

An "English" Moulder.

An English exchange contains this: Mr. A. A. Cook, South Street Works, Eastbourne, Sussex, England, has patented an improved segment moulting machine for wood-working. This machine, which weighs about 5 cwt., may be used for all sorts of work, as it cuts all sorts of face mouldings, whether straight or curvilinear. It can also work moulding on the solid, on doors or shutters, is suitable for hand rails for stairs, and for fluting or chamfering newels and balusters. It will work any part of a circle, and, if required, a complete circle, and may besides be utilized as a turning machine. The cutters which revolve at a speed of 3,500 revolutions per minute, are protected in such a manner that it is claimed that accidents are almost impossible, and that perfect safety in working is obtained. The machine is fitted both with horizontal and vertical spindles. We are informed that it has done 1,044 feet of straight work in ten hours, and twenty pairs of sashes complete and finished and six complete doors, in one day.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

New Kind of Stone Saw.

A new sort of a saw for cutting stone is described in *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, which seems to have advantage over those now commonly in use, and is easily and cheaply made and operated. In place of the ordinary long steel blades, supplied with sand to enable them to grind their way into the stone, the new machine presents only a slender endless cord, composed of three steel wires twisted together, which is stretched over pulleys in such a way as to bring the lower portion horizontally over the stone to be cut. The frame carrying the pulleys is moveable, so that the cord can be brought into contact with the stone, or lifted away from it at pleasure, and the whole is kept in rapid motion, while water falling in drops from a reservoir above serves to moisten the stone. The three wires which form the saw differ from the ordinary kind in being square in section, and by twisting into a cord they are so turned as to present a succession of oblique cutting edges, which act, when set in motion, in nearly the same way as so many small chisels, while the rapidity with which the blows follow each other probably adds to the effect.—*Mississippi Valley Timberman.*

A Ship Canal Across Ireland.

The proposal to construct a ship canal across Ireland is again to the fore. The *Freeman's Journal* has published particulars of the project which it assures its readers is a reality, and has been warmly espoused by influential Englishmen. Elaborate plans and surveys have been made at considerable expense, and have been submitted by Captain Eads, the American engineer. The proposed canal would be 127 miles in length and would contain 30 locks. For ships of 1,500 tons the cost would be £8,000,000; for ships of 2,500 tons, £12,000,000, and for ships of 5,000 tons and upward, £20,000,000. If built on this scale the canal would be 200 feet wide on the surface and 100 feet at

the bottom. The passage through would be affected by a system of towage, and it is intimated that the passage of a ship from Galway Bay to Kingstown would occupy between 24 and 36 hours. An alternate scheme of ship railway, on which the ships would be carried in cradles, which could be constructed for £10,000,000 is proposed by which the duration of the passage through the island would be reduced to twelve hours. An immense aqueduct would have to be constructed to carry the canal over the Shannon at Banoque. It would be over three miles in length, and would be one of the most difficult and costly works in connection with the undertaking.—*Journal of Commerce*

Winnipeg Grain Standards.

The following are the inspection rules filed by the examining board of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and which will, in all probability, be adopted in full at the next meeting of the Board:

The following are the rules of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, now in force, governing the inspection of wheat:

No. 1 HARD SPRING WHEAT.—Shall be red fife wheat, containing not more than ten per cent. admixture of softer varieties; must be sound, well cleaned, and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 HARD SPRING WHEAT.—Shall be red fife wheat, containing not more than ten per cent. admixture of softer varieties; must be sound, reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 SPRING WHEAT.—Must be sound, well cleaned, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 SPRING WHEAT.—Must be sound, reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 SPRING WHEAT.—Shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, not class enough for No. 2, and weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel.

REJECTED SPRING WHEAT.—Shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing but too low in weight or otherwise unfit for No. 2.

NOTE A.—All good wheat which is slightly damp shall be reported "no grade" with the inspector's notation as to quality and condition.

NOTE B.—All wheat that is in a heating condition or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing or that has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds, or is badly bin-burnt, whatever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported "condemned" with inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

NOTE C.—Wheat containing any admixture of "goose wheat" shall be graded "rejected."

NOTE D.—Wheat containing smut or sprouted kernels, in however slight degree, shall, in no case, grade in its class as high as No. 1.

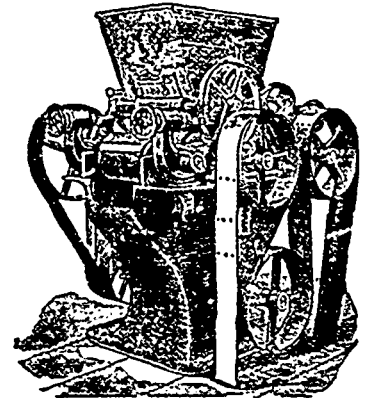
A New Industry.

The new linseed oil mill of Messrs. Body & Noakes, which we noticed two weeks ago, is now in full swing and takes its place among the most valuable industries in Winnipeg. The mill is located on Point Douglas avenue near the C. P. R. track on a lot of 132 feet square.

The mill itself is a substantial building, 88 by 40 feet, and is fitted with the most improved machinery. Its capacity is 120 bushels of seed in 10 hours, or about 250 by working day and night, the production of oil being from 160 to 200 gallons in 10 hours, or 275 to 300 in the twenty-four shift. The machinery has been made specially for the mill in Hull, England, and in the general arrangement of the institution every improvement has been adopted. Beside the mill is a warehouse 40 by 122 feet in area, capable of storing 30,000 bushels of seed, so that a stock can be kept on hand sufficient to run the institution for several months.

The mill of Messrs. Body & Noakes is one of the institutions which will give quite an impetus to the export trade of Manitoba, and outside of the flouring interest is one of the first to export manufactured goods. The supply of oil cake will be a great boon to cattle raising here, and supplies a long felt want for a heating winter food for stock. The impetus which flax growing will receive through the starting of this mill will be great, and add another to the crops that can be successfully and profitably raised in the Northwest. Altogether the institution will be one of great value to this city and province, and we wish every success to its enterprising proprietors.

CAREFUL inquiry among the farmers about Albert Lea, says a correspondent, shows that the yield of grain is unusually good, the average being thus far from the threshed 20 bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of oats per acre, and the quality all that could be desired.



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