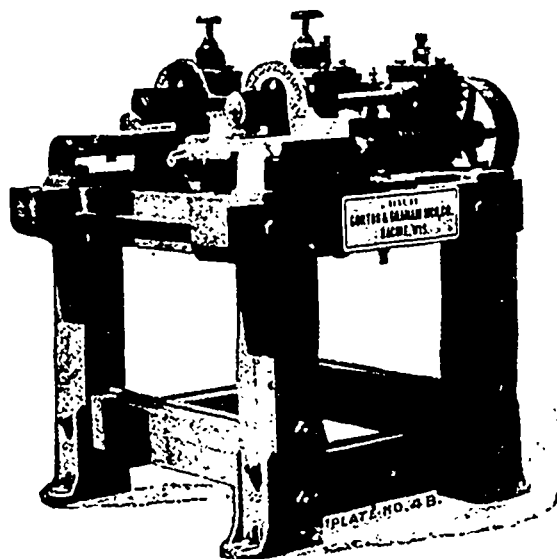


### GANG HOOP SAWING MACHINE.

The accompanying machine is adapted for sawing hoops from 3-32 to 1/2 inch or thicker, 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches wide, any length. Collars are furnished for any dimension hoop required. The machine is also adapted to cutting rule stock and similar work in large quantities. It cuts hard or soft timber, the output being almost as smooth as if planed, which for basket hoops and similar work is preferable to planed stock.

The feed rolls are adjustable for different thicknesses of stock. The arbor is fitted to run four



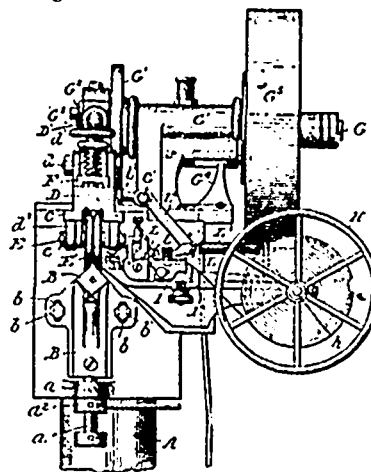
HOOP SAWING MACHINE.

to eight saws nine inches diameter. The bearings are fitted with sight-feed lubricators to exclude dust and dirt. The saws can be changed in less than a minute to vary the thickness of hoops. The engraving herewith shows a wood frame, but this machine is also built with a one-piece-casting frame. It will saw boards 15 1/2 inches long. It is also made to carry a greater or less number of saws, as desired.

SOME of the most beautiful articles ever made of American woods are piano-cases, side-boards and furniture, in which oak, maple, cherry and other woods are used in their natural state. It is supposed that the only way to show up the markings in wood is to apply stains and fillers, and the enormity of error in this supposition will be appreciated by any person who will make a close scrutiny of articles made of unstained and unfilled woods. In the case of oak the fillers simply disfigure the wood, making obtrusive lines and shades that really mar the native beauty of that noble wood. In all cases both stains and fillers are inartistic, because wholly unnatural. It is incorrect taste that prefers the vulgarly emphasized filler markings in wood. The poetical rule should prevail in wood finish, that is, the finisher should remember that "beauty least adorned is beauty most adorned."

### RECENT WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

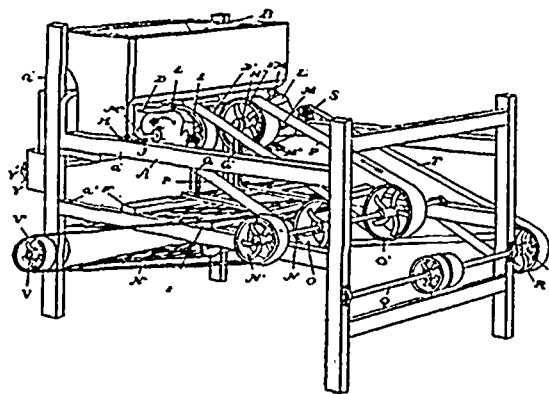
CANADIAN patents for wood-working machinery have recently been granted as follows:—



MACHINE FOR APPLYING ADHESIVE STRIPS TO BOXES AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Patentee: H. Inman and H. A. Inman, both of Amsterdam, N. Y., patented 4th February, 1896; 6 years.

Claim.—In a machine for applying adhesive strips to boxes and other articles, the combination of a support for the box or other article, a head to reciprocate in a direction substantially parallel with the surface of the box or other article, and a roller carried by said head and having its working face conformed to the surface of the box or other article to be operated upon, and arranged to lay the adhesive strip upon said box, and to roll over the same. In a machine as above described, with feeding and cutting mechanism for above said strip, with spring clamp disposed above said strip, and a finger carried by said head and arranged to co-operate with each spring clamp to press the same and hold said strip.

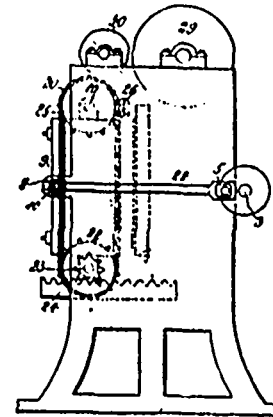


MACHINE FOR POINTING SKEWERS.

Patentee: Thos. W. Hamlin, Sarawak, Ont., patented 21st February, 1896; 6 years.

Claim.—In a skewer pointing machine, the combination of the hopper, the skewer supporting tables, a shaft opposed to the said tables journaled in the frame, a pillow block opposed to the interval between the tables, sleeves supported by the pillow blocks encircling the shaft, idlers mounted on the sleeves opposed to the tables, cutter heads mounted on the said shaft on the outer sides of the idlers, a second shaft, pulleys mounted on the second shaft, belts passing around the pulleys and idlers to carry the skewer blanks down the faces of the tables, and means for imparting motion to the machine. In a skewer pointing machine, the combination with the hopper of a feeding apparatus consisting of two slides, one located above the other, a shaft journaled in the frame, cams mounted on the shaft, rock shafts operated by the cams, arranged to work the slides

alternately, to allow of the delivery only of one skewer blank at a time from the hopper, skewer supporting tables a concave face for each of the tables, a horizontal shaft opposed to the tables journaled in the frame, pillow blocks opposite the interval between the tables, sleeves supported by the pillow blocks encircling the shaft, substantially as specified.



MATCH MACHINE.

Patentee: Davenant Rodger, New York, U. S., patented 25th February, 1896; 6 years.

Claim.—In a splint cutting machine, the combination with a gang of cutting knives, of means for imprinting or stamping characters upon the splints, in which is comprised a bed over which veneer is intermittently fed, a gang of cutting knives, a holding and clearing plate bearing characters to be imprinted, and means for inking the characters. A splint cutting machine in which is comprised a gang of cutting knives, and a cutting bed, in combination with rollers adapted to feed the material to be cut, a spring actuated clearer, and means for imprinting characters upon the splints.

### STAINING WOOD BLACK.

A PROCESS that is much employed for the above purpose consists in painting the wood consecutively with copper sulphate solution (one per cent.) and alcoholic aniline acetate (equal parts of alcohol and acetate). A very durable black and the nearest approach to red ebony is readily obtained by moistening the surface of the wood with dilute sulphuric acid (1:20), and subsequently applying heat. A temperature of 60-90 C. suffices in a very few minutes to produce the desired result. An excellent black was obtained in this way on beech, bass and boxwood; while a second treatment with acid was necessary in the case of cherry, walnut and birch. With oak and ash the results were not so good; and apple, and different varieties of pine, were still less amenable to the process, pine especially being unevenly stained. In order to afterward remove the acid from the wood, it might be well to thoroughly wash the latter with dilute soda solution, followed by clean water. It is unlikely that this method can be applied to any but small articles, because of the risk of possible fractures during the necessary heating of the wood.

A SOLUTION of fifty parts of commercial alizarin in one thousand parts of water, to which a solution of ammonia has been added drop by drop until a perceptible ammonia odor is developed, will give to fir and oak a yellow brown color, and to maple a red brown. If the wood is then treated with a one per cent. aqueous barium chloride solution, the first-named become brown and the latter a dark brown. If calcium chloride be used instead of barium chloride, the fir becomes brown, the oak red brown, and the maple a dark brown. If a two per cent. aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate be used, the fir and oak become dark brown and the maple a dark violet brown.