rigidly fastened to a carriage, while the upper half hinged to the lower on one side. The upper half was held down by any simple device from which could be derived a small pressure. When all was completed, I raised the upper half of the clamp and dropped in the block and fastened it down. I started the carriage, expecting to see the block revolving in harmony with the cylinder, but it never budged, and in a moment the cutting end of the cylinder was through the block.

The intelligent reader will see at once that a cylinder saw five inches in diameter would be removing as much sawdust as an ordinary saw would in cutting a board fifteen inches wide. When I released the pressure of the clamp and lifted out a beautiful wooden cylinder only $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in thickness, I knew the problem was solved.

This was the first application of this mechanical principle I have ever heard of or known, and is indispensable in the use of the split pulley. The frictional resistance of a perfectly-fitting cylinder to a round shaft, where the pressure is equal on every point of the surface and in the exact direction to the centre of the shaft, must be enormous, to resist the leverage exerted by a belt on a large pulley.

A planer knife must project beyond the head, but to do nice work the edge should keep as close company as possible to the point of its seat.

COLLAPSIBLE BOXES.

Gentleman who has invented a highly useful form of collapsible box, but who is not in position to place same on market, would be glad to be placed in communication with anyone interested. Address "Canadian Woodworker," Toronto.