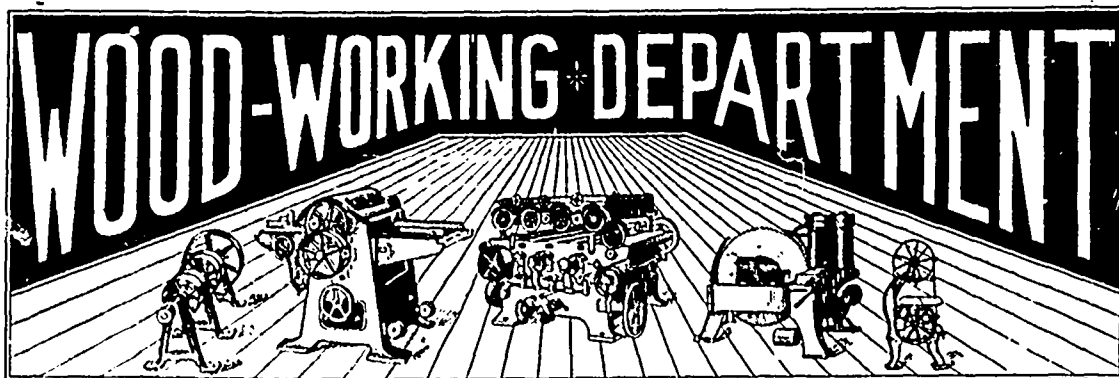
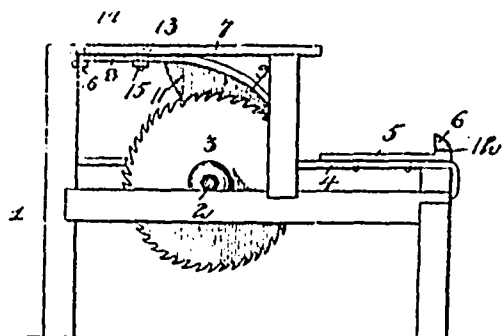




RECENT WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

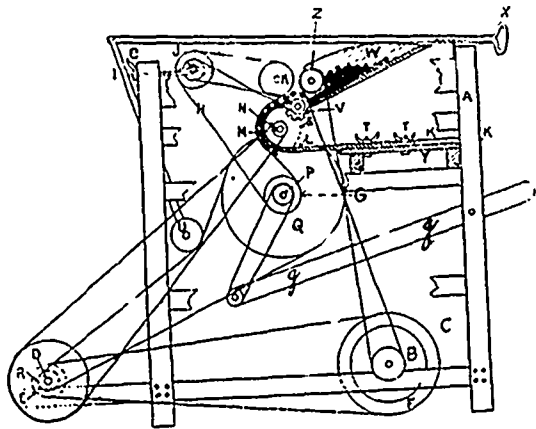
PATENTS for wood-working machinery have recently been granted in Canada as follows:



SAW GUARD.

Patentee: L. C. Ringuette, Rhinelander, Wis., U. S., patented 15th January, 1896; 6 years.

Claim.—The combination with a knot-sawing machine, provided with a circular saw and a receiving table located directly above said saw, of a saw guard capable of being swung laterally away from the saw for giving access to the latter, and comprising a horizontal portion, a curved downwardly and forwardly extending portion, a pendant vertical flange arranged upon one side of the saw and extending downwardly to the forward end of the guard, the horizontal portion of said guard being provided with a pair of longitudinally elongated slots providing for the longitudinal adjustment of saw guard, one of said slots being closed and constituting a pivot slot, and the other being T-shaped, or provided with a lateral branch opening out at one side of the longitudinal portion.



MACHINE FOR POINTING BUTCHERS' SKEWERS.

Patentee: Frederick Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont., patented 24th January, 1896; 6 years.

Claim.—In a skewer pointing machine, a table having the form of an ellipse and made adjustable endways and sideways, a combination of the hopper W, the roller Z, the short corrugated feeding roller V, the table L, L, the cutter head S, S, journaled inside the ellipse of said table, the belts H, H, and the carriers g, g. A combination of an elliptical table such as L, L, the cutter head S, S, carried by a shaft, journaled within the elliptical table, and the belts H, H, substantially as shown and for the purposes set forth. A cutter for a skewer pointing machine having a head with bevelled sides, a set of curved and bevelled knives b, b, and a set of straight bevelled knives c, c, substantially as shown and for the purposes set forth.

George Long, manufacturer of sashes and doors, Sherbrooke, Que., is about to rebuild his factory.

NOTES ON WOOD-WORKING.

BY JOE, IN LUMBER WORLD.

The dust-collector is the salvation of the modern worker in wood.

Wood-working establishments of the latest model are great improvements over those of five, ten or fifteen years ago. The newer plants are better lighted, better ventilated, better and more solidly built, freer from dust, and more scientifically arranged than the older plants. The result is apparent in greater production, better production and cheaper production.

There are great possibilities in the development of the beauties of different woods by the simple process of sawing. A visit to a furniture factory will convince a wood-worker that the effects in the way of grain and figuring obtained by sawing are varied and beautiful, and that each furniture wood can be made to show new and attractive effects if manipulated by men who know more than the a b c of their business.

Among the curiosities in wood-working is the amount of work that is expended in making one of the lighter, cheaper woods resemble one or another of the heavier and more expensive woods. One late German process of making pine look like ebony is so long, employs so many handlings, calls for so many dyes, necessitates so much time, labor, material and other elements of production that the "ebonized pine," when finished, would cost more than a similar quantity of real ebony. Furthermore, the German counterfeit ebony could never be mistaken for real ebony by any person who had ever seen ebony. Is it not a waste of material and skill to produce such things?

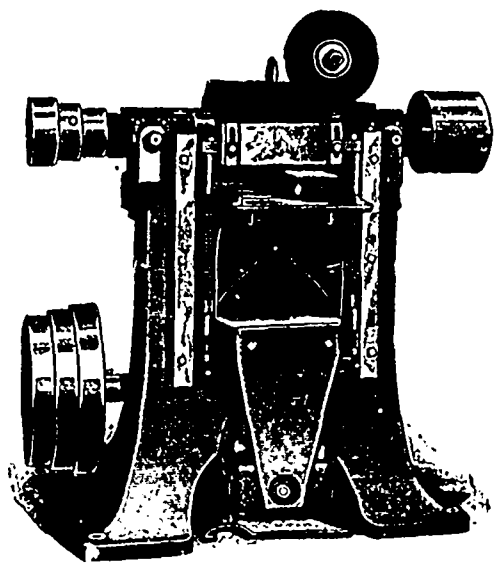
So old and so highly developed is the planing-machine that one would hardly expect to find in use a planer in these days that does not do at least passable work. Yet one does find such planers here and there. In company with a rival highwayman I visited last month a mill in which three planers were at work, or, rather, at play or riot. All three were being "rushed," and all were turning out stock that was called "planed," but it was really corrugated stock, quite fit for use as washboard material without further treatment. Could we two experienced highwaymen convince the infatuated owner of those three corrugators that he really needs three real planers? Not a bit of it! He is satisfied. His patrons have to be satisfied, for there is no competitor within reach, and thus the situation is fixed and will remain fixed until some competitor drops into that town, builds a mill, puts in some real planers, and shows the natives what real planed lumber is.

Some don'ts: Don't place your boiler, your engine, or a single machine in your shop until

you have a complete diagram to indicate the best possible disposition of your equipment. Don't leave anything to chance, but lay out a plan according to your best judgment. Don't put in dark places machines that are intended to do fine and accurate work. Don't accept machines which the manufacturers are not willing to let you test fairly. Don't buy equipment on the "cheap" plan. Don't expect the \$600 machine bought for \$350 to do the work of the \$600 machine bought for \$600. Don't expect the "great reduction in price" to go unaccompanied always by a corresponding reduction in the actual working power and value of the machine. Don't ignore every law of common sense and expect to come out successful in the end.

A NEW BOX MACHINE.

We present herewith an illustration of an improved box-corner grooving machine, which has lately been placed upon the market. Owing to the increasing demand for wood boxes of all kinds, some valuable inventions have recently



A NEW BOX MACHINE.

been brought out. It is claimed for this machine that, while it decreases the cost, the production is increased and the quality of the work maintained.

It is designed especially for making the lock corner for boxes and similar work, and does this rapidly and perfectly. It has a patent power feed and automatic or self-clamping and releasing device for holding the work or pieces to be grooved firmly, and bringing it up past the saws, and on returning releases the work immediately, soon as through saws, ready for operator to reverse ends, or to put in another piece of work.

The machine is simple in construction, having no intricate or complicated parts, and has an emery-grinding device attached for keeping the cutters in good condition.

This machine will cut from thin stock one-sixteenth of an inch thick to twelve inches thick in the block; or it will take any number of thin pieces up to twelve inches. This allows of the work being done either in the block or after it has been resawed into thin pieces. It is also suitable for use on either large or small box work, and can be operated by a boy.

The highest trees in the world belong to a species of eucalypti found in Australia. Single specimens have grown to a height exceeding four hundred feet.