

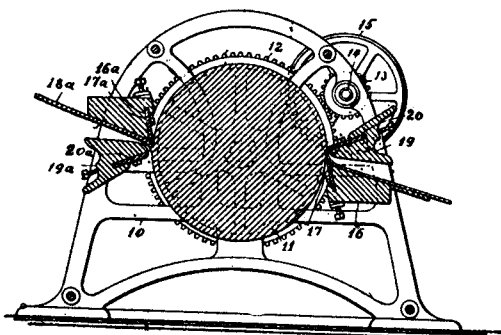
MARKET FOR WOOD-WORKING PRODUCTS.

THE boundary line of the Dominion, nor the 5,000,000 people who inhabit these provinces, do not necessarily mark a limit for the wood-working products of Canada. With the raw material in abundance, and means for providing the most complete equipment in machinery, there is no reason why those engaged in the wood-working business should not find a market for their products out of and beyond their own country. That this is being done, to some extent, is well known. The manufactures of the Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, find an extensive sale in Great Britain and other export fields. The same is the case with others. The field, however, is not nearly developed to the extent that it might be. New markets are to be secured by a careful study of commercial conditions, the world over, and it is safe to say that the wood-working manufacturer who makes a broad and intelligent study of the markets of the world will find various places where his product will be as acceptable as it is at home.

The field for manufacture is also to be extended by the ingenuity of the manufacturer. Because one has from generation to generation manufactured his wares in a certain way and of a particular kind, is no reason why he should continue to do so for all time. Nothing is more stimulating to business than to heroically get out of the ordinary rut into which the most energetic of men are apt to fall. The student of commercial history does not need to be told that the largest returns have come to those who, ascertaining the tastes and desires of particular people, have gone to work and produced those articles that have directly met their needs.

The same principle applied in catering to the market at one's own door will have the effect of increasing it. The complaint that the people of one's own country are too prone to seek other places to meet their wants, in place of patronizing home trade, is not always without justification. Not a little Canadian lumber is exported to the United States, and comes back again to our own country in the shape of furniture, because, so those in the furniture trade say, the home article is wanting in finish and perfectness of workmanship. These conditions can be changed if Canadian wood-workers only say so—and do.

NEW CANADIAN PATENTS.

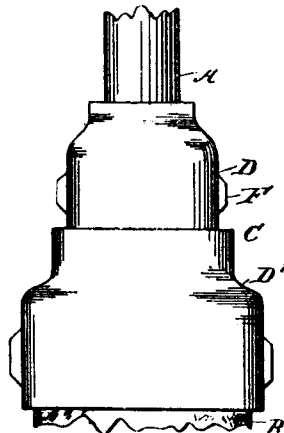


MACHINE FOR MAKING SHINGLES.

Patentee: The International Shingle Machine Co., assignee to Wm. F. Hutchison, all of New York, state of New York, U.S.A., 2nd of April, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A method of making shingles, which consists in turning from a log a strip of veneer bevelled from edge to edge and then splitting the strip transversely to form the shingles. 2nd. Method herein described, which consists in feeding against a rotating log, knives have opposite pitch, whereby two bevelled veneer strips

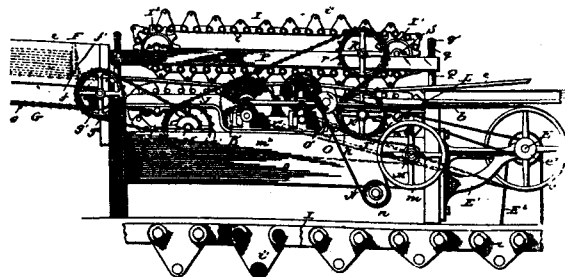
are turned with the thick edge of one strip opposite the thin edge of the other. 3rd. A rotary veneer-cutting machine, comprising the usual means of clamping, and also the customary means of feeding the knives, and a pair of knives arranged on opposite sides of the machine, the knives having opposite pitch and being adapted to feed simultaneously towards the log. 4th. One knife projecting upward and the other knife downward substantially as described.



METHOD OF PRESERVING TIMBER.

Patentee: John Simpson George, Newport, Oregon, U.S.A., 5th of April, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—The herein described process of preserving timber which consists in enforcing a solution of iron sulphate and camphor sulphate into the pores of the timber and afterwards passing a current of electricity through said timbers, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

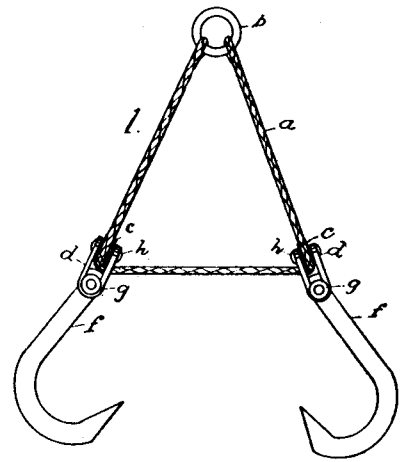


STAVE-JOINTING MACHINE.

Patentee: The Pleukharp Barrel Machine Co., assignee of James Pleukharp and William K. Liggett, all of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., 11th April, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a stave-jointing machine the combination of complementary endless chain formers, each former of the chain having a continuous convex outlined, and having a projection J, the links composing the upper chain formers being connected by pins, which have their ends projected beyond the sides of the links, rollers mounted on the projecting ends of said pins and beds to support the opposing portions of the chain formers against the tension of the blanks, the upper beds having portions to embrace the sides of the upper chain formers and receive the stress of the said rollers. 2nd. Jointing cutters of a bed J, located between the side bars of the links comprising the lower former, and a bed comprising side bars P to embrace the upper former. 3rd. Endless chain formers, to shape the other blanks and carry them between the jointing cutters, a frame carrying one of the formers, standards for supporting the said frames and provided with stops to limit the movement of the said frame in one direction, springs to hold the frames

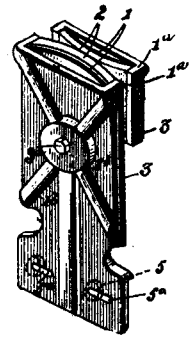
yieldingly against the said stops, and nuts for adjusting the tension of the said springs substantially as set forth.



LOGGING HOOKS.

Patentee: John M. Stewart, Vancouver, B. C., 5th April, 1895; 6 years.

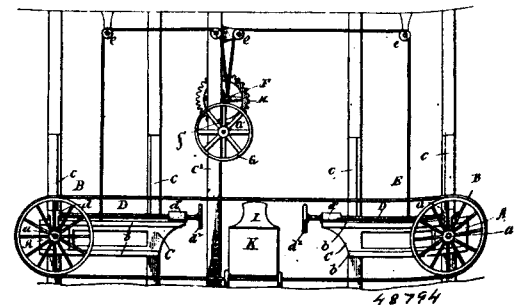
Claim.—1st. In logging-hooks the combination of the cable or chain A, with its two ends securely fastened to the ring B, and passing over pulleys C, mounted in block D, and made to operate substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination of the cable A, the ring B, connected by said cable A to blocks D and the hook F, pivoted thereon as and for the purpose set forth.



BAND SAWS.

Patentee: Joshua Oldham, Brooklyn, N. Y., U.S.A., 29th April, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a band-saw, the combination of a metallic semi-elliptic or convex backing having a correspondingly shaped pad, and a holder or bracket therefor provided with a central adjusting screw engaging the concave side of said backing. 2nd. Said holder or bracket also having laterally adjusting screws substantially as set forth.



BAND-SAW APPLIANCE.

Patentee: Joshua Oldham, Brooklyn, N. Y., U.S.A., 29th April, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a saw-manipulating appliance the combination of the carriage guides, carriages fitted to move therein and having means to provide for the straining of a band-saw thereon, and mechanism for bodily and simultaneously adjusting said carriage guides, with the carriages and saw vertically. 2nd. The combination of the carriage guides having longitudinal guide-ways, the carriages fitted to move in said guide-ways and bearing axles provided with pulleys or wheels, around which a band-saw may be strained, hand-screws bearing upon said carriage-guides and connected to said carriages, mechanism for effecting the simultaneous vertical movement of said carriage-guides and vertical guide-ways for said carriage-guides. 3rd. The saw-manipulating appliance for hammering purposes comprising the carriages or plates having mandrels or axles