

Useful Information.

A rubber cushion under the legs of a work bench will deaden the sound of hammering so completely that it will not disturb the inmates of adjoining rooms.

In putting up your screen doors and windows be very particular to have a little hole in one corner so that the flies can go out doors when they get tired of being inside.

To remove iron taste from new kettles, boil a handful of hay in them and repeat the process if necessary. Hay water is a great preservative of tin, wooden and ironware. In Irish dairies everything used for milk is scalded with hay water.

A government inspector of timber in France recommends for timber used in ship building one year's immersion in river water two years in fresh, or three in brackish water, constantly being changed, to be followed by two years of air seasoning.

A FILLER FOR OAK, MAPLE AND CHERRY WOOD.—White sugar 6 ounces, Japan 1/2 pint, boiled linseed oil 1/2 pint, turpentine 1/2 pint, corn starch 1 ounce; mix well together and apply by continuous rubbing in. On cheery wood add a little Venetian red to the above mixture. A cheaper and for most uses a better filler than this can be bought already prepared.

Wood may acquire an oak, walnut or cherry color by staining it with ordinary tincture of iodine diluted with spirit until the exact shade is obtained. White shellac must be added to the iodine solution if the stain is to be made permanent, or the wood after the stain is applied may be French polished. The iodine may be laid on with a rag or a brush.

A German chemist has discovered that the strength of glue is very greatly increased by the addition of one-fourth as much glycerine as glue. Glycerine has many other uses, among which one of the least known is its property of removing pencil marks from paper in a very perfect manner. It may also be combined with starch and plaster of Paris, to form one of the most durable cements for various kinds of apparatus.

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What is claimed to be a valuable rust preventive is a recent German invention. It consists of ordinary oil paint mixed with 10 per cent. of burned magnesia, baryta or strontia, as well as mineral oil. This neutralizes the free acid of the paint, and the alkaline reaction protects the iron from rust. As a preventive of iron from rusting in the ground, the metal is painted over with a mixture of 100 parts of resin and 25 parts of magnesia, besides mineral oil. A temporary paint for the movable portions of machinery contains some 20 or 30 per cent. of magnesia or burnt dolomite, with some vaseline added to prevent drying.

The following is a good recipe for waxing floors, and the method of application. Stir twenty-five parts of shredded yellow wax into a hot solution of twelve parts of pearl ash in soft water. Keep the mixture well stirred until the effervescence ceases, then remove it from the fire and stir in twelve parts of finely-ground yellow ochre. It may now be poured into cans to cool. When wanted for use one part of it is dissolved in five parts of boiling water. Apply warm with a paint brush. It dries in a few hours, when the floor is polished with a floor brush and afterward wiped with a woollen cloth. It is said this wax coating will last for six months with ordinary use.

The National Druggist gives this form of an absolutely clear solution of shellac:—Prepare first an alcoholic solution of shellac in the usual way; a little benzole is then added, and the mixture well shaken. In the course of twenty-four or forty-eight hours the fluid will have separated into two distinct layers, an upper alcoholic stratum perfectly clear, and of dark red color, and under it a turbid mixture containing impurities. The clear solution may be decanted or drawn off.

The following is a good recipe for waxing floors, and the method of application. Stir twenty-five parts of shredded yellow wax into a hot solution of twelve parts of pearl-ash in soft water. Keep the mixture well stirred until the effervescence ceases, then remove it from the fire and stir in twelve parts of finely ground yellow ochre. It may now be poured into cans to cool. When wanted for use one part of it is dissolved in five parts of boiling water. Apply warm with a paint brush. It dries in a few hours, when the floor is polished with a floor brush and afterward wiped with a woollen cloth. It is said this wax coating will last for six months with ordinary use.

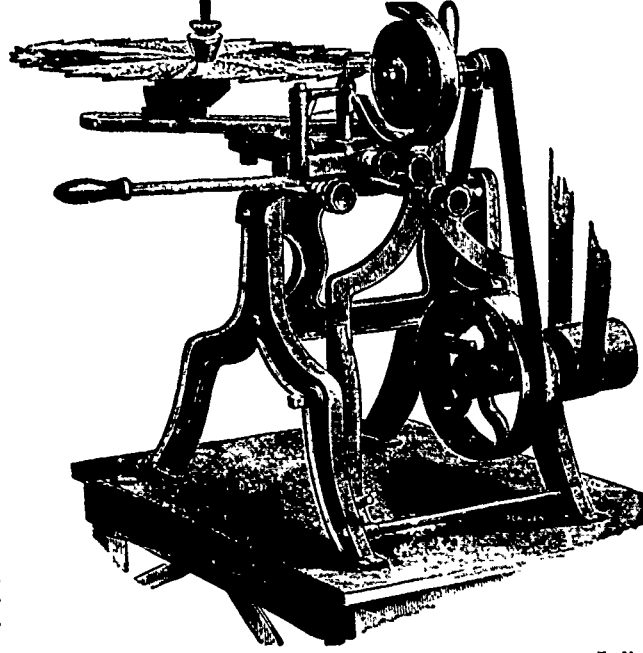
Sand paper is at present made with powdered glass instead of sand. Glass is readily pulverized by heating it red hot and throwing it into water, and finishing in an iron mortar. By the use of sieves of different sizes of mesh the powder can be separated into various grades, from the finest dust to very coarse, and these should be kept separate. A strong paper is tacked down and covered with a strong size of glue, and the surface covered with powdered glass of the desired fineness; when the glue is dry the surplus glass is shaken or brushed off. Muslin is better than paper, and lasts much longer in use.

SOMETHING NEW IN SAW FILERS.

Emery wheels are playing an important part in many lines of manufacture, and the ingenuity of inventors has been directed towards providing suitable devices to run them, and enable them to do their work in the most effective manner.

The Hart Emery Wheel Co., of Hamilton, have by no means been neglecting the interests of their customers in this respect, for they have at least contributed their share of improved devices for running emery wheels.

Not the least ingenious of their emery wheel machines is the Rogers' Saw Filer, herewith illustrated, the invention of Mr. S. C. Rogers, one of the Company. This little tool has been patented in Canada, the United States and England, where



several of them are used. They found their way as far as India, and there is no doubt that every woodworking establishment will have one or more of them as soon as they become known and appreciated. The Hart Emery Wheel Co. have placed them in nearly seventy establishments in Canada, every one of which is a reference as to its usefulness.

The machine is almost automatic. The operator has only to move the lever back and forth. The saw revolves and the wheel moves out and in, in perfect time. Any one part of a tooth can be filed lightly or heavily without touching any other part. For instance, the operator can go all round the saw, filing on the throat only, or along the breast or back, and what is done on one tooth can be repeated on all the others, for perfect roundness is the result of using this machine.

Firms who are using the Rogers Saw Filer assert that they find their saws do better work; they keep sharp longer and do not wear away so fast.

See the Hart Emery Wheel Co.'s advertisement on outside of back cover.

Our Readers who write to advertisers in this Journal, will oblige both the advertiser and publisher by mentioning the "Canada Lumberman."

WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the wood-working interests, granted by the U. S. Patent Office, up to Nov. 23th, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, collector of American and Foreign Patents, 925 F. street N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

- 350,352—Plane, Runder—J. L. DeHuff, Reading, Mass.
- 350,190—Planing and Matching Machine.—W. H. Doane, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 350,193—Saw, Hand.—W. H. Fritts, Plano, Illinois.
- 350,409—Saw, T. Van Hand—Ostrand, Kinsey, Kansas.
- 350,179—Stump Extractor.—W. H. Wright, Lenoira, N.H.
- 350,657—Auger.—S. Burd, Bradenville, Pa.
- 350,613—Plane, Bench—F. M. Bailey, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 350,555—Planer, table cushioning device—F. Phillips, Newark, N. J.
- 350,892—Planing Machine.—G. S. Myrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 350,482—Saw mill attachment.—W. H. Roberts, Cheboygan, Mich.
- 350,742—Saw mill carriage.—E. Hyde, East Sucinaw, Mich.
- 350,853—Saw sawing device.—P. R. Ward, Quincy, Ill.
- 350,894—Sawing machine.—G. Puhl and A. Metzer, Allegheny, Pa.
- 350,872—Tenoning machine.—A. L. Cushman, Concord, N. H.
- 350,520—Wood-working machinery knife.—J. B. Wood, Chicago, Ill.
- 351,393—Planing and matching.—S. A. Woods, Boston, Mass.
- 351,165—Saw mill carriages. Feed mechanism for—C. E. Clark, Belmont, N. Y.
- 351,202—Saw mill carriages. Feed mechanism for—G. M. Peltou, Belmont, N. Y.

- 351,144—Saw mill. Log bunk for—P. B. Williams, Butler, Indiana.
- 351,106—Saw set.—H. A. Hanser, Christiansburg, N. Y.
- 351,286—Saw. Device for jointing and setting the teeth of—H. M. Sandford, Hobart, N. Y.
- 351,277—Saw-puller.—E. S. Moore, C. leman, Mich.
- 352,307—Planing machine.—W. H. Doane, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 352,352—Saw-filing implement.—P. A. Potter, Wollastorough, Pa.
- 352,269—Saw, drag.—B. F. Shinn, New Iberia, La.
- 353,207—Saw-setting device.—J. B. Sylvester, Blue Hill Falls, Me.
- 352,370—Stump-extractor.—F. R. Smith, T. rab, W. Va.
- 352,216—Timber, preserving.—A. Aker, Darrach, Scotland.
- 352,901—Lathe for turning spurs.—G. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 352,867—Saw.—C. W. Goerts, Newark, N. J.
- 352,624—Saw.—T. O. Langlar, S. atish River, Canada.
- 352,550—Saw gun mtr.—T. S. Maxwell, Alhambra, Ga.
- 352,838—Saw-mill set-works.—W. F. Parish, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 352,802—Saw sharpening machine.—A. Blackmer, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 352,670—Saw-works.—C. Ward, Hering, Mich.
- 352,769—Stump-puller.—W. M. McKay, Windsor, Mich.
- 352,604—Saw.—F. H. Richards, Sprinfield, Mass.
- 352,050—Saw-jointing device.—J. W. Edmondson, Mendon, Ohio.
- 351,974—Saw-mill set works.—F. J. Geasey, Van Wert, Ohio.
- 351,815—Wood-bending and drying machine.—S. Swartz, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 352,603—Wooden-plate. Apparatus for cutting circular.—I. M. Rhodes, Hancock, Mich.

THE ACTION OF FORESTS ON AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman:—  
SIR,—I have been asked to state concisely, with a view to its publication through the press, thus reaching a larger circle of readers than will peruse blue books or reports, the reason for maintaining forests among agricultural lands, and the best method of doing so, without asking too much expense from any individual proprietor. I have stated a few here, and should be glad if, in the interest of the forestry movement (which is, in view of the great harm over-clearing is doing our agriculture, the chief need of Ontario) you will give it a place in your columns.

The reasons for maintaining forests are:—That they hold the rain in their beds, which are formed of a deep mass of leaves, and decayed forest refuse (this is so long as the forest is kept free from grass. If cattle be let in to tramp it hard, and graze over-spread it, it will not retain nearly so much, and will be to that extent inferior in value as a reservoir of moisture to the farm lands around) This water so held, filters off slowly through the surrounding land, and keeps creeks, rivers, and the numerous underground channels of the earth supplied with water, which furnishes moisture thus to the whole country. If there be no woods, rain falls at once to the river, washing away much good earth in its progress, and being of very slight beneficial effect compared to what it is in the former case.

That they in the season of growth, when showers of rain are needed, being then possessed of vast quantities of leaves, which throw out much moisture daily, and this moisture being the lighter of all vapors, send large quantities of it upward to the higher atmosphere. Being cooler than the air current above, when it meets one sufficiently damp, the junction of the warm and cooler bodies immediately must produce precipitation, and rain must fall at some point, either nearer or further, depending on the speed of the wind then existing. That woods, or even single lines of evergreens, exert a powerful influence by way of shelter, thus, that when a shower of rain has moved on the ground, the land will aid vegetation rapidly so long as the moisture is evaporating from the surface, for all that time the land will be neither too wet nor too dry, and the moisture will not be at evanescence, which is injurious, but in motion, when it is beneficial. When there is no shelter, the drying winds pass over too rapidly, and the benefit of the shower does not remain in the land for half the time it beneficially might.

That the shelter of trees in lines or blocks is very valuable to winter crops, in preventing the uneven drifting of snow, and otherwise; and this is very important with reference to the growth of clover, which is the principle means of keeping good soil in many of our Ontario soils.

These are but a few of the reasons, the cheapest method of obtaining these advantages are first to preserve a piece of the original forest on each farm, which I have known done effectively simple by fencing the piece desired to preserve, and keeping cattle out; and next by planting long lines of evergreens as wind-breaks. If the latter be tried, the way to success is to plant about the first of June, and keep the roots quite damp and covered from sun and wind till planted.

Yours truly,  
M. W. PHIPPS.  
Toronto, Nov. 9th, 1886

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