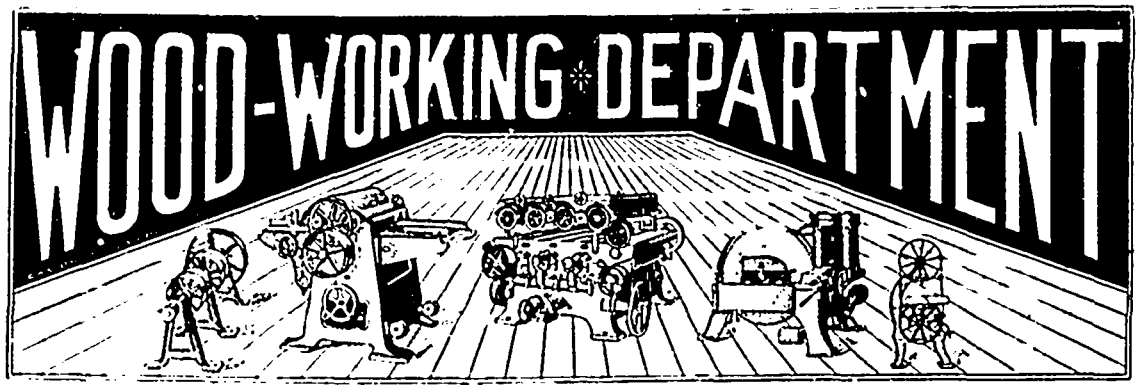
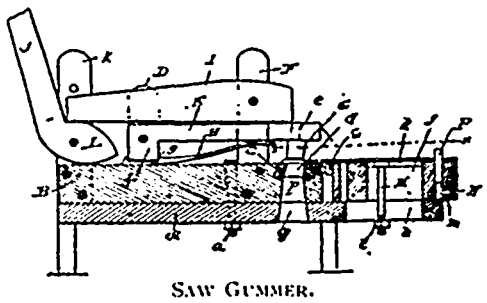


NEW CANADIAN PATENTS.



SAW GUMMER.

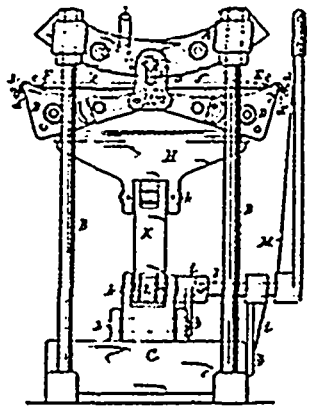
Patentee: William McLean and Edward Davies, both of Tie Siding, Wyoming, U.S.A., 1st October, 1895; 6 years.

Claim. In the saw gummer described, the combination of a bed, uprights D rising from the bed, the arm E pivoted between said uprights, and having the depending portion f at its connected end, a punch carried by the free end of said arm, uprights F arranged in advance of the uprights D the lever I fulcrumed adjacent to its forward , between the uprights F, above the arm E, and having its rear end extending to the rear of said arm, uprights K arranged in rear of the uprights D, the hand lever J fulcrumed between the uprights K, below the rear end of the lever I, and having the cam portion L, adapted to engage the under side of said lever I, and the spring H, having the recess g, receiving the depending portion f, of the arm E, and interposed between said depending portion and the bed, said spring bearing at its forward end against the under side of the arm E, adjacent to the free end thereof, all substantially as specified.

CARVED SHINGLE CLAPBOARD.

Patentee: Levi H. Montross, Harry A. Montross and Fred L. Montross, all of Camden, New Jersey.

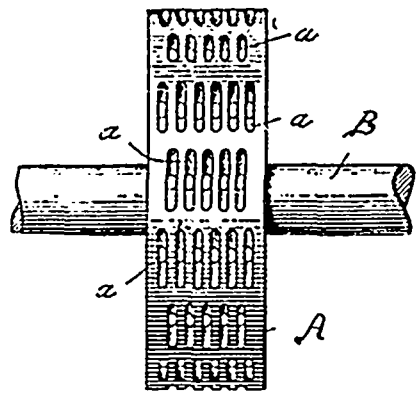
This is a patent granted for a method of carving clapboards to represent shingles, giving the side of a clapboarded house the appearance of being shingled. It does not appear to be possessed of any special merit.



WOOD BENDING MACHINE.

Patentee: Gustave Stickley, Syracuse, New York, U.S.A., 2nd October, 1895; 6 years.

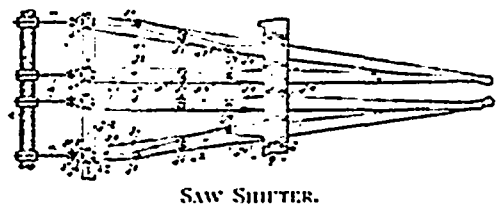
Claim. 1st. The combination in a wood bending machine, of a convex die, a concave die divided centrally in two parts, said parts being pivoted together, each part being connected to the convex die and adapted to swing relatively to each other, and suitable means to move the said dies relatively to each other, as set forth, etc.



PULLEY.

Patentee: Darius Ephraim Newell, New York, State of New York, U.S.A., 7th October, 1895; 6 years.

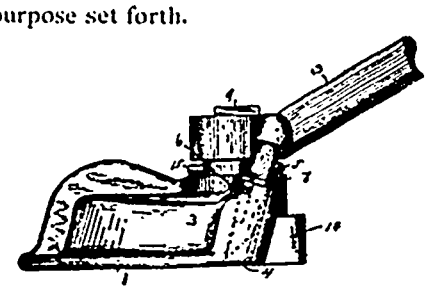
Claim. 1st. A pulley having a rim provided with a number of centrally tapering recesses or pockets positioned circumferentially and arranged in groups over its outer surface, the edges of the recesses or pockets on all sides being formed within the peripheral surface of the pulley, and the recesses or pockets being provided midway with holes or openings at their bottoms extending through the inner surface of the rim, the areas of these holes or openings at their inner surfaces being less than the area of the recesses or pockets at the outer surface of the pulley, and the recesses in the several groups being relatively staggered, substantially as specified. 2nd. A pulley having a rim provided with a number of centrally tapering recesses or pockets positioned circumferentially and arranged in groups over its outer surface, the edges of the recesses or pockets on all sides being formed within the peripheral surface of the pulley, substantially as specified.



SAW SHIFTER.

Patentee: Charles F. Nyberg and Joseph A. Gillard, both of Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A., 8th October, 1895; 6 years.

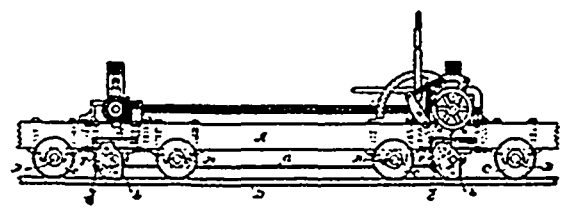
Claim. 1st. A saw shifter, comprising a saw engaging lever and a pair of controlling levers connected to said saw engaging lever at points off-set from each other and arranged to move said saw engaging lever and to hold the same always parallel with the saw, substantially as described. 2nd. A saw shifter, comprising a primary lever, a saw engaging lever pivoted on and carried by the primary lever, and a compensating lever centrally pivoted to said primary lever and having one end pivotally connected to said saw engaging lever, and having the other end pivotally connected to a fixed arm or body, with the said fixed arm and the arm of the saw engaging lever connected thereto, all of the same length, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. The combination with the cross-bar b, of the primary lever b^1, pivoted to said cross-bar, and provided with the pintle b^6, of the saw engaging lever b^2, having the sprocket b^7, engaging said pintle and provided with the pivoted jaw-head or yoke b^9, the lever b^3, pivoted to the lever b^1, and having one end connected by slot and pin to the lever b^2, and its other end connected by slot and pin to the fixed arm b^4, all constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.



FLOORING CLAMP.

Patentee: John W. Smith and Franklin J. Perkins, both of Woburn, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 21st October, 1895; 6 years

Claim. 1st. The improved flooring clamp comprising the frame or casing 1, containing the bearing S, and sockets on opposite sides of said bearing, and provided with pins or studs loosely fitted to said sockets and adapted to be driven into the supports of the clamp for retaining it in position, the horizontal cam 10 having the pin or journal 9 fitted to the said bearing and provided at its edge with a face for acting against the edge of a flooring board, the said face having the straight portion 141, and the curved portion 142 formed as a volute and with a gradually increasing curve, and the handle or operating lever, substantially as described, etc.



AUTOMATIC OFF-SET MECHANISM FOR SAW MILL CARRIAGES.

Patentee: Charles Elvidge, Oakland, California, U.S.A., 21st October, 1895; 6 years.

Claim. 1st. An offsetting mechanism for saw mill carriages consisting of a cam or segment F mounted on the carriage, and power transmitting connections E, e, a, from said cam or segment to effect the offset and return of the carriage at the beginning of the gigging and feeding movements respectively, etc.

A car load of redwood has been shipped from California to Germany for making lead pencils. Red cedar is giving out in Europe and redwood from the east slope of the Sierras is said to be the only wood with sufficiently straight grain to be suitable for pencils.