

PRODUCTIVE POWER OF TIMBER.

RUSKIN has said: "Men don't and can't live by exchanging articles, but by producing them." This has a very practical application if a study is made of the lumber trades. The standing trees of the forest represent large wealth, and are among the enviable resources of this country, but it has only been since the woodman's axe touched these trees, that they have attained to the immense value that is to be attached to timber limits to-day.

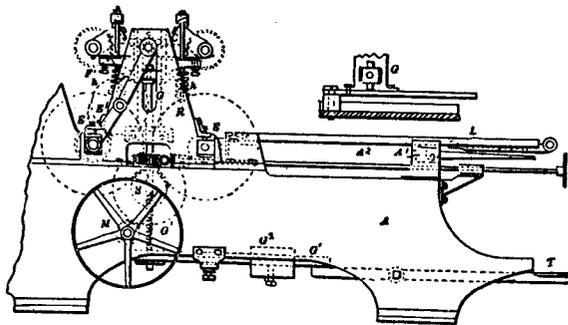
The manufacturer of lumber is the one who has given value to the products of the forest, and the prosperity that has already been scored in this direction points the story of further prosperity just as increased activity is given to the manufacture of lumber. To refer again to Ruskin, the trees of the forest must be placed in the position of producing articles of utility; then they become valuable and peoples thrive through the result of this productive wealth.

The thought is one that gives force to the figures of wood-working production, published in these columns a month ago, and ought to awaken activity in wood-working circles.

When men who own timber limits are coming out of a season of depression, such as has been witnessed of late in this country, as well as in other lands, they look almost instinctively to the course likely to be pursued by manufacturers. Be assured that the men who take the rough log, and after that the sawn board, and cut it up and transform it into various articles of manufacture, cause hope to perch on the banner of the man whose money is locked up in the trees of the forest. Given evidence that building operations are becoming active, and as a consequence sash and door factories are working to their full strength, and lumber will quickly go into consumption. The heart of the hardwood man is delighted when he is told that the furniture factories are planning a busy season. Let commerce in its many ramifications commence to boom and the box factories do not remain idle, and the lumberman who has box stuff to sell sees a means of lessening the overcrowded character of his piling grounds.

It is worth while for lumbermen to use every legitimate means to add to the development of the planing mills and box factories of the Dominion. As shown by the Government statistics of the past year, there has been development in this direction in Canada, but there is ample field for further increase and progress.

NEW UNITED STATES PATENTS.

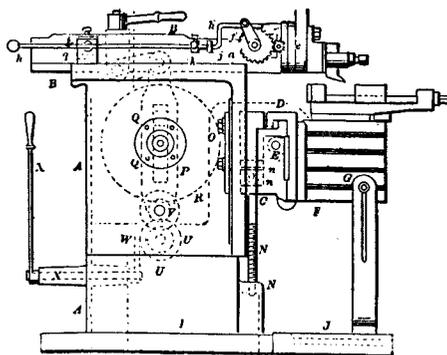


DOUBLE OR SECTIONAL PLANING MACHINE.

Patentee: Louis T. Pyott, Ardmore, assignor to Daniel A. Waters and William G. Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Feb. 2, 1892. Serial No. 420,118. Dated July 9th, 1895.

CLAIM I. In a sectional or double planing machine, a vertical guide way on each side of the machine, a

cross-head adapted to slide vertically therein, vertical lifting rods on which the cross-head is mounted, weighted levers to which the free ends of said rods are attached, upper entry-feed rolls constructed in sections, each having independent driving bearings pivotally mounted upon the cross-head, and counteracting spring controlled rods mounted upon and having their resistance entirely within the cross-head, whereby a double set of resistance supports, both operating through the cross-head, is provided for the feed rolls, said resistance supports operating independently of each other, either as to both sections of the feed rolls or as to either section thereof. 2. In a sectional or double planing machine, a vertical guide-way on each side of the frame, a cross-head adapted to slide therein, a vertical rod on which the same is mounted, said cross-head being provided with independent spring rods and swing arms mounted thereon, forming an independent driving shaft support for each individual section of the upper feeding-in rolls with its resistance entirely within the cross-head.



CRANK-PLANNER.

Patentee: Ulrich Eberhardt, Henry E. Eberhardt and Fred L. Eberhardt, Newark, N. J. Filed April 20, 1894. Serial No. 508,261. Dated June 25th, 1895.

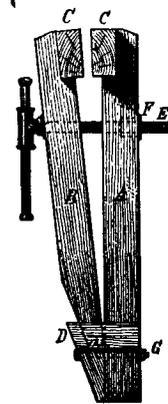
CLAIM I. In a planer, the combination, with the main feed gear, of an oscillating arm having a pawl applied to the gear, a feed rod extended from such an arm and having opposite smooth parallel surfaces, and a friction clamp secured to the frame of the planer and clamped upon the opposite parallel surfaces of the feed rod. 2. The combination, with the adjustable ram head *c*, provided with the tool slide and feed screw *s*, of gearing mounted upon a ram for rotating the screw, an oscillating arm having a pawl applied to the main feed gear, a feed rod extended from such arm along the side of the ram, and a friction clamp secured to the frame of the planer and clamped upon the feed rod. 3. The combination, with the adjustable ram head *c*, provided with the tool slide *d* and feed screw *s* of gearing mounted upon the ram for rotating the screw, an arm with pawl applied to the main feed gear, a feed rod extended from such arm along the side of the ram, a friction clamp clamped upon the feed rod, a bearing attached to the main frame and a swivel connection between such friction box and bearing. 4. The combination, with the ram provided with the disk *b*, of the transverse shaft *e* inserted in the edge of such disk, the pinion *e* and feed gear *a* and pawl *g* for actuating the shaft, the adjustable head *c* provided with the double bevel gear *t*, the slide *d* carrying the tool post and the pinion *s* within such head and the screw *s* fitted to a spline within such pinion.

The James Shearer Co., Montreal, are applying for incorporation, with a capital stock of \$200,000, to manufacture sashes, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc.

A HANDY VISE.

A WRITER in Lumber furnishes the following description of a handy vise:

Having been many times in need of a vise in and about a mill, I concluded one day to make one that would answer for almost all purposes, so I got two pieces of white oak, 3 x 5, planed them and took two shorter pieces of the same material and put across the top to make it in the shape of a vise jaw; I then got a common bench screw and put through the two pieces and fastened them rigidly together at the bottom, and the vise was ready for use. As seen by sketch, it is very simple. A is 3 x 5 oak, to the proper height you want the vise. B is 3 x 5 oak, a little shorter. C is 2 x 4 oak (or hard maple is better), about twelve inches in length. D is a block made for B to rest on, which must be made so as B won't slide out when opening the jaws, also with a small piece on each side to hold it from moving sidewise. E is the bench screw, which can be bought at any good hardware store at small cost. F is the burr or nut which is sunk in the oak, A. G is a bolt to fasten D. By marking the piece C larger, it makes a very good as well as a noiseless filing clamp for cross-cut and hand saws.



A HANDY VISE.

THE FADDIST AMONG WOOD-WORKERS.

IN his own quaint, and sometimes, blunt way, "Job" in the Lumber World, deals thus with the wood-worker who takes on the garb of the faddist. He says:

It would seem incredible that a business man, so constantly in contact with hard facts as a planing-mill operator, for example, would or could be the holder of a fad that would cost him good money every day, and yet every man on the road will find such a man, here and there. Not long ago I found a faddist who owns a planing mill. His fad is that only one firm in the country can make planing machines that are fit to be used. The amusing part of this man's fad is its falsity. The machines he swears by are, beyond any sane doubt, the most primitive machines of the class that are made to-day. He has so long used these machines that he simply knows nothing at all about improved machines.

He pays as much for these primitive machines as he would have to pay for up-to-date machines. If any machine is offered to him at a higher price, he concludes it is a swindle. If one is offered to him at a lower price, he concludes it is a no-good machine. He stands ready to match his old-style, half-good machine against all creation for work, and every agent who has by chance visited him has gone away with the idea that the old fellow is a mule who by some freak of transmigration, has got into the body of a man who owns a planing mill.

This faddist's mill was burned recently. The announcement that he would rebuild caused a number of agents of machinery houses to visit him, and every manufacturer in the line flooded him with letters, circulars, catalogues and other literature. The old fossil stood firmly on his fad against all comers who tried to shake his faith in the machines by which he swore. The only concession he could be prevailed upon to make was to permit one or two other houses to put in high grade planers on trial alongside of planers built by his favorite house.

The trial machines were placed. The tests showed them superior in every way to his favorites. They ran easier, kept in adjustment better, turned out more and better stock, and were actually offered to him at prices slightly below those of his favorites. Nothing availed. The faddist could not be induced to believe the evidence of his own senses, and the new and superior machines were taken out.

That man to-day has a mill that cost him quite a sum more than he needed to pay for a plant that would do 25 per cent. more work with the same outlay for operating, and do every bit of it 50 per cent. better than his mill does it. Faith of that stripe in a fad is a touching thing to see. It is not the general thing for a man to be obstinate when his obstinacy costs him good dollars.

The day of the fossil in the wood-working business is